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CHRONICLE.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE;

THE CONSTANT ONE.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.)

CHAPTER III.

Next day, a room adjacent to that of Mrs. Desmond-a charming room brautifully furnished -was given to Sophy, or Miss Lester, as she was usually called. She had, too, a lady's maid placed entirely at her orders. Her mother's apartment was selected as near to her as possible. Mrs Lester felt as if in a dream. She could hardly be brought to understand the truth at first, so bewildered were the circumstances. But how the poor widow rejoiced when she became a little calmer? Her dearest hopes were more than realized, and the future of her Sophy was now brilliant inder d.

Mrs. Desmond berself undertook the finishing of Sophy's education. They devoted nearly the whole day to study in common; and the widow was surprised to find, that if she could teach Sopry some things, she in return could teach her many others. In return for music and singing, she imparted to her a taste for certain authors, which had hitherto been to her as sealed books. It was doubly delightful to read them since they were Henry's!

Another letter came from him, dated Calcutta, saying that he was going a voyage as second mate to the South Seas; and in this there occurred the following singular passage: 'Should you have an opportunity, make inquiries as to the health of a Sir Edward and Lady Templeton, and their daughter, Mrs. Desmond. But as you love my peace and happiness do not betray my having evidenced any interest in them. They were kind to me when I was young; but I shall never see them again, for reasons known only to myself. Still, I should be glad to know that they are well.' This paragraph caused deep grief to all - to Sophy more than any one, as it seemed to denote a feeling somewhat difficuit to be conquered, and a headstrong character of rather unpromising tone. Still, they all lived

Sophy pursued ber accomplishments with acivity, taking a great delight especially in music. for which she had an excellent ear. She did not neglect the children, although they had, for form's sake, another governess. They were in a great degree a happy and united family, though anxiety for the return of the young Hope of Leascombe caused many moments of pain and sorrow; the more that from that day they had no more letters, nor any tidings of the vessel in which Henry sailed from Calcutta. They made every inquiry - they wrote to merchants and agents; and then, at the end of sixteen months, the ship was reported missing. Again there were sorrow and mourning in that house. No one gave up all hope, but they could not have much faith in the future. They began to fear at last, that either Henry was lost, or that he was captured by some of the roving privateers of the

CHAPTER IV.

The schooner William Pitt left Calcutta with an assorted cargo, to trade in the South Seas. It was not a large vessel, and had few hands. There was the skipper, a mate, a second and cook. They were well armed as they exvery apt to take violent possession of articles intended for barter. Besides, they intended to do a little smuggling on the South American coast, rather the ostensible object of the voyage. But and then heard a cry. this was known only to the skipper and an illiterate sailor, who owed his post of first mate to his being the skipper's brother. Harvey had been jolly crew. All right. taken more for his scientific knowlege than for anything else. His place, therefore, was pleamore like the captain than the owner himself.

They sailed from Calcutta just after the April worked round by Borneo and then made for were in the open sea. New Zealand, touching at all these places; they afterwards visited the Tonga and Marquesas Is-

But now I've got fresh ground. I'm a going to do a stroke of serious business. The Spaniards arn't easy to trade with, because they have laws and a lingo I don't understand; but I've got a good cargo below of tobacco, silks, tea, coffeethings as will do, some for one place, and some for another. But if I goes and pays duty for these things, it ain't worth my while, I might as well sail for Lunnun. But now, my boys, I a place they were never destined to reach. once was a mate in a slaver - but that's not now -and I learned a deal at that trade. I know one or two nice little bays, where we can run in and lie snug, and do a little business. Here is my brother speaks Spanish better than e'er a Don of them. So what say you, William ?-Will you go with us, and lead the men!

'I will go myself, and aswer for the men,' re plied Harvey, quickly. 'I'm not fond of any governments; and I can see no harm in doing business against the laws of Spain.'

'Spoken like a man, say I!' exclaimed the skipper, by name Red Thorn. 'But why are you so confident about the men ?'

Because they would follow me anywhere.-Didn't I pick the crew myself? They'd throw you overboard if I told them to do so,' said William Harvey, quietly.

'The duece they would!' cried the startled skipper. 'Ha, ha, ha! I like that though; hang me if I don't. You're the sort of a chap for us. So, now, just push off the course to Valdivia. Hanged if I know where it is; but I koow it when I see it.'

' Very good, sir,' said William Harvey quietly, I'll see exactly to morrow. How's her head? This was shouted to the man at the wheel.

' Sou-west, sir.'

'Pur ber at south until midnight, and then south east,' replied William Harvey.

'What a head he has got!' exclaimed the skipper, holding up his hands in amazement, and opening his eyes wide; for he himself, Harvey was already aware, knew nothing of navigation. This was his first voyage; and how he ventured out under such circumstances was a mystery.— Harvey had shipped mysteriously. He had left his own vessel from some difference with his captain, and was doing nothing, when one night a man called upon him, and declared himself to be in want of a second mate who knew navigation well, and could, in fact, take charge of a of the first ropes they could catch to preserve tor himself and any four men who would join .-He wished, he said, to sail secretly, to avoid certain formalities and dues; so he lay concealed in a creek, known only to himself. If, then, the young man accepted his offer, he must come on board at midnight.

Harvey agreed at once. The affair pleased him. He was pleased at the secrecy, and even by the suspicious aspect of the whole matter, it looked piratical. But since the young man, in a fit of passion, had thrown off the yoke of discip line, he tried to blind himself to his own errors, by throwing the blame on the captain, the government, the laws-on anything rather than his own headstrongness. He took a kind of fierce delight in defying the law. At midnight, he and Bob lay senseless in a flood of water by the was at the boat with four of his comrades, whom fee scuppers. Having raised him up, his next he had tempted away from the ship he had him- act was to rush with an ax to the larboard rigself left. They found the skipper waiting for ging, which he cut away, so that the mast lay them. No words passed; they entered the boat, and pushed off. The four men began at once to pull, while the stranger steered. Har- from the stunning blow he had received. He vey, who had taken a brace of pistols under his laid him down on a spare sail, and examined his mate, and four men, a boy serving as steward top coat, sat near the skipper. It was a dark wound. It was simply a great bruise, but not and windy night; but the man seemed to know pected to deal with the natives, who were then his way. For four hours he advanced, until at last be bade them pull gently, and suddenly entered a narrow creek, the entrance of which was murder never prospers!' all but invisible. It was very narrow indeed .if possible—this being in fact the real, the other They did not proceed far before they saw a light a low tone.

'Who goes there?' 'Red Thorn,' replied the skipper, 'with a

In an instant they were alongside a schooner, which rode with bare poles in that secluded spot.

sant enough; as the others, having to trust their surrounded by trees and jungle. They were glad Call me if there's the least change. movements entirely to him, showed him great de- enough to get on board; and as soon as they ference and attention. He had none of the bard had enjoyed a hearty supper, they retired to labor of the ship-board duties, being, in fact, rest. At a very early hour, however, they were roused up to haul the vessel out of its strange main mast, but he deserred that until he had dock. This was effected with some difficulty; heard the boys confession. He aided him, then, monsoon, along the coast of Sumatra and Java, but all was happily got over, and at length they

The ship boy was about sixteen, and a greater slave never trod a deck. The captain was lands-the whole occupying about five months. brutish in his manners, but evidently a coward; one of the Society Islands—the skipper called a was driven bither and thither by his master like was the property of one Matthew Finlayson, months, in a learful storm, seemed a kind of get the worst of it. We are lew in number; and a patient dog. He worked night and day, and who also, like a thrifty Scotchman, commanded ther, and William Harvey, as he was here called. The captain would constantly his own ressel. He had made in his time much left already as if they had the fatal rope round men, and I hope I shall be able to report the 'Now, messmates,' said he, ' fill your panni- threaten to shoot him like a dog. William money, and purposed retiring shortly from active their necks. kins, and stand by for a bit of a yarn. You see, Harvey pitted him; but he knew himself. He business, and giving up the concern to Thorn, we've been knocking about these five months, a knew that it he interfered, and the captain hesi- the mate. But it seemed this did not suit that doing just nothing at all—but that's neither here tated to acquiesce in his desires there would be worthy's purposes. He knew that Finlays in al. previously lain, while Harvey took possession of baving selected four sleady, well-behaved, dociding nor there. It sin't cost much for victuals, as a scene and a quarrel, and he could not trust his ways kept his cash about him, and conceived a their cabin. He first addressed the crew in a men. He had chosen them because they were

he had no right to school. He was himself uniformly kind to the lad, by whom he was beloved as by the men.

This was the state of affairs at the moment when they turned their heads towards Valdivia,

CHAPTER V.

A few days later, the wind suddenly increased to a gale, and they found themselves obliged to take in nearly all sil. It was clear to William Harvey from the first, that they were about to pass through a severe storm - and he told the skipper so. Thorn turned very pale. Although an old sailor, he was obviously a coward, at least, although he had scarcely ever shown any unmanly fear before, during the whole of this voyage he seemed to be afflicted by a sudden and unaccountable timidity. 'I leave it all in your bands, he said quickly.

'I will do what is in my power,' replied Har-

Thorn did not reply, but went below with his brother, drank with him nervously whole goblets of raw rum, and then they both turned in, leaving everything to our young hero, the four men, and the hoy.

A bad-looking sky, sir, said the boy. timidly. He was standing by Harvey on the quarter deck.

'Very bad, Bob: I don't half like it : but please God, we'll get over it.'

'I don't know. I never thought we'd ever end this voyage well,' mused the boy.

Why so, Bob? 'I don't know. I suppose it's only an idea. But 1 never did.'

' Monsense. Because you got blowed up a bit, you think it must end bacly. Mind your helm, Peters; keep her straight before it."

The gust increased, grew more violent every moment, and soon became almost a hurricane .-The sky was black as night, although furid finshes of lightning illumined the scene every five minutes, seeming to burst from clouds over their heads. The sea came rolling on now in vast billows, then breaking in short waves. Some of these swept the deck, and forced all to lay hold whom he was now commanded. that threatened to lay the schooner every moment on her beam ends.

William Harvey kept his eye about him everywhere, and looked anxiously now at the masts obedient boy, said Harvey. 'Now follow me working wildly in their sockets, now at the shrouds and stays. 'We must lie to close dashed against the starboard bulwarks, broke and fell with awful force on the deck, blinding Harvey for a moment, and torcing him to look only to his own preservation. He shook himself, and stood erect to view the evil done. The main mast was over the side; the vessel had been almost submerged by the mere weight of the wave; completely free overboard, dragging behind .-He then turned to Bob, who was recover ng likely to be dangerous.

"I know'd it, I know'd it," he muttered, as he recovered bimself. 'We shall never get home;

'Murder! what mean you?' cried Harvey in I don't care if he does kill me-I will tell.' groaned the voy. 'I've always wished to, but

he swore he'd murder me too.' Peters, keep a sharp look-out. That ouff was, I think, the worst of it. I shall go below for half an hour with Bob in the forecastle .-

'Ay, ay, sir!' said Peters. Harvey saw at once that the worst of the gale was over. He wished to have taken measures to have saved the below, and laying him in his birth, bade him

speak. And this was the boy's story . The real name of the schooner, William Pitt was the Ganges, and she was usually devoted to the coasting trade. She had been built for commerce between Calcutta and Bombay, and

bad conduct, and contented himself with the vessel, but his fortune. For this purpose, he communicated to him, and then warned them of feeling, that he was exercising a landable self- allied himself with his prother, who was always denial in not interfering with the captain, whom his companion, and together they determined to had they rendered themselves in any way the effect their purpose, no matter by what means. The Ganges was fitted out for the voyage to take them home to Calcutta, there to throw Bombay in the creek already alluded to-ber conduct not being exactly within the strict letter of the law-and ter crew was already chosen, and had received orders to join their vessel at a certain fixed date. Three days before, Thorn rose early one morning and went ashore, accompanied by his brother. They made for the cabin inhabited by Matthew Finlayson, and knocking were admitted. The boy rose himself and let them in, while the skipper asked them what they abated, to be fished up from alongside, so that

> 'You!' said Thora giving him a sudden blow upon the head with a heavy stick, that stretched him liteless on the floor. The brother gave him a second blow as severe, and the victim never moved afterwards.

> " Let us kill the youngster," said the brother. No! I want him. He's a good cook,' said Thorn. 'Now, you young rascal,' added he, none of your nonsense. If ever you speak of this, I'll serve you as I have served him.'

The boy vowed to be true and faithful, frightened as he was, and then went on board with them. Thorn set out immediately for Calcutta, while his brother remained behind to guard the ship and the boy. The next night the new skipper returned with her crew, and the schooner

CHAPTER VI.

William Harvey sat like one in a dream when the boy had finished his story. And this was the end of his youthful career? His headstrong folly had brought him in league with robbers and | self. assassins. He was liable at any moment to be taken up, not only for being in a ship without papers, sailing under a false name, but as a pirate and hef. His whole life flished before him: his foolish defiance of his venerable and really kind superior officer bis quarrel with his father -his abandonment of home -his second quarrel with the merchant captain; and he felt sick .-But he resolved now, right or wrong-and here he acted with his usual impetuosity—to have no future connection with such ruffixes as those by

"Come on deck. Bob," he said to the boy .--'Mr. Harvey, I will be your slave,' began

"I don't want a slave: I want a good and paring. and go call the captain.

The young man went on deck, followed by the hau'ed,' be said to Peters. At that instant, a trembling boy. Shortly after, Harvey went ware of vast dimensions came rushing madly on, quietly below, and armed himself with a cutlass and a pair of pistols. He then sternly bade the men go do the same. They asked no questions. but all, save the man at the wheel, did as they were bid.

Tell the skipper and his brother, said William, 'that they must come on drck instantly.'

The storm still raged, but with somewhat less fury than before, the wind having abated somewhat, but not the waves. The sky was still dark and gloomy, clouds still coursed along the heavens, and lightning occasionally flashed .-Nowhele was there the slightest sign of land or of human aid, and the schooner was all but dis-

At this juncture, the skipper and his brother, brace. uttering herrid oaths, came tumbling up the companion-way.

· Why, what's the matter now, that a fellow must be roused out of his sleep?' began Thorn.

· The matter is, that I arrest you both as murderers and pirates!' said Harvey, collaring the kipper, and clapping a pistol to his breast, while the men instinctively imitated him.

'Tnat's you, you young serpent!' exclaimed resistance. 'Jack was right-I should have beloing himself and the men, kept them talking cracked your head too.'

'There, master, you hear,' said Bob retreat. rose to his feet.

What you have said,' continued William Harvey sternly, 'is proof enough of what I arrest you for. My men, I take these two fellows very elevated out of the water. There was a into custody for the wiful murder of Matthew bill in the middle, but not a lofty one, and this Finlateon, and for running away piratically with was covered with frees. It looked pleasant. nis ship. Aid me first to secure them, and I cheerful and welcome enough; so the men hailed will then explain all."

their heads, and suffered themselves to be mana- arm yourselves, and uncover the swivel, of which cled without a word William Harvey, cap- I declare Bob the captain. But, now, mark me turing them thus on the high seas, after to many -no bad conduct with the natives, or we shall.

They were placed in a small open space in

I've done a pretty good trade with the savages. own temper; so he shut his eyes to the other's desire to obtain possession not only of the other's brief speech, told the terrible tale that Bob had the fearful consequences that might have ensued accomplices of the criminals. He undertook to themselves on the mercy of the law, and to give up the guilty to justice.

The men with one accord agreed to trust entirely to him, and to follow him, if need be, to the end of the world.

Harvey thanked them, and expressed his conviction that they would be rewarded instead of punished for their conduct. He then directed the mast, the storm having now completely they might try and replace it in some fashion .-For this purpose, he proposed to put into one of the islands they had left behind them, and there refit and prepare in every way for the journey home. The unfortunate schooner was accordingly fitted with jury-masts, and turned in the direction of the nearest island that its young

commander found on the map. The breeze was now warm and genial, and brought to them pleasing feelings after the excitement of the last few days. The prisoners were allowed to come on deck, with a strict injunction to confine their conversation to one another, as Harvey feared that, with their wily tongues and stores of gold, they might tamper with the men.

This order was obeyed with reluctance, as the society of fellow criminals is never very pleasant or agreeable. But William Harvey felt no merciful feelings towards them. He could not but feel ashamed of much in the past, but he still laid more to the fault of others than to him-

They were but seven days' easy sail from the island selected, and accordingly on the sixth they began keeping strict watch. It had been agreed that (wo men should keep watch in turn, although, in the event of rough weather, the prisoners, under careful precautions, were to be called on to work for their lives. There were many necessary things, too, to do, that Harvey ordered them to perform, under the penalty of stopping their meals. They sullenly acquiesced. utterly subjugated by the commanding tones of the young officer.

He was on deck with one man and the boy on-You feel hetter now. But tell me, if I defend the morning of the seventh day, and had anvessel at need. He had heard that William their footing. The wind howled demoniacally in You feel hetter now. But tell ine, if I defend the morning of the seventh day, and had an-Harvey was his man, and offered him good wages the rigging, and came with sudden gusts or blasts you against this man, will you be true to me? land. At that hour, Peters came up with his watch to dinner, which Bob was diligently pre-

> Bob!' exclaimed the captain suddenly, who had a telescope in his hand-'go aloft.'

The boy ran up the fore-rigging with extreme agildy. Now look out about nor-west!' cried Har-

vey, pointing in that direction with his glass. 'Ay, ay, sir."

'Do you see anything?'

The men came crowding up in a state of great anxiety. ' No, sir.

'Look again.'

'Land, ho! I see it-a little bill popping up ike a cloud out of the water!' screamed the boy with delight, while the three men whispere! their admiration of their young commander's accuracy and ability.

'Excellent, Bob! Now, come down, and give us dinner, after which, we'll splice the main-

Bob came down quite elated, handed out the boiled fish and peas, which they were about to est on the deck, took the prisoners their portion, who sat amid-ships, smoking sullenly, and then relieved the man at the wheel, a task he was always fond of. Harvey gave him strict injunctions to keep steadily his course, and then sat quietly down to his dinner. He added a bottle or two of some good wine that had been usually l'horn, who turned ghastly pale but offered no drunk at the captain's table, and thus cautiously and chatting for a couple of hours. He then

'There! the island, my boys,' be said, as they followed his example. About five miles distant, lay a small island, green grassy, but not their arrival with three cheers. 'I don't know. They made no resistance; they held down about its inhabitants,' continued Harvey; so-

The crew cheered him beartily, promising to the hold, where Bob and one of the men had obey him still, and Harvey felt the advantage of

the opposites in many things of his own charac They were also sober on duty, and married own request, as his conduct had inspired them with ambition.

They were in another hour close to the shore. It was a beautiful spot. William bad made for what looked like the opening of a bay; and creeping-plants.

'My God!' he cried, what Providence has selves, or they may be cannibals. Hoist the English flag, Bob, and fire a gun.

The lad rushed to obey. First, he hauled the rushing to his dear Long Tom, as he called the swivel, he fired it off. Scarcely had the echoes died away, when a boat, manned by eight men, and in which sat also one steering, put off.

That's an English cutter,' cried William .-Send the prisoners below instantly, and stand beffled, clearly shows us how our omnipotent and merci ul Lord, in whose hand are the hearts of men,

by your arms.' The schooner was advancing slowly up the cutter was now nearly alongside.

. What ship is that ?-answer, in the name of Heaven!' cried one in English, his voice choked with emotion.

'The Ganges, bound for Calcutta,' replied William, equally moved; 'putting in for water, and to relit.

'May I come on board?' continued the other, in so faint a voice he could scarcely be beard. Come on hoard; but until we have had an

explanation, if you please, alone.?

' Certainly, sir, certainly,' said the other : and in two moutes more he stood upon the deck.

He was a man of about fifty, whose long beard, white hair, dark features, and strange apparel, with ax, sword, and pistols, gave him the air of a

semt-savage, semi-pirate. Blessed be God ! said be, falling on his knees, ' for ye are the first Christian men I have seen save my companions in mi.fortune, for seventeen long years.'

'Compose yourself,' replied Harvey gently; you are with Englishmen, and therefore with friends. Peters, a glass of wine."

· I thank you, sir; I needed it. The hope, perhaps vain, of leaving this place, and of once more seeing England, has been too much for me, he continued.

'I know not what we may do with this poor craft ' said William Harvey ; ' but if it be practicable, not one shall remain behind. But you seem numerous.'

· 'There are eleven Christians, the rest are our good friends the natives, who will, I fancy, be sorry to part with us. You are the captain, sir? he asked tunidly, as if just remarking his

youth. 'l am ; but pardon me, sir-I must attend to my schooner. Pray bid your friends rejoin us in an hour. We shall then have explained our-

selves. In all sail; let go the anchor.' The poor Englishman gently bade his companions go on shore, and come back in an hour with such fresh provisions as they could muster, as they were with good friends, disposed to do all they could wish. They gave a loud English

cheer, and pulled at once for shore. left Peters in command of the deck, with strict somewhat in this fushion :- Scotlish (Lochian) farminjunctions to keep off all intruders, and to remain armed until be came up again. He then descended to the cabin, caused the stranger to be seated, and bade him tell his story.

(To be Continued.)

ALLOCUTION OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX.

His Holiness Pope Pius IX delivered the following Allocution to their Eminences the Cardinals in Secret

Consistory on the 20th December :--VENERABLE BRETHREN, - Our God, rich in mercy, and who comforts us in all our tribulation, mingles joy with sorrow in order that, hoping in Him always and undismayed by all difficulties, we may continue obserfully to tread the path of justice, fearlessly to defend the cause of His Holy Church, and to devote all our strength to discharge the duties of our Apostolic office. All men surely see what striking proofs of His divine bounty our merciful Lord deigns to afford amid the grave calamities by which, in the great wickedness of these times, the Church is everywhere afflicted and the Apostolic See oppressed, as well as the great dangers which on every side surround us. While Satan and his servants and chil dren cease not horribly to rage and rave against us, and against the Chair of Peter, and to harass the nations of unhappy Italy, far the greater part of whom are most devoted to us, our merciful and compassionate Lord assists his Ohurch with wondrous manifestations, assists us, and lends the help of His omnipo. tence. All the bishops of the Catholic world, bound in the closest bond of faith and charity to us and the Holy See cease not with one mind and heart, both by word and writing, to defend the Catholic cause and to help us and this Apostolic See. Laymen at great public meetings throughout Europe uplift their voices to defend the rights of the Oatholic Church and of the Holy See, and windicate our civil sovereignty and that of the Holy See. The cause of our civil sovereignty has been splendidly and magnificently defended amid the applause and exultation of all good men in the Senate and Legislative Chamber at Paris. Catholic nations strongly detesting the ahominable perfidy of our enemies rejoice to declare by public and splendid tokens their piety and veneration towards us and this Holy See, and to relieve our and the Holy See's wants by continual offerings. Moreover, the faithful of both sexes, even the poor help us with their money. Both among the clergy and laity, illustrious writers, and elequent erators, glery in defending, well and wisely, both in their works and at public meetings, the venerable and indestructible rights of justice, of truth, and of the Holy See, and in refuting the falsehoods of our enemies. Very many even of noblest birth, roused by their zeal for religion, and leaving their own families, their wives and children, flock emulously to this city from all quarters, and, disregarding all danger and inconvenience, culist in our army, and lay down their lives for the defence of our Civil Eovereignty and that of this Holy See. Even Catholic parents, kindled by the breath of religion, send their sons, only begotten sons to defend the cause of the Holy See, and emulating

the illustrious example of the mother of the Maccha-

hees, rejoice and glory that they have shed their

blood in this cause.

Moreover, the subjects of our temporal rule, al- found to have only 154 persons, Munster 168, and though tormented by abandoned men with every kind | Connaught 195, whilst Ulster has 258 of snares, threats, and injuries, remain firm and men, who thought of their wives and children in amoved in their allegiance to us and the Holy Sec. England. They were much older than William, Among whom the people of Rome are complemently but they were mere sailors, though Harvey had beloved by us, and worthy of the highest praise. Almost all the citizens of every order, rank, and conaffection and obedience in obeying our sway, and that of the Holy See, and in assisting us. You know, Venerable Brethren, what fidelity has been displayed by our soldiers, who deserve every praise, with what admirable valor they have fought against the bands of what looked like the opening of a pay; and most wicked men, and with what glory they have scarcely had be placed the schooner's head right died in battle for their Church. You know that the for it, when he perceived a crowd of men on the most serene and most powerful Emperor of the noble shore, close to some buts, and beheld the carcase and generous French nation, considering our extreme shore, close to some buts, and deneral the caress danger, sent his valiant seldiers, who with their of a large brig, quite overgrown by moss and danger, sent his valiant seldiers, who with their of a large brig, quite overgrown by moss and dillustrious generals, rejoiced to give zealous and effi cient help to our troops, especially at the battle of Mentana and Monte Rotondo, to fight alongside with brought me thitner? But let us be on our them, and to affront death, in the cause of the Holy guard, boys. These may be Christians like ourguard, boys. These may be cannibals. Hoist the
bow, especially in missionery regions, the Divine | with more general effect. And the troubles which we light of the Gospel shines ever brighter by the help of God, how our holy religion spreads deily, how more southern neighbors have been used may be those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death judged both from the example of the latter and from ensign to the top of the main jurymast, and then are enlightened and fly to the broom of Holy Mother the testimony of experienced men. The lesson of the use to all classes and wants of the Church and of the Land Commissioners, by men intimately conversociety, are increasing day by day.

All these things which we have briefly touched upon, and the wondrous menner in which the multiplied intrigues of the wicked have been detected and miraculously guards and protects His Church and meat evidently confirms His word that the gates of bay, within a musket shot of the shore. The hell shall never prevail against her, even to the con summation of the world. Therefore, Venezable Breth ren, let us always give great and never-anding thanks to the most element Father of Mercies for these many benefits, and placing all our hope and confidence in Him alone, let us not ceese to implore Him with fervent prayers that through the merits of His only-bagotten Son Our Lord Jesus Christ, he may con inue to rescue His Church from all calamities, to liberate scatter their impious counsels and desires. Let us disallowance of tenant-right, so far as I know is beseech Him to deign to lead back to solutary repent. ulways attended with outrage. A lendlord connot ance and the right path of justice, even those who, baving been captured by our soldiers while fighting (buying on the tenant's right). In fact, it is one against us, and having been treated by us with all charity, persist in their obstinacy. And that God may grant our prayer let us incessantly bring to in tercede with Him first the Immaculate Virgin Mary Mother of God, the most loving Mother of us all, the powerful help of Ohristians, who finds whatever she seeks, and cannot be refused; next, blessed Peter, the Prince of the Apostles and his co-Apostle Paul, a'd all the Saints who reign with Chriet in heaven. Before concluding, we cannot refrain from offering great and deserved praise, and from professing our gratitude to all and each of those who, to their own glory. exert themselves in defending, whether by speech, or writing, or money, or in any other way, and even at the peril of their lives our cause the cause of the Holy See, and the cause of the Church. We do not neglect, in every prayer and entreaty with thanksgiving, humbly and earnessly to beseech God, from whom every best gift and every perfect gift descends, to vouchasfe to bestow the richest gifts of His Divine grace and all His heavenly blessings on all these our dear sons of His Church and her valiant champions. -London Tablet.

ULSTER AND ITS DANGER-LANDLORDISM

AND FENIANISM IN THE NORTH. From a remarkably important article in the Lon-

don Chronicic we take the following extracts:-There is a mischievous delusion in existence with regard to Irish disagreements on the Land question, which deserves notice at the present time. It has been asserted that in Ulster, the Protestant Nor has it is sometimes called, the fundamental land theories of the population are totally dissimilar from what they are in the other provinces. This province, it is added, is peopled by a Scottish race, who have no sympathy whatever with the people of the rest of Ireland, and who especially disdain their views on the subject of tenant-right.

It would be difficult to find a specimen of fallacious The schooner being once at anchor, Harrey minds of those who propose the theory must stend ing is conducted on the high culture system, with large capital, costly implements, extensive acreage, and certain lease. Ulster was colonised by immigrants from Scotland. Therefore, the tenaut-farmers of Uister, disdeining small forms and the system of petty culture, occupy the same position as their kindred in the parent country, and have no points of contact or grounds of sympathy with the rest of the inhabitants of Ireland. In any one who aspires to legislate for Ireland such a theory evinces a deplora-ble ignorance of the condition of the country. Mr. Goldwin Smith could hardly find a stronger argument in favor of his proposal to hold a session of Parliament in Dublin than the publication of such opinions. For, as a matter of fact, large farms are far more common in the level grazing lands south of Ulster than among its undulating vales hillocks, and mountains. The Ulster man is accustomed from his infancy to see the white cottages of the tenant farmers enlivening the varied landscape at no distant inter vals; and when he visits the southern provinces, it seems strange to him to look round and see so little sign of life over the level country. Here and there. at wide intervals the house of some gentleman farmer may be observed, and perhaps the smoke drifting up from the cabins of his laborers. 'Nothing here but gentlemen and beggars!' exclaimed one traveller from Ulster. In his disappointment he was not altogether just; but the aspect of the country brought home to him the view put forward by Hugh Miller with respect to large and small farming in Scotland. It was impossible, urged the Scottlah geologist, that the farm servant, with his fixed wages of meagre amount, could be made as thoughtful and provident a person as the small farmer, who, thrown on his own resources, had to cultivate his fields, and drive his bargains, with the settlements between him and his landlord full before him; and who often succeeded in saving money and in giving a classical education to some promising son or nephew, which enabled the young man to rise to a higher sphere of life It is with this class of tenant-farmers precisely that we have to deal in Ulster. So far as they came from Scotland, they were transplanted before the large farm system was adopted there. Their sympathies, even as Scots, would not be with those 'lairds sae gair on gear' who drove out small farmers to make room for large ones, or 'set ane mailin to anither.' On the contrary, they would be as ready as the Scottish poet of the last century to exclaim; -

A burning ourse light on the heads O' worth less lairds colleagued thegither To drive auld Scotland's bardy clans

Frac their native hills and blooming heather. The population of Ulster is the densest in Ireland. According to the last census there were, six years ago, 133 persons to the square mile in Connaught, 160 in Munster, 191 in Leinster, and 224 in Ulater. This has been attributed to the greater number of manufactories in the northern province; for if we exclude all towns having a population of 2,000 persons and upwords, the fact remains essentially the same. In that case, Connaught will have 124 per- foreign school, and turned his requirements to so some to the square mile, Munster 126, Leinster 129, count in hatching a new rebellion of his own. The ginning of this period the injustice of the Church and Ulster 191. But nerhaps the northern province characteristic of this conspiracy consisted in its Establishment was proclaimed as a matter of course and Ulater 191. But perhaps the northern province is more generally fertile than the others? Taking American domicile. Instead of organizing an by every Liberal statesman. A generation has the number of persons to the square mile of arable insurrection in Ireland, Stephens connected the idea passed away, and yet nothing has been done. The

[After showing that the density of the population is greatest in counties such as Down and Armagh, where Protestants and Presbyterians are most numrous, that the small farmers predominate, it proceeds to point out how the various races and religions have been closely blenued Then, referring to the Land question, it adds these important remarks :--]

Uleter demands an equitable arrangement with exceeding urgency; for, whilst heretofore it has been preserved from the fate and restrained from the passions, of the other provinces, by possessing in its custom ' a traditional tenant-right, there are symp. toms of a resolve to destroy this custom. The Ulster tenants, study and resolute men, accustomed to party warfare, and sullen rather than subservient, are not likely to see this done without a determined struggle. Before 1798 there were agrarian insurrec tions amongst them; and those who emigrated in consequence to America became marked as the fircest enemies of the British flag in the War of Independence. In 1798 they were organized again, and may expect if landlords persist in using them as their Charch, how the pious institutions, of the greatest evidence given, some twenty two years ago, before saut with the state of the North, may be summed up in the words of Mr Handcock, agent to Lord Lurgan in the counties of Armsgh, Down, and Antrim Pointing cut the benefits of the 'custom' of tenant right, he says, 'much of our Ulster prosperity has been the result of it.' 'And no measure,' he adds, would have a greater effect in improving the atate of the South and West than the introduction of the tenant-right as it exists in Ulster! It is very conducive to the peace of the country; for almost every man has a stake in the community and is therefore opposed to agratian ou rages as well as rio's.' And then we have this remarkable and important passage

The landlords are compelled to recognize tenant right, as in several instances in this neighborhood. where they have refused to allow tensor-right, the in- oming tenant's house has been burned, his cattle us from His and our enemies, and to confound and boughed, or his crops trodden down by night. The of the sacred rights of the coun'ry, which cannot be touched with impunity; and if avatematic efforts were made amongst the proprietors of Ulster to invade tenant-right, I do not believe there is a force at the of the tenant, it is perfectly right that this tenantright should exist; his money has been laid out on the

faith of compousation in that shape" Such efforts to invade the Ulster tenant-right are now being made, and have been in process of execu tion during the past few years. The consequence is not that the Ulster population has yet broken out into local outrages, but that it is being kneaded to revolution or Fenianism. If the systematized Fenian Society were not in existence, it is possible that par ticular outrages would have occurred. A tourist through some of the most peaceable and industrious parts of Ulater has informed us that on his saying last year to some tenant farmers that he supposed Fenianism was in favor there, he r.o ived the reply that the people were not Fenians, but hid no abhor rence of those who were so; that they fancied they might be better off if the Fenians should succeed and that they could not be worse, for that the agent sent round a valuator every fourth year to raise their rents for every improvement effected, and thus made their 'en tom' a mockery. If this is the state of feeling where no ejectments have taken place, what is it likely to be where evictions and acts such as those which convulsed Munster have commenced? The Londonderry Standard, the sober and respectable organ of the Presbyterians of the North-west, in its number of the 27th of November, declared Fenian'sm to have "its root and source in Ireland's monstrous land-economy;" and adds: ' Will it be believed that in Ulcter there are landlords so demented as to pursue, in relation to their tenentry at this very moment. a policy calculated to drive the latter into Fenianism or any other scheme of political madness which may present itself in the shape of a remedial alternative? reasoning which includes so many blunders in so And it gives this as an example: A landlord in a small a compass. The argument as formed in the populous Ulster county lately wanted a supply of ready money "and having directered that some of his tenants had, by hard frugility and self-lenial, economized small sums, he gave them notice that he would give them leases of 21 years at rents (amount ing in reality to the full letting value of the land even without leases, on condition of their paying him fines of ten pounds per sere, or very nearly built the ordinary average value of the fee simple in the public land market! They were informed that if they did not accept these terms, their rents would be raised to an enormous figure, far above their means of payment. Negotiations were tried and found useless. The poor men had eventually to hand over to their landlord the total savings of their lives, in order purchase leave to toil for a bare subsistence during twenty-one years to come. One of these tenants the industrious cultivator of a patch of ground conthining eleven acres, had saved £110 by severe economy, as our agricultural readers may suppose, and this poor man was compelled to hand over to his feudal lord and master every penny of his little store in return for one of the rackrent leases above described." 'These,' it adds, 'are no solitary instances; and when British law permits and sanctions in Ireland this kind of privileged extortion, can any reasonable man wonder that popular exasperation is the consequence, and that emissaries of revolution

should take advingtage of it?" Thus, whilst baseless theories are confidently put forward touching the condition of Ulster, this pro vince, which organized revolt in 1763 1782, and 1798, and which was the foremost in supporting the Tenant League agitation of some years ago, is now made to ripen into Fenianism by the suploeness of the Legislature. Mr. Goldwin Smith has truly said that the Orangemen and Ulstermen will be the most earnest of revolutionists, for their interests are most closely bound up with the land; and whilst the traditions of the educated make many of them incline to Republicanism, the spirit of the masses is far more intensely stubborn and democratic than in any of the other provincer.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SECRET HISTORY OF FEMILIAMISM. - Before us (London Times) lies a pamphlet, the contents of which will be found of interest. It was published with consider ble reserve in Philadelphia, and was not easily procurable even in the United States. It is a manifesto of Fenianism at a time when the or-ganization was considered to be in its most hopeful condition, and it introduces us to the history of the conspiracy in 1863 and 1864 and its prospects at the beginning of 1865. Fenianism, though its most active agents appear in the character of disbanded soldiers in the American armies, is of an origin earlier than the civil war in the United States. James Stephens, who assumes the credit of setting the whole movement on foot, began the work in 1858, three years before the Southern States proclaimed their secession. He had been engaged in the rebellion in 1848 with Smith O'Brien, had escaped to the continent, had improved his education in the land, the contrast is even planner. Then Leir ster is of establishing it amongst the Irish population of Irish Church stands where it stood in 1835. Not completely recovered from the effects of the wound.

the States. This was a novelty. It is from Fe- one serious attack has ever been made upon its postnianism in America that Fentanism in the Br tish tion. After proving to demonstration that it is the displayed. Although, however. Fenians were not ill will in Ireland, the Liberal party has been satis. called into existence by the military experience of the civil war, it is certain that until the second year had been dealt with in the same way, that when their impolicy had once been established no further step called into existence by the military experience of of that war the organization had assumed no consistency. Such form as it took was of a militury character. The Americans, before the war, were much given to soldiering, and a certain number of American Irish did a little on their own account under the denomination of Fenians. When hostilities commenced, they engaged freely in the strife, sometimes taking service by companies together, and losing, as they tell us, a great many of their members in battle. Such, in fact, was the mortality among them that it was considered in the Federal army 'unlucky to be a Feuian;' but up to the year 1863 Stephens had done little more than supply the American Government with recruits. Very few persons, even in the States, except the Fenians, knew anything about Femianism; in Ireland, there was no organization at all. In the month of Nov., 1863, a singular resolution was adopted. The Fenian Brotherhood,' determined upon giving their body a civil constitution Instead of being a small private army, they decided upon becoming a species of civil power. Mr John O'Mahony, if we are to take his word for the fact, was the originator of this idea, which consisted in establishing a Penian R public within the republic of the United States The disad vantages, says the head centre, of the early military organisation of the hrotherhood 'were such as to force upon me the conviction that the organisation should be reconstituted after the model of the free institutions of this country.' Accordingly the officers of a regular republic were elected, and a congress' met at Chicago in Nov. 1863. Fenianism at that moment was so little understood that a declaration of its objects for the information of the American public was the first thing resolved upon, and the Feniana, in congress assembled professed themselves to be for the most part citizens of the United States of America of Irish birth or de-cent,' though they proclaimed their readioess to welcome the co-operation of 'other dwellers on the American continent; the object of the association was the resurrection of Ireland to independent nationhood It is obvious that the Fenians of that day were half afraid of being called to account by the American Government for brenches of international law, and greatly discouraged by the hostility of the Roman Catholic priesthood. To meet these difficulties, they first passed a resolution of durital abeliance to the laws of the union-qualified by a second to the effect that they were entitled to do what they chose-and then attempted to disarm the opposition of the clergy by declaring that they were not a ' secret, oath-bound llegal 'society. It is remark, ble that nothing even now, was said about any Feoian organization in Ireland, the whole movement being distinctly identified with the Irish population of America, who, it was said, held at that time 'a more powerful position among the peoples of the earth, in point of numbers, political privileges, social influence, and military strength, than was ever held before by the exiled portion of any nation in the world. Two years later a second 'national Congress' was held at Cincinnati. This assembly met on the 17th Jan, 1865 and the alternation in its tone is remarkable The conspiratore, though still suspicious of the priests, no longer appear to dread interruption from the Government. On the contrary, they anticipate immediate war between Great Britain and America. and reckon confidently on the facilities which would be given for their designs. For the first time, to-, they include Ireland itself, and not only Ireland, but England and its dependencies, in the sphere of their operations. Their constitution' was amended so as to extend the establishment of the brotherhood, beyond the United States to the provinces of the British Empire, wherever situated.' Even at this time, the begining of the year before last there was no regular organization in Ireland 'This American to the rere over the river nigh to Thomond bridge institution, called the Fenian Brotherlood, does not exist in Ireland as an organized brdy.' Those are he was posted. There is a passage by a flight of the words of the President to the Congress, and from steps from the castle of the barrack to the river, and them we may learn that Fenianism, when we in this in a minute the who'e guard of the ! 2ad, fally armed, country first began to hear of it, was but just be- were at the water's edge and had presession of the gianing to assume a substantive form in Ireland boat and its occupant, who was only a boy of 16 itself. Up to that time it was a purely American years. The soldiers hauled the craft on land and creation-a movement set on foot and maintained by Irishmen in the United States. Shortly afterwards came the termination of the civil wer, and then the him as the son of a fisherman who lived at the opposite military element of the rebellion appeared in Ireland side of the river. The youth explained that he was and Irish Fenianism acquired an active vitality. It preparing the boat for the use of his fatter, who was had been determined at Uncionati that what Ireland going out fi hirg, and that he pulled ashore to settle needed was 'pre-organization,' and that accordingly it should be forthwith 'pre-organized' The United States, it was assumed, would gladly recognise the Fenian insurgents as 'belligerents, and proclaim their own 'neutrality;' and, therefore, the Fenian o ganiaers quietly spoke of the 'Irish Republic virtually established 'at a time when the chief conspirators confess that no Fenish organisation in Ireland existed at all. Mr Stephens and his friends however, proceeded to 'organize' with great zeal, and, according to their own belief, with great success. The autumn of 1865 was, we have recently been told, the time when Fenianism in Ireland was strongest, but we now wish to indicate to the public certain facts which have hardly received proper appreciation. In January, 1865, the real substantive organization of Fenianism in Ireland bad not commenced, and yet on the 15th of September

LEGISLATION FOR FEMILIEM. - It is of more importance to enquire what steps shall be taken to separate the Fenian organization from the body of the rish people. If we can succeed in effecting this, we shall have averted the worst dangers with which Fenianism threatens us; if we fail here, our enemies will have a nation at their back from which to draw fresh recruits as often as the need presents itself. A year ago this separation might still have been an easy task; but an additional twelve months of indolent indifference to Irish needs has worked a very great alteration in this respect. If the English people listen to some of their advisers the warning conveyed by this change will go for nothing. To put down sedition first, and to withhold all remedial legislation until this paramount object has been completely accomplished, is the burden of this counsel now, as it has been on every former occasion when a similar evil has had to be dealt with. It seems strange that experience should not have taught even the duliest politicians that in this instance such a policy is absolutely destitute of every element of permanent success. A policy of promise requires, if it is to have any good effect, a belief in a future performance.— Every trace of such a belief has unhappily died out of the popular mind in Ireland; and in its place has grown up a profound conviction that nothing in the shape of redress or amelioration is to be expected from the action of Parliament. Is there anything wonderful in the existence of such a feeling? For a creat part of the last thirty years the Liberal party has been in power and liberal principles have been supposed to be in the ascendant. At the very be ginning of this period the injustice of the Church

in that year the first blow was struck at the plot by

the arrest of the chief conspirators, including Mr.

Stephens himself, in Dublin. There was therefore, very little inactivity to be charged against the

Government. It will be seen, too, that the ignomini-

ous collapse of that conspiracy is easily accounted

for. Fenianism was not a plant of seven years'

growth in Ireland though it was in America. In

Ireland very little was accomplished except in the

distempered visions of Mr James Stephens. His paper

armies made no show in the field, and were scattered

as easily as the 'circle' over which he presided.

Whatever substance there was in the conspiracy was

imported from abroad.

Islands derived such vitality and power as it has great source of disaffection and the chief fosterer of fied. Let us suppose for a moment the Corn Laws had been taken, and that Liberal politicians were still quoting Mr. Cobaen, and moving an occasional resolution condemnatory of a tax upon bread. In that case would the English people have any more confidence in Parliament than the Irish people have now? - The Chronicle.

Some circumstances of a singular nature which are reported to have occurred off Queenstown on Monday evening seem to give a confirmation of the remour of a vessel of suspicious appearance, without papers or colours, having shown off the Irish coast. As previously reported, three men of- war had been sent out westward to look for such a vessel, and a pi'ot arriving from the westward on Monday said he saw three men-of-war off the coast as he came round, one off Cape Clear and two off the Seven Heade. The occurrence of Monday evening is enveloped in some degree of uncertainty, but as far as careful enquiries have enabled us to ascertain the following appear to be the facts:-The evening was rather thick, but not so thick as to prevent the lookout man on board the Newfoundland bark, Serah Ann, Captain Lynch, then lying between the forts waiting for orders, seeing between hix and seven o'clock about six boats being rowed out of the harbour see. ward. They were not whaleboats, and were about the size of men of-war cutters. One of the bonts passed so near the bark that the look-out could see in it a number of armed men, and in the bottom of the boat were some small water casks or breakers. The four or five others were more distant, but all were pulling in the same direction. Very accurate observation was impossible in the fog that prevailed; but it is asserted that when passing the Barab Ann three gunshots were fired from the boats, with what object does not appear. When the captain, who was in his cabin, come on deck the boats had disappeared, and he returned to the cabir. Meanwhile the British war ram Research seems to have been in pursuit of some ressel in the cfling, for sighting a collice bound to Cork, she fired two or three times scross ber bows, and when the collier, taking no notice, kept on her course without showing any colours, the Research, it is said, sent a shot through her mainsail, close by the mast. The collier then boisted her colours and was allowed to proceed without further molestation. The ram, however, followed her into the berhour

About the same time the ceptain of the Matiida Octavia, from Quebec, going off from Queenstown to his ship, was for some time dodging about in the fog in search of her He also reports having heard a punshot fired at a short distance about the same time, and soon after met the Research coming in. Wissing his own versel he hailed the Sarah Ann, and was invited on board by the captain, whom he had previously known. While they were at tea in the cabin a boat came alongside, from which a naval officer jumped on board and inquired where was the captain? The watch replied he was where he should ie The officer then called for his sword and it was handed him out of the boat. He then repeated his inquiry for the captain of the schooper and the watch called Cap' Lynch on deck. The officer asked him whether he had seen any boats pass out to sea or heard any shots fired? Captain Lynch informed him of what the watch had seen, and the officer then left. He tvy firing is reported to have been heard seeward during the night. The Research, accompanied by the despatch vessel Helicon, went to sea again early on Tuesday morning. Since then nothing further has transpired .- Co k Examiner.

LIMERICK, SATERDAY .- The night before last the guard on the Castle Barrack was thrown into sitate of terror by an alarm given by the centicel on duty upon his seeing a boat pulled ashore benesth where led the prisoner to the guard house, the police being at once sent for, who, on seeing the lad, recognised the net The constabulity found his statement to be correct, and the boy was set at liberty. The fact of suspicious boa's having been seen on the river in the same locality, and persons apparently surveying and mapping about a for night since, occasioned the military inquiry referred to above and a board of officers will sit on Monday to have the sewers and underground passages carefully exemiced.

With respect to the Dublin prosecutions, the opinion that they ought not to be pressed against those who only took part in the procession, and were probably misled by the Premier's starement, is not confined to respectable Uatholics. The Cork Constitution, a Conservative organ, observes :- Probibition is one thing, prosecution is another. That the first was right our readers will agree - that the second was right results will scarcely prove. The difficulty of Government is created by themselves. Prevention is better than cure; but they lost time about it. In popular estimation they had virtually legalized the processions before they interposed, and the plan would have been then not to prosecute, but to prohibit. Cork was a precedent for Dublin, and if the procession in Cork and the procession in Middleton were to pass unpunished, why was an exception to be made in the case of that in Dublin? There was an inflammatory speech there; but had there not been inflammatory writings for months previously? . . We are not for Larshness towards any one, but we are for firmness towards all. We are for same rational, Intelligible rule - something that will tell people when they are Obeying and when they are transgressing, and that will not act as a decoy to draw them into danger. In this we think the Government have been wanting, and they will probably feel the effect of the want should they go before a jury.

DUBLIN, Dec. 26, evening. - A man passing the sub-post-office in Churchlane this afternoon observed a bright light in the letter receiver, and gave an alarm. On opening the box four tin packages were found about the size of a pen or match box, tied with twine, and having two postage-stamps on each. They were directed to Colonel Lake Police Commissioner Superintendent Ryan, the Hon. G. Dillon, and another member of the Viceregal Court. Toe Police were sent for, and one of the packages exploded and burnt his hand. The others were brought to the College-street station, and means taken to prevent explosion. No arrest has been made.

Dustin, Jan. 10 .- Facts which have come to the knowledge of the authorities lend to the belief that the leaner of the rising at Tallaght last spring was not killed, as was reported. A man named Lennor, a prominent Fenian was arrested to-day on a charge of high treason, and it is confidently asserted that he is the person who organized and directed the insurrection on that occasion. His examination will soon take place, when the evidence in the possession of the Government will be brought to light.

The arrests for Fenianism at Mitchelstown, county of Cork, numbered nearly a dozen. Three of those apprehended are named Kelly, Baker, and Killoher. They are shopmen and junior clerks. It was in the trunk of Kelly that the names of the knot of the supposed conspirators were found, and their capture was the result.

Sergeant Kelly, one of the policemen who was shot with a revolver by a Fenian in Euglace-street, bas Particular de la companya della companya della companya de la companya della comp

A POLITICAL SERMON. - The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes .- It is gratifying to find in a local paper the following extract from an address delivered on Suntay by the Rev. Mr. Griffin, a Roman Ostholic clergyman, in the cathedral at Killarney. . Though some did not seek our counsel during the past week, we beseech all to day, in the presence of the Holy of Holles, to listen to our advice. By doing so you will find on cool reflection that we speak to your advantage. The governors of the country have issued a proclamation forbidding you to assem ble for any political purpose, and we are rejoiced to fed that those who contemplated a procession are wiss enough to abandon the ides, for any other course would be fatal and ruinous to many; but still we fear the young and thoughtless, who are just now excited to the highest degree, may be toolish enough to appear in such garb and do such acts as many

entangle them in the meshes of the law. We implore of them to avoid such demonstrations, and if ther are so foolish as not to attend to our advice, we heseach their parents or friends who exercise control over them to insist on their obedience. I must say that I am amazed beyond measure that the old and gensible people of Killsrney would permit their children to act as they did on Friday. They spent the entire evening; and up to a late hour in the night, shouting, yelling, and booting through the streets. Their conduct was more like the conduct of young Indians than that of Christian children, and when the military were en route to the workhouse between 9 and 10 o'clock, I never felt so much as when I saw those children and their yells. One of the soldiers sail, just when passing me, 'How like the scream of the jack 1' Oh! I could sink into the ground for shame. Those children educated by nuns and monks to disgrace themselves in such a minner, and cause those holy ladies to blush for them! Those ladies who left home and family and fortune in order to addcate them felt intense pain yesterd by when I told them of this savage conduct, and they declared that if things continue as they are at present they cannot control them even during their school hours. Here is the fruit of not listening to your pas or's advice, and here is the fruit of the reckies ares of parents shutting their eyes to the faults and fairings of their children; here, too, is the fruit produced by those who try to take the people from the control of their pastors. I have spoken plainly, candidly, and paternally, and if I did not do so I should not deam myself worthy of being your pastor. My words and my advice may not please all that I am quite prepared for. If I spoke differently I should speak what did not feel and believe to be truth, and consequently feel that I pandered to the taste of the misguided Buch conduct in a priest would be pusillanimous, sinful, and disgraceful. I therefore call on the people, young and old, of this parish to act calmly and becomingly to day, and do no act or carry on their persons no emblems that may entail trouble on themselves and their families.' Mr Thomas Hughes, M P, has bit the mark closer

than any of the English or tors. He says that unless the land question is properly settled, the Union should be repealed. That would satisfy a large sec tion of Irishmen, ourselves amongst the number. We think it would be Ireland's safest position to be united with England - perfect equality being the basis—Ireland legislating for herself, without any interference whatever from England. If this be conceded to our country, we are certain that disaffection will cease; but whilst Ireland is plundered as she is to-day and 20,000,000l of her earnings carried off every year, let no one be so silly as to think that there will be peace in the land. It is probable that such a settlement would not satisfy the Fenians. There are thousands of them who will accent nothing less than the separation of the two count is. They plainly avow that their purpose is to utterly destroy the British empire. They declare that the Irish race at home and abroad numbers 20,000.000, and that this hostile force has power sufficient in its hands to her in which case they would go heart and hand into the fight, and avenge their long oppressed We trust, however, that matters will not proceed as far as this. England is awakening to the extent of her danger; and if she has wisdom to restore the Constitution of '82 with a good grace, we have no doubt that it will calm down angry passions, and enable the two countries to live in harmony and peace - Dundalk Democrat.

In Ireland there are hundreds of well to do paople who know perfectly well that their fortunes would strand convenient to the tower. be ruined by the separation of and who are equally aware that the youths from Dublin shops and cellars are not the most auspicious sponsors of a revolutionary movement, but who still, through fear and deference to the mab about them. allow themselves to be enlisted into the ranks of eedition, to echo its cry, join in its domonstration and canvass for its support. To such folk the interference of the Government is a perfect godsend. It does for them that which they had not the courage or the conscience to do for themselves. Many a man who had not the courage to say 'I am no Fenian' will be bold enough to say, 'I don't want to go to gaol; I can't afford to fight the government.' We thus see the importance of the step which the government has at length taken. By its proclamation it has enlisted the neutral, the apathetic and the well-to-do on the side of the law. If it is only firm in its dealings with every abettor of sedition, in whatever position he be, and if it refuses to dally with treason under the pretext of magnanimity, the country which witnessed the birth will before long see the fall of Fenianism .- Pall Mull Guzette.

DEAN SWIFT - They say when the Dean was dying he bethought himself of becoming a Cath lic. So he told the minister who was attending him that he was dying in peace with all the world except with one Popish priest, and one he could not forgive The minister then told him, as it was only right he should, that he must forgive everyone, friend and enemy, or he could not get entrance into Heaven. That's a hard case,' says the Dean ; and such things as he has done to me! Well well; if I must I must; send for him; he's Father So and-so, of Dirty-lane Obapel; and so the priest came, and the minister waited in an outside room till at last be thought they were too long together; so getting uneasy, he pushed in the door and what did he see but the priest annointing the sick man. 'Oh you impostor,' says be, if ever you rise out of that, I'll make a holy show of you.' 'And if ever I do,' says the other, tart enough, 'I'll have your gown pulled off your shoulders for bringing a Popish priest to a dying man that's not strong in his mind.' Edward baving read more than Joanna hinted that this need not be considered the stark naked truth, as the poor dean had been an idiot for some time before his death, in the very hospital himself had founded (he died in the Deanery in Kevin-street); but the new light this circumstance threw on the subject was not received with much gratitude, - ' The Chronicle of the County of Wexford by Patrick Kennedy.'

THE THOMASTOWN SHEEP RCHBERIES - BENNET'S BRIDGE, SATURDAY. - I appears that three persons who held respectable positions in society have been lodged in the county jail in reference to the extensive robberies. The police are confident that many others who hold 'high heads' in the same neighbourhood will occupy a similar abode shortly. It seems that during the last four years 800/ worth of sheep have been stolen from the district of Thomastown. The prisoners have been remanded until next Friday, when, as a matter of couse, the whole mystery will be unravelled.

A telegram from Cork states that a Mr. John Hannen, residing near Rathcormac, who gave evidence on the trial of a Fenian head centre, was fired ceived but a slight wound in the head.

murdered. Two men returning home in the evening down and found the body of the murdered man lying old coat. In the wood they found a cordnroy trowsers with blood and mud on it, and also an old tweed, shooting coat and some bills and rate receipts in the name of Dunne. He was seen going home from the fair drunk in company with two or three men walking, his horse walking beside him; the horse was found half a mile further on the road from the murdered man drinking, balf an hour previous to his leaving Castledermot .- Irish Times.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN LONGFORD. - KENAGH. -Since I sent you the outlines of an attenuited murder of a man named Poynton, further information has come to light. The occurrace took place on Friday, at ten o'clock, whilst Poynton's con was ploughing in a field near his father's house. He heard a footstep behind him, and on turning round saw a person wrapped up in a quilt, and having a mask on his face, who without saying or attempting to say any words, discharged the contents of a gun which he then held, and which took effect in his back and shoulders. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT SCUTHERN LINE. - NEW Bridge. - As a goods train from Dundrum and a cattle train from Limerick Junction were proceeding to Dublin, the train from Dandrum was in advance and stopped at this station. The other train was coming on and is said to have been a little before The rails being slippery and a decline to where the Dundrum train was stopped, it came with much force against the van of the first train, injuring very slightly the engine Two waggins of the first train were partially broken, and one very much shat ered. Hamovze. The Royal Adelaide's boat will row also The night man at once called the station mas er, Mc. Periy, to whom much credit is due for the prompt measures he had taken in clearing the line, owing to ship Implacable. The Indus will, in addition, supwhich the mail train proceeding to Dublin was not deinved.

ROBBERY AND ELEPEMENT IN THE COUNTY MEATH. A girl named Ann Cullen, servant to Mr. M. Reilly, of Oristown, a few mornings since absconded from his house. On searching the desk he discovered that fifty sovereigns and been abstracted, and he immedia ely communicated with the constabulary, through whose activity the fugitive, who was accompanied by a young man from the neighborhood, named Allen. was discovered at Oneenstown, where preparations had been made for their immediate embarkation in one of the hoats for America. Both parties were taken into enstedy.

REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA. - There is one gratiying feature we are glad to notice amongst many discouraging circumstances. The remittances to Iteland from emigrants to their friends are beginning n assume something like the proportions they bore five or six years ago. During the American war, the absence of many at the scene of action, the dearness of living and the inadequate rate of exchange. caused the transmission of money to Ireland to sink to almost nothing, prepaid passage tickets forming the staple of the gifts from the other side. Now, however, numerous money orders pass the 72nd Highlanders, a regiment lodged at one of through the different Irish banks from Irish-Ameri- Messre Birley and Cols cotton factories in Manchester, cans to their relatives here .-- Cork Examiner.

A d : 81 10:8 fire occurred in Church street, Belfast, on Monday night in the house of Mr. Joseph Mucauley, bandbox manufacturer and musician. While he was absent at a practice meeting the lower part of bring England to destruction. They expect that hir establishment caught fire, from what cause is not in the course of investigations by the officers of the America will be compelled to declare war against explained and before assistance could be obtained his wife and two children perished, it is supposed by auffocation, and two other children were so severely burnt that they have since died.

> On the night of Thursday, the 26th December, the martello tower, at Forts, near Queenstown, was atto ked by a body of men with blackened faces, who surprised the three gunners in charge and took possession of a quantity of arms and ammunition .-No clue has yet been obtained to the persons engaged, but it is believed they landed from the boats on the

We have been informed that Murray, the Belfast informer who was to have given evidence against Philip Harbison and Francis | favours of Fenianism, and has been repeatedly re Res, at the approaching Spring Assizes in Bel'ast, monst ated with by his friends in the regiment. has gone to America. In all probability the above mentioned prisoners will not be put on their trial .-Ulster Observer.

FENIANUM. - NAVAL PRECAUTIONS AT KINGSTOWN. -A sergeant's guard from the Royal George is on night duty on the East Pier, and no person is allowed past a deficed point after a certain bour. An armed boat rows guard in the harbor at nightfall, and no bost is permitted alongside the Royal George is unmarried The authorities of the 72od held cautions. - 1. Do not tasts it, nor soil the hands after nine o'clock.

Mr. Piggott, the editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been examined and held for trial for publishing certain alleged linels in his own paper and writing sellitious articles which appeare I in the Irish American.

DUBLIN, Jan 13 - Papers have been found upon the

person of the prisoner Lonnon, which it is said expose the whole plan of the Fenian leaders for future operations in Ireland. The clerks in the office of the Mazcetic Telegraph

Company, Belfast, have been arrested and thrown into jail on the charge of belonging to the Fenian organization.

The Dublin papers announce that Earl Powis will he chairman of the Education Commission, and that Lord Dunraven will be a member. The sittings will commence immediately.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIANCEM IN ENGLAND -The Observer under stands that the whole extent and organisation of Fenianism in this country and in Ireland is now fully known to the government, and the law officers bave advised that the existing law is amply sufficient to however, said to be without foundation. deal with those proved to be engaged in the conspiracy. The public may expect to hear shortly of some further arrests on information which criminates numerous persons who have taken an active part in the Fenian movement. The Government will use all the power the law gives them for the purpose bringing some of the leaders to justice.

The arrests which were made immediately after the explosion, and still more those which were effected in consequence of the disclosures of the informer Vaughan, have had the effect not only of breaking up the Soho circle of Feniane, but have led to discoveries of more or less importance relative to other circles in the Matropolis It is expected that having quantities of sand conveyed to all the Govat least two arrests will be made this week of parties occupying more elevated positions in the brotherhood than the tailors and shoemakers who have already been seized. It is now thought that the Olerkenwell explosion was almost exclusively the work of certain members of the Fenian circle until recently existing in Soho. No indication has been found of any knowledge of the designs existing amongst the general body of the Fenians. Indeed, the fact that, besides the three or four persons actually ergaged in the placing and exploding of the barrel, not a single known Fenian sympathiser was seen in the neighborhood by the detectives is regaeded as almost positive proof of the fact. Nevertheless, a certain activity is known to prevail amongst Fenian circles generally. It has come to nian Council were held periodically in Millwall. It cate them.

MURDER AT CASTLEDERMOT. - It appears that the | was ascertained that the conspirators assembled murdered man is a Mr. William Duone, a cattle deems it necessary to defend dealer, who resided at Ballyadams, in the Queen's Several detectives were sent to watch them. One himself thus:— By an unhappy fate I drew my first County. He was at the fair of Castledermo', and night last week the detectives noticed several men when returning home in the evening was brutally enter the house in question. After allowing a discreet time to clapte, one of the officers went up to as yet I have neither shot, stabbed, poisoned, nor from the fair had their attention directed to the body | the house, and listened in order to overhear the deli- exploded anybody. But just give me the chance by the horse they were driving stopping; they got berations going on inside. He heard several voices and see if I don't ! One Irishman is every bit as bad inside, but could not distinguish them Before he as another. We cannot belp it; tis the nature of in a ditch with the clothes all stripped off except his had time to listen long, he was obliged to decamp the Celtic beast, as the Times - a paper which, I am shirt and stockings, the body being covered with an | quickly, for two men, who had evidently been posted | happy to say, never truckles to popular sentiment, as sentries to give information of any alarm, came back towards the house and saw him. In order to | tulation to deprecate the angry passions of the throw them off the scent, the officer went to all the other doors in the atreet, and tried them, as if he the scene of the murder. The clothes found are tive. It was hoped that this ruse would succeed in very properly pointed out, that such an outrage as identified as the property of a person (whose rame is disarming suspicion of discovery, and arrangements that of Clerkenwell could never have entered into known to the police) who was seen in company with were made to arrest the whole council on the next the broin of any but an Irishman. Never! and I night of meeting, when some important leaders blush while writing this - never has there been an might be present, they not having come this night. attempt by a citizen of any other country to effect At the moment the detective was seen it was in- a wicked purpose without regard to the suffering tended to have opened the swing bridges which lead | that might follow from such an attempt to those who part of the Feniane, who would have found them | such a person as Fieschi or Orsini, and as for there solves caught like rate in a trap-the river on the one side and the water of the docks on the other preventing all escape for those who could not swim. Unfortunately, however, the discovery by the scouts held and none of them have ventured near the .baali

> The captains and commanders of all ships in commission at Devouport were summoned to attend at the Admiralty office at Mount Wise, Devosport, on Thursday, when they were instructed by Port Admiral Sir Admiral Sir William F Martin to adopt every necessary precaution (especially by night) to protect their ships from insidious attack. On Friday these instructions were communicated to the officers in writing. They are to the effect that from dusk until daylight a guard boat is to row round each ship in round the training ship Impreguable and the boat belonging to the Indus will also guard the training ply two steam inunches to cruise in the upper part of Jamonze and guard all the ships there, especially the floating depot in St. German's river, which conthins live shell. Each guard has twelve loaded rifles, and is under the command of a commissioned officer. During the night every boat approaching one of the guarded ships will be stopped, and ber occupants will be required to give a satisfactory explanation of their object before being allowed to proceed. It appears that what the Government most apprehend is the dropping of torpednes down the stream. If any of these are found they are to be towed ashore stern foremost. All ships in commission are also to keep watch in halbour the same as if at sea. On board the Bellerophon, Prince Consort, Achilles, &c., this will involve the necessity of two officers being on duty all night. Weapons are kept on deck constantly loaded. The liberty of the sea men has been necessarily shortened. On Saturday one corporal, Royal Marines and fire privates were sent on board the Vivid, and one corporal and 12 privates on board the Impregnable. To-day the same number of Marines will be gent on board the Implacable.

Sergeant Magnire, one of a number of Icishmen in was an Saturday removed, under arrest, in consequence of information that he had b en communica. ting with persons known to be connected with the Feuian movement is that city, and also that he had been attempting to promote Fenianism in the ranks regiment, it was ascertained that for some time past Magnire has been in the habit of attending places where those consected with the Febian movement nave been known to assemble, and it is currently believed that be has been v sited at the barracks by agents of that conspiracy. It has been ascertained that he had obtained keys by some means or other which gave him access to various parts of the barracks and by which means he could admit persons into the premises. It has also been discovered that Maguire had given various packets of ammunition to his visitors, and that he in other ways identified himself with the Fenian cause. Although a soldier ccuping a superior position in the midst of leval men, he has often freely expressed his orinions in During the excitement of the Fenian trials at the Special Commission he was on duty and in charge of a body of men at various places, and he was stationed with his company inside the New Bailey prison when Allen Laikin and Gould were executed. Maguire has been connected with the regiment upwards of eight years; he joined it while in India, and is a man between 25 and 26 years of age. He everal inquiries as to the evidence against him, and court marrial for complicity with the Fenian move

ment, -- Pali Mall Gazette WARRINGTON. CHRISTMAS D 7-The excitement consequent on the late attempt to blow up the War rington Gesworks an attempt which would have resolved in conseque cas so fatal and destructive, but for the timely discovery - continues, and great sorrow is felt that, at this sesson of the year, when we celebrate 'n a festive manner the proclamation of ' peace on earth, good will to men' we should be compelled to extra precaution to guard against the murderous designs of our fellow-citizens. The employes at the gas works have been all sworn in as special constables, and the guard on the gas works is continued A reward of 50l has been offered by the authorities for the discovery of the man who removed the plag from the purifier. In addition to the fourteen men who were discharged on Monday night, the forem n of the stokers, Gilbooley, has been dismissed, although there is not the slightest suspicion of any complicity in the foul deed, on his part. A report was current in the town last night that a Fenian of some note had been arrested by the police. It is,

THE PANIC AT THE WEST END -The population of London is preparing as for a desperate battle: we have duily evidence of the extent to which the armament has been carried by the appressive classes and on the other hand, we hav been borrified to see the murderous weapons which are paraded nightly by persons pursuing the most peaceful avo cations: it is bardly too much to say that half the elderly gentlemen of the West-end have transformed themselves into armories of concealed but wonderful instruments of warfire - Echoes from the Clubs.

GUARDING PUBLIC BUILDINGS - The Glowworm says as a precantion against Greek fire the authorities are ernment offices and placed in heaps inside the win dows of every floor that is at all accessible from the sand men are to be added to the metropolitan police, and that a militia of special constables is to be enrolled. The General Post Office is guarded at night, inside and outside, by special constables employed in the department.

FENIANISM IN MANCHESTER. - The Manchester Guardian understands that the authorities are going | sons who had only just come out of a place of worship; to swear in a large number of special constables -There is no special reason for adopting this course, which is taken as a precautionary measure.

Two Americans, named Barrett and O'Neill, strongly suspected of Fenianism, have been arrested at from a plantation, when riding home in the evenamongst Fenian circles generally. It has come to strongly suspected of renianism, have been arreading the evenamongst Fenian circles generally. It has come to strongly suspected of renianism, have been arreading to our civilisation.

The Captives at Magdala Well.—

The Captives at Magdala Well.—

breath in an Irish county. What is the consequence? I am s villian, an assassin in posse True it is that but always strives with moderate and legal exposmoment-justly observed on the 16th inst Every one of us an incendiary, or something of that kind; was seeing whether they were fast against ordinary by the mysterious o dinance of an all-wise Providence thieres, for he felt that it would be useless to try to and can never refrain from wreaking mischief when deceive the scouts as to the fact of his being a detec- an opportunity offers. It is a fact, as the Times off the Isle of Dogs to Limehouse and Poplar, and had done nothing to incur his hatred Such fiendish thereby to have cut off all chance of escape on the re kleesness is peculiar to Ireland There never was being such an Englishman as Guy Fawkes why Sir, the man himself and his idea of blowing some 500 gentlemen into boundless space, thereby entailing so row on some 500 families, and, and as it is natural plarmed the Festians, and no council has since been to suppose, ruin on a considerable portion of London, is a ridiculous myth invented by the street boys for the purpose of extracting half-pence from a too c edulous public every 5th of November. From my youth up I have always admired the logical acumen displayed by the mass of the British people in their estimate of Irishmen. Holding fast the Ex und disce omnes, ' principle they have argued thus: - A section of the Irish race is disaffected, ergo no Irishman is to be trusted; some low Irieb are crunken and disorderly in their habits, therefore no Irish need apply. And I am glad to see this great principle so firmly asserted by what purports to be the re-presentative English journal. Yes, it must be confessed we are a bad lot. There is no such thing as a loyal Celt. Every journal in every city of Ireland has expressed a fiendish joy at the recent outrage. Every innabitant of the said cities walked in the late fineral processions. Every judge and every county magistrato is a Fonian at heart. As for bishops we need not speak of them. The justice of this opinion is not more to be admired than its prudence. It must tend greatly to check the spread of dis-flection among the still loyal population of Ireland (which) I only suppose to exist for argument sake) to find that they are all - Fenian and Orang-men, Papist and Profestant - ranked in the same category not only by uneducated Englishmen, but by the great exponents of educated public opinion.' A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, who

heads his letter 'Baby Strangling in the Highlands' writes:-There has been of late a considerable amount of indignation written on the subject of buby farming in London; but the conviction at Edinburgh of a Lighland gipsy, named Charles Mc-Donald, who has this week been sentenced to death for murd-ring his wife in a drunken nocturnal brawl by the roadside near Dunkeld, has brought vividly to my recollection various statements made to me by thoroughly trustworthy persons during a recent tour in the district of country perambulated by this wretched McDonald and his gang. I suspect that if I were to state even a tithe of what I was told about these gipsies of A'hole it would be credited by few; yet I venture to ask your permission to place before the public one anecdote illustrative of a mode of life which is pursued among the mountains of the north, and which all the existing agencies of the Christian Church seem powerless even to touch. Not long age, in a village close to the scene of McDonald's crime, a givey gang arrived one day, some of whom applied for out-door relief at a reighboring poorhouse. In one of the families there was a sick baby, which attracted the attention of a kindly person who holds an efficial resition in that district. Help was given, and the vagrants went upon their way a few weeks had elapsed when the younger portion of the same family made their appearance once more in the same place. They were asked how the sick boy was getting on. 'It wouldna get weel,' replied the eldest of the children, a girl, 'and my faither just took and slewed it.' In other words, the troublesome bairn had been strangled by the father. The answer was given with the most perfect composure The sister of the murdered child apparently looked upon the way in which it was got rid of as commonplace These people are called gipsies: but the most of them. I believe, are simply lighlanders run wild This man McDonald, who has just been sentenced to death, is a Celt and a native of Ar-

NITRO GLYCKRINE. - It may not be uninteresting to give the following instructions, which were pasted on each of the canisters destroyed at Newcastle-Nobel's Patent Blasting Oil, Nitro-glycerine. Prewith it, being poisonous. 2 Do not heat it in it was ultimately decided to commit him for trial by stoves or on boilers, as it explodes at a temperature of 360 degrees 3 Keep it in the original packing, lest it be drunk by mistake. 4 In cold weather when the oil is frozen, put the oil canisters in hot water till it liquifies 5 Do not expose the oil canisters unpacked to strong concussions. 6 Store the oil in fire-free places, or in want of such in a pit in the ground. 7. Do not solder lead tine, since they cannot be emptied completely. One of the canisters bore the following—"From Alfred Nobel and Co., Hamburg. Safety solution of nitro glycerine in wood naphtha. According to the Act of Parliament, nitro glycerine is to be marked specially dangerous. Webb and Co., No. 1,086. To be guarded against fire '-The chief use to which this new and dangerous compound has been put is for blasting purposes; it requires a much smaller bole or chamber toan gunpowder, strongth of the latter being scurcely one-tenth of the former. It is a brigh-yellow oily fluid—a compound of glycerine and nit-ric acid. Weight for weight the bleating oil bears favourable comparsion with gunpowder, and, other things being equal, it is about five times as effective. It has been contended that it ought to develope an intenser heat than guopowder, and this appears to have been born out by several experiments which have been made at different times in Saxony by Mr Nobel. Natro-glycerine is not what is commonly called ' Greek,' or ' Fenian fire.' - Globe.

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE. - A most disgraceful and disgusting outrage was committed on Sunday evening upon the Rev. J. Bind, the respected minister of St Mary's Catholic Church, Porter's Field. The reverend gentleman left his residence at about half past eight, and was proceeding on a visit to a sick person at Queen's Cross. Un reaching Hall Street, a number of blackguards who had graced the old theatre that evening to hear Mr. Flynn, (one of Murphy's colleagues), recognised Mr. Bond and at once sat on hooling him. The reverend gentleman continued his journey, and the roughs followed him up the High Street, at the same time continuing outside. The Pall Mall Gazette says that one thon- their devilish conduct. On reaching the top church, one solitary policeman hove in eight, and his presence bad little or no effect upon the mob. It was not until Father Bond took refogo at a friend's house that the fellows ceased their mad ravings. We can hardly find language sufficiently strong enough to convey our disgust at this revolting conduct of perand it is to be hoped that the ringleaders of Sunday evening's proceding will not escape the punishment they so richly deserve. However much people may differ from M . Bond's religious creed, they ought not to suffer their difference to drag them to commit acts

THE CAPTIVES AT MAGDALA WELL. - Sir Stratford | \$17,000.

An Inishman's Apology —An Irishman, writing Northcote had received intelligence from Colonel to the Pall Mall Greate deems it necessary to defend Merewether, at Senafe to Dec. 13. All was going Merewether, at Senafe to Dec. 13. All was going on well. He had heard from the captives at Magdala, who were well on the 11th of November, and had had news of the expedition being on its way .--Meneler, acting with the Galles, was moving to attack Magdela. The king had not been able to advance more than thirty miles from Debra Tabor. being encumbered with baggage and having great opposition to encounter. Accounts up to October 11 had been received from Mr. Faad. The King had carried off with him from Debra Tanor all Europeans, some in chains and others free, among the latter was Mr. Faad, who says also that the women and children were all well, and that the prisoners had of late been better treated by the King.

A circular has been sent from the Home Department to the Mayors of about fifty towns, requesting that special constables may be sworn in for the preservation of property and the suppression of ary riotous proceedings. Her Majastr's Government, eags the circular, have received information which renders it in their judgment desirable that the local authorities should be prepared to meet any disturbances that may arise during the winter.' This (says the Times), we conceive is not intended to approunce any definite expectation of attacks, although warrings or threats predicting specific currages are for the moment plentiful; but it indicates that the Government is aware of a widely extended treasonable conspiracy, estab'ished in England as in Ireland, and ready, as far as can be ascertained, to percetrate outrages as atrocious as those of Manchester and

GREEK OR FEMIAN FIRE. - Mr. James Sinclair, of Manchester, writes - 'Owing to the present disturbed state of the country, several experiments have lately been made here with the view of discovering the best means of extinguishing Greek fire. This awfully destructive agent consists of a liquid which poured even in small quantities on any article or building will ignite in five to ten minutes with an explosion like gunpowder, and set fire to everything within its reach. It was found that water had no effect whatever upon it, while the water supersaturated with carbonic gas, ejected from the Extincteur, was instantaneous in its effects, immediately extinguished

In the Queen's Bench to-day a motion was made by the counsel for the defense that the prisoners ba returned to London for trisl, on the ground that a bitter religious prejudice existing against the prisoners in Warwickshire would render it impossible for them to obtain an importial jury and a fair trial in that country The motion was heard, and the judges reserved their decision. The prisoners Desmond and Allan, implicated in the Clerken well explosion, were again brought up to-day for examination on the charge of n urder. Many witnesses were present, but the evidence given by them contains no facts of

On Saturday night last Mr Douglas, a farmer, residing near Whitehaven, Cumberland, was aroused by hearing men's voices outside his house, who appeared to be trying the fastenings of his door. He immediately seized his gun, opened a window, and fired at two men who were standing at the door, believing them to be Fenians, or at least burglars. Their cries roused the house, when it was discovered that the wounded men were no Fenians; they were, in fact sweethearts of Mr. Douglas's daughters-one of them being actually engaged to be married to the eldest Their wounds are severe but mortal.-Pall Mall Gazette.

The Pa'sley Gazelle says: -It is said in town that a firm which employs about twenty men has paid off eight of them on the ground of their being Fenians. In connection with this, we are told that some of the insurance offices have intimated to the owners of large public works, that their fire insurance policies will not be renewed unless they discharge from their employment all re-sons reported to be connected with the Fenian movement.

The detachment of the Scots Fusilier Guards, consisting of 3 officers, 6 tergeauts, and 100 men, are now stationed at Osborn "as an extraordinary guard for the Queen. The Irresistible coast-guard ship has also anchored of Osborne, where she will remain as guardship during the Queen's stay at her marine residence. The Sprightly has also left Portsmouth for the Solent.

A squadron of cavalry left Brighton on Saturday and proceeded to Oshorne, where they will be stationed during her Majesty's stay in the Isle of Wight. It is understood this step has been taken expressly at the request of the Governor of Portsmouth, who has had several abonymous letters sent him in reference to Febian movements in Hampshire.

Four hundred yards of blasting rope were found on Sunday night in the ash pit near the Cowcaddens gasometer, - one of the largest in Grasgow. Blusting rope' is powder hid or surrounded with guttapercha, and is an explosive agent much used by miners for blasting purposes.

Warwick jail, where the Fenian prisoners Burke, Casey, Seaw and Mullany are awaiting trial, is occapied and surrounded by regular troops, which were sent there by order of the government to guard against any attempt at a rescue.

LONDON, Jan. 10. - Burke and other Fenians, who had a preliminary examination in Bow street vesterday were last night heavily guarded and taken by special train to Warwick Jail.

LONDON, Jan. 15 -The Fenian officers and men arrested on Dec 31st, in South Wales, have been committed on the charge of treason.

It was estimated by the Registrar General that the Irish in England were sustained at their number by an immigration of nearly 18,000 a year.

LONDON, Jan. 12. Edward Thoroton, British Ambasandor to the United St ten, sailed from Liverpool yesterday, in the steemship Siberia, for New York, London January 16.-The police at Manchester

have arrested a man supposed to be the Fenian De ry.

The motion to try Burke, Casey, and Shaw in Lond in instead of Warwick is likely to be granted.

UNITED STATES.

Memphis sattled all its old grudges on Christmas day. Three men were murdered, two pistolled with the same intention, and half a dezen accidentally sant; while the fights, robberies, and attempts at areon enlivened the day from morn to frosty eve.

The abandonment of new born children in New York since the cold weather set in has become so frequent that it is not unusual for three to be picked up by police in a night. The crime is attributed to the existing destitution.

Government charges two dollars tax on every gallor of whiskey, manufactured, yet, we know places where it can be bought for \$1.40 a gallon. Screw loose here, what says Collector Root?

Alexander H. Stephens speak despondingly of affairs in the South. From his own observation, he has nothing like a spirit of mutual sympathy or interest between the two races.

Wendall Phillips has simmered down the philosophy of Benjamin Franklin to one fundamental principlo: "That the noblest of all human actions is the saving of cents." The political press is troubled about Gen. Grant's

politics. On all sides we hear the question, "What is he." Stupids, why he is general of the U.S. A. A man is on trial in Philadelphia for selling a glass of sulphuric acid for whickey. Absurd fasti-

dicusness on the part of the customer. The constabulary of Maine seized \$5,232 worth cf liquor during the past year, and cost the Etale

The Crue Wlitness.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY - 1868.

Friday, 24-St Timothy, P.M. Saturday, 25-Conversion of St. Paul. Sunday, 26 .- Third after Epiphany, St. Polycarpe,

Monday, 27 - St John Chrysostom, B. D. Tuesday, 28 - St Agnes, V. M. Wednesday, 29 -St Francis de Sales, B. C. Thursday, 30-St. Martins, V.M.

In our next we will lay before our readers the Manifesto on the condition of Ireland by the Clergy of the Diocese of Limerick.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Fenian excitement continues in England and Ireland, but no fresh outrages are reported. The details of the so-called capture of a Martello tower rear Cork are to band, and are very simple. The tower in question was occupied or garrisoned by two artillerymen with their wives and children: the armament consisted of two old carbines with sword bayonets. The garrison was taking its tea on the evening of the 20th ult., when four or five men walked in, and compelled them, or it, to capitulate. The only thing strange in the business is the folly of the authorities in leaving large depots of powder so ex posed.

Mr. Traio, passenger by the Cunard steame, Scotia from New York to Liverpool, was, together with two other passengers, MM. Grinnell and McGee, arrested on the arrival of that steamer at Queenstown on the evening of Friday the 17th inst. The charge against them has apparently some connection with Fenianism, but the particulars were not given by the telegram announcing the arrest. The Dublin Nation as well as the Irishman newspaper, is about to be prosecuted for seditious libel. A man named Mike Marratt said to be the person who fired the match at the Clerkenwell explosion has been arrested in Glasgow, and sent to London for examination.

The Continental news is not of great importance. War rumors are still abundant, and an uneasy feeling prevails. In the United States matters are apparently approaching a crisis .-The so-called Congress makes no secret of its intent to tear what remains of the old Constitution to pieces; and the President is firm in his determination to be faithful to his mauguration oath, and therefore to maintain that Constitution against the inroads of his enemies. A reaction in favor of the President seems to be setting in. even in the Northern States.

In the Ontario local legislature there has been a fine blackguarding match betwixt a Mr. Blake and a Mr. Ferguson. At Quebec the members behave more decorously, but as yet little work has been done. In Nova Scotia the feeling of hostility to the Union spreads, and grows in bitterness, and the people, by the newspaper reports that reach us seem to be almost unanimous in favor of repeal. The Imperial Legislature will be petitioned to this effect, and of the petition is disregarded, it is hard to say to what lengths the people of Nova Scotia may not go. An attempt to blow up a powder magazine at Toronto is reported.

A LESSON AND A WARNING. (Communicated.)

In whatever way we view the late Pan-Anglican farce, there is but one conclusion at which any rational man can arrive; and that conclusion is, the miserable weakness that is ever attendant on a rejection of Catholic trutb. Each one of the elderly gentlemen were Fathers of course-in a natural way, and went there with vast determination to settle everything objectionable that had crept into their beloved system, Neither distance nor the high fares on the Atlantic steamships, not to speak of the inconvenience of leaving their wives and little onescould deter those zealous men. From Canada Lambeth had spoken—the Church was in danger ! the golden apples which relieved their minds and feverish desire to ape the legitimate exercise of

the enemy.

laymen. Prudence is an evangelical quality, so they ate their leek. But it was now under protest-"I eat, and eke 1 swear"-cried Pistol, bluster the result was-Nil. and so did the Fathers in God of the "genus"

Now, to return home without having done something or other would have been an appalling dispensation; so with as good grace as possible under the circumstances, they laid their heads together and forthwith began to incubate. The blessed result puts one marvellously in mind of the noet's words: "Parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus," or "muss" as the Down Easter might more properly term it. They had congregated to eliminate from the "Church" such dire abuses as Ritualism, Colensoism, Essayism and that dangerous grace that is leading the best Anglican minds into the pale of the Catholic Church. To avoid distractions in this great duty they expelled the reporters and outsiders generally. Some uncharitable persons insisted that this course was pursued because, as the discussion was to be general, the reporters might have been furnished materials for half a doaen new heresies. However, the doors were closed-legislative blue books were opened-the genius of the Con stitution was invoked, which was met with a demurrer from the American gentleman unless their " Constituotion" were included. The first chapter of Genesis was read, as treating more particularly of creation-and the Pan-Anglican became a fact.

Now we much doubt if the great God Par himself had as many pipes to his mouth-organ as there were opinions enunciated by the 'Fathers. The Anglicanism of the Home Bishops was so very English that the Yankees felt as wretchedly "sold" as any victim of the "bounty jumpers" during the war. One poor gentleman-he of Louisiana we believe-made a desperate effort at conciliation. "If England," quoth he, "had given the Colonies a larger invoice of Bishops the Revolution would never have taken place. It is very strange that none of the English thought of any ingenious reply. Less of the innocence of the dove, would have boldly asserted: Why the Tea we sent you, was intended for the instalment of Bishops that Government was aboutto send out." This would have made the gentleman of Louisiana despair.

We can imagine the perplexity of the episcopal Pans when the question of Coleuso was introduced. Without any intention of being irreverent, we think the following pretty near the

"My Lord of Cantuar, what about that Colenso ?"

"Abem: Brother Derry,-ahem, sir. Colenso 15-ab-in fact. I'm afraid, he's not orthodox!"

from several.

brothers,-don't forget the blessed Reforma- could hold personal feelings in abeyance for one

"But he has actually written a look full of impossible. unbelief," cries one.

"Ingenious,-ingenious, exclaims another. "but by no means skeptical."

"Nevertheless," says Captuar, "he must be deposed. We have threatened to do so, and the they hurry to the centre of Catholic Truth. Their enemy will scoff at us if nothing be done. It political feelings may differ -- their forms of governwould not be prudent to condemn his writings, as ment may be dissimilar-their notions even at war the Government is not favorable to any decisive with each other-yet they meet and all is peace action. It would not do, my dear brothers, to and harmony. The reason is, because the Cacome to any conclusion which might be annuiled tholic Church elevates Her children, and espeby the Cabinet. Besides the Reform element cially Her Pastors, above the petty conflict of is so strong in the Commons that I, a strict earthly things. They are free to support the Tory, cannot expect at present, a majority of civil authorities as ardently as they please in all votes on any question whether of dogma or of things just; but above this is a region of perpetual moral. We shall denose him by vote and leave calm where no clashing voices are heard-where the rest to time. It is unfortunate, of course, one authority alone, divinely constituted, and dig but the Fabian policy is the true one with Colenso. It is a Gordian knot, dearest, but I hope we shall find an Alexander in the African climate. A very unhealty climate, gentlemen, I

Cantuar rubs his hands gleefully, and the sub-

ect is dropped.

assure you."

After sitting for some time looking at each the United States, and other parts, the mustering other rather foolishly, a bright thought strikes age. For what is meant by those sorry attempts their converts may be said to "eat their heads of lawn sleeves and silk aprons was imposing .- one of them. Popery-Mariolatry! these were at Councils-those windy anathemas &c., but a off."

-and it behooved the watchmen of Zion to caused a tumultuous scramble amongst the rare such power in the Catholic Church? They would Exhibition must have had resource to the dodge unite in one vigorous, unanimous shout against old boys. "Richard's himself again!" All the give half of their loaves and fishes if they could commonly attributed to an old friend Anacharsis Well, they met, and it was soon apparent that three hundred years are dragged from the hiding their mighty resolution was something after the places where public opinion and common sense style of ancient Pistol. The Protestant press drove them, and made to do duty for the Pans. mercilessly ridiculed the devoted Pastors, and With a tremendous flourish the Council complainly told them that it was rather too much of menced; it ended in a very dismal little quaver. a good thing to dare to play at Pope and Coun- | 'I'he Popery and Mariolatry dodges did not take; cil under the very shadow of the Parliament in fact, even Protestants themselves were diswhich was the source of their Orders, and juris- gusted. In vain did a series of public shows diction. Blinded by zeal, this alarming objec- wind up the concern; in vain did Father in God tion had never troubled their apostolic stomach. Pound-text attempt to prove Popery a carnal de-They became as helpless as porpoises on dry vice; in vain did Brother Maudlin roll up his land. Remonstrance was useless, for if they at- apostolic eyes in "fine frenzy" at the enormity tempted to carry out their original idea, popular of honoring the Mother of God; the public would petition would have flooded the legislature, and none of it. They did not wish to turn like dogs perhaps the poor gentlemen would have returned to the vomit of calumny, so the Fathers had to to their homes, not pretended Bishops but real suspend operations and wend their ways disconsolately to their respective homes. And so, after a world of terrific preparation and formidable

> It is true Colenso was excommunicated, but what of that? The delinquent of Natal knows, and everybody knows, that it can effect nothing. Canterbury and his brother Pans are not the head of the recalcitrant bishops religion. Her Majesty is; and whilst he holds her Letters Patent and the apostolical jurisdiction they give, no number of bishops can oust him, even when threatening the appalling anathema of a Pan-Anglican common ion.

> What a sad spectacle does this meeting exhibit. What a solemn warning to those who still adhere to the lifeless system of Protestantism ! It would seem that Almighty God permitted this farce, in order to show the weakness of error. Can any man, not wholly blinded by insane prejudice, pretend to say that such a Church came from God? Human legislators enact systems of government competent to deal with questions that belong to their jurisdiction. If Protestant-15m came from God, then He must have failed to equal the wisdom of His creature. This would be blasphemy. Then what shall we say of that religion that makes such an argument possible? Is it any wonder that good, honest men are every day opening their eyes to the falsity of this taterdemalion cheat, made up of the odds and ends of every heresy that has existed from the time of Christ. If the antiquarian wants to find the period when the first Protestant Council was held, he will probably end his investigations at the Tower of Bibel. He will there discover such a striking similarity that the conclusion will be forced from him. Here is the origin, prototype and exemplary of the Pannish tribe! The ancients wished to rear a tower to Heaven; the moderns their false system. But both being an insult to God, He confounded the one with strange tongues and the other with jarring opinions, and truncated dogmas.

We may very properly consider the late exhibition as a display of Protestant strength. Probably twenty more bishops could not have been drummed up in the whole world. Other nations would have no connexion with the Council. The Germans laughed at the Canterbury summons. and indulged in metaphysics, and allusions to the legend of the "Spider and the Fly." They would not walk into the Pan-Anglican parlor for any consideration whatever. They foresaw. with Teutonic shrewdness, what a specimen of Protestant power would be displayed, and so stayed at home. In fact, in spite of their opnosition to the Catholic Church, they knew full well that a Council-a real living, united, authoritative body-was only possible within Her pale. "Orthodox!-why he's a skeptic!" This For, as long as a religion is a mere piece of State machinery, it will be affected by national batreds "Come, come, Brothers," exclaim otiers, and prejudices. Hence when English, American that's a hard name. What's the use of private or German bishops meet they bring with them a judgment, if a man cannot draw his own conclu- mass of "notions" as much national as religious; sions from the sacred text. Freedom, dear and as there is no power amongst them which moment it follows that crything like a Council is

Now let any one compare the position of the Church of God with this pitiful pretence. The Pope speaks, and hundreds of real bishops obey the call. From every spot on the civilized globe nified with the splendid past of two thousand years, is obeyed. It is this great fact that so perplexes the enemies of the Catholic Church. They talk loftily of Union when there is no union. They cry Peace, Peace, and there is no peace. They affect a supreme contempt for the they lear her: nay, they unconsciously do her hom

worn-out calamnies and ragged balderdash of induce people to look upon their performances with any other feeling than that of contempt and ridicule; and that outsiders do so, we have the recent Pan-Anglican Council as a proof.

We shall return to this subject again. J. M. J. G.

"If the English Government has a right to abolish tithes in Ireland, the Italian Government has a right to secularise Church property in Italy."-Montreal

Our respected contemporary is at fault in his lagic: at all events his argument is not ad hominem to Catholics, to whom he addresses it.

The Gazette must remember that in the eyes of the latter, the Establishment in Ireland is just as much a mere secular or purely human institution as is the Custom's Department, or the Constabulary; and that therefore the B.itish Government, has just as much right to transfer the tithes of which at the Reformation the Catholic Church was robbed, to any other secular purpose such as drainage or the making of roads-as it had to seize upon them at the time of the Reformation. or as it has to retain them for the support of another purely secular object, to wit the maintenance of the "Church as By Law Established." The tithes in Ireland have been secularised these three hundred years, and the only question now concerning them which the Government will entertain is this-To what secular purpose shall they be applied? shall they be kept as hereto. fore for the sustenance of a government institution called the Established Church, which is repudiated by the great mass of the people, as an insult and an injury? or shall they be applied to some other secular purpose of more general

Now this is a very different question from that which the revolutionary government of Italy has raised. The question there is not merely,-"How shall secularised Church property be applied? but this: Shall Church property be secularised at all?" Now a consistent Catholic might well return a negative answer to this last question; and yet when in spite of him Church property should have been secularised, and no prospect remained of its restoration to its original and rightful purpose, the same man might without any sacrifice of consistency exert himself to effect the application of the secularised property to such objects as he deemed the least injurious to Catholic interests. For if it is never mevitable.

At the same time we agree with the Gazette that that which chiefly belps to avert the long menaced abolition of the Government Church in Ireland, is the difficulty of settling the question the spoils of the Catholic Church the sole rightful owner of the property in question.

PROTESTANTISM AT THE PARIS EXHIB:-TION .- In an article in the Montreal Witness we find an amusing notice of the display of Protestant manufactures at the great Paris show :-"As you enter the precincts of the Palace by the Port d'Jena, the principal door facing the Seine, turn by the first path on your right. You will see the space of ground occupied by Great Britain for its evangelical missions. At that window

stands a young German; at the next an Englishman highly honored as the chief promoter of this Christian enterprise: at the third a Frenchman: at the fourth a converted Jew, whose energy and deep conviction have so greatly contributed to the success of this work; at the next a Russian gentleman: at the other an Italian: and at the neighboring window a Spaniard who for two years was the fellow prisoner of Matamoras."

Nor were these-as the reader might at first suspect was the case - mere wax work figures: they were all first rate articles of Protestant manufacture; real genuine evangelica! converts of flesh and blood, and therefore far transcending in interest anything that Mr. Barnum can show, or that is to be found in the celebrated collection of the immortal Artemus Ward. The only thing neglected by the exhibition, and the omission is important-was a ticket on the breast of the several converts, showing the cost of each parti cular article to the Society that exhibited them. We should for instance much like to know what was the original price of the " young German:" how much the French convert came to; and what the average daily cost of keeping the "Jew" in good evangelical order. This latter charge forms by no means a trifling item in the annual expenditure of the Societies. Good middling converts in Spain, Italy, and especially in Palestine, are to be had very reasonable; but the mischief is that they are very apt, especially the last named, to relapse, backslide, or get out of order; so that it often costs more to keep a convert up to the mark, or in good evangelical condition, when mide, than to make him. They require frequent "winding up," and this is a se Church of God and Her glorious mission-and yet rious drawback to the success of evangelical missions; for as with "screws" at a livery stable,

We suspect that our exhibitors at the Paris culation.

Clootz, representative of the genre humain, what time he presented himself at the Bar of an astounded Assembly with his diversely clad, and many tongued constituents: but whom the irreverent, much laughing Parisians maintained were after all made up of the dregs of the populace. hired at so much per head per hour, and for the nonced dressed out in the borrowed garments of one of the minor theatres. Anyhow, Paris which has witnessed many a strange, many a ludicrons sight within its gates since the outbreak of the Revolution, has witnessed none more strange. none more ludicrous, if we rightly consider them -than these of Anacharsis with his specimens of the " human race," and of the Evangelical Missions of England, with their show of "converts."

If things go on much longer in the same manner

as they are at present progressing, the Protestant world will soon, we suspect be forced to acknow. ledge the soundness of the action taken by the Catholic Church against secret societies. We were wont to be told, that it was a relic of "medæval barbarism and oppression" to forbid men to band themselves together by secret oaths and pass words. Men grew eloquent-demagogues red in the face in railing against the "tyranny of the priesthood"-" papal aggression"-" encroachments upon the liberty of the subject"- when the Church in her divine singleness of purpose declared all secret societies illegal, and excommunicated all their fautors and abettors. Freemasocry, Carbonari-ism, and Continental secret societies were all legitimate and praiseworthy institutions as long as their bombs were exploded at continental Catholic sovereigns. Mazzini-18m, Garıbaldı-ism and Orange-ism are all very good, in as much as their aim is No Popery and No Surrender, Rome or death. But the moment these same principles are evoked against Protestant governments that moment the whole case is altered. Secret societies as far as Whiteboyism and Femanism are concerned are immediately found to have many inconveniences-their members are branded as traitors. and their whole organisation is condemned and reprobated. And yet the explosion at Clerkenwell -the Greek fire of Belgravia (if it be not a fabrication of the Police) are only the results of the self same mechanism as that of the Trades Unions of Sheffield-the Orsici bombs of Paris, and the blowing up of the Jesuit Barracks at permitted to do evil that good may ensue, it is Rome. We are no apologists for the cold blooded often quite lawful to choose the least of two evils, atrocity at Clerkenwell; but we do love consiswhen both are presented, and one or the other is tency, and should like to hear some of our highly evangelical editors wax as eloquent over the explosion at Rome, as they do over the Clerkenwell massacre-over Garibaldi ism as they do over Femanism. The Catholic Church declares all secret societies whatever,-Catholic as well of the application of the property which it holds; as Protestant-to be wrong and contrary to the but of which property the State bas, as against law of God. She stays not to enquire whether the said institution, the right to dispose, since the they be for her or against her-Fenian or State created it, and the State endowed it with Orange. Her decree is against all alike, for she bas the law of God to interpret, and that law is the same for Catholic as for Protestant, and she promulgates her decrees accordingly.

But the Protestant world has no such single. ness of purpose. Expediency is the great gauge of all its principles. As long as secret societies have for their object the overthrow or injury of Catholicity, so long it looks on with completency and satisfaction; but the moment they are turned against berself-the moment ber enemies learning a lesson from her, turn her own engines against herself, that moment she begins to realise their hemousness and denounce them as traitorous .-And in her punishment of the crime, she is equally inconsistent. She hangs three men for participation in the murder of one man, though no one of the three is the actual murderer, and she raises a howl against "priestly oppression" because the Pope is (falsely) accased of confiscating the property of the participators in the Garibaldian raid. Oh! consistency thou art a jewel! When will 19th century Protestantism place thee in her diadem ?

SACERDOS.

CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION. - The Lidies of this Community, with their accustomed zeal for the sacred cause of education, opened on Monday last 20th inst., their newly built Convent at Pointe-Claire, for the reception of pupils. The site has been selected with much judgment, and cannot be surpassed for salubrity, and all natural advantages. Distant only about an hour's run in the cars which pass the village two or three times a day, this establishment holds out great attractions to parents in Montreal: and the system of education pursued by the Ladies of the Congregation is so well known and appreciated by the public as to need no eulogy

An Argument for Annexation.—In Canada, taxation amounts to about \$3.50 per head of the population: in the United States to \$30 per head. What the people of Canada would gain in a pecuniary point of view by Annexation is therefore a matter of very easy call

We learn from the Witness that two colporteurs or pedlars employed by the F. C. M. Society left "a few copies of Martin's translation of the New Testament in the parish of Sandy Bay, below Metis." Whereabouts in the said parish the copies of this vile parody of the Word of God were left, whether in the woods, or whether in houses of some of the Catholic residents of the parish, the Witness carefully avoids mentioning, though this is of some importance; seeing that it was the duty of the priest, if he found them in the hands of any of his Catholic parishioners, to insist upon their destruction .-However that may be, the Watness adds that the parish priest did burn, or cause to be burnt as many copies of this corrupt translation of the New Testament as came under his notice: whereupon or not long after, as our evangelical contemporary with great complacency informs us, it ensued that :-

"The priest's stable was accidentally set on fire, and burned to the ground. A horse, two cows, and a few other animals which were in it perished in the dames. The store house which was attached to it, and which contained a considerable quantity of farm produce was also wholly destroyed." (The Italics are our own)

The Witness goes on to say that some may look on this as a "judgment of heaven." We assure our contemporary that we don't: that we have studied the laws of cause and effect too closely for that; and that we can form more than a shrewd guess as to how it happened that the stables of a priest who had taken an active part to prevent the contamination of the faith and morals of his parishioners by the agents of the F. C. M. Society, were "not long after arci dentally set on fire." In the same manner we do not look on the late exposion at Clerkenwell as a judgment of heaven" in the strict sense of these words; though those who can so look upon the burning of the property of the Priest at At the commencement of this year, the Asylum Metis, very probably do.

A NOVEL VIEW .- The Montreal Herald discussing the acts of the officers appointed to enforce military despotism in the Southern States by the fraction of a Congress of the United States-thus lays down the law of immunity for all outrages upon civil or personal liberty, perpetrated by the agents of the said military despot-1900 :--

"As military government is substituted when necessary - the necessit; being of course within the discretion of the commanding General-for civil government, it would of course be absurd to permit the officers who have occasion to act, to by made subject, thereafter, to punishment by civil suits for deeds avowedly illegal, except as they are authorised by the law to which these officers owe their appointment. For any acts done in the pursuance of that authorisation they are therefore exempted from all prosecutions." - Montreal Herald, 21st Jan.

We do not remember that the Herald, or its friends, cited this law in the case of the officers who, at Jamaica, enforced the provisions of martial law proclaimed by Governor Eyre; and yet, if sound law, it was as applicable to the Jamaica illegalities, as to those daily and hourly perpetrated in the unhappy Southern States.

SEANCE AT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE .- On St. Mary's College, will be held under the Patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal a Dramatic and Musical Seance, the several parts of which will be executed by amateurs, and accomplished musicians. As the proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to charitable purposes, and the relief of the poor in this rigorous maintenance of the Institution - and in view of this season, we anticipate a crowded Hall. The doors will open at 7 15 p.m. and the performance will commence at 8 p.m. Tickets for Reserved seats 50 cents; for the other seats 25 cents.

The New York Sunday Times says that in New York, children are flung away in the streets steps for its collection, as it will be required to com-"like cigar stumps." Would not a "Foundling plete the payment of the amount of the contract. Hospital" be better than such a custom?

THE BOOK-KEEPER, and a Translation of Schiller's Song of the Bell, by Mercator, member amount could be collected Street.

The Book Keeper is a short poem which speaks well for the poetic talent of the writer, and the translation which follows is executed Both are brought out in one small but handsomely executed volume.

LEGENDS OF THE WARS IN IRELAND-By Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D.: Boston, James Campbell, 18 Tremont Street .- A very enter- serves? Your Committee would therefore suggest, take an interest in the romantic history of Ire. salf to procure the joining of one or members dur land and her people.

A harder winter than the present has not been experienced in Quebec within the memory of the 'oldest inhabitant.' Added to this the want of amployment among the poor classes must in great measure aggravate the misery they have to endure. No one can tell the amount of poverty and suffering that exists in Quebec to-day; yet we hear nothing of Soup Kitchens or other provision made for the relief of suffering humanity such as we have had in winters past when there was much less misery abroad. That this should be the case is just as possible as that the Ship Carpenters' Union should strike for higher wages at a period when they had the choice of work or starvation before them. It is one of the anomalies of our existence that philosophy has yet failed to find a cause for . - Quebec Daily News.

From advance sheets of Mr. Sutherland's Directory, soon to be published, it appears that the population of the city of Ottawa has increased about 5,000 since this time last year. This is after making allowance for employees of the Crown Lands Department and other government officials, who have left the city during the year, connected with the local governments.

BAZAAR AT JOLIETTE.

JOLIETTE, O E., Jan. 17th, 1868. (To the Editor of the Irue Witness.)

DEAR SIR,-The annual Bazaar of the Convent of Providence, in this village, was opened on two days. According to custom, the students of College de Joliette went there both afternoons, and also remained for supper. Here let me beg Mrs. Scallan, who had charge of the kitchen on the occasion, to accept the hearty thanks of her

many customers for her well prepared turkeys, chickens, pies, and all the other nice things. During both evenings the large convent ball was crowded with happy and fair faces, who had come to prove for once and all the proverb-" It is better to give than to take," to be true. They vied with each other in stretching forth their charitable hands to comfort homeless orphans and

support feeble age; for this was the object of the Bazaar. All the inhabitants of the Convent desire to express their sincerest thanks to the many donors; and they pray at the same time to the Giver of all good, to reward such charity, both in thus, and hereafter in a better world.

Principally through the bard exertions of our young ladies the ret proceeds amounted to \$513 45, a sum, greater than ever before realized on similar occasions. What other town of its size in Canada can do better than Joliette?

Yours, etc.,

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association was held in the Hall of the St. Patrick's Ca holic and Literary Institute, on the evening of Tuesday, the 17th inst., when the following report was presented and read :--

Eleventh Annual Report of the Committee of the St. Bridget's Asylum Assoc ation:

GENTLEMES, -In bringing their year's labor to a close your Committee have the pleasure to state the fact that our Institution is in a very promising condition; and the Association has cause to be grateful to the Almighty God through whose divine mercy their labors in betalf of the Widow and the Orphan

was so overcrowded that it became absolutely necessary, for sanitary reasons, to exercise a certain amount of firmness in refusing to admit any but the most pressing cases of destitution and by adhering to this policy the Committee have reduced the number of inmates to something like what the Asylum can aceo nmodate The number of applications for admission, however is largely on the increase and your Committee have to impress upon their successors the importance of not only continuing to exercise discretion in the admissions, but to endeavor to establish some system of placing children out, so that the usefulness of the Institution may be more fully developed than it can be while the same children

Soon after ther assumption of office, the advisability of continuing the work already commenced for the extension of the Asylum engaged the attention of your Committee, and it was finally decided upon to proceed with the building-up and covering in of the new wing. The contract was awarded to Mr. John O'Leary, whose tender was the lowest, for the sum of \$9 179.00, and on the 22nd of May he commenced

working. On the 28th of August, the corner-stone was blessed by His Grace the Archhishop, assisted by a number of distinguished clergymen; on which occasion a sermon was preached by the Very Rev. Dr Nelligan, and a collection taken up.

The building, slthough somewhat retarded by the unusually early setting-in of winter, is partially

To meet the engagements thus entered into, it became necessary, as you are aware, to borrow on mortgage, the sum £1700, at 7 pc per annum. It Friday evening, the 31st inst., in the Hall of was a condition of this loan, however, that £200 bave to be repaid in bankable funds, whereby a loss of \$28 was sustained; an arrangement which nevertheless considering the state of the money market at the time, the Committe considered to be a favourable ment of \$476 annually for interest -a heavy drain on the resources of the Asylum, in addition to the fact, your Committe suggest no further outlay be made in finishing the interior of the new building until the whole, or at all events the greater portion of the present mortgage be paid off. In connection with this subject, your Committee beg to report that there is still a considerab e portion of the subscription to the Building Fund remaining due, and it will be the imperative duty of their successors to take

There is also, your Committee have reason to know a large proportion of the Congregation of St. Fatrick's. who, so far have not contributed to this fund, and amongst whom, by energetic action, a considerable

Seven years ago, the cost of supporting the Instiof the Natural History Society of Montreal. tution was less than \$1000 a year, while the number Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Great St. James of persons relieved averaged only twenty-five. The present year, although the most rigid economy has been exercised, the cost of maintenance, as shewn by the Treesurer's statement, amounts to \$2 700, and the average of inmates has been 62. These figures exhibit at a glance how rapid and great have been with fidelity to the original and much spirit .- the strides which the Institution has made, and ought to awaken the interest and sympathies of the masses of our people, the great maj rity of whom have never joined the Association. If the great results which your Committee are enabled to report bave been achieved by the exertions of a very small number, what might not be hoped for if the Association embraced as many members as it so undoubtely detaining little volume, and which will not fail to as an easy means of increasing the number, that be a favorite with our Irish friends, and all who leach member now in the Association do exert him-

Your Committee have much pleasure in reporting that, with that zeal in the sacred cause of charity which has over characterized them, the ladies of the Congregation-to whom the Asylum is slready so deeply indebied - in response to the invitation of the Revd. Pastor, have taken initiary stens towards the holding of a baziar in the fall of 1868; and there is resson to hope that, with God's blessing, this bazaar will, like all the preceding ones, receive the hearty co operation and support of the congregation, as

well as of the citizens generally.

There have been six deaths at the Asylum during the year, of whom one was an infant of three years, one a woman of 74, and four others old women, who

were all upwards of 90 years of age. Miss Bradley, with a devotedness rarely met with still continues at the head of the establishment, and

to her our warmest thanks are due. The children still continue to enjoy the privilege of having over them an efficient school mistress. Your Committee have to acknowledge with gratitude the reception from the directors of La Cairse d'Ecconomie de N. D. de Que'ec the sum of \$290, and from various other friends donations in money

their time to the making up of clothing for the inmates, and their labors are deserving of the higeest praize.

To M. A. Hearn and J. Malouin, Esquires, advocates, Drs. Wherry and McGrath, and E. C. Cannon Esq., N. P., the thanks of the Committee are due and hereby tendered, for valuable professional last Tuesday, Jan. 14th., and was continued for services rendered gratuitously during our term of office.

> And lastly though not least, to the Press of the city, both French and English, the Association is under a deep debt of gratitude for the uniform kindness which the various journals have always evinced towards it. It is with sincere regret that your Committee have

to deplore the demise during the year of one of their number, Mr. Charles Gilbride one of oldest members of the Association, and an active and energetic friend of the poor. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of

admissions to the Asylum, and the discharges and deaths during the year, and the number now remaining, all properly classified.

The Treasurer will submit his statement of the financial position of the Institution, together with the Auditor's report on the same.

With the sssurance that in the discharge of their duties during the past year, they have constantly been actuated by the desire of doing that which in their opinion was most conducive to the well-being of the institution and of its inmates, the Committee respectfully ask your approval of their management of its affairs.

The whole respectfully submitted.

Statement of the number of inmates in St. Bridget's Asylum, during the year 1867. Adults remaining at last report.... Admitted since.... Discharged...... 6 Died..... 5-11 Children remaining at last report. 35 Admitted since..... Taken away by parents or rela-Placed in situations..... 3 Ran away..... Died..... 1 Lady Directress.... Boarder.... Man Servant..... Woman " Remaining in the Asylum this dav 57 REV. B. MOGAUBAN,

H. F. W. Bellew,

Secretary. Quebec, Dec. 17, 1867.

The Treasurer's Report which accompanies the above is eminently clear and satisfactory. showing the care with which the funds of the admirable Institution are managed. It exhibits a total Balance in hand of \$4,851.

The report having been adopted, the meeting proceeded to the election of a Committee of Management for the ensuing year, and a ballot having been taken, the following gentlemen were leclared

Hop. T. McGreevy, M P, Messrs. J. Lane, Jr., H. J. Chaloner, J. Teaffe, H. O'Connor, H. F. Bellew, J. Lilly, D. McSweeney, W. Delany, T. Malone, E. O'Doberty, P. Thomas, P. Shee, G. Neilan, W. Quinn, M. O'Leary, E. Foley and M. F. W leh.

At a meeting of the above Committee, held on the 3rd January, inst., the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year, the Rev. B. Mc-Gauran being permanent President.

Hon. Thos. McGreevy 1st Vice President. John Lane, jr., Esq., 2nd do do. Henry O'Connor, Tressurer. H. F. W Bellew, Secretary. John Teaffe, Assistant do.

ROW AT ST. JOHN .- The soirce of the West leyan Methodists, at St. Johns last night, was, in point of numbers. a very great success, the Oity Hall, gaily festooned with flags and wreaths, being crowded. The supper was ample and choice and full duty was done to it by the company. After the musical programme was gone through, oyster soup was served, when just at the close of the meeting, a most disgraceful scene took place. It seems that some one suffering under an imaginary insult and provocation from a well known clergyman of this city, who was present rose and struck him two violent blows in the face. In an instant all was uproar and confusion, in the midst of which the off-nder was collared roughly handled, and ejected from the hall. Several of his friends, who, so far as we cou'd learn were guilty of no impropriety, were made to fo'low suit, and caused quickly to vanish 'in thin air' by several pugilistic muscular Chaistians. It was afterwards determined to arrest and detain the party who had struck the blow, and the cars at the station were searched for him, at first without success, but ultimately he was ' nabbed, and taken off in triumph by a motley crew of St Johns aristocracy, who could not resist giving three cheers at their gallant exploit. and who delight at any chance to crow over the blood thirsty ' Montrealers!' While deprecating the conduct of the person who could strike a clergyman a blow much might be said on the previshness and spite sxhibited by the valorous St. Johns people in the capture of the offender off the departing train. which was done with great jubilation and not a few sly underhand blows. On the whole, the scene may have been a curious exhibition of the church militant. such as we only see in pictures and read of in books. The effect, too, must have been much heightened by 72 years. He was a native of Castlebar, Co. Mayo, the young ladies, w'o, during the bubbub, shouted

fire.' - Montreal Gazette. SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER .-- At a little after reven o'clock 14st night Corporal Miller, of the 100th Regiment, committed suicide in the Victoria Birracks, by shooting him elf. He was lying upon his bed when he committed the dreadful deed, which he appears to have effected by placing the muzzle of of his rifle underneath his chin, and pressing the sincerely mourn his lose. trigger with his foot. He was taken to the military hospital, Craig street, where an inquest is now being held upon the body. The deceased bore a good Character, and was an excellent scholar being em. ployed as a clerk in the orderly-room. He had been, however, in low spirits during several months pas', supposed to be owing to an unreturned atsadment to a young person is Ottawa.

ABBITRATOR FOR UPPER CANADA BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA .- We learn that Mr. , David Macpherson, of Toronto, has been appointed the arbitrator to settle on behalf of Ontario the shares of the public debt of the late Province of Janade. in excess of two millions and a half, which are to be assumed respectively by the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario. - Mont. Herald.

Mr. A. M. Delisle, President of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank, has written to Chief Bertram, President of the Montreal Firemon's Benevolent Association enclosing \$100 as a special

donation to the funds of that Society. MORTALITY IN TORONTO - There were only 988 The Ladies of the Sewing Society have, during deaths in Toronto in 1867, against 1919 in the the year, as in former years, devoted a large share of previous year.

A CUBIOUS DCCUMENT .- The following singular agreement was found at the house of John Grant, a prisoner now on his trial at the Assizes in Toronto for largeny at Autora; - AUROBA, Nov. 14, 1867 -I, Julia Henwood doth bereby agree to mairy John Grant within one month from this date, providing that Le signs over to me the articles that the agreed to namely: 1 mare, 1 set of harness, 1 wagon, 1 yearling heifer, I spring calf, 4 sheep. 1 plough, so help my God, Julia Henwood. Witness: John belp my God, Julia Henwood. Witness: John Cameron, Edward (his x mark) Miller, The value of the articles enumerated, with which the amorous John purchase the hand of the lovely though mercenary Julia is estimated at \$145.

A disgusting charwari took place in the township of Saltfleet last week. The bridal chamber was invaded, the husband revoltingly maltreated, and the bride was taken out en dishabile and conveyed some distance in the piercing cold on an ox-sleidh, meanwhile being taunted on the felicities of her tour. The perpetrators of the outrage had their faces blackened, and were otherwise disguised. It would be a good idea to pay so much a head for all charivariers bagged, and run them down with blood hounds.

L'Evennemen' sums up the salaries of the permanent employees of the Quebeo Assembly at \$30 100 annually. The temporary clerks cost \$61.50 a

The Legislature of New Brunswick meets on the 13th of February. Mr. Botsford, of Westmoreland, is likely to be elected Speaker.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Marysvil'e, P Kilmurry \$2; Clayton, P Hogan

\$2; Orillia R Kelly, \$5; Almonte, P Rielly, \$2; Grenville, R Shannon, \$2.50; St Eugene, Rav J T Duhamel, \$2; Campbellford, L Killoran, \$1; St Hypolite, Rev G Vaillan ourt, \$1; Dundee, S Long, \$2; Jarvis, G E Forster, \$2; Morrisburg, T McGinuis, \$1; Trixon's Corners, W Driscoll, \$1; Rawdon, E Coffey. \$2; Lagra-ge H Monaghan, \$1; St Columban, J Murphy, \$2; Rimouski Rev D Morrisette, \$2; Weterloo, O Moran, \$2; Lacolle, W M Harty \$2; Brechio, R Donnelly \$2: Ningara, Rev J Hobio. \$2; Carleton N. B, Rev E J Dunphy \$2; Arlmer J Fleming, \$4; Goderich, Rev P Schneider \$2; Hawkesbury Rodgers. \$1; Carronbrook, Mrs D Harrington, \$4; Fort William. Rev D Durarquet \$2; St Marye, Rev B Roubet \$2 : Keamore, J Kingels, \$2 : St Anne, Rev L A Bourret \$2; Appleton, E Dowling, \$2; Princeton, R Parkinson, \$2; Indiana, W McLaughlin, \$2; Barnston, R Moore, \$6; Windsor, Rev J T Wagner, \$2; Ayton, Jas Flynn \$1; Mount Elgin, J Devlin, \$2; St Therese. Rev W M Leblanc, \$1; St David, Rev T Quinn, \$2; Carlisle, P Cronin, \$4; Lobo, Mrs W Colclough, \$2; St Timothie, Rev A Rivet, \$2; Arlington, D O'Leary, \$2; Walpole J McAvery, \$2; Elgiufield, Rev J Gerard. \$2: East Dunham, Jas O'Neill. \$2; Pakenham. Rev D J Lavin. \$2; Valcartier, Rev J Kelly, \$2; Beauharnois Rev Mr Charland. \$2; Egertov, J Pegley, \$1; Ottawa, C McCarron, \$2: Cote des Neiges, P Hurmbise \$1; Sweetsburg, P Butler \$2; Dunham. Rev J B Millette, \$2; Shipne gan, J N Dumarerq \$2; L'Original, Mrs Grant, \$2; Longueuil, Mrs. Hicks, \$2; Niagara, K McDougall, \$2; Three Rivers, Very Rev O Caron, \$2: St Hyacintha F A Larocque, \$2; H Munro, \$2; East Ox ford, F Fuerth \$2; Napanee, R Rennie, \$2; Quebec, C A Thomas \$1; Vankleek Hill, D Hurley, \$2; St Andrews, D McMillan, \$2; Olifton, Rov R A O'Connor. \$2; Penetanguishene, H Columbus, SI; Monteno. Ill .' Rev Mr Paradis. \$4; Portsmouth, P Hamall \$1; St Andrews, A K McDonell \$2; Eastwood, J Slattery, \$2 ; Harrisville, R I. E Corcoran \$2 ; N Stukely, Rev Mr Gauthier, \$3; Sorel, W McCallian \$2; Charlottetown, Hon P Walker, \$1; Milton, W Raynolds. \$4; L'Assomption, P Flanagan, \$3; Frankford, W Ferron, \$5; Chatham. N B. M Cranney. \$2; Alexandria, Rev J S O'Connor, \$2; Quebec, J Murphy \$2: P Walsh, \$2; T Dunig, \$2; Dr Fortier, \$2; Rev Mr Quinan, \$4; J O'Dowd, \$2; J Roche, \$2 50; Rev Mr Nelligan, \$2; P Abern, \$1; Mrs Lynch, \$2 50.

Per D Kally Prescott-M Revels \$2. Per J Ke'man, Barrie-W Daly, \$2. Per P Hacket, Granby - self, 2; T McKey, 2.

Per 7 Walsh, Halifax, N S, -J Cashman, 2; J Mc-Caffrey. 2. Per P P Lynch, Be'leville-Rev Mr Mackey, 2;

Per J Killorne, Seaforth-F McMahon, Lurner, 3; J Daly, Egmondville, 1.
Per C F Frazer, Brockville—J Donegan, 2; J Mc-

Hugh, 1: P Fitzentrick, 2. Per F O'Neil, Fi'zroy - self, 1; J Levi, Pakenham, 2; T O'Connor Ordar Hill, 2; E Lunny, Panmure, 2. Per P McEvoy, Wolfe Island - E Baker, 2; P Devlio, 2 50; Rev Mr Stafford, 4; P Dawson, 2.

Per L Lamping, Kemptville, P Gill. 2 Per J McGuire, Cobourg - Wm Wall, 1; Peter Henry, 2; Jas Fee, 1; P Brady, 1. Per B Lynch, Woodstock - self, 4; Rev T Con-

nolly, 2. US cy. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Alexandria-G O'B-ien, 2. Per P Mungovan, Peterboro - Rev J J Gribblo,

Per J Campion, Starnesboro-P Cunningham 12. Per P McCabe, Port Hope-self, 2; P Lowry. 4. Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton-self, 2 : L LeBelle, : W Ferron, Frankford, 5.

Per J C McDonald, Charlottetown - Convent of Notre Dame, 2; J McEachen, 0 50; J J Beaton, 2; Capt J Burke, Georgetown, 2.

Birth,

In this city, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. T. Moore, St. Antoine Market, of a son.

Married.

At Ottawa, on the 14th January, R. E. Corcoran, Esq., of St. Hyacinthe, to Miss Caroline Jacquiss, of Ottawa City.

Died.

In this city on the 6th inst., Michael Curran, Esq. aged 69 years, native of County of Westmeath, Ireland, for some time resident of Rawdon, C E.

At his residence, in the Township of Matilda. County Dundas, on the 11th inst John Walsh, aged Ireland, brother to the Rev Richard Walsh, late Past r of Headford, Co. Galway, and emigrated to Canada in 1842. He was a man of exemplary habi's, kind and agreeable in his disposition, unright and honest in all his transactions, and a strict adberent of the Catholic Church in whose bosom he calmly breathed his last. His funeral was attended

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Jan. 21, 1968

by a large concourse of friends and relatives who

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,00; Middlings, \$6 00 \$6 30 ; Fine, \$6.60 to \$6,75 ; Super.. No. 2 \$7.00 to \$7.20; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Fancy \$7,55 to Extra, \$7,85 to \$8.20; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs.

Oatmeal : er bri. of 200 lb : -\$6 25 to \$6,50. Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 70 Peas per 60 lbs - 83c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -No sales on the spot or

for delivery - Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal - worth about 90c to 1 00. Rye per 56 lbs. - \$0.00 to \$0 00.

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex store at \$1,00 Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5 22 to \$5 25

Secords, \$4.75 to \$4.80; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.-First Pearls, \$5 95. Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$19 00 to \$19,25;-

Prime Mess, \$14 0); Prime, \$13 00 to \$13 50.

Toronto, Jan. 20. James E. Smith was again elected Mayor of Toronto. Mr. Hutchinson Clark was elected Mayor of Hamilton.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 21, 1868. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6 Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 14 6 Indian Meal. ďο 00 0 to 00 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 Barley, do., 4 6 to 5 do. Peas, 4 9 to Oats. do. 2 9 to 2 10 Butter, fresh, per 1b. 1 6 to 1 \$ Do, salt do 0 10 to 6 M • • • • Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 9 Potatoes per bag 9 to 4 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 9 Beef, per 1b 0 4 to 0 • • • • Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 Lamb, per quarter 4 0 to 0 Eggs, fresh, per dosen Haw, per 100 bundles, 1 8 to 2 2 \$7,50 to \$900 Straw \$4,00 to \$6 0C \$4.00 to \$7,50 Beef, per 100 lbs.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTIENCE SOCIETY.

....

.... \$5,50 to \$6,50

The members of the above named Society are notified that the annual meeting for the Election of Officers will be held in the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church on Sunday 26th inst., immediately after

A full attendance requested. (by order)

Pork, fresh, do

MICHAEL SCANLAN.

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUBERIOR COURT Dist. of Terrebonne

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff:

MAGLOIRE LALANDE,

Defendant. PUBLIC NOTICE is betteby given that Mathilds Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en senaration de biens. against Magloire Lalande, ber husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district farmer. OUIMET & MATHIRU,

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINGE OF QUEREC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Salson Keeper,

Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned. will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attornies ad litem,

OURRAN & GRENIER. THOMAS MATTHEWS. Montreal, 17th January, 1869.

Province of Queero, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. \ AND ITS AMENDMENT.

IN RE: JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

Insolvent. NOTIOR is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attornies ad litem,
LORANGER & LORANGER.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS X, BEAUCHAMP.

ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FRB. RUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS X, BEAUCHAMP. By his Attorney ad litem,

3. W. DORMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY. ALMANAC, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1868. With full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North America. AND A LIST OF THE

ARCHEISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN IRELAND. Price 75 cents

D & J. SADLIER. Montreal.

CANADA HOTEL. (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE, C. E.

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel.

Conveyances with or without drivers, furnished to travellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooks, Jan. 23, 1848.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most ag coable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have seen provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid sducation in the fullest sense of the word. The health. morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of Instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Papils

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab h & yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st

tember, and ends on first Thursday o July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 14.-In the Corps Legislatif today a bill for the reorganization of the army was finally passed by a vote of 199 to 60.

Marsha! Niel seems not to have the slightest suspicion of the diemay which 10,000 more men

"On hehalf of all fathers, of all citizens, we hope that the deputies will ask, once for all, how it is that, whereas the Restoration contented itself with 220 600 men, the Government of 1830 with 400,000, the Republic and the Empire in its early period with 500,000, there are now exacted from us 1,200 000 soldiers, and nine years' service instead of seven. Such a law is most of the Government since Sadowa; and the deputies have not had a more serious responsibility were asked not to intervene in the great German question."

A correspondent communicates to the Temps some details about the numerical strength of the army, both on the peace and on the war footing, two years before the great Revolution. Under the old Monarchy it was the custom to prepare every year for the King a general and detailed account of the military condition of France. From the statement for 1787 it appears that the army on the peace footing in that year was 228,497 men.

These 'states' being made for peace time, or for war-the former at 228 497, the latter at 300 865 men-it will be seen that if the number of foreign troops be deducted, the contingent at the charge of the country in time of peace was 200,816 men, and in time of war 268,612. If the amount of population at that time-from 25 to 26 millions, be taken into account, though the Comtat-Venaism (which with Avignon forms the present department of Vaucluse) did not then belong to France, one is struck by the heavy burden which the contingent of 800 000 or of 1,200 000 men would impose upon the country. The proportion was, for 25 millions of inhabitants, one man out of 124; for 38 millions bound to furnish a minimum of 800 000 it would be one man out of 49; and if the contingent be raised to 1200 000 it would be 1 out of 30. With all the exigencies and susceptibilities about national honor, which, doubtless should be taken into consideration, one is surprised that after the progress made in civilization, such necessities should exist. The writer adds,-

"As regards the department to which I belong (Finisterre), I know that in 1792 15 days sufficed to put on foot 4,400 men, armed and equipped, who were thrown out along the coast casus belli out of the vote of 1861? Can she now and port of Brest, so as to keep at a distance the English fleet at the moment of attempting a landing. Three battalions, of 1,000 men each, left Finisterre at the same time for San Domingo. Only six men out of one of them ever returned; but this did not prevent the department towards the close of 1792 sending to La Vendee and to the frontier more than 16 000 men."

We read in the Memo ial Diplomatique these pregnant sentence :- "The Cabinet of the Tuileries refuses to admit the pretension of the Italian Government to withdraw from its mancial engagements towards the Holy See, under the pretext that the occupation of Rome by the French troops constituted a violation of the Convention of September. It has clearly shown that in refusing to pay the dividend on the Roman vernment assumes an attitude absolutely contrary this line of conduct, it would not only ruin its eredit abroad, but would create for itself political embarrassments of more than one sort." The Patrie, alluding to the rumor of measures being in contemplation to send 20,000 French troops to Rome, says :- "We believe that the serious position in which the Government of Florence is at present placed has in no degree been rendered more critical by the resolution of the Cabinet of the Tuileries, and that the French Government awaits, without modifying the attitude it assumed in consequence of the events in October last, the issue of the crisis to which Italy is just now subjected, and which more than ever claims | Mentana. the aid of the Conservative element still possessed by that country." France meanwhile is steadily be apprised of the fact, is taking corresponding measures to strengthen ber military organisation. The Journal de Havre affirms that the greatest activity prevails in the Wrench maritime arsenals. There are at present thirty nine ships in course of being built, of which four are armor plated frigates, four coastguard fron plated vessels, an armored floating battery, a screw wooden frigate, six corveties, serrw and not plated, and a screw transport. The fleet really ready for sea comprises 343 steam vessels and 116 sailing ships. With the thirty nine in course of construction the whole will amount to 501 vessels.

We must confess that we do not see how by mere arguments France can shake the strength of the Italian position. France can, no doubt. constitute herself a judge in her own cause. She can weigh the Pope's tiara against the crown of the King of Italy, and throw her sword into the scale. She can cut the knot of the Pontifical debt by restoring to the Pope those provinces which she was mainly instrumental in taking from him. She has given, she may take away; she has built up, she may pull down. The only question is whether France-Imperial France, at least-can break up the Italian edifice without bringing its ruins upon her own head. What France has now initiated is a work of reaction. She knows where it begins; she cannot say where at will end.

PARIS, Jan. 12 .- Gen. Failly, commander of the Expeditionary Corps, has asked the Emperor to permit the return of the French troops to Rome, as their quarters at Civita Vecchia and Viterbo are overcrowded. The ominous request of the civil list. has created a general teeling of nneasiness and

distrust here. The twelve persons tried before the Correc- Kingdom of Italy and the States of the Church, crea. Gortschakoff.

tional Police Court on a charge of exciting to ted by the September Convention between Italy and hatred and contempt of the Government, and of France. forming part of a secret society, to which I alluded in a late letter, have been found guilty, and to 15 months' of the same punishment, 500f. fine, and five years' deprivation of civic rights; Hayot and Godichet each to a year's imprisonment, a year and two years more of service have spread 500f. fine, and five years' interdiction; Adel, in every family throughout France. The Ga- Las, Gorand, Meil, Genouille, and Hermann each to three years' imprisonment and five years' interdiction; and all conjointly to the costs.-Times' Cor.

The London Chronicle observes that the remarkable change which the Emperor Napoleon's attitude on the Roman question has undergone during the last few weeks has not had to encounter any domestic opposition. The Empress, who in October joined with M. de Lavalet e in urggrave; its presentation is the most important act | ing a joint occupation of Rome, has now cast off her dread of Prussia and consequently again throws the whole weight of her influence into the imposed on them since June, 1866, when they anti-Italian scale. It is under her protection tentions of the Vatican at its proper value, and that an active Bourbonist propaganda has estab. ished itself at Paris, which has already begun to issue proclamations addressed to the Neapolitan

> La Liberte says:-France and Austria have sent a joint note to Servia censuring that Government for its warlike policy and for the extraordinary military preparations which are being carried on in that country. Lord Stauley on the part of Great Britain has also addressed a similar communication to the Servian Government.

It is reported that Banker Jecker intends to bring a suit against the French Government for the recovery of \$13,000 000 due on Franco-Mexican bonds held by him.

ITALY.

Pledmont .- The only political scrap of news in Paris, writes the Evening Standard's correspondent. is that the King, Victor Emmanuel, has written an autograph letter to the Emperor to complain of M. Rouher's speech.

We are told of large naval preparations now in progress at Toulon, and a force of 20,000 men being ready to sail for Civita Vecchia, with a view to the immediate reoccupation of Rome. Were even these reports to prove correct, we do not see in what manner such movements on the part of France could effect the present state of affairs. France has undertaken the championship of the Holy See, with the acquiescence, though certainly not with the consent, of all Europe. So long as she shows no intention to overstep the Papal boundaries, one cannot see whom, besides herself, she can possibly hurt by swel ling the ranks of the Papal garrison. For what concerns Italy it little matters whether France is at Rome with an army, or merely with a drummer, a corporal, and half a picket of privates. Rattazzi bimself would not willingly be guilty of an act of disrespect to the French flag. But beyond the limits of the Papal territory, what can France, in all her omnipo-tence, attempt against Italy? Can she make a force Italy, to rescind a resoluti n which she has left unchallenged for above six years? Or will she seek an open quarrel on the ground of the non payment of the Italian quots of the Pontifical Debt? On this ground, it is true, we hear that strong remonstrations have gone forth from the Court of the Tuileries to the cabinet of Florence. All this, however, is closely bound up with the general bearings of the Roman question. It was by the act of France, more than by that of Italy, that the Papal Government was in 1859-60 deprived of some of its provinces. Italy who came in for those provinces should certainly, in common justice, have taken the liabilities together with the assets of her new acquisition upon herself .- Times.

The discussions in the Italian Chamber have brought to light no more valuable admissions than those contained in the speech of the Deputy Fambri fund mental and organic laws by which the con-- Gentlemen, says the bonourable member, 'it has been said that dirty liden should be washed in basis: The first of them contains the changes in the private. I am of a contrary opicion. We have too representation; the second establishes the general Rente transferred to its account, the Italian Go long pursued this system, and we have reaped no rights of cit zens; the third specifies the composition advantage from it save that of making our own house to equity. Should the Italian Cabinet persist in a receptacle of fith. Some stains may be cleaused at home, but there are others which can only be got lates the exercise of the judicial power; and lastly, rid of by exposing the clothes to running water, air. ann, and daylight."

Following up his theory, Signor Fambri launches into a merciless exposure of the elements composing the bands sent against Rome, and winds up the analysis as follows :- Admitting 3,000 volunteers who served from conviction, and saved the honour of our arms, who made up the rest of those who passed the confines? Do you know where you may find a sure gauge of their morality? Go and search the registers of the Questura, and you will find that the registers of theft were almost empty, and there was an enormous diminution of crime in all the provin-When I ask did crime begin to manifest itself ces. in its usual proportions in the country, it was after

The orator concludes in these words: 'In any event Garibaldianism bas run its course. Let us hear no more of red shirts. Let the last existing one arming, and it is probable that Prussia, who must be sent to the Via del Proconsols and hung up in the museum of Italian antiquities with the sword of Giovanni of the Bande Kere.

If such is the judgment of national sense in the Italian Chamber on the Garibaldian expedition we cannot be severely blamed for baving all along beid similar opinion. We are justified, 'out of the mouth of our en mies,' in all our accusations, and may fairly congratulate ourselves on having returned to Victor Emmanuel and his Police Correctionelle the usual denizens of his gaols and galleys. It was not without reason that a friend of mine apologis: d to a Garibaldian family who called on her with a letter from Ricciotti Garibaldi, to inquire for their brother, who was a prisoner at St. Onofrio. for bing obliged to offer them pewter spoons with their coffee. 'We are only just emerging from a state of seige,' said the lady 'and my first thought, and the advance of the Garibaldian troops, was to send my silver to the bankers, and I trust you will understand and pardon my apparent discourtesy in consideration of the necessity of the case.' Cor. of Tubiet.

FLORENCE Jan 12.-The adjourned session of the National Parliament was resumed vesterday. Prime Minister Menabrea made a sprech, in which he confined himself to the subject of the 'Internal and Domestic affairs of the Kingdom.' He exhorted the members to unite with the Government in resisting revolution, and upholding the national credit, the monarchy and the obligations as well as the liberties of the nation.

No reference whatever was made by the Minister to the Roman question, or to the relations of Italy with Foreign Powers.

FLORENCE, Jan. 15.—A large class of the Catholic copulation of Italy, which since the consolidation of the kingdom, under Victor Emanuel, has steadily refused to recognize his government by voting, has resolved to abandon its policy of inaction, and will take an active part in the next parliamentary elections. The Marquis Gualtero has been appointed Minister of the Royal Household and General Superintendent

The Patrie to-day says the Governments of France and Prussia agreed to act together on the Roman question, so far as to restore relations between the Bark, are assembled under the Presidency of Prince

The Patrie hopes Italy will not interpose any obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose. The appearance of the pamphlet on the foreign relations sentenced-Accolas to a year's imprisonment and and domestic affairs of France, which is being pre-500f. fine; Naquet, Verliere, and Chouteau each | pared by Prince Napoleon, is eagerly awaited by the

According to the Presse, it does not matter how the Italian Government may be constituted, fer 'in a manner more or less vailed a policy contrary to maintenance of friendly relations between the two countries will be adopted; the Prussian alliance instead of the French alliance will be taken; and

attention, because they are believed to be inspired

from Rome. Roms .- Cardinal D'Andrea has at length returned to Rome. He arrived at Monte Cassino last week Odo Russell, strongly arging him not to obey the Pope's mandate, and telling him he would be arrest. ed if he arrived in Rome. His Eminence probably took his old acquaintance's information as to the in neglecting the kind counsel of Mr. Russell, appeared at the Vatican the other day and requested an au dience of the Pops He was not arrested, although his demand was not granted, in consequence of the disrespectful manner in which it was made. His Eminence was desired to retire to a monastery, and there wait the decision of his Holiness .- Cor of Tablet.

The Pope received the English and Irish recruits in a private audience last Wednesday. Mgr. Stonor, their chaplain, was unfortunately prevented by a slight indisposition from accompanying them; but Mgr. Talbot presented them, and the Holy Father Mediterranean. addressed them in a few most touching words, which were interpreted by M. De Charette, who accom panied t'em. His Holiness particularly distinguished Mr. George Collingridge, and spoke with great warmth and affection of his gallant brother.

Cardinal Andrea has accepted five points of retractation of justification, and has written a letter to the Pope. The matter is now at an end. and His Eminence has re-entered into all his dignities. THE ROMAN QUESTION - The Liberte learns from Rome that the Count de Sartiges has bad a long conversation with Cardinal Antonelli, and explained to him that the good offices of France, in the opinion of the Emperor, would produce no efficacious result for the Holy See unless the latter should consent to immediately introduce into the Roman legislation and administration all the reforms already demanded by France in 1860. In that case only, the French Ambassador is reported to have said, 'some bore may be entertained of an arrangement with the foreign Powers and with public opinion in Europe in the interest of a general and solemn guarantee of the temporal power.' Ac ording to our correspondent Cardinal Antonelli replied that he could not speak to the Holy Father about reforms on so vast a scale before the re-establishment of the frontiers of the Pontifical States in their full integrity.'

LONDON, Jan. 16 - it is reported that Lord Bloomfield, British Minister to Austria, and Lord Clarendon have gone on a mission to Rome, to request the Pope to use his influence with the inhabitants of Ireland

for the suppression of the Fedian agitation.

Kingdom of Naples - Paris, Jun. 13.—The Moniteur this morning contradic's vague rumours, which have been floating about of popular disturbances in Naples, and assures its readers that perfect tranquility prevails in that city, and in the surrounding

' A letter from Rome,' says the Union ' states that King Francis II. has received at the Farnese Palace a deputation of Neapolitans and Sicilians, who prasented an address, to which the King replied in very dignified and significant language.

A letter writer in L'Union states that Marie-Sophie Queen of Naples the heroine of Gaeta,' has won the gratitude of the patients and the admiration of all Rome by her at ention to the Papal wounded in hespital there.

AUSTRIA.

The new constitution for Austria is being rapidly completed. The Vienna Gazette publishes the five stitu ion of the Empire is regulated on the new of the High Court of the Empire summoned to decide in a case of disputed competence; the fourth reguthe fifth defines that of political and executive authority. The Gaze te at the same time publishes the law on the mode of treating affairs common to all the countries of the Austrian monarchy.

VIENNA, Jan. 13. - Despatches from the south indicate that a more liberal policy is to be pursued by the Sublime Porte in the matter of the Eastern question. A decree has been issued guaranteeing netonly equality of rights in Candia, but a suspension of the collection of tithes for a period of two years. TRIESTE, Jan. 16 .- The remains of Archduke Maximilian were landed this morning with impressive ceremony. Public and private buildings were draped in mourning. The cortege was preceded by a body of cavalry, and consisted of the municipal Government, the clergy; the hearse, loaded with flowers; the Archduke of the Empire; Admiral Tegethoff; the ambaesadors of foreign nations; Austrian officials of high rank ; foreign consuls ; and the pecule generally. A division of infantry brought up the rear. A feeling of profound grief was everywhere shown by the vest multitude. Almost the entire population assembled to honour the memory of the Archduke. The solemnity was as popular, and was one of the most touching and impressive spectacles ever witnessed.

PRUSSIA.

It is said, writes the Paris correspondent of the Globe, that in imitation of the Italian Covernment. Count Bismarck is about to publish a collection of diplomatic documents dated before and after the battle of Sadows, showing that the French Emperor has been as wavering, inconsistent, and uncertain in his German policy as in that relative to Italy and Turkey. According to the Press, 'these simultaneous publications of an identical character, inspired by a common thought, are not fortuitousthey display a common plan, the same object and the same hostility. We believe that in this diplomatic coalition there is an underiable symptom that a military coalition there is being prepared against France at Florence, at St Petersburg, and Ber-

It is stated that Prussia has joined France and Austria in their note to the Government of Servia concerning its hostile preparations.

RUSSIA. St. Petersburg, Dec. 26 .- The statement published in the 'Etoile Belge,' that a new Russian loan for 209 millions of roubles would shortly be issued, is

declared to be unfounded.

The 'Invalide Russe' of to-day, analysing the diplomatic correspondence which has been published relative to the Bastern question says - ' Russia has so clearly expressed her views on the Eastern question that a speedy solution may shortly be ex-

pected. REVIVAL OF THE STATUS OF TWELVE YEARS AGO -There is (says the Siecle) at the present moment a regular congress of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburgh. The Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, Paris and Vienna- General Ignatioff, Count

The Paris correspondent to the London Post right, an' is goin' out again satisfied when de parrot says :- Whilst France is proposing to have at her cocks his eyes at him and sings out, 'dere's more command a million and a half of armed men, and other European nations are increasing their military strength, Russia is again reviving the | Eastern Question.' There is every reason to suppose that important communications are now taking place between the government of Russia, Prussia, England, France, Austria, and the Ottoman Porte, with regard to the political condition of Servia and Candla. His Excellency the Marquis de Monstier and his Excellency Lord Lyons are both well acquainted with Restern affairs, and in Paris no doubt an exchange of views is now taking place on the attitude of Russia. there will be war whenever M. Bismark may wish to It is neither France nor England, but Russia, who undertake it-neither Rattezzi nor even Garibaldi who is bringing this old complication once more on being disposed to let Italy rush alone on the sword | the tapis. To protect Uhristian inte ests and rights in the East, without seeking to break up the Ottoman The opinions of the Presse on Italian affairs attract | empire, is the traditional language of the St. Petersburg statesmen; meanwhile a Russian army is hovering about the line of the Pruth and Russian diplomacy is as bold and threatening at Constantinopie as before the C imean war. The Turkish Ambassaand while there received, it is said, a letter from Mr. | dor at Paris is frequently visiting the Foreign-office, and no doubt endeavouring to ascertain how far France will support Turkey. Probably a similar action is going on at London. There is something important in the wind. The Czar has lately summoned the leading statesmen of Russia to St. Petersburg, and Russian diplomacy has conspicuously published a heavy volume of despatches on Eastern affairs. The indications grow significant.

London, Jan. 16.—The aggressive policy of the Russian Government in the Eastern question causes much slarm in Turkey. The Northern Post, of St. Petersburg, declares that Russia does not desire an extension of territory. Her only aim is to secure the safety . f the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The St. Petersburg Gazette asserts that both England and France have nrged the Sultan to make extensive military and naval preparations in the

UNITED STATES. The Herald of Tuesday contains the following as

double-leaded editorial, a mark of unusual prominence :- The conflict between Congress and the President is coming to close quarters. In the House of Representatives yesterday, under the pressure of the previous question, a bill was passed providing that bereafter, instead of a majority, a concurrence of two thirds of the members of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be necessary to declare the unconstitutionality of any law of Congress. As the Court is now constituted it is morally certain that under majority rule the existing reconstruction laws, if brought before the Court, would be quashed by a vote of perhaps five to three. It is also pretty well understood that upon several incidental cases the question of the constitutionality of these reconstruc tion laws will shortly come before the Court for its decision. This two-thirds rule, therefore, is interposed to save the radical policy from shipwreck, and from this decisive vote of the House the bill will doubtless become a law, the President's objections to the coutrary notwirbstanding. Congress has the power and the radicals, with a two-thirds vote in each House, will surely not stop in a matter where they have the authority of the constitution, when they do not hesitate to legislate outside the constitu tion to gain their ends. This Supreme Court bill therefore means that the Southern negro supremacy programme of Congre s it to be pushed through at all hazards, and under the new consolidation reconstruction bill introduced in the House yesterday, with the understanding that it is to be passed to day, With the President beld subject to the will of an overwhelming radical Congress, with the Supreme Court reduced to a nullity, and with General Grant pressed into their service, the radicals intend to fight ont their battle. So much for the proceedings of yesterday in the House of Representatives. In the Senate there was a concurrent decision in the matter of Stanton's suspension as Secretary of War. By the decisive vote of thirty-five to six the Senate, in executive session, after a debate of five hours, declared that the reasons given by the President for Stanton's suspension are not sufficient, and that the Senate, therefore, do not concur in this suspension of Secretary Santon. By this vote, according to the tenure of office law, he is reinstated in the war Department, and we await with some interest the next move in this matter. It depends upon Stanton; but he will probably not attempt to enforce his claim until covered by the shield of this bill relating to the Supreme Court. From these movements in Congress and others foreshadowed, and from all the signs of the times, we may we think, safely hazard the opinion that we are on the threshold of the most momentous events in the history of the United

RESTORATION OF SIGRETARY STANTON. - It will be seen from yesterday's proceedings in Congress that the Senate, by a majority of 35 to 6, passed the resolution reported last week by Senator Howard, restoring Mr. Stanton to his position as Secretary of War. The precise words of the resolution as adopted are that the Senate 'do not coccur in the suspension by the President. It will now, we suppose, be the part of Secretary Stanton to present himself at the War Department to President Johnson and Gen. Grant as the legal occupant of the place, under the Tenure of Office bill and the decision of the Senate. The further steps in this remarkable and unprecedented case will be watched with the deepest inerest.

P. S .- Secretary Stanton upon being officially notified at a late hour last night of the action of the Senate, announced that he would resume his office immediately. Gen Grant was also formally notified of the passage of the resolution. The speculations from Washington are of a lively nature. - N. Y. Times

The postmaster of Fond du Lac has received the following scholarly letter from a . Pro,' in Michigan : Dear Sir if you ploase will you inform me how meny if any Colledges there are in Fon dulac. What is the number of the inhabitants how many union schools there are &c and much oblige. Yours Truely D. C. Goodyear Pro of mathematicks, Albion, Micb."

Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent discourse, said that some men will not shave on Sunday, and yet they spend all the week in shaving their fellow mon and many tolks think it very wicked to black their boots on Sunday morning, jet they do not besitate to black their neighbor's reputation on work days CHARLESTON, Jan. 8. - Outrages by negroes on the line of the South Carelina R. R., are reported daily and the condition of affairs is growing worse. Yesterday, a gang of black union leaguers fired on a mail carrier 30 miles from this city. He escaped by the fleetness of his horse, and has arrived here.

The clerk of the Court of Washington, D. C., issued one thousand nice bundred and sixuen marriage licenses in 867, one thousand two buncred and fifty one to whites, six hundred and fifty-five to negroes. One license was returned with the endorsement "She wouldu't have me."

We suppose the following sarcratic remark of the Alta California applies only to the Pacific slope :-"Two things are necessary for the car didate for a seat in the Senate of the United States-a rum mill and an organ."

A PARROT STORY .- You see, said the cli darkey, dis parret belonged to a baker in Richmond Now each baker is lowed to make a certain number of loaves of bread ebery day and no more, cause it they do they will be served out stale bread to their cus tomers. Well die baker had baked mere than bis vou Bubberg, Count Stackelberg, and Count von shares one day, an' bid de surplus under de counter, The parrot was hanging in his cage and seed it all. Bimeby in comes de inspector, an' finds de bread all dark as you are.'

cocks his eyes at him and sings out, 'dere's more bread under the counter !' So de inspector grab it cording to law, and carries it off. Well den, de baker goes to de parrot werry mad, and takes it by de head, an' fotches him a twitch or two, an' flings him in the gutter for dead, longeide a rig just dead of de measles. Bimeby de parrot began to crawl about, his feathers sticking out an' his head lopped one side, an' den stops and looks at de pig werry pitiful an' ses, 'Did you say anything about de bread ?1

WE SLEEP TOO LITTLE .- On this subject, Dr. J. O. Jackson, celebrated as a water-cure practitioner in Western New York, says :-

"As a habit and fashion with our people, we sleep too little. It is admitted, by all those who are competent to speak on the subject, that the people of the United States, from day to day, not only do not get sufficient sleep but they do not get sufficient rest. By the preponderance of this nervous over the vital temperament, they need all the recuperating benefits which sleep can offer during each night as it passes. A far better rule would be to get at least eight hours' sleep, and, including sleep, ten hours of recumbent

Dr. Cornell, of Philadelphia, in the Educator, gives the following opinion, corroborative of the above, as an explanation of the frequency of icsanity. He 8ay**8:**~

"The most frequent and immediate cause of insanity, and one of the most important to guard against is the want of sleep. Indeed, so rarely do we see a recent case of insanity that is no: preceded by want of sleep, that it is regarded as almost a sure precursor of m ntal derangement. Notwithstanding strong hereditary predisposition, ill health, loss of kindred or property, insanity rarely results, unless the exciting causes are such as to produce loss of sleep. A mother loses her only child; a merchant his fortune; the politician, the scholar, the enthusiast, may have their minds powerfully excited and disturbed, yet, if they eleep well, they will not become insane No advice is so good therefore, to those who hove recovered from an attack, or to those who are in delicare health, as that of securing, by all means, sound, regular and refreshing sleep.

"And," says Dr. Spiver, "there is no fact more clearly established in the physicology of man than this; that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers: this is in. sanity. Thus it is that in early English history persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniace. Thus it is, also, that those was starve to death become insane: the brain is not nourished, and they cannot sleep."

REMEDIES FOR DYSPEPSIA. - Hell's Journal of Health says: There are some general principles of cure applicable to all, and which will seldom fail of high advantagee.

1 The entire body should be washed once a week with soap, hot water, and a stiff brush.

2 Wear a woollen shirt next the skin the rearround. during the day time only.

3. By means of ripe fruits and berries, coarse bread and other coarse food, keep the bowels acting freely once in twenty-four hours

4. Under all circumstances, keep the fect always clean, dry, and warm.

5. It is most indispensable to have the fullest plenty of sound regular, connected, and refreshing sleep in a clean, light, well aired chamber, with windows facing the sun.

6 Spend two or three hours of every forenoon, and one or two of every afternoon, rain or shine, in the open air in some form of interesting, exhibarating, and unwearying exercise; walking with a cheerful and entertaining companion is the very best, 7 Eat at regular times, and always slowly.

8. That food is best for each which is most reliahed. and is followed by the least discomfort. What has benefited or injured one is no rule for another. This eighth item if of universal application.

9 Take but a teacupful of any kind of drink at one

meal, and let that he hot. 10. Confine yourself to coarse brend of corn, rye, or wheat—to ripe, freeh, perfect fruits, and berries in their natural state—and to fresh, lean weats, broiled or roasted, as meat is easier of digestion than vegetables. Milk, gravies, pastries, heavy hot bread farinas, starches, and gressy food in general, aga gravate dyapepsia by the constituting tendencies

A PITHY AND AMUSING ANECDOTE -The French dress up a saire in better style than any other peo-We have a capital story in the last Courter des Elas Unis which happily illus rates the fact

In speaking of the woman Frigard, the murderess. lately tried at Melun, France, Mons. Villemout, her counsel, asks through the Temps if an advocate who defends a guilty person can act in good faith? He answered the question by relating the following anecdote.

A lawyer who had figured with some distinction in the National Assemblies of the Republic, recounted to us in the following terms his debate: - I was young and unsuspecting, said he, when I pleaded my first cause. It was that of a peasant charged with stealing a watch The papers in the case, the insufficiency of the evidence, and above all, the air of the accused - which was that of a good man - had convinced me of the innocence of my client. I pleaded with all the warmth of soul which could be inspired by this strong faith and acquitted the peasant. Once free he cast his arms around me.

Oh Monsieur, ssid, he, you spoke well. My chi!dren shall be taught to bless you. There is one more service which you must do for me. What is it?

Dig up the watch for me.

Dig up the watch for you?

Certainly. You understand that they still keep their eyes on me, whilst you in your promonade, can dig it up with your little came and return it to me. Miserable wretch? Then you are guilty?

What I didn't you know it? If I hadn't been guilty I should have dispensed with a lawyer, and been my OWD #dvoc#1e?

DRINEING IMPURE WATER .- Set a pitcher of iced water in a room, inhabited, and in a few hours it will have absorbed from the room nearly all the respired aed perspired gases of the room, the air of which will have become purer, but the water utterly fithy. This depends on the fact that the water has the faculty of condensing and thereby absorbing all the gases whi h it does without increasing its own bulk. The colder the water is, the greater its capacity to contain these gases. At ordinary temperatures, a pint of water will

contain a pint of carbonic acid gas, and several pints of ammonia This capacity is nearly doubled by reducing the temperature to that of ice. Hence water, kept in the room awnile, is always unfit for use, and should be often renewed, whether it has been warm or not. And for the same reason, the water in a jump stock should all be jumped out in the morning before any is used. That which has stood in the pitcher over night is not fit for coffee water in the morning. Impure water is more injurious to the health than impure air, and every person should provide the means of obtaining, tresh, pure water, for all domestic uses

'Do you know, madam, that you cannot make a purse out of a sow's ear.' Oh, sir, please fan me. I have intimations of a swoon? When you use that odious specimen of vulgarity again clothe it in refined phraseology. Just say it is impossible to fabricate a pecuniary receptable from the auricular organ of the soft sex of the genus swine.

Upon the 19th of May, 1790, a memorable 'dark day, a young lady wrote to Dr Byles as follows:-Dear doctor, how do you account for this darkness?'
He eplied: - 'Dear medam, I am as much in the

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late from of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, to the purpose of commencing the Provision and for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce brainess would respectfully inform his late natrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to 12is market. comprising in part of FLOUR, CATHEAL, CORNESAL, BUTTER, CERET, PORK, HAMS, LABO, HERRINGS, DRIED Fig. Delep Apples, Serp Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

STOMACH DISEASE CURED!

Hartman's Corners, Aurora, C.W., July 7, 1864.

Gentlemen,-It affords me pleasure to give my own testimonial in favor of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Before last February I had been under the Doctor's hands for about six weeks, and also before that at different intervals, without benefit: but since taking these Pills, the complaint with which I was troubled has been removed completely, and I have enjoyed good health ever since, having used no other medicine. The complaint affected me in this man er: I was attacked with a severe pain in my stomach, which extended to my back, causing cold chills, and after that vomiting and perspiration, and feeling so weak that I could not stand.

I advise every one that is troubled with the same symptoms to use these Pills, as I would not be without them in my family on any account. Yours truly,

ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW. Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lump-lough & Campbell. Dividson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardeer, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

HABITUAL CONSTITUTION. WORDS OF COMFORT.—
Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Beston, Mrss. suther of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abdominal Diseases, says, in a letter dated February 27, 1862 : 'I consider Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He description of each. also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed perfectly safe, and eminently reliable' Similar testimony is volusteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettsom, of Chicago, Ill, who enumerates thirty cares with names and dates in which he has adminis ored the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and towel complaints, the result has

been equally satisfactory.

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

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

All gourmets, however, admire the Cliquet Cham. pagne; and ledies of taste and perception admit that the fragrance of Murray & Lauman's Florida Water surpasses that of every other floral essence In South America it is the only persume in use, and although recently introduced into this market, it is in equal favor with our fair country women. It is prepared from fresh flowers, but as the arcmatic vegetation of Florida Water (bearing the above trade-mark) has decidedly a richer odor than ary European extract.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Munray & Lanman's FLOBIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

"Devins," all others are useless.

Prepared only by Davins & Bolton, Chemists,

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the

fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Ashma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat-

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine. December, 1267.

Amongat Atlantic Cables, steam navigation and these progressions of science and art that mark the nineteenth century, not the least useful, are Dr. Ayer's medicines. They take rank among the benefactions of mankind, from the rapidity and certainty with which they cure. Try Aven's CHERRY PECTO. RAL on a cough and it is gone. What skin diseases or impurities of the blood withstand Aven's Sarsa-PARILLA? AYER'S PILLS are the perfection of a purgative—every family should have them as almost every family does. Not a trifle to be thankful for are good medicines and the knowledge how to use them for protection from disease. These Dr. Ayer's preparation and publications fornish, and we do not healtate to commend them .- [St. Louis Leader.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and be-coming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing STRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strong'y in favor of Homoopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night a l hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle Sold by all Druggisis.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. December, 1867.

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

BLACK TEA. Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; Fice Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oalong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do.

75c ; Japan, Good, 50c.: Very Good, 58c., Finest GREEN TEA.

Twanksy Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Byson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfice and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Exten Superfine do., S!

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

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I have the largest, most rowerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assort-ment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astrocomical, Moral and Humorous

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Baziars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or

Address-

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

November 5, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next 8 83 on of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for at Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. 8 in

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TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rara Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER -Tastes the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly are as various in relation to perfumes as to wines. printed in Flanders. The books now effered for sale are wi'n very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this pape where the books may be seen.

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Sach pard for Raw Furs.

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The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock :-

200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1; inch do; 100 000 do lat and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Oedar; 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD. 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKennu & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of

their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING PUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

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

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

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

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BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a reincipal or assistantin an English Commercial an aMathematical School. Address,

> A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867.

12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a larman and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is Euglish, already accust mod to the teach.

ing of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terreboune, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the

Superior of the College. A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL, HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of

Teas, Coffees, Sugare, Spices, Mustards, Provisions. Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
13 Country Merchants and Farmers would do

well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

Aver's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medi-cine is so universally re-quired by everyhody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universal-ly adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual rangedy than any

tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never hils through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their now criticinfuence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, howels, liver, and other organs of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PHBs rapidly cure:—

For Pyapepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Eurguor and Loss of Appetite, hey should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

nen and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Billious Headache, Sick Headache,
Janualice or Green Sickness, Etilious
Colic and Billious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the discussed action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Bymentery or Biarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side.

Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints discovery.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

for the propay and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot commerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such us Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discass accmed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the cortificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

are fully maintained. Prepared by

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> > GRAY'S

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ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Mesers. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton.

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Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte Dr.
Picanit & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardins & Quevillon ; and Wholesa's and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor,

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Laurenco Main Street,

"November 5, 1867.

MOSIFIERS

NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to



Are now acknowledged to be the enfect, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE,

THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING, AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFEUT.

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For testified to their valuable proporties. They can be the last three weeks from ten to fifty or sixty fats! administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

Caution - The success that these Pastilles have

already attained has brought out many epurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.

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

DRVINS & BULTON, Chemists,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



Sewing Machines.

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

ing Mechines in the city. NB .- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 | tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINER .- J D Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Nolseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are con structed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noise-less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 A.1 machines sold are warranted for one year Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J D LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY .- J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Macnines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outling and Sideweit Machines; the genuins Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 385 Notes Dame Street, between St. Frangols Xavier and St. John Streets.

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THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.

54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

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

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CONSISTING OF : PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

May 31, 1867.

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Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class

Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best. rim; ming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly

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

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fushionabic Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Oloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-

Ohildren's Suits, \$2 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON

THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

CHOLERA.

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

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KAUSES, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Uholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1955, with the same good

Yours truly,

A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to may to may that the Cholera cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effec-

tive in checking the discusse.

REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, brenchitis, coughs, colds. &c , and wc.ld cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine
REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son :-- Dear Sirs -- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it act of benevo-lence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

eerve the following directions:-At the commencement of the disease take a tenspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the

Pain Killer clear.
Should the diarrhosa and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful acourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it. is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.

PRIOE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to

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M anufacturers and Proprieters,

GLASGOW DRUG HALL 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Chelera with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS .- The Subscriber has the fol lowing articles on hand and for sale: - Chloride e-Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett' Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c., CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will

be found a powerful disinfecting egent, especia, for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.

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WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT.

Mo. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. easy rements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 26, 1863.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

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

HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. CONTE, Esq., President.

Esq. | Louis Comte, Hubert Pare, J. O. Robiliard Alexis Dubord, Joseph Laramee, R. A. R. Hubert, "] F. X. St. Charles, Andre Lapierre,

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

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

Bearetary. Montreal, May 4, 1867.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

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

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

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8th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH. Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1866. 12m.

GET THE BEST.



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FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all a quarter of a century, maintained its aspertumer contains in its ignest degree of excellence the arcendency over all other Perfumes. of axcellence the aroms of flovers, in
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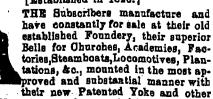
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