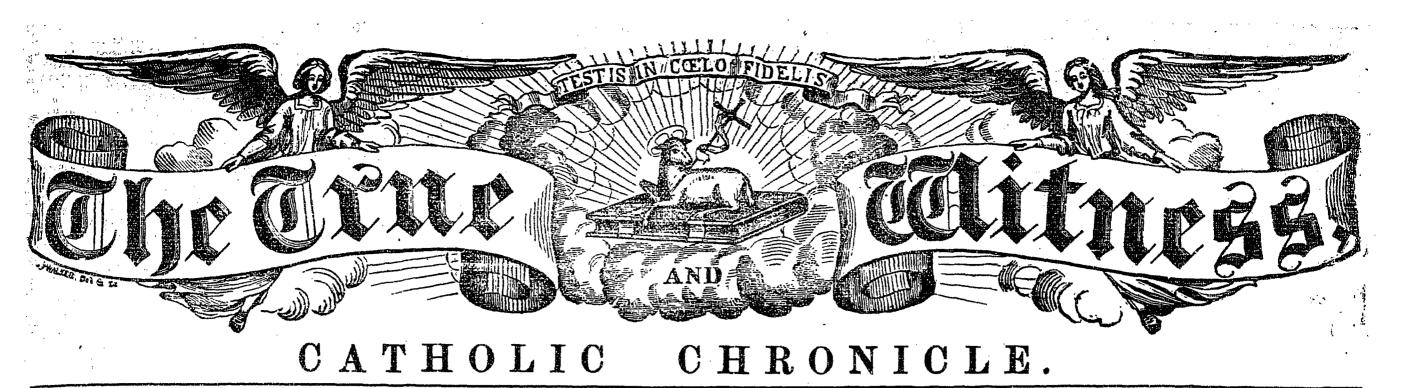
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#### VOL. XVII.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

## CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES. CHAPTER XXVI.-THE CATHOLIC REST. "How happily the days Of Thalaba went by.

Southey.

And so Leut passed rapidly on. Day by day the young convert was to he seen wending her way to the little church of Santa Maria di Gesu : and poor Maltese who frequented it knew her light step and slight form, and instantly made way for her when she appeared to kneel in her accustomed corner near the altar-rails, and smiled in recognition and interest as she thanked them for their courtesy in her low sweet tones, or by her mute looks. Hour after hour she would remain there untired ; it seemed as if the love she bore Him Who dwelt within that Tabernacle could never be satiated, and that it overflowed upon every member of His mystical Body-upon every one united to her by the bonds of the mystical unity of the Saints. She felt that in every Catuolic she had a brother or a sister-a meinber of the same Body; and that feeling which she had begun to experience towards the small portion of the Church of England that she could feel communion with in her Puseyite days, was now extended and deepened to every living soul around her. She knelt at the same confessional, was guided in the same manner, and adored in the same full faith the presence of the Lord of Hosts. Unity was no longer a beautiful dream; of the organ, the burst of the triple ascription of it was a seen and felt thing. Each day, in her of the organ, the hurst of the triple ascription of mysterious communion with the Lord of the praise to the One and Undivided Triune God,-Church, she seemed to eater more and more into the world unseen; and for hours, day by day, she would meditate upon the words 'one Body,' one Head,' till the fear she had once had of giving the love she owed to Him to another, in honoring His Virgin Mother and the Saints, passed away like a dream, and she saw that a light on this point was communicated to those within the fold, which the stranger and wanderer cannot have till made a part of the mystical Body towards which he is yearning and tending. And here too she learnt to pray for those who were left behind her; here too she learnt that their salvation indeed depended on her; she their salvation indeed depended on her; she the sweet vision of years, and bent to receive in learnt to aim at perfection for the love of them that blessing the seal of her self-immolation. that He might the more readily hear the ardent yearnings that reached His Sacred Heart day by day for the lost and loved ones. Then, as the was over, and the morning had been spent in quiet, unless some grand function was to take place, she sought her other favorite haunt-the side-aisle of St. Dominick's, where the white into Ciara's breathiess listening to the chanted cloth on the altar rails and the ever-burning lamp betrayed the presence of the Blessed Sacrament. This, too, was the resort of the poor; and the higher voices that took the parts of the and the good lay brothers in their white dresses knew her place, and smiled as they brought the chair for her to lean agains, and loved to see the devotion and recollection of her motionless attitude. Catherine joined her shortly before benediction, and then, when dusk came on, they walked home together, sometimes in company with same time. And now the retreats began in all the churches one after another ; and how delightful this time was to Clara, one may easily imagine. The retreats in Italian and English were conducted at the Gesu, and Courtnay took good care to inform her that one of the Italian preach. ers would be a Capuchia.

seen. O Catherine, how little I knew what was instant he knew that the Catholic Church was more perfectly out of the Catholic Church than the Spouse of Christ ; that the flames of Purga - he did.' tory were a reality, --- a tremendous reality. O | 'I suppose not,' said Clara. 'But here we are Catherine ! the thought was too terrible ; and ] then I thought I heard Alan's broken sobs once

more, and the words he uttered beside that still and beautiful corpse. Ab, Catherine, could I have such hope for Douglas and Mildred? Are they as single-minded and as pruly in invincible ignorance as ho was? Would they, and do they, as readily follow the truth the moment they have glimmering of its reality ?'

Clara said no more, but Catherine saw she had been deeply affected. She could not tell her more, nor say how she had knelt on as the preacher resumed his discourse, on the cessation he. of the ' Miserere,' and the candles on the altar were being one by one lighted for the benediction that was to follow, and her whole soul had risen in one concentrated prayer for the conversion of her brother and sister. She could not even tell Catherine how she had offered all that was dear to her-her health, her dearest hopes, ber life-to obtain this grace from God for them ; nor how she had felt that her offering was accepted. An interior voice had whispered that ber life would be the price of the boon she asked. She could not tell how she had knelt before ' Him whom her soul loved,' verily present, and coming

> " Genitori, Genitoque Laus et jubilatio, Salus, honor, virtus queque Sit et benedictio! Provedenti ab utroque! Compar sit laudatio. Amea."

-the clang of the bells, and the stifled murmur of awe that seemed to thrill through the Church, a vista of suffering had opened before ber-ber portion of the chalice of the Son of God-instead of her fond dreams of clossters and hours of prayer, and the hard, tranquil austerity of a Poor Clare. The whole extent of the sacrifice was before her; calmly, gladly she resigned it, as a secondary motive, to sanctify herself, and And the seal was given; for an ardent desire to cut off every imperfection that might revder her make that sacrifice filled her soul, overflowing it less pleasing in the eyes of her Heavenly Spouse, with a joy unutterable that He had deigned to call her toot. Palm Sunday came, and the converts were all to be found for the ceremony of blessing the afternoon drew on, when the walk with Catherine pains of St. Johns. All who have attended the functions in that sanctuary of the old Knights of Malta know the beautiful decorum with which each ceremony is performed there, and can enter gospel, thus heard for the first time. The deep bass that uttered the words of the Son of God, disciples; the high priest; the choruses that intervened, representing the cries of the people; the solemn pause that announced the death of the Son of God-made an impression that could never be forgotten. It was like a meditation : the whole scene of the Passion seemed to come before her mind in its vivid reality. She followed young Courtnay, if he happened to be sallying Hun to the garden, saw Hun apprehended and forth from the convent of the church-door at the led away captive, heard the denial of St. Peter, felt heart thrill at the murderous cries of the mad multitude ; and when in that sudden silence she knelt before His cross, it was with Mary at her side, and her tears flowed with hers over the still corpse of the world's Redeemer. Tuesday and Wednesday, as the silence and gloom of the Holy Week gathered closer in, again and again 'Catherine !' said Clara, one beautiful night, was this treat repeated. And now Clara's wish as they walked with the stream that was issuing was to be fulfilled. She was to be present at one of the far-fained Miserere offices, which she had so often repeated at dead of night alone, or to night ! How every power of the soul is used in the company of some of her Pusevite friends, and sanctified in the Christian Church, instead of and read of in books of travel, till her childish being allowed to run wild at will, and carry its heart turned to usice to ' the wail of the disemowner to perdition and error ! I never saw such bodied spirits' that constituted the Miserere, a scene, as the shadows of the building grew and the heart-turilling lament of the prophet Jeremialı. "They say the Tenebree at St. John's are the could not help thinking how struck you would second best in the world,' said young Courtnay -who had quietly and unobtrusively been per-'The crucifix as large as life,' proceeded forming every kind of little service for his friends as the nearest at hand, in order to be ready af-Clara, 'standing in front, with the form of the during this time when people of all kinds are terwards for the grand function at St. John's, preacher, wrapped in his Jesuit cloak, below. \_\_\_\_\_ crowding to see the ceremony of the Catholic which was to begin very early. The church was The altar, with its two solitary tapers in the dis- Church, from motives of every opposing descriptance ? and before us, in the length of the long- tion -as they accidentally met at the outer door two wax-candles, and the form of a priest was

at the door.'

"I have got seats for you up in the gallery over against the altar for to-morrow's ceremony," said young Courinay; 'the nave will be too crowded, I am afraid. Of course you mean to gain the plenary indulgences."

"We mean to try for the one connected with the visit to the seven churches,' replied Clara ; are there any more to-morrow ?'

'There is a plenary indulgence for any one communicating to-morrow morning, and also for an hour's watching in the sepulchre,' answered

'The sepulcore !' said Clara, looking rather puzzled ; ' is not to morrow Holy Thursday ?'

'Yes; but the Blessed Sacrament consecrated to-morrow is exposed for the adoration of the faithlui in each church, in a chapel which is called the sepulchre. You will understand it better to-morrow."

And with a smile they parted - the ladies to one side of the church, and young Courtuay to rejoin Mr. Merville, who was waiting for him to act the ciceroae in the minutize of the office, at the other side of the building.

They passed in, and Clara was struck dumb with the metamorphosis that had taken place since the morning. The whole building was darkened; a large purple weil hung behind the altar, and concealed the gigantic marble figures of the baptism of our Lord by St. John Baptist. The six immense yellow wax candles were being slowly lighted, and the triangular candlestick with its fifteen lights stood in the centre before the altar.

Tha cave was rapidly filling ; many strangers were there (evidently English, by their irreverent behaviour, and almost loud talking), and the ladies, not liking their vicinity, sheltered themselves as much as possible among the Maltese, who were ranged in front. It is not necessary to enter into the details of a thing so often described. Those who have heard the Lamentation of Jeremiah sung in the Sixtine or St. Peter's could scarcely enter into the deep delight and emotion with which Clara followed the own neart preparing the abode of His God .beautiful boy's voice that told of the desolation How different from Anglican devotion, that now the time for the Tenebræ had again come of Jerusalem. Her mind wandered back to her own desolate home, her own England; and the pathetic strain that closed this past of the office, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, turn again unto the Lord thy God,' seemed to her the yearning cry of the mother ov. r her lost child, and her inmost heart re-echoed the beautiful words. Then came her favourite office, Lauds: and though subdued, it was yet glad, for it finished with the 'Laudate Dominum de cælis,' and the sweet chanting of the 'Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel.' Aud now one by one the waxlights had been all extinguished, and Clara looked up at the darkened roof, and almost trembled with intense expectation as the last verse of the Gloria Patri died away, the white candle disappeared behind the alter, and the beautiful versicle,-Christ was made obedient for us unto death,' was slowly chanted forth amid the solemn and mys. terious gloom of the darkened building. There was a moment of silence, and then the full choir hegan the first verse of the Miserere, as each Catholic kuelt to join in its accents of penilence and prayer. It was deeply affecting, and Clara forgot every thing around in the tears that flowed over the forgiven past, the happy present, the blessed future; and she felt that penitence as well as confession, in the Catholic Church, had indeed lost their sting. She was rudely awakened by the noise around and looking up saw the white candle issuing from behind the altar. It was the token of the Resurrection ; it too spoke of peace to come ; and slowly rising, she left the church with Catherine. It was scarcely light the next morning when again they sought the sanctuary of God. This time it was to seek Him Himself in His hidden glory. Clara was scarcely less struck than the night before on entering the little Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, to which they repaired quite dark, except that on the altar dimly buraed to be seen, before it in the act of taking the pix forth from the Tabernacle. A range of black was being administered; while on the steps of the altar knelt a few dark-brown figures and tonsured heads. On these three days only one Mass could be said in each church; and some of the Carmelite monks of the convent were com-

I was in the only chamber of death I have ever young Courtnay, ' that his first Holy Week and Guest they expected within so short a time to red drapery, and the whole back part of the Easter after becoming a Catholic was what he | take up His habitation within them ; and Clara, | altar one blaze of lighted tapers ; while in the then passing-what was then bursting on the could not even have imagined as a Pusevite, who knew she must fast for the next two days, centre, surrounded by crowns of the choicest and view of the naked, disembodied spiri'! At that and I suppose no one recited offices or kept Lent [ till Easter morning had fully dawned (as she had not strength to wait for the end of the High to attend, as the first Mass of the resurrection, in front; and at the moment they entered, a at St. John's), felt as though she was taking her last look of the Lord, whose daily visit was to her life, her happiness, her strength, and food, from whence she drew streams, rich with graces chantment ; and as Clara knelt before the altarand blessings, to satify her ardent soul, verily a thirst for God.'

'O Catherine, how shall I wait till Easter morning comes?' said she, as they left the church; 'how shall I bear the hours on Good Fridar, when He is no longer with us for one whole day, and the Church is left desolate and bereft of her Spouse, ber light, her joy, ber rich iewel? Who will care to be in Church then, when the Lord of Giory is gone ?'

Catherine's eyes filled with tears ; there was something very beautiful in the fresh, glowing faith and realization of mysteries that every mo ment showed itself in Clara's innocent manner of expressing herself. It struck every one that came near her, and more especially Catherine, who saw how day by day the tair flower was rapidly coming to maturity, and expanding into greater sweetness and bloom. Day by day she saw those little defects in her character, which men, women, and children,-all seemed to have she had so mourned and vexed herself about as a Puseyite, one by one disappearing, and fresh graces implanted. Indeed so rapid was the progress, and so marked its origin, that Catherine sighed as she looked upon what she thought her own want of correspondence with God's graces. She could not help the idea sometimes crossing her mind, as she heard her constant slight cough, and saw the beautiful hectic color in her cheek and the unnatural but sweet brilliancy in her soft dark eyes, that rendered her more lovely than ever, that her beloved charge was rapidly ripening for another world; that God had only brought this fair flower into the garden of His Church to transplant it ere long into Paradise, to bloom in His presence for ever, with an everlasting and uever-fading bloom.

'How I love this silent preparation for Communion,' continued she, as they slowly walked up Strada Venova, Clara pensively leaning on Catherme's arm; 'each one in the stillness of his awakened Clara's slumbering devotion toward hopelessly following a long form of words,' as round ; and shall we tell how even the Lamentsome one expresses it. But see, there is Mr. Courtnay coming down the street to meet us.' ' I saw you coming,' said he, when he came up, with the sweet smile and slightly beightened color he always wore as he came from his morning visit to church: ' and 1 came to tell you to he sure and see the procession, which is to take place this evening and to-morrow too I believe, particularly if the wind rises as it is now doing.'

most beautiful flowers, was concealed the object of adoration, known only by the eye of faith .---Mass on Holy Saturday, which they were going A large vase of choicest perfume was standing young priest in his cotta was occupied in making clouds of fragrant odours pour forth from their rich acceptacle. It was like a scene of enrails, and gazed with a heart on fire with the love of Him who was thus surrounded with all that art could procure to honor His presence, and was so soon, as it were, to withdraw Himself for a little while from amongst them, she felt as if that night was indeed not a night for sleep, but for watching with Hun. How could she sleep when He had been through that livelong night, buffeted end spit upon, and dragged from tribunal to tribunal, till the dawn of day had seen Hum hurried to the place of His condemnation, the judgment seat of Pilate? But there was another duty to be first performed; and alone and on foot they sat forth on their pilgrimage to the seven churches they had chosen, in order to gain the plenary indulgence for that day. Growds were making their way in the same direction ; confraternies singing hymns as they went; ladies in black ; Maltese in their modest faldettes ; but one object. The retreats had proceeded this holy week, sins had been contessed and absolved, resolutions of amendment made, and, with a glad heart, every soul was at liberty to follow and to weep over the sufferings of their Lord.

No. 17

CHAPTER XXIX .- THE LAST THREE DAYS.

"Fill high the bowl, and spice it well, and pour The dews oblivious; for the Cross is sharp, The Cross is sharp, and He Is tenderer than a lamb."

Keble.

There was one church that Clara lingered long in that day. She had never lugered there before ; but thoughts crowded one after another on her mind as she knelt there, roused by the recollections attached to its name. It was St. Augustine's, the church of the Augustinian Fathers; and my 'readers will easily imagine it was the thought of his holy mother St. Monica that this great Father of the Western Chbrch. And ations of Jeremiah could not still Clara's yearning heart ; and how she placed her chair, with a whisper of entreaty, on its face by Catherine's side, and stole away into the sepulchre, where now the distant and plaintive sounds of the far-off lament added to the beauty of the whole scene ? Such hours of prayer as there stole on unperceived are things not to be described; but that they were sweet beyond description those who stole a glance at the motionless form and uplifted countenance of the young girl could easily tell, as, with one arm resting on the rails in front of her, she seemed to draw as near as she could be permitted to Him Who "draweth all hearts unto Himself,' and to whom she seemed indeed to have said in the depth of her heart, ' Draw me, and I will run after Thee.' At last, as the Meserere- was about to commence, she again relouned Catherine in time to be a witness, of the disgraceful conduct of the English, among whom they were unhappily placed. Several young men were seated near, talking and laughing that entered their heads, and one of them had possession of her book and the chair Clara had left turned on its face some time before. Had st not been for Mr. Courtnay, who happened to look round at the moment and saw Clara kneeling without any support, while the young men continued their flippant remarks on the little prayer-book they had taken possession of, their impudence would have been unchecked. He instantly rose, restored the book to its owner, and quietly told the gentleman that that chair belonged to a lady; and then returned to his place by Mr. Merville, his flushed cheek only betraying how hurt he was by the irreverence of his country-people. No one however could help hearing the parting remark with which they finished their. visit of mockery and insult to the sanctuary of God, as the usual noise concluded the Office.

from the Gesu down Strada Venova home,-"whet a very scene of romance was that church | longer and longer, and twilight stole on l'

'It was very beautiful,' said Catherine ; 'I be.'

drawn aisle, all those kneeling figures, the red of St. John's just before the office began. coats of the soldiery minging with the black faldettes of the Maliese, and the European cos. plied Clora, 'you are spoilt, having heard the figures round the rails showed that communion tumes behind. Then the chanting of the one best first.' verse of the ' Miserere,' and that low, dull murmur that followed it, as the burst of eloquence poor St. John's ; is it ?' with which that Jesuit priest placed before one, as if it was really bappening at the moment, the Clpra. 'I suppose it will be very different joy awful scene that follows the instant of death, from our Puseyite Easters, although those were municating at the same time with the laity .-could not look up; I hid my face, and I thought 'Somebody you are very tond of said,' replied and stillness of the church, to prepare for the was strewed with bay-leaves, the walls bung with 'ward in their turn, while the choir sung on the died away in the murmur of supplication. 1 very happy days.?

'The Sixtine of course being the first,' re-

'It is not quite fair,' he replied, 'upon our

'This will be my first Catholic Easter,' said

'How will the wind hinder the procession ?' asked Clara.

'By blowing out the candles,' returned young Courtnay playfully. 'You will see such an exbibition of them to-night.'

' Where will it pass ?' inquired Catherine. 'It comes out of Santa Maria di Gesu,' he replied ; ' then goes up Strada S. Orsola, down Strada Mercante, and so home again. You realls must see it; for this is what the Protestants call Paganism, you know.'

'If the night is very fine and warm.' replied Catherine, 'I think Clara may venture, if she is alouo, as if they were in a theatre, of everything not too tired. You will let us know if it takes place to-night or to-morrow night."

"I shall be quite sure to know all about it," he replied. And now I will not detain you, for you must be in good time at St. John's to secure your seats in the gallery.'

And now we will not detain our readers with an oft-told tale of ceremonies, which must be familiar, at least in description, to all.

Young Courtnay proved an excellent cicerone on this occesion to his friends, and to Mr. Merville, who only ran away when forced by conscience to attend the Protestant prayers that were being read at St. Paul's; for the blessing of the holy oils was equally new to all of them. Strange did it seem even to Clara. the veneration with which the they were treated, as she saw Bishop and priests one by one severally make three genullexions on approaching, saying each time, 'Are, sanctum oleum,' or, 'Ave, sanctum chrisma;' and beautiful indeed seemed to her the long procession that bore the Lord of Hosts down the great nave of St. John's, under His gorgeous canopy, into the Chapel of the Crucifix, where the retreat for the priests had been carried on, and where now the sepulchre nave to kiss the feet of the crucifix on account was prepared. When the washing of the feet of the crowd; but the realization of the Passion was over, they descended to make their way was more acute than ever Clara expected, as through the crowd into the sepulchre. It was two and two the clergy came forward in procesperfectly dark, for the light of day could only sion, and lowly bent over the image of their suf-

'Just like the Opera !' exclaimed one aloud. as they rose, and, kicking their chairs aside, left the church, talking audibly to one another.

Good Friday came-the real fast-day of Lent for Clara-and in the broken and disjointed Mass she realized more than ever the desolation that was to ensue. They could not descend into the Silently they knelt them down, in the darkness make its way in thro' the open door ; the ground fering Redeemer ; and then the laity pressed for-

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 30, 1866

reproaches wherewith that suffering Dord addressed His people. "Tu factu es mibi nimis amara. " Ego te pavi mannasper desertum, et tu me cecidisti alapis et Bagellis and Clara's heart responded. Yes, Tord; all this I have done, but yet Thou knowest that I love Thee. I have given Thee gall and vinegar, I have given Thee a crown of thorns; but yet-yet Thou knowest that I love Thee still?

And now the moment was come, the moment of consuming the last remaining token of His presence arrived ; ther Lord was no longer there; every lamp, was extinct, every altar, stripped, and the door of the Tabernacle left wide open, to show that he was gone. The hour of the three hours of agony, was at hand, and, with a heart desolate as if its light was fled, and almost as if she were again seeking ber Lord, as Ohnroh, of its holy laws, the rights belonging to the in those days of darkness before she was a Ca-authority of this chair of St. Peter; and with all our tholic, Clara bent her steps to the Gesu. Here atrength we deplore and condemn all and each of all was dark as elsewhere. A crucifix almost as large as life replaced the stripped and deserted "altar; there was no One to visit, no One to subordinate authorities; and by our apostolic autho-Whose precious Presence to fly in her very need. rity we abrogate and proclaim null and void, and It was a beautiful room, more like a Puseyite than a Catholic church. No one bowed the knee as they passed; every one seemed conscrous of the vacuum by the noise they made in getting their chairs, and the tones of their voices raised to a degree above their breath. But the service was beginning, and another of Clara's dreams to be realized. Those three hours seem. ed like nothing, they passed so swiftly on, as one by one the words of the expiring God-Man were pronounced and followed by a flood of that rich and tempered eloquence which goes direct to the English heart without grating on its sensitive batred of all that borders on show and excitement. The music, too, was what even Clara's refined and delicate ecclesiastical taste could and humility that He might deliver her from the find no fault with; for they were Haydn's seven evils which afflicted her, and that the most precious last words,—some of those majestic and solemn gift of the Catholic faith might be all powerful in Italy, and that rectitude of manners, justice, charity, harmomes that must be heard a hundred times to be fully appreciated, and even then, instead of and more. Once more to day we do not cease to palling on the satisted ear like the lighter strains send up our most fervent pravers to God that in His. of beautiful, sunny Italy, seem to gather fresh goodness He would deign to remove from the Cathodepth and richness from every repetition. How sweet were the accents of her native tongue, thus heard once more in a Catholic land, we need not say; nor how her mind glanced back to those hours once spent in Margaret Chapel alone .---Now there was no strain on the mind, no weariness. It was gently led from meditation to meditation; the spirit lost in tears of compassion and love, with Mary as its guide, the bloved dismight Clara's heart thrill within her as she heard the Catholic explanation of that word, 'Behold thy Mother !' and listened to that burst of eloquence that bade her glory in the title of ' Mary's child !' Would she be ashamed of, or fear to love the name that He, the Lord of Glory, had stooped to assume. Oh, no; every child of Christ's Catholic Church was at that moment given as a dying legacy to that afflicted Mother, His whole Church, His Immaculate Spouse, was her heritage. This was a gift worthy of the Son God approached, His mysterious desolation and heart-rending cry, that wonderful, incomprehen. sible thirst that raged within and burned up the ing heart; for her conversion He had thirsted. for her love He had longed; and at the moment of that last great cry His Heart was broken for love of her ! Who can tell the tears that flowed unceasingly, the tears of mingled love and sorrow as she contemplated Him at last at rest, hanging, covered with blood, motionless on the bloody tree-the feeling that 'the worst was over. And now she had to watch His lifeless Body, view it taken from the cross, and laid in the sepulchre till the dawn of the Reservection. Her step was slow and faltering as, leaning on Catherine's arm they slowly left the Gesu.

profession of religions vowe, which have always had and always, will bever force in God's Oburch, and recognising the very great advantage of the Regular, Orders which, founded by men 'of holiness,' and approved by the Holy Apostolic See, have it an especial manner deserved the thanks of the Obristian Republic, civil and literary, by so many glorious labors and so many pions and useful workshas not feared theanotion a law suppressing throughout its entire territory ail religious corporations of both sexes; it has appropriated all their property, and a great deal of other property belonging to the Church and has ordered it to be divided. Before entering into possession of the Venetian province it did not hesitate to extend thereto the same laws, and it enjoined, contrary to all law and justice, the total abrogation and annihilation of the convention which was come to between us and our dear son in Jesus Christ, Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria.

Therefore, faithful to the very serious duty of our apostolic ministry, we raise anew in your most au. gust assembly our voice on behalf of religion, of the the things which, contrary to the Church, its laws, and its rights have been decreed, done, and attempted by the sub-Alpine Government, and by all other without force or effect, all the aforesaid decrees and everything that appertains to them

We likewise beg their authors, who glory in the name of Ohristians, to bear in mind and seriously to consider that they have unfortunately incurred the censures and the spiritual pains inflicted by the apostolic constitution and the decrees of the general councils upon whoseever should attack the rights of the Church.

You know, venerable brethren, that certain astute men oppose us and interpret in their own sense the blessing which we gave to Italy when, assuredly without any merit of our own, but, thanks, to the impenetrable judgment of God, we spontaneously pronounced the words of pardon and peace out of love for the people of the Pontifical State.

In truth, full of solitude for the welfare and happiness of the entire flock, asking by our prayers from God the good of Italy, we besought Him with fervor and all Christian virtues might flourish there more lic people of Italy the many and great calamities of every kind which are afflicting and assailing them through the fault of the governors of Italy, and in consequence of a multiform persecution. But, above all things, we beseech our most merciful Lord to aid and fortity by His heavenly help the people of Italy, in order that they may remain firm and immutable in the Divine faith and in their religion, and that they may be able with Christian fortitude to support and endure so many misfortunes and evils.

Foolish, however, are those who, on the strength ciple as its companion, and the Magdalene for it of this, do not cease to demend of us, already de-to mingle its tears and its love with hers. Well spoiled, and with the most manifest injustice, of several provinces of our pontifical territory, that we should renounce our civit sovereignty and that of the Apostolic See. Surely every one must see how unjust and prejudicial to the Church is such a demand. By a singular arrangement of Divine Providence, as we have said on a tormer occasion, it happened that the Roman empire having fallen, and being divided into many kingdoms and divers States, the Roman Pontiff, in the midst of such great variety of kingdoms, and in the actual state of human society, was invested with his civil sovereignty, in consequence of which, never being subject to any lay power, he exercises in entire liberty supreme authority and his jurisdiction over the Church, of God; this was the last gift worthy of such a which has been divinely confided to him by our Lord Son to such a Mother. And then, as the hours Jesus Ohrist. And the faithful, with full tranquility passed on, and the death agony of the Son of of conscience and entire confidence, obeying the acknowledgment of His Son, walking in the paths of God sonroached His mosterious destation and decrees, warnings, and orders of the Pontiff, submit the Lord, and producing fruits in good works of themselves thereto without ever entertaining the every kind. least suspicion that his acis are subject to the will and impulse of any Sovereign or any civil power. sources of life, the thirst for more suffering, the We cannot renounce the civil power established by thirst for our salvation, --- who could tell, that has the Divine wisdom of Providence for the good of the view in that hour ; she was hid within His break- sacrilegious usurpation of the provinces of the Holy as follows to the subject - Beforo I conclude I request See, as we have already done, and as we do now, remonstrating and protesting to the utmost of our power. Every one knows that the bishops of the Catholic world have never ceased to defend with zeal, graliy and in writing, our civil suvereignty and that of the Apostolic See, and all have proclaimed that that sovereignty, especially in the actual condition of the affairs of this world, is absolutely necessary to establish and defend the perfect liberty of the Roman Pontiff, who feeds all the Uatholic flock-a liberty which is so intimately connected with the freedom of the entire Church. These same men fear not even to go about crying everywhere that we ought to reconsile ourselves with Italy-that is to say, with the enemies of our religion who boast themselves of having founded Italy. But how can we, the appointed champions and defenders of our most holy religion and of the salutary doctrine of virtue and of justice, who have to watch for the salvation of all, march in concert with those who, not upholding the holy doctrine and refusing to hear the truth, keep themselves away from us-those who would never condescend to grant our desires nor to meet our demands, to the effect that so many diocesses of Italy, deprived of

world.

absolutely in the aid of Almighty God, we are ready. to combat without fear, even to the peril of our life, for the cause of the Church divinely confided to us by the Lord Jesus Christ, and if need be to remove thither where we shall be able to exercise in the best manner our supreme apostolic mission. And seeing that in such a horrible tempest our best and only support must be prayer, we address ourselves to all the venerable brethren and bishops of the entire Oatholic universe, to all the Oatholic clergy, and to all the children of the Holy Mother Church, who have never ceased to lavish on us such striking evidences of love and respect, and to come to our aid in our gravest trials and those of the Holy See; we beg of them more and more to offer constantly, with

their return to the path of selvation. For, to avail ourselves of the words of Chrysostom, prayer constitutes a powerful arm-a great Security - a real treasure - an excellent harbour - a very sure asylum-provided that, attentive and vigilant, we present ourselves before the Lord, the mind collected, and without leaving any access to the enemy of our salvation. In the midst of the deep anguish which afflicts us we have a great consolation-knowing that God, when His Church has no human support, effects marvellous prodigies, which manifest most clearly His omnipotence and His divine hand, and come to confirm this truth, that the gates of hell will never prevail against the Church, which will always remain immovable, triumphing over its enemies, notil the consummation of time. But it is exceedingly painful that it is not precisely determined that a nation shall always preserve the precious treasure of our divine faith and of our religion. In truth, there are many nations who have kept faithfully the deposit of the faith and the discipline of its manners; but, alas I they have been detached from the rock upon which rests the edifice of the Church, and separated from him to whom has been given the power to confirm the brethren and to feed the lambs and the sheep, not agreeing among themselves, and enveloped in the darkness of error, they are in the greatest danger as to their salvation.

And here we cannot abstain, by reason of our mission, from abjuring in the name of the Lord all Sovereigns and other governors of States to examine once for all, and carefully to consider, the very grave obligation they are under to endeavour that love and respect for religion should increase among nations, and with all their strength to prevent the torch of faith from being extinguished among them.

Woe, then, to these governors who, forgetting that they are the ministers of God .unto good, shall have neglected to promote that worship when they could and ought. It is for them to fear and tremble when through their work especially they destroy the most precious treasure of the Catholic faith, without which it is impossible to please God. When they shall be summoned before the tribunal of Christ for most severe judgment, they shall see what a dreadful thing it is to full under the displeasure of the living God and to feel His strict justice. Finally, we cannot doubt, venerable brethren, witnesses and companions of our laborers, appreciating your excellent and well known religion, your piety, and your deep love for Catholicism, that you will desire to unite your fervent prayers to ours, and to those of the whole Ohurch, and earnestly to conjure the very gracious Father of mercies, in order that, through the merits of His only Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, He would take pity on Italy, on all Europe, and on the entire world, and that by His divine omnipotence He would cause that, after the destruction of all errors and the cessation of bitterness and perturbations, His holy Church may fully enjoy entire liberty and peace-that human society may be freed from the many evils that afflict it, and that all nations may be blended in the unity of the faith and in the Lord, and producing fruits in good works of

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

SAINT COLUMBEILL'S 'PROPHECIES.'-In the late rastoral of his Amiuence reieta of you to warn you flocks against certain superstitions and prayers, with apocryphal indulgences, which, in opposition to the laws of the Church, have been circulated, without any approbation, among the people, deluding them with false hopes; and also against certain so called prophecies, which have been foolishly attributed to the illustrious St. Columbkille, though they are the invention of late years, and evidently spurious and unworthy of credit. When you meet with such productions, call to mind the admonition of the Gospel, 'Beware of false prophets, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravecous wolves.'- Matthew 7-15. Land in Ireland is treated precisely in the same manner as land in Scotland, England, and America. and as every other kind of property the owner of which is at liberty to let it exactly as he pleases --This is the first great grievance of Ireland. The second is that the nation is dispossessed of the soil, and this is stated to be the result of bad laws-of the law of primogeniture, for instance, which never operates on any large estate. In this respect, also the law of Ireland is similar to the law of England and Scotland; and that law, the object of which is said to be to accumulate land in few hands, is simply this,-that the owner of land may sell, mortgage, divide, devise by will, and settle his land, just as he can his stock in the funds, for a life and lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards. The fault of the law is simply that it leaves the proprietor as free to deal with his land as with any other property, that it lays down no rule at all, except the limitation in point of time which we have stated. The remedy proposed is that the liberty of individuals should be curtailed, and some arbitrary inflexible rule substituted for the present free power of disposition enjoyed by every citizen. To Mr. Bright this may appear a progressive policy; to us it appears to have a decidedly retrograde tendency. The free right to contract lies at the bottom of all individual and national prosperity and the man who invades this may be a leveller, but is not a Liberal. The same may be said with regard to the complaint against absenteeism, and of the accumulation of large proparties in few hands. These things are the result of uprestricted personal liberty, of acquisitions by the provident and of alienations by the reckless. and the cry that is raised against them in the name of Liberalism is really a cry for the restriction of the rights now enjoyed by the individual citizen, and for pushing the dictation of the State into the management of every man's private affiirs. The tendency of liberty is towards inequality, and it naturally follows that those who wish to create equality can only do so by strking a series of deadly blows against liberty itself Mr. Bright is displeased with the extent of the estates enjoyed by some of the nobility in Ireland, and he thicks they would be much better in the bands of small proprietors. He therefore proposes to create a Government agency estates and re-selling them in small allotments.' It mercy, will, by His omnipotence, make the impious is not worth while to dwell on the shock to public counsels and desires of our enemies fail. He will credit and the security of private property which is never permit this noble city, so dear to us, in which, implied in such a transaction. It is but a small is not worth while to dwell on the shock to public

solved to give us Oatholic Emancipation. It is a As to us, even when deprived of almost all human well known fact, that in January, 1819, be went to assistance, faith(uf still to our mission, and confiding the Chancellor of the Exchequer and fold him that

> act, when they resolve to give a great measure to the country. The Whigs make promises to delude, and heaven knows we are a stupid people to bear with them so long. They promised the Irish Bishops, before the last general election, to do great things for Ireland and Catholicity, but how nave they carried out their promises ? Why, in the usual fashion, by deceiving Ireland.

Do Irishmen really know what these Whigs are or what men's policy they have carried out in deal faith, hope, and charity, fervent prayers to God for ing with this country? Are they aware that some the defeat of the enemies of the Church, and for of the first Whigs were those who trampelled on Catholicity in England, and afterwards levelled Catholic altars in the dust in Ireland? Are they acquainted with the fact that Oromwell was a Whig, and that the Dutchman, who pursued his father-inlaw to Ireland, and fought egainst him at the Boyne, belonged to the same vile party? If they do not know these facts, we have great pleasure in enlightening thom on the subject. It was the Whigs who perpetrated the massacre at Drogheda, and who basely slew the 300 women at the Cross of Wexford! It was the same odious demons who levelled our churches and colleges with the earth, and confiscated the lands of the Irish Chiefs who stood up for faith ang fatherland. And about forty years afterwards it was the Whigs who fought at the Boyne, Aughrim and Limerick; and when the treaty of Linerick was won, by the gallantry of our forefathers, it was the Whigs who basely broke that solemn compact, and then destroyed our manufactures, and persecuted our bishops and priests till almost the day when the Tories gave us Emancipation t—Dundalk Democrat.

> How IBELAND IS KEPT IN POVENTY -- In England people cannot account for the poverty of Ireland.-They say the land is fertile, the climete favourable, and that it must be the lazy and thriftless dispositions of our people which have brought it to its present poor condition. The Englishman, however, cannot see things in Ireland as they really exist .--He looks at the condition of the country, and observes the equalid poverty into which three-fourths of the people are plunged, and he cannot be got to see the cause:

> Let one, two, or half-a-dozen Englishmen come to Dundalk, just now, and we will be able to show them how the country is reduced to beggary. We will first take them to the corn merchant's stores, and point out hundreds of carts laden with corp, which is being delivered preparatory to its being shipped to England and Scotland. We will next take them to the merchant's offices where the corn is being paid for. And when the farmers have got their money, we will get our Saxon friends to accompany them to those landagents' offices, where the rents of the Duke of Beaford, Lord Russell, the Rev. Mr. Clive, and a host of other absentee landlords are paid. And at two or half-past two o'clock, we will take them to the banks, where they will see all this money deposited, and letters of credit obtained for the amount to be sent to the landlords, who reside in Eogland.

They will thus observe that the money received for the farmers' corn, and which has kepthim hard at work for twelve months, is taken out of the country to be spent in a foreign land to enrich its people.

The sattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, eggs, butter - in fact, all the produce of the nation, except the potatoes, is sold in the same way, and the money goes to pay enormous rents, which, in some instances, are treble the value of the land, never to return. Any-thing that remains is sold to purchase English manufactured goods, and to pay for exciseable articles .--And thus the profits of the farmers' labour, amounting to fully £20,000,000 a year, are swept away from the country, to pamper the English nation; and as an artisun earning L1 a week would be reduced to poverty and want, if three-fourths of his week's wages were paid for the rent of his house, so is Ireland reduced to want, when the profits of her people's toil are carried away to England.

If our English visitors could not be convinced by all this of the manner in which Ireland is despoiled Dublin. of her wealth, it must be admitted that nothing Me. T

OOR HABBOR AND THE GOVERNMENT - A COording to the Daily Express the Ohiel-Secretary's visi: coork had connection, with some improvements which are to be effected in the harbor at the expense of the Government." We were not aware before that the Government contemplated doing anything for the be expected bis aid to carry, that measure That special benefit of the port, and while we would be member of the government refused. Well, said very glad to think that there was foundation for the the old soldier, ' you may vote as you' please, but | statement made by the Express, we fear we must rethe Ohancellor of the Exchequerishall vote with me ! ceive it with a very large degree of doubt. The That is the earnest manner in which the Tories Express states that the improvements in guestion were undertaken, but not carried out; by the litte Ministry. The only public work undertaken in the barbour by the late Government was the construct tion of the Royal Dock which, however useful national purposes, will not be an improvement of the harbor in the sense in which the Express Bats the term. Beyond a visit to the site of the proposed dock, and to the convict prison on Spike Isles. Lord Nass' inspection did not extend, and so far as we an learn; nothing occurred during bis visit suggest that it had the special object with which the Express seeks ic connect it. But although the construction of the dock would not increase the convenience of the port for trading purposes, we believe that much satisfaction would be felt if it were knows that the operations would be carried on with  $m_{010}$ vigor than has hitherto been displayed in its  $e_{x+c_{11}}$ tion. At present there are not more than 150  $c_{0c}$ . victs employed in this important public work, ibe the intention originally was to have not less then six hundred of these laborers engaged. In a El.ort time free labor is to be taken on, but we understand that the first batch of workmen will not exceed fitty. and at that rate of proceeding the dock would . not be finished for the next fifteen or twenty Jears, -Now if it is of any importance that there should up a naval dockyard on the southern coast, it certainly is desirable that no unnecessary delay should take place in executing the works and making the dock available for the public service. That such an es. tablishment has become an absolute necessity for the service is a matter of which we have over and over had unquestionable proofs. Within the last fortnight three ships of the Channel squadron which had received injuries in the gales encountered  $dar_{Lg}$  their trial cruise, were obliged to make for port to repair, and Cork harbor was found in each case to be the most convenient place of rendezvous. Thoras the Ocean, Research, and Wyvern were the only vissels that actually came into port, it has been stated that nearly all the ships in the squadron isustair.d more or less injury ; and had there been at Queenstown an establishment even of the moderate dimensions of that in contemplation, the whole fleet might bave assembled here to refit for the remainder of their winter's cruise. When it is so plainly for the advantage of the service that the dock should the completed, we are utterly at a loss to account for the dilatory manner in which it has been carried on -The Government are spending vast sums of money freely in the extension of the English establishments. but seem to gradge every penny laid out in freish. In asking to have this work completed with reason able despatch, we are not making an improper class upon the Imperial exchequer. We are not seeking for a concession to Ireland, for the work has its own utility to recommend it. Sut, as the same time, we do not think that a useful public work cught to be neglected merely because it happens to be placed in au Irish port .- Cork Examiner.

The Guardian says that the Bishopric of Tuton will be conferred on Dr. 46hn Grey, now Bisbop . Cork, which See will be filled by the Hon. and Rev C. B. Bernard, now Rector and Prebendary of K " bragan, Mr. Bernard is brother to the Earl of Bandol, a staunch partizan of the Orange. The Guardia regrets these appointments

EMIGRATION OF ALLEGED FENIANS. - Two young mer Wm Pope and Peter O'Farrel, left Queensiows by the National steamer England on yesterday, for NES York. They were escorted by a party of the Reserve Constabulary from Mountjoy Prison, wat they had been immured since the suspension o the Habeas Corpus, on suspicion of Fenianism,-One of the men, Pope. had led a rather chequered career, having been in the police of Belfast, Livepool and London, and having also served in the Canadian police, which force he gutted to enlist the American army, in which he passed in every campaign of the great rebellion, receiving numerous wounds. He had filed the post of warder at Spik and had served in other capacities in differen countries. Pope looked quite a young man decided American cut. O'Farre! was a native o

(To be Continued.)

#### THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The following is the full text of the Pope's Allo cution :

Venerable Brethren, - More than once, O venerable brethren, exercising our apostolic office, we have deplored, either in our published letters or in divers allocutions delivered in your most august assembly, the affliction which has hung for a long time in Italy over the affairs of our very holy religion, and the very grave insults offered to us and to the Holy See by the sub-Alpine Government. Moreover, you must comprehend with what grief we are seized now that we see that Government, with a passion that is increasing every day, constantly attacking the Ua-tholic Church, its wholesome laws, and all its sacred ministers; when we see, alas, venerable bishops, and the most virtuous clergy, both secular and regular, and other most excellent Catholic citizens, sent into exile by that Government, without the least regard for religion, justice, or humanity, or thrown into prison or condemned to forced residence. molested in the most unworthy manner; diocesses deprived of their pastors, to the great detriment of souls ; virgins devoted to God taken away from their convents and roduced to beggary; God's temples violated ; diocesan schools clused spainst the members of the clergy ; the education of Catholic youths taken out of the pale of Christian discipline and confided to the professors of errors and iniquities, and the patrimony of the Church usurped and sold. That same Government, in contempt of ecclesias-tical censures, and without paying the least regard to our most just complaints and those of our venerable brethren the bishops of Italy, has sanctioned similar, laws, totally contrary to the Catholic Church, to its doctrine and its rights, and con-dechied by us; and it has not besitated to promulgate a law respecting civil marriage, as it is called - Alewaguite contrary not only to Catholic doctrine burblikewise to the well being of civil society. Such a law tramples under foot the dignity and sacredmeet of marriage. It destroys it as an institution, unhappy Italian perturbation and rebellion-ney, Precandalous! In fact, a marriage cannot take place among the faithful without there being, at the same time a sacrament. It belongs, therefore, exclusively to the Ohurch to decide on everything concerning the sacrament of marriage.

their pastoral consolation and protection, should have their bishops? Would to Heaven that all those who so vehemently oppose the Church, us, and this Apostolic See, turn ing their regards and their souls to truth and justice, may be enlightened once for all, and, thinking of themselves and looking to the good of their souls, moved by a holy repentance, may endeavor to come back to us.

Nothing would be more agreeable to us than to go forward to meet them, tollowing the example of our evangelical father, and to embrace them, rejoicing in the Lord that his children were dead and are alive again, that they went astray and have been found. Then, indeed, it would be seen that our venerable religion, the mother and the fruitful nurse of every virtue, and the scourge of vice, conduces 'equally to the happiness of the individual and the welfare of all. Where religion and her wholesome doctrines prevail there must necessarily flourish uprightness of manners, integrity, peace, justice, coarity, and all the virtues. Then people are not afflicted with those grievous calamities which anhappily weigh upon them wheresoever religion and its doctrines are not recognized.

By the deplorable facts related summarily and with pain, and by the sad contemporary events in Italy, ever; body can easily see and divine to what great perils this Apostolic See is exposed, and how it is the mark of the most bitter threats of rebellion, the hatred of unbelievers, and the anger of the enemies of Ohrist's cross.

On every side are continually heard frenzied voices, which find an echo in our desperate enemies, declaring that this city of Roine must share in this marriage. It destroys it as an institution unbappy Italian perturbation and rebellion-ney, would be able to show them the cause of our poverty. At all events they should admit that we are not so indolent as they appear to imagine.

There can be no doubt, then, that the poverty of Ireland is no fault of hers, for no nation in Europe but herself is reduced to such a low condition. And the inference is, that no improvement can take place till a total change in the government of the country is affected. In whatever land England rules, there you will find want and misery. It was so in Canada before that province obtaited an indepen-dent Parliament, and she rebelied against English oppression. It is so in India, and at present a famine rages in a portion of that unfortunate laud, which has been so plundered by British rapacity.-India, too, rebelled, and some change was made in the land code. which, for a time, has quieted the people. And it is so in Ireland, which has suffered more than a thousand bistorians could write for balf a contury .- Dundalk Democrat.

Since our remarks upon the public career of the ate Lord Plunket, Anglican Bishop of Tuam, were written, we have heard that his successor has been appointed. Of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bernard personally, who, it seems, is the fortunate object of Lord Derby's choice, we know nothing. But we know much about his family, and the information is certainly not calculated to win our approval of this appointment. He is a brother of that Irish peer who takes his title from that small borough in the south of Ireland over whose gates stood once the famous inscription ---

"Turk, Jew, or Athenst, May enter here; but No Papist '

which provoked the severe pendant .---

"Whoever wrote this, wrote it well"

The same is written on the Gates of Hell." Lord Bindon's family have been always conspicuous

for their bigotry, their intolerance, and their hostilivy to every principle of civil and religious liberty. should no longer remain all day barefoot. - Irist To the last the Bernards resisted Catholic Emancipation of which Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley, was an energetic supporter; and it is important at this moment to remind the public that Lord Bandon gave reatin Parliament to the acting-secretary of the Vuldan Place Society, the most energetic but inst dious agent of proselytism by foul means that ever existed in Iceland. Hatred of Oa:bolicity, evangelising as it is called, and proselytism have been always characteristics of Lord Bandon's family, and if the New Anglican Bishop of Tuam have not changed his nature, or come into the world with a nature very different from that of the Bernard race, we greatly fear that Lord Derby has flung a fresh fire-brand across the Shannon. It is, of course, quite possible that our spprehensions may be ground. less. Bishep Bernard may be the reverse of Bishop Plunket. We hope it may be so, but the selection of a brother of Lord Bandon to fill the vacant see, and at such a moment, looks as if Lord Derby had for the purpose of compulsorily byuing up these made up his mind to administer the affairs of Ireland but now the Waldronities had gone down before a in conformity with the principles of the Orange faction .- Weekly Register.

SIR HUGH CAIRNS. - The Times in a highly culo never permit inis nobie city; so dear to ne, in which, implied in such a transaction. It is but a small out of His great and singular goodness; He has fired step from compulsory, expropriation, and the, power the chair of Peter, the impregnable hasis of His which would deprive a man against his will of his divine faith and religion to return, to that unfortu- estates would soon learn to appropriate the property. The section of the se

MR. TAIT. MAYOR OF LIMERICK AND THE NEEDLE-Gun,-The following occurred a few evenings ago in the Englishtown, Limerick, where a pror man wes reading a newspaper, the subject being the war in Germany, and the indemnity which Austria had to pay Prussia, viz: 20,000,000 thalers. The man real it twenty million tailors. An old woman who we present, and who had two daughters working at the Mayor's clothing factory, inquired what the Prussians wanted with so many tailors? when a rent-co:lector who happened to come in at the time, said it was to work the 'needle guns.'- 'Pon my soul, then,' says the old lady, ' if Tait does not rise the wages in the factory, I'll sent Ellen and Mary there, whether it is for the needle or the machine they want them.'-Limerick Southern Chronicle.

A novel and curious form of disease has appeared in some of the flax mills at Belfast. It is thus described by a Belfast physician :

'In Belfast a very painful malady is prevelen: amongst the mill workers, more so, I think, than in many other places, I mean 'onychia maligna.' The subjects of it believe that it is mainly caused by having to stand, whilst at work, in the water which draps from the spinning frames. They usually get knock upon one of their toes, which inflames; the nails drops off, and an exquisitely painful ulceration with reproduction of a deformed nail, follows. They are thrown out of work, and it is only by a severe operation and protracted treatment in hospital that they are finally cured. Last year, in the general hospital, out of 1,200 cases, we had 38 cases of onychia; several, bowever, were relapses."

This painful and unpleasant disease occurs much more frequently in Ireland than in England, because in the Irish flax mills the men and girls wore-bure foot all day, ' with the water from 't e flyers dropping upon 'them.' In the Foglish mills the feet of the workers are protected by shoes or clogs. For their own sake, as well as for the sake of their workpeople, the proprietors of mills should insist that the workers Times.

AN ELECTION IN TIPPERARY .- A correspondent of the Nation says :- ' The contest which has just beer decided in Tipperary was one of the most determined and wicked ever fought in Ireland. Voliefs 0. stones and forests of shillelabs assailed the Waldros voters at every point, and, though the military afforded all the protection in their nower, they were important to save the unhappy voters from the rage and execution of the wildest and most, ungovernable -when once excited - people in the world. From morning till night the battle raged with undiminished fury. Many times the close and compact lines of the military were broken, and the Waldronities seized upon and emashed by sticks and stones and bottles. Now the Scots Greys would wheel round and charge to drive back the mob, which rarely flinched an inch allowing the points of the sabres to touch their breasts; simultaneous with this, a charge by the mob in front would compel the cavalry to advance, tempest of stones and missiles of every description.

The cavalry were oftentimes severely struck. In one volley alone overy man save eight Captain Du Cane's of which were completely smashed.

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## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

The, protectionists and monopoly, party, the Peel abal, on the Queen's University, suffered an inglori-CB081 ous defeat, on Saturday last, the new supplom nial charter having been accopted by a majority of two on the Sanate, eleven voting for, and nice against Oonservalive interest. No satisfactory agreement, 'the lowest still.' On fast Sunday there was ano-the proposition.' The anti-Oatholic press of the three however, has as yet been arrived at. It is stated ther 'scene;' and, of a truth, the Rev. Mr. Hunt, the kingdoms, has been active, since the previous meeting in July last, and private canvass has been in action to endeavour to defeat the measure. The Irish Timesieven promised a charter, on the model of that of the university of Lavai (Quebec), from the present Hovernmeats to Irish Catholics, whilst the Mail had the indecency to urge that if we, four to five millions of Ostholics persist in segregating ourselves in education, from the enlightened Protestant community, then let our educational 'ghetto' have a charter, by all means. The majority, who voted for accepting the supplemental cuarter, were .- Right Hon M. Brady, ex Lord Chancellor, Vice Chancellor of the Queen's University, Earl of Dunraven, Lord Talbot de Matchide, Baron Pigott, Mr. Justice O'Hagan; Chief Justica Monahan, Right Hon. W. Monsell, Sir Dominin J. Conigan, Bart., Lord Olermont. Profess-or Sullivan and James Gibson, Barrister. The votes agaiust were : Lord Chancellor Blackbourne, Vice Opaucellor of the University of Duolin. Ear! of Rosse Obancellor of the University of Dublin, the presi-dents of Belfast, Cork, and Galway Queen's Oolleges, Sir Robert Peel, Bart , the Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, Surgeon Adams, and Mr. Shillington, J.P., In the majority are six Catholics, four Protestants, and a Presbyterian. In the minority are one Catholic (Sir R. Kane), six Protesants, a Presbyterian, and The absentees from the Senate were a Unitarian. the Earl of Olarendon, Chaacellor, who is said to have paired with Archbishop Trench, the former for the latter against, accepting the new charter, Sir Richard Griffith, wao is understood to be against the change, and General Sir Thomas Larcom, Under secretary for Ireland. So that even had all these parties attended, the casting vote of the Chairman, Vice Chancallor Brady, would have caused the adoption of the new charter. Too anti Catholic organs are in a frenzy at the result, and the Mail submits the opinions of two Queen's Counsel that the entire proceeding is illegal, and that application it inoperative. It is not creditable to the Governto see its Lord Chancellor lead the way to render inoperative the miserable fragment of educational re form grantac by the late Cabinet, to whom, it is only justice to state, that this is only such portion of their scheme as they were hurriedly able without an act of parliam. at to effect just before they left office. -Cor of Weekly Register.

The Dublin Evening Post says :- ' The assemblage which met to do honour to Sir Hugh Cairns in Belfast, did not include a single Catholic, a single Liberal Pro estant, a single Protestant even who in feeling and in manners was not evidently a mere Orangeman, or, Colonel Taylor excepted, one individual of any set not in connection with Ulster Orangeism. The rising of Sir Hugh Carns was greeted with 'Kentish Fire'; the claptrap of his generali-ties struck more 'Kentish Fire ;' the artifice of his sophistries, although a trifle delicate for lodge appreheusion, was enough to strike ' Kentish Fire' agein; his denial of political right to the Irish tenant farmers, was equally responded to by 'Kentish Fire ;' his championship of the Establishmen: brought out why-what but ' Kentish Fire ?'

#### The Times remarks hereupos : -

Unfortunately the Government seems to have drifted someho v into a state of antago ism to the Roman Catholic priesthood ; and, judging from the tone of the Conservative organs, the spirit of Protestant ascendancy seems to be excited to a higher pitch than it has been for a long time. It is a pity that the supporters of the Government have not adopted the conciliatory spirit of the Lord Lieuten. ant and Chief Secretary ; and that the first difficulty is increased by the revival of religious animosity on both sides.'

AN IBISH TOWN -Few people have not heard of Danaybrook. Who, in Ireland, or out of it, knows anything of Bessbrook? The reputation of the former spread a shade over the whole conntry, and because once a year, in a village near Dublin, there was an outburst of riotous merrymaking, every Irish man was regarded as a riotous merrymaker, by in-This is not a proper character for a selfstinct. respecting people, who scorn to be treated as a race of Handy Andys. We are happy to present in this description of Bessbrook, a more chara rteristic sketch -Bessbrook being a Cavan town which has grown up round a flax factory. In it the rough flax net led, scutched, backled, spun, and woven, thus putting it through every process in the same concern. Fully 2,500 hands are employed in the factory, and these with their families, all live in Bessbrook : it has a population of about 3,000 inhabitants. The town is peacufully situated and well laid out, with a handsome square in the centre, and streets running from it towards the factory. The town has been built by the proprietor of the factory to accomodute his workers, and as he enlarges the factory and increases the number of operatives, he also enlarges the town. Each family has one house-no two families live together. The dwellings have from three to five or six rooms, and thus suit small and large families. The streets are lighted with gas from the factory gas works. There are two cooperative stores in the square, owned by the operatives. There is a bakery, a glass and china shop, a draper's shop, a butcher's shop, and a remperance hotel in the square also. The proprietors and managers of all these are the choice of the owner, under sucreillance. There is a reading room and a library, large school rooms, and a coffee and diving room to seat 250, where coffee is sold at a half penny per cup. There is also a dispensary belonging to the operatives (not to the union), and a medical attendant, Dr. Lightbourge, whose sole businees is to attend to the factory hands and their families. He is also secretary to their temperance or teetotal society. This dispensary is supported by a regular weekly pay ment from each worker towards a 'sick fund,' and when they are ill they receive medical attendance &c., free, and half their usual weekly wages from the When it falls short at any time, the owner fund. sustains it, and the average contribution which he gives to this fund is, I believe, about £150 a year. Each head of a house is obliged to pay 1d. per. week, school fees, for each child over four years of age, and so ensures their education. The contributions to the sick tund and school fees are stopped from the operatives' wages, as also the rent of the houses occupied, and thus regularity in all these matters is secured. It has no public house, nor other place of any kind, for the sale of alcholic liquors it has no druckards; it has not a single beggar or pauper; it has little or no poor law taxation ; it has no constabulary, and yet perfect good order is preserved amongst over 3 000 of the working classes living together ; there is next to no theft or crime known in the place. Let no one talk of the Irish people bsing quarrelsome, of a fighting disposition, &c., when we can point to a town like Bessbrook, with over 3,000 of a population of all creeds-all operatives-living together in peace and goop order. The cleanliness of the town and the neatness of the houses are also remarkable. There is not one but is neatly furnish. ed and tidily kept; and such a thing as a filthy cesapool is not to be found about the place Such is a description of one Irish town; and , we think it will give a better idea of the Irish people to strangers than what they received from hearing of Donnybrook. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the The church at Northmoor Green is by this world gerated : people have imagined that the two or three days junketing was a thing which extended all the year round, just as they distributed the reputa guardiam. But we were mistaken. As a person of land. - Shamrock. The Fenan agitation in Ireland still continues. Many arrests of persons and arms have been made

Werford, Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Pope Hennessy, have Northmoor Green Church distinguished itself, we an arrangement to prevent the splitting of the Conservative interest. No satisfactory agreement, that Mr. Hennessy has obtained the support of the Oatholic bishop, Dr. Furlong, whilst his rival is opposed by the priesthood generally.

MURDER - A man named Symth, a small farmer living near Scotstown, county Monaghan, was murdered on his way tome from the market of Monaghan, on Monday night last He had been selling flax, and when about two miles from Monughan, met his death by violence. Two of his neighbours have been arrested on suspicion .--Dundalk Democrat.

A GOOD JOKE .- An amusing circumstance is said to have taken place last week at a railway station not a hundred miles from Portadown. It appears that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant was passing through by train and during the time the engines were changing he retired to the refreshment saloon. A number of police under a sub-inspector were drawn up on the platform as a guard of honor. The officer was not aware that his Excellency had retired to the room, and observing an imposing looking gentleman getting out of one of the first-class carriages, and great respect being paid to him by those around, he at once concluded it must be his Excellency, and giving the necessary orders the police presented arms greatly to the astoniahment of the individual in question who turned out to be - not the Marquis of Abercorn, but Cardinal Cullen! We give the above as we received it, without vouching for its accuracy, but we would not be surprised if there was some foundation for the story .- Portadourn News,

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

On Sunday last the Archbishop of Westminsterattended by Bishops Grant, of Southwark ; Anherst, of Northempton; Brown, of Shrewsbury; Cornthwaite, of Beverley, and Ullathorne, of Birmingham -assembled at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, Durto the Courts would secure an injunction rendering ham, when Canon Chadwick, one of the professors of the college, was consecrated Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, in succession to Dr. Hogarth, lately deceased. The ceremonies were carried out with great splendour in the collegiate chapel, in presence of a large concourse, both clerical and lay. The sermon was preached by Bishop Amherst, and the choral service was performed by over two hundred voices. The collegiate chapel and the buildings generally have been erected at varicus periods within the last twenty-five years, at a cost of over £100,000, principally from the designs of the two Pugins. Ushaw is the largest educational establishment possessed by the Catholics in England, and receives upwards of 350 students; half of whom are being educated as ecclesiastics. - Universal Express, 3rd inst.

> It is announced that ex-Governor Eyre, of Jamaics, would be arraigued at the Central Court of London. in about 10 days, for the Jamaica murders.

It is asserted that the great aim of those who head the ritualistic movement in the church of England is to get prosecuted and persecuted so as to try the question.

The choiera in Edinburgh and the vicinity was severe last week, but, by the latest accounts, the number of attacks have greatly diminished.

According to evidence given in a report of the Liverpool health committee, 'quite a young woman' in that city has been imprisoued one hundred and fourteen times for drunkenness, and another had been taken up one hundred and twenty times. The evidence goes to show that drunkenness is on the in crease there, especially amongst the wives and children of the laboring population.

The Protestant Dissenters of this country would not submit for five years to the political wrongs that Irish Roman Catholics have endured for centuries --Even to the present day the monstrous wrong of the State Ohurch has not been attacked in Ireland with one-tenth of the energy, bitterness, vigor, and unrelenting animosity with which our own Dissenters assail the comparatively trumpery grievance of church rates. This, in fact, has been the difficulty in dealing with Irish questions; icstead of being too dis contented, the people have never been discontented enough : they have never been sturdy or persevering enough in fighting the political battle against their foes. Forty members fitmly united against any English Minister that did not abolish the State Church would bring down the fabric in at most ten years; but though there are more than forty who would vote against it, there are not that number who irrespective of party, would make its destruction the object of their political life. This want of resolution in Ceitic agitation is doubtless due to the long depression of the whole race ; the present is the first generation of free-born Roman Catholics; for eman cipation is only thirty-seven years old. The social strength of Protestantism in Ireland is still so strong that a Roman Catholic Chancery lawyer would consider himself andacious if he claimed the Lord Chancellorship, which is denied to him by law; and we never heard of an Irish journalist or orator who ob jected to the circumstance that the Viceroys of a country more than three fourths Roman Catholics are invariably Protestants and almost invariably Englishmen. We may depend upon it that sooner or later t e difficulty will force itself to the front. -That Ireland, after being ruled by us for centuries. should still present a 'question,' is the result either of Irish defects or English faults-possibly of both But when the German bureaucrats of Vienna said that Hungarian and Italian discontent was due, not to misgovernment, but to the restless character of the peoples, we rejused to hear the plea; we replied that no matter how he managed it, the Emperor was bound to win the loyalty of his subjects. Ten years ago the Austrian authorities were as contemptuous of Italian complaints as English journalists are today of Irish grumbling ; and yet the passionate and feminine scream of weak and outraged Italy, by bringing French and Pruesian rescuers to her aid, has wrought the downfall of her foe. There is no chance of a similar English catastrophe. Ireland is not likely to gain a Continental ally, and she has not the genius for revenge that kept alive the memory of the wrongs of Italy. We might also say that England is too strong at sea to fear any foe, where a badowa is not possible to the strongest Power .--Three weeks belove that great battle it would have scemed as rash to prophesy Austria overthrown in one great military light as to picture England ut. terly defeated at sea in a new and disastrous Trafalgar. But without reverting to the possibility of any such tragic denouement of the tangled knot of Irish history, we may safely say that whenever England is at war with a Power commanding a navy, Ireland will be a great source of weakness. Two thousand disciplined men once landed as foes on Irish soil could with impunity evade and keep busy at least thirty thousand English troops. Yet Englishmen will hardly listen to the political teaching which sims at bealing this terrible and open wound is our body politic .- Daily Telegraph. PROTESTANTISM ver. RITUALISM .- A pleasant ploce must Bridgewater and its neighborhood be, ard nice, gentle Christian people its population. We should like to have them for our neighbors - ob ! dear, yes-but at as respectful a distance as possible. reputation of the latter place has been unduly ease famous. We have already chronicled one of the hanging of Lynch would deter the more ignorant of scenes which has occurred in that edifice-at the the Brotherhood. from repeating their attempt, we time we thought they were unapproachable in blacktion of this suburban village over the whole of Ire. the name of Milton says, in a rare work called irritate them into fresh irroads, it were better to hand. Shannock: A short term and the said the said of which the English public may imprison him for a short term and the have heard or read,) ' there's in the lowest depth a lower still.' A few weeks ago, when we read of the pion this last course would be altogether the wisset.

had's conference with the object of bringing about thought we had reached the lowest depths. Now consideration which seems to have been almost overhave found something beyond, or rather beneath incumbent must have a pleasant life of it. Some shocking acts of sacrilege were committed in the these repeated strikes will be to drive more and more fury of the first revolution ; but that was a brief era of madness following upon centuries of slavery .-The bratalities committed in the Northmoore Green Ohurch have no such excuse, they were cold blouded and pre determined, and indicated an amount of brutality amongst a consider, ble portion of the English population for which we were not prepared. Last Sunday, as the local paper tells us, Mr. Hunt had religious services at eleven o'clock in the morning and he had a batch of policemen to protect him therein.' Whilst service was going on two women and four men (we need not indicate the class to which those wretched females must have belonged) entered the Church, clad in colored paper tawdry, meant to mimic the vestments of an officiating priest. The witless fulls had a caricature of the Cross (the sacred emblem of Christianity which Protestant England has still the good taste to retain on the front of its ancient churches) on their backs. One idiot had a paper imitation of a cardinal's hat on his head and another lunatic carried in front a huge placard on which 'Scottish Life Assurance' was printed in large type, with another on his back announcing the attractions of ' Sanger's celebrated Hippodrome.' These wretches were tollowed by a crowd of others; and the church echoed to their laughter. Here we may remark that the most curious thing about this business is that 'he police never interfered with those blackguards, male and female, never attempted to remove them, though had they gone up Fleet street similarly attired, they would have been hurried off to prison for committing a nuisance. It would now appear that to be guilty .. t such ruffianism in a church - a temple dedicated to God's worship - is no nuisance at ail.

Shouts of laughter greeted the procession : and then there followed, by way of accompaniment to the service, the shuffling of feet, coughing, and other pleasant noises. Then came the sermon, the preacher appropriately taking as his text the words of Habakauk, 'But the Lord is in His Holy Temple. let all the earth keep silence before Him.' And Mr. Hunt's congregation kent silence in curious fashion But we shall give the rest in the words of our Bridge water contemporary :- 'The Comandments were then read, in the course of which one of the men dressed in the above-mentioned guise rose from his seat near the pulpit and walked down through the aiele. This was the signal for another burst of laugh er, which was renewed shortly afterwards when another of the men thus dressed rose from his seat, walked up the aisle, and occupied the seat just vacated. After Mr. Hunt concluded the reading of each prayer, there were loud and prolonged cries of Amen.' which caused more outbursts of laughter.

One man, while the Epistle was being read, put on his bat, and kept his head covered with it for some time. Instead of reading, Mr Hunt chanted the Gospel, at which there were other marks of disapproval manifested. While reading the prayer of consecration, the man Tothill rose from his seat, and walked up and kneit upon the steps of the altar. Although, of course many members of the congre gation were shocked to behold this profanity, the great majority of those present laughed loudly. Me Hunt, addressing the constable uear him, said, ' Will you remove this person ?' and a voice called out, What for ? ' Coastable, I can't go on with the

service unless you remove this man.' The policeman then touched Totbill on the shoulder, and he rose up and returned to his sent, which he shortly afterwards quitted, and walked down the aisle slowly and on tiptoe, which provoked much laughter. Immediately after this the other men above mentioned rose and left their seats, and this course was then followed by nearly half the congregation, who left the church in a body, many of them putting on their hats when walking down the aisle. Service was by this means interrupted for a long time.' This ruffianiam seems almost incredible ; but there are the facts as we find them in the local paper. Of course the brutal, ignorant fools who have made this exhibition have not done it of their own unaided thought. No; they have been egged on by well-dressed and 'respectable' people behind them, who, themselves, shrink from the responsibility of the foul work which they get these poor wretches to discharge.

The following article from the N.Y. Nation shows the opinion entertained by the better class of people in the United States respecting the fate of the Fenian convicts. Arguments so sensible, addressed to us in such good faith, deserve consideration :--

The, friends of the candidates for the county of ruffianism by which a portion of the congregation of THE STRIKES' IN THE IRON TRADE. - Referring to offset St. Giles, with St. James; and even Vienna the "strikes' in the iron trade, the Times points out a looked by the leaders of trades' uniona, but which deserves their most careful attention. . At this moment orders are being executed for English firms in Belgium and Prussis, and the inevitable result of of the English capital abroad. Whether the rate of wages be ultimately determined by the cost of living, according to the lowest standard of comfort and decency for the time being, or whether it depend on the distribution of a wages fund, limited in amount, no wages at all will or can be paid if there is no one to pay them; and there will be no one to pay them if the policy of strikes be pushed beyond a certain poiat. Free trade, which has done so much for the workman, has done something for the capitalist, and so many investments have been opened out in our colonies and abroad as to raise very considerably the normal rate of interest Even if the existing proprietors of ironworks could be coerced into giving higher wages than they can afford in the present state of the market, others will avoid the iron trade and carry their money elsewhere. Taking all trades together there is never so large a surplus of capital seeking employment as there is of labour in excess of the demand for it; but a still more important difference between them is that capital overflows easily into foreign countries, while labour does not. If iron workers can earn higher wages than almost any other class of operatives, it is mainly due to the continual expansion of the iron trade, and the ever in creasing demand for laboyr. Let this expansion be effectually checked and this demand reduced by the sucidal tactics of the trades' union, and no decree of the national executive will avail or ward off or remedy the misery that must ensue. THE UTILISATION OF SEWAGE. - The Post remarks

that the farmers to this day send to Peru for manure, while to this day their urban neighbors are engaged at infinite pains and cost, in throwing manure into the sea, or in some other way putting it effectually out of sight and use. At Groydon, after trying all known means and spending unknown money in the endeavor to deal with this troublesome matter out of place, after being restrained by the Court of Ohan cery, and anathematised by the ratepayers, the authorities have adopted something which appears to be very like the simple Comese plan. The result of t is that not only is Groydon actually now realising an annual profit upon tost which formerly was a source of untold expense, but that the health of the town is so much improved that the deaths from. 27 motic diseases have tallen from 31 to 18 per cent. The question now naturally arises, how long is London to be behind Croydon and China?

MRS LINCOLN IN SCOTLAND .- The Scotsman save : - Along with other distinguished visitors at present reaiding at the Clyde Hotel, Bothwell, are the widow and daughter of the late Abraham Lincoln.

ANTI-CATHOLIC LECTURING .- That foul-mouthed speaker, who calls himself ' Murphy,' has been entertaining assemblages of dirty-minded persons in the west of England again. Against the fact that some Protestants are melignant and stupid enough to encourage such a creature, we are glad to be able to set another, viz., that some are right-minded enough to denounce him. The Postsmouth Gazette writes as follows : ---

Model Champion of Protestantism. - Disgraceful Scene at St. George's Hall -It is an undoubted fact that an uneducated advocate of any principle does far more harm to the cause that he espouses than its most vigerous opponent. The truth of this axiom has been practically shown within the last fortnight delivered a series of lectures against Roman Catholics and Catholic practices in general. However much we may deprecate the errors of Popery, we, as Englishmen, are at all times ready to hold out the hand of frieudship to our Roman Catholic brethren, and we beg to apologise to them, in the name of the respectable inhabitants of this town, for the series of insults which culminated in the disgusting and disgraceful scene of last Monday evening.

THE LATE LORD PLUNEET, PROTESTANT BISHOP OF TCAM. - As buying a Protestant living or episcopacy, is not lookid upon as simony, if we are to judge by the number of advertisements which appear in the London journais for the purchase and sale of such in the Established Church, it is reported that Mr. Guiness intended to get the See of Tuam for his sonin-law, Rev. W. C. Plunket. From the defunct Whig Cavinet the purchase might be made as the illustrious dead-the extinguished light of Tusmthe triend of the poor-was a Whig. It cannot be so easily effected with the Derby Qabinet. Yet, as we know that Mr. Guiness is a Low churchman, opposed to the views of High churchmen, he may have a chance of driving a bargain. As succession there will certainly be - we hope we have seen ' the last of the Hannibals' in the Tuam Palace. In it never lived such a model of iearning and benificence-a model backwards. He is dead. Not a word more. his life the world heard of. Our neighbouring cotemporaries enjoyed the exclusive privilege of giving the pedigice of the son of the Peer who sold Ireland for 'a mess of po:tage.'- Connaught Pairiot.

does not open her court to questionable virtue, but in New York, nous avons change lou! cela ; they shy, " Miss' Lucretia Borgia is an honored guest at all the hotels, and ' Madame' Biche's palace in Fifth Avenue is next door to Madame Brudo's ' institute for young ladies.' If Madame Biohe felt like it, she could ren; the best pew in Plymouth or Grace Oburch without exciling popular indignation, and Miss Locretia could visit in 'society,' just as the has her box at the opera and ticket to the 'Seventh's' ball. In other words, society is totally, infamously, beyond con-ception corrupt in New York, and if this corruption be, as they tell us it is, the legitimate offering of sudden riches, may God continue to us our present poverty .- Richmond Examiner.

The elections are at last over, and the Rudical or Republican party has obtained a decided victory .-The Irish vote has, for the first time, largely contributed to swell their majority. It cannot be denied that this result has been brought about or the action of the Radical leaders in reference to the ' Canadian raid' and the repeal of the Neutrality Laws, diligently and incersantly kept before the minds of the Irish citizens by the preachings of Mr. ' President' Roberts, Mr. ' Senator' Meeban and all the 'Senatore,' and by the numerous ' Canadian-raid' organizers that have been kept stumping the States for the Radicals these months past under the closk of Fenianism, abusing Messre. Johnson and Seward, and promising all good things to . the frish cause from their political opponents .- New York Irish People, (Fenian O)gun.)

HOERORS OF THE DRY TORTUGAS-A STAIN ON TH AMBRICAN CHARACTER. - On the Dry Tortugas, the most desolate and barren almost known, there languish in illegal imprisonment several hundred State prisoners. Sent thither by military commissions -tribuuals that have been denounced by the United States Supreme Court as unknown to and unwarranted by law, and from whose commitments that that Court has released all political prisoners confined in Northern penitentiaries - these men are now undergoing, and have undergone, torture at the hands of brutal officials(disgraces to the uniform of a soldier) that make life intolerable, and which would, if exposed, rouse the horror and indignation of the civilized world. Confined on this desolate spot, with no means of communication with theirfriends, many of them entirely innocent of charges for which those military courts, so called, have condemned them, they are exposed to crusities and punishments at the hands of brutal sergeants and commissioned officers, administered at their caprico and whim for comparisons of which we would have to go back to the Dark Ages, or search the records of the Inquisition. A short time since we saw a letter from an intelligent State prisoner, confined up in the Dry Tortugae, a man of veracity and character, giving an account of the inhuman and barbarous punishments inflicted, not only on the poor Confederate prisoners confined there, but on the Federal soldiers of the garrison. The recital the writer gave of the facts, of which he had been an eye-witness, was sickening, and made one blush for humanity --It was a tale of won that would have melted a heart of stone-the atrocities committed there by United States officers and under the United States Ilag, flaunting in idle mockery as the guardian of liberty, the protector of Suman rights. He gave the names of the sufferers, the dates when the tortures were inflicted, and the names of the brutes in human shape who ordered and executed them. It seems that the devilish tyranny of the jailors wreaked itself alike on United States and Confederate prisoners. In August last, while a party of priseners were unloadat St. George's Hall, where one W. Murphy has ing a vessel, some of the crew gave them liquor, and one of the poor unfortunates became helplessly drunk. In this condition he was tied up by the thumbs by order of the officer of the day, and kept suspended for hours, the cords cutting the flesh to the bones, and until the poor wretch, to all appearance was evidently dying. Then the commandant, a Brig General, accidentally passing, and observed the man's condition, ordered him to be taken down;

and he was conveyed to the hospital with one of his hands disabled for life. He had been suspended this way for hours. Could the Russian punishment of the knout be worse than this? Was the thumbscrew applied to Dr. Mudd to extort from him the names of his accomplices in his attempt to escape, severer. ---But another case which the writer of the letter saw. and we have done with this shocking recital; for though we could quote other instances of barbarity that would startle the demons in hell, we shrink from the melancholy record It was that of a U. States solaier who, for some trivial offence, some petty neglect of his equipments, was tied up by the thumbs for hours. Maimed, with the tendons of his arms stretched and displaced, his hands useless and incapacitated, he was ordered to pick up a forty-pound ball and carry it for several hours in the broiling sun. His hands refused their duty- they could clasp nothing, much less lift a forty pound shot, and the poor fellow said he could not. He was then ordered to be tied, taken to the end of the garrison wharf, and there, bound band and foot, with a rope around his neck, he was thrown into the water, to be ducked until he promised to carry the ball. The severest punishment known in the British navy, when Britannia's marine was noted for its barbarous punishments, was 'keel-hauling,' to which the terrible cat' was mercy, and . keel-hauling'-dragging a man under the vessel - was identically the same punishment this poor wretch of a soldier was subjected to by his officers at Tortugas. He was allowed to sink several moments, and then, being drawn up, he was asked if he would carry the ball. His mouth and tbroat being filled with water he could not at once reply, and was again allowed to sink. A second time he was drawn up, and, making some gesture of assent to the interrogatory of his brutal torturer, he was taken out. These things, and many similar ones, are perpetrated daily in this enlightened nineteenth century on the poor unfortunates at the Dry Tortugas. While Excter Hall is mourning over the sufferings of the negro slave - while Plymouth Church and other political radical associations are weeping over the outrages on the freedmen by unrepentant ' Rebois'-these horrors are being perpetrated on white men, by United States officers, under the United States flag, on that barren island off the coast of Florida. A METRODIST CONVERT. - There has peen quite a sensation at the Methodist Church on Penn street. occasioned by what is called the conversion of a Rev. Finnnery, who is said to have been a Professor of St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland Co., Pa. We are familiar with nearly every one connected with the institution in question, but we have never known any one there by the name of Flannery, from Professor to Scullion; yet we cannot say that such an individual has never been harbored by the hospitable Benedictines. The Methodists, however, have acted with commendable caution in placing the gentleman on probation; their experience with converts of that class has been of a nature to render such a course imperative. Father Chiniqay of Kankakee, became a Preabyterian convert, and actually preached by special invitation in the church with stone front, on Wood street in this city. He soon proved, however, rather a troublesome "customer, and has long since been denounced by the very men who employed ,him to preach against Popery. We don't say that this will be the case with the so-called Father Flannery; indeed the Methodists scemed disposed to guard against the possibility of such a catastrophe. We hope, however, he will have a good time among them and that the Rev. Parson who has the matter in charge, will let us know through the Christian Advocate his experience as a trainer of refractory prieste. horse tamer, and the name of Snyder by fisiled by Dame de Lorsties, but she has also her farbourg St. | future generations as equally illustrious with that of Germain and her Rue de Rivoli; London is able to the immortal Barey. - Pittsburg Catholic

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Mr. Seward has written Sir Frederick Bruce a remarkably moderate and sensible letter about the Fenians who are on trial in Canada, asking, in consideration of their American citizenship, for such information regarding the proceedings in each case as may enable our Government to judge of the fairness of the trials. This is, owing to the excited state of the Canadian mind, a perfectly proper and natural request. The request which Mr. Seward also makes, that those Fenians who have been or may be convicted shall be dealt with leniently, is also reasonable, and he has English precedents for offering it. But we doubt the soundness of the plea that the Fenian performances in Oanada are putely nolitical offences.' A man may have good excuse for bre king one of my neighbor's windows, but he cannot possibly have any good excuse for getting into my best bed room in order to throw his stones with greater advantage out of my windows, or for using my crockery in defauls of other missilies. the quarrel being one in which I have no sort of concern. The Fenians have no charge of any kind to make against the Canadians. The presence of British sol diers there affords no excuse for invading their terri tory, unless it can be shown that the destruction of the British army in Canada would result in the liberation of Ireland. If this cannot be shown-and we believe .not even a Fenian orator or writer has had the brass to attempt to show it-acts of nostility committed on Canadian soil are acts of pure bri gandage. When a gang of New York ruffians, fresh from the dance houses of the Sixth ward, make their appearance on a Cauadian farm, with a green flag and under the command of a grog sbop keeper, and est up the chickens, steal the horses, milk the cows, and insuit the women, it is rather cool to tell the farmer that these are 'scis of war' committed by soldiers, and, that he must not get angry and want to have the blackguards hanged. In regular warfare if outrages are committed by troops, there is at hand a government of respectable men to appeal to or to summon before the bar of civilized opinion ; or there are officers with commissions, social position, a couptry, and a sense of honor, who may be made answer able for the behaviour of their men. But who is answerable for the behaviour of Penian 'roughe?' Where is the Fenian Government or capital? Who are the Fenian officers but the very men who did ali the vile and dirty work of our own politics and make every American who watches their performances on our soil as 'American citizens' sick at

heart? What defence has a peaceful community against such a hard but its jails and policemen and, if need be, its hangmen? For our part, we think the rule for the treatment of the Canadian prisoners is not to be found in the natule of the offence, but in a calculation of the effects of the sentence. If the think it would be well, in their inteaest as well as that of the Canadians, to hang him. If it would him five dollars and send him home; and in our opi-

#### UNITED STATES.

THE MODERN BABYLON .- If the City of New York were to be taken down to-day by an earthquake, and only Niblo's Theatre left standing, the survivors of the calamity would flock to see the 'Black Crook' to morrow night as if nothing had happened. The great met. opolis may not deserve the title bestowed pon it, 'The World of New York,' but, at any rate the dem-monde inhabits there, and virtue is etteemed an entirely provincial quality. In point of fact, New York has broken loose from every precedent of the social system-just a Boston has cast off from every ordinance of the intellectual system-and moves on in a sphere of her owo, and to the music of quite original celestial harmonies. In this sense, the great city is unquestionably a 'world.' Everything in New York is done 'on a margin,' and he (or she) is the most successful metropolitan who can 'operate' most extensively upon the least capital. Thus the daily newspapers are conducted in the sphere of rumor upon the most surprisingly small margin of

truth; the preachers traverse the broad realms of society and politics upor the meagrest imaginable plank of gospel ; fair women sport the fullest tollette of fashion over scarcely a shift of virtue; and the only undoubted capitalist in the place is the devil. who seems to own stock in its every institution and to have a bill of sale of the community generally .-If worthy John Bunyan could come to life again, and survive the steerage of an emigrant ship and the perils of the 'runners' who infest Oastle Garden, he would assuredly, after baving seen New York, tear out one chapter from the parrative of his great pilgrimsge, and give us another picture of 'Vanity Fair.' Dante, were he living, would add a Wall street 'corner' to the other exquisite tortures of muleboge : and Joneh, sent against such a place, would not seek to hide in a whale's belly, because he would see that his utmost prophecy, would never be heeded That New York patronizes the fine arts is a fixed fact. Upon every corner, you may see the hand-bill of a 'gift concert;' Ristori fails, and Jef-ferson, but the 'Black Crock' succeeds; Barnum's Museum opens every day at 5 a.m. ; Hamper's Magazine is sold by the hundred thousand; and Bier stadt's pictures have made his, fortune. That New York is a fountain of taste is beyond question. She has a great park without pavement; a Mayor without authority; pretty women without grace, who wear splendid toilettes without paying for them handsome men without honesty; and - a Bentett and If he succeeds in this news profession, his selebrity Beecher, a Greeley -- end a Seventh regiment - Paris will be little less than that acquired by the famous to be sure, has her Quartier Breda and her Rue Notre

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- NOVEMBER 30, 1866-

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Bingle copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1866. Friday, 30 - Sr. ANDREW, Ap. DECEMBER-1866.

Saturday, 1 - Of the Immaculate Conception. Sunday, 2 - First of Advent: Monday, 3-St. Francis Xavier, O. Tuesday, 4-St. Peter Ohrys., B. D. Wednesday, 5-Fast and Abstinence-Ste. Babiana, V. M. Thursday, 6 - St. Micholas, B. C.

#### ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$25 may be taken jat \$16,50. ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Gladstone has had, so it is reported, an interview with the Sovereign Pontiff. The Holy Father maintains an attitude of calm dignity : strong in the consciousness of his right, strong in his confidence on Him Who is ever in the barque with Peter, even when the storm rages most fiercely, he awaits the future without trepidation. and unalterable in his resolution to\_uphold his own rights, the rights of the Holy See, and the interests of the Catholic Church. There are rumors to the effect that the King of Prussia had written to the Pope offering him his protection ; and it seems certain that, within a fortnight of this date, the French troops will have left Rome.

Amongst the many rumors of the week, there is one to the effect that Revolution in Spain is immment, and that the Queen has already spoken of abdicating. The reports from Spain, being for the most part circulated by the revolutionists themselves, must be received with much caution.

More certain is it that trouble is impending in Ireland, but the Government is on the alert, and is in possession of full information as to the designs and resources of the Femans. There bave been fresh arrests, and seizures of arms. A U. States citizen named McGillivry bas been arrested in Dublin, and the authorities, have it is said, got their eyes on others. Yet is it not impossible that an outbreak may occur, and if so, very sad will be the consequences to Ireland. Nothing to benefit the country therefrom can be expected : much bloodshed on both sides, and destruction of property there may indeed be; but the final result will be the renewal of the abominable scenes of '98, and the letting loose again on the brave but misguided and overmatched peasantry, of the savage Orangemen, and an infuriate yeomany thirsting for blood. Every friend to Ireland will pray that this calamity may yet be averted.

**China OF Constant and Steamer** *China* **of the Cunard line, had been captured by Fentans on their voyage tooLiver a pool. The announcement of her sale arrival at that port on the 16th has effectually and satis-factorily disposed of this canard.** The steamers of the Richelien Company bave ceased to run for the season, and have gone into 

> Mr. Bright has made a mess of ut in Ireland, or in other words, he has, through his disregard of truth, brought himself into a very unenviable position. This is by no means a singular case, for regard for truth is not a weakness of which Mr. Bright is babitually guilty : but as the man's sense of honor is not very delicate, he feels the uppleasantness of the frequent exposures that are made of him, less acutely than would a man brought up with the feelings of a geotleman; and thus by a beautiful moral arrangement of providence, is the wind " tempered to the saorn. lamb."

> Mr. Pope Hennessey, one of the best Catholic members of the House of Commons, was singled out as the especial object of Mr. Bright's maligaity : for Mr. Bright has a natural aversion to real Papists, and an equally strong dislike to gentlemen. So at the banquet in Dublin at which The O'Donoghue presided, he, Mr. Brights thought to do a good stroke of business in the way of damaging Mr. Hennessey's election, by holding the latter up to the audience as one who, though a warm champion of Catholic Poland, always sided in Parliament with those who sought to perpetuate the wrongs of Ireland. To this attack Mr. Hennessey triumphantly replied by reading a note that he had actually in his pocket, addressed to him by the chairman of the Bright Banquet, The O'Donoghue, and in which his (Mr. Hennessey's) services to Ireland were thus gracefully and gratefully acknowledged :--

" My Dear Pope Hennessey-I carnestly hope you are succeeding in your election, for I found in the House of Commons that you always acted as a true Irirhman should act. Always sincerely yours, "G'Donoguus."

And not content with having repulsed his assailant, Mr. Hennessey carried the war into the enemy's camp; proving by facts that could not be gainsaid, that the Catholic Clergy, and the Catholic laity of Ireland have always found in Mr. Bright an opponent of their claims; that, as a

manufacturer, and employer of many work people, he, Mr. Bright displays a spirit of exclusiveness as towards the Irish; and that he has always done all in his power to defend and uphold the infamous system of "White Slavery" of which in some recent numbers, we gave a few examples, taken by us from official documents, and the Protestant press. Mr. Hennessey's rejoinder was, in short, in every respect triumphant, and will, we hope, convince Catholics that they can but dirty themselves, and disgrace their cause by contact with Mr. Bright; whose Liberalism consists, as is usually the case with men of his class and antecedents, simply in a jealous batred of gentlemen his social superiors, and an equally and Protestants, not in the Church merely, but in

camstances the sathor hopes he may be pardoned for the part he now takes, in contradicting what has been de cribed to him, by perhaps the highest living authority. as 'the most impudent' falsehood fin all history ?? And yet this falsehood, impudent as it is, and

as it is now admitted to be, has done staunch service in its day. It-the falsebood that the

Protestant Bishops of Ireland derive their succession, through the Catholic bierarchy existing in the days of Elizabeth, from St. Patrick -bas been the cheval de bataille of the defenders of the Establishment against the assaults of Romanists. What subterfuge will be resorted to now, when it is admitted by the best read men of the Establishment that the Protestant Bisbops are interlopers, intruders, and that therefore the successors of St. Patrick, of such successors there be, are the Romish Bishops whom the others have ousted from their Sees

wose title they have usurped, and of whose revenues they are in the enjoyment, it is hard to say : but that some subterfuge will be attempted, that some artifices to deaden the force of Dr. Brady's crushing blow will be resorted to, there can be no reason to doubt. In the emergency, Slippery or "Soapy Sam" as he is irreverently termed, is the man for the job.

But at all events one great forward step has beer gained : and it is not Dr. Brady alone who is abandoning as no longer tenable the positions hitherto looked upon as the impregnable bulwarks of the Protestant Establishment. The very Bishops themselves are uttering a cry of despair; and though as yet they manifest uo symptoms of readiness to capitulate, they by their language in their addresses to their Clergy, betray their uneasiness, and all but contess that they will soon bave to surrender at discretion. The Times is again our informant.

Dr. Fitzgerald Protestant Bishop of Killaloe, whom the Times qualifies as "one of the ablest and most liberal of our Prelates," rules over four dioceses of which the total population is 335,079, and out of which caly 15,905 souls or one in 23, yield to him their spiritual allegiance. For the care of these 15,905 muttons, the Established Clergy enjoy a net annual revenue of £20,154 or about \$100,000.

These are certainly startling facts, and though hy no meabs upparalleled in Ireland, they tell upon non-Irishmen whether Catholics or Protestants. They furnish an argument, which no logic however subtle, no amount of eloquence however brilliant, can destroy ; and Dr. Fuzgerald therefore like a sensible man in a charge to his clergy by him lately delivered, does not so much as attempt to refute it. All be can be say in defence of his position, and that of his much-receiving and little-doing brethren amounts to this. That he does not see,-

"how by anything less than a sweeping revolution which should break the English convexion, and invert the present relative position of Roman Catholics ociety generally, the sentimental grievance can be

cannot be done hy stiffing and suppressing the truth, Doctor, is its strong sister Eogland bound to belp ... PATRIOTISM, AND THE CONFESSIONAL. -and it is better that an sam saton of server should it. The greater the abhorrence felt for it by the Garibaldi is quoted by the Protestant press with come from within the Charch isself, Than that the Ires, the greater the reason, according to the much applause, and as an incontrovertible witness harded against it by bosile bands. Under these cire Bishop of Kilmore, wby Great Britan should against Romanism. Wever this in subuphold the abuse, perpetuates the wrong; and do violence, to the people of Ireland. Well may the Time ssay :-" Such an argument reads like a plea of desperation."

> And whilst Bishops in their Charges are thus revealing the weak places of the cutadel, other digutaries of the Establishment, sign more hopeful still, are earnestly, deprecating the incessant insults and outrages offered to the Catholics of Ireland by the Agents of the Irish Church Missions. Again we copy from the Times :-

"Another learned incumbent of the discess of Meath, Dr. Orlando T. Dotbin, has put forth a · Ples for Tolerance towards our Fellow-Subjects in Ireland professing the Roman Catholic Religion. After 13 years' residence among the peasantry the

declares his conviction that they are among the most worthy people that England rules, and observes :- " Most of the class who present themselves to my

observation are marked by a sobriety and bonesty, a truifolness of speech, a kindness and helpfulness to one another, a patient, uncomplanining endurance of bitter poverty and privation, a thankful willingness to labour at any employment when employment can be had, and a submissive, trustful dependence upon Providence, with a habitual respect for the ordinances of religion, that are pleasing in highest degree.' With regard to their clorgy he says :--

"They are, for the most part, a very unobtrusive class-neither politicians, nor proselytizers, nor meddlers in any way with their neighbours of other creeds. They wish to hold their own-a very natural and not blameworthy wish. They look after their flock, after their dues, and, if lucky enough to have one, look after their farm, and give as little trouble, if not causelessly assailed, as any other class in the community. As a kind of spiritual police over the muuvais sujets of their own communion, I believe their ervices to be invaluable to the peace of society. The loyalty of the Irish prisethood, with the exception of a few factions priests here and there (usually soon silenced by their own bishops). admits of no question.

Dr. Dobbin very earnestly deprecates the insulting attacks made upon the religion of the mass of the people by the agents of the Irich Church Missions. He asks how would other denominations like to be treated in the some way ? How would the Irish Protestants feel if those who are thus assailed should retaliate Why is ' Popery' the only evil to be ' driven away' by such means? Why do not temperance agents lant themselves at the doors of publichouses, and thrust their tracts into the hands of the customers? It goes forther, and gives another illustration of the n.onsistency which marks the procedures of these partisan religionists, remarking that-

" Houses of ill-fame and publichouses are evils in the estimation of the pure and sober members of society, yet never heard we of any agents being employed to stand opposite the doors of places of illrepute to distribute tracts to those going is warning them against sin ; nor of temperance societies seeking to put down publichouses in the same way. Such a mode of interference with the indulgences of loose livers would be disposed of in the most summary minner, and the authorities would, doubiless, throw the blame on the original aggressor, the person whose indiscreet zeal provoked the breach of the peace. Ou the same principles, is it to be borne that those who show themselves too prudent to attack directly the gross infringement of morals of which we speak, shall visit, with their insulting admonitions, respectable persons entering quistly their own places of worship to bow before the God of their fathers, after the man per their conscience dictates ?

Well certainly here is another and a most important step in advance gained, one which encourages us to hope that with patience, and a rehance upon the divine blessing upon constitutional means, the great grievance may be removed without a " sweeping revolution"-without violence, or shedding of blood. Yes-it is now

much applause, and as an incontrovertible witness stance is the testimony of Garibaldi-" never enter the Confessional, never allow your children to set foot therein, if you wish to keep alive within your own breast, and the breasts of your children, the Bame of patriotism."

More sound advice never did mortal man give. The Conlessional, and that which, in the mouths, of Garibaldi and the partizans of the Revolution, the word patriotism signifies, are irreconcilable : the revolutionary patriot cannot be a practical Catholic : the Cathone who is faithful to his religion, cannot but hold the principles of the Revoution in abhorrence, and regard its votaries with diaguast.

What manner of men are these Italian patriots, these heroes of 'the Revolution, these first fruits of the Protestant Reformation, these liberators of Italy ! In a few lines the correspondent of the London Times, their admirer. and flatterer, shall tell us; aed certainly if to have thrown off the restraints of Christianity, of natural morality; and of common decency as well as of Popery, be a subject of rejoicing, Excter all may well raise its shouts of praise, and entone its " Te Diabolum Laudamus."

It was on the occasion of the rejoicings in Venice, consequent upon its annexation to Pied mont, that the events narrated by the writer in the Times took place. All the "patriots." male and female, were assembled in the Opera House to celebrate the event :--

" Then the corps de ballet trooped in, but did not satisfy the gazers except when the queen of them all executed a series of graceful bounds, and less graceful, but more wonderint contortions; and again, when a crowd of damsels, dressed to outward ap. posrance in ordinary modern costume, danced before them, and pleased them with gestures that would have caused indignation in an English theatre."

Garibaldi was right in his advice. 'The Confessional, and the frequentation of the Sacraments of the Church, would soon give a mortal blow to " patriotism," as he understands it, and to the Revolution. The latter thrives under an "open bible," but it would quickly be stilled in the atmosphere of Popery.

TIMES COB. - " On that day the Lord Mayor (o Dablin) will give a banquet to the Lord Lientenan of Ireland, to which he invited the heroes of the Atlantic Cable who have received honors from the Queen ; and other gentleman who have distinguished themselves in the cause of scientific and social progress, which has been so often anathematized by the

When an experienced cook wishes to tickle the palate of a Dutchman be throws into his bill of fare a dish of "saur kraut"-for a Frenchman frogs" legs-for an Englishman plenty of raw beef and red gravy-for an Icelander train oil with a dash of candles; and when a Time, Cor. wishes to be particularly happy and acceptable to the bigotry of his readers, he throws into even the most out-of-the-way subjects a smart rap at the Pope. There is no accounting for tastes. "Sour krout," frogs-legs, raw-beet, and train-oil with candles, may be all very acceptable admitted that the Establishment is in itself a to the different nationalities, but for a quiet bit grievance, even if only a "sentimental griev- at the Pope and Popery commend us to a Times' ance;" and it is also admitted that the mainten- | correspondent. As with a Low Church Parson, when all other subjects fail to draw the attention necessity of subjecting the Catholics of Ireland to | of his drowzy congregation, a stray hit at Povery is sure to arouse them; so with a Times corresinsults, such as these alluded to by Dr. Orlando | pondent, there is no nostrum of his wallet so acceptable to the English public as a hit et the Pope. One would think that a contemplated in the hearts of the Irish people. Of these penal dinner to the Cable projectors would hardly laws in connection with the Established Church, afford a hook whereon to hang a left-handed compliment to the Papacy; but no! the subject "No words, indeed, can be too hard for the penal of cables, though naturally a watery one, is becoming dry and uninteresting, and must be relieved by the Attic (attic) salt of Papal misrepresentation. There is no abuse of logic so acceptable to the school boy as the "undistributed middle." A nike-nie is a jack-pie-a jack-pie is a pie John-a pie-John is a pigeon-pie; therefore, a pike-pie is a pigeon-pie :- such is the admirable logic of your school-boy, Times correspondent. Because the Holy Father has anathe. matized a spurious kind of "social ptogress," and because the laying of an Atlantic cable is social (?) progress, therefore the Holy Father has anothematizee Atlantic cables-such is the sound logic of your Times Ignoramus, and such the disreputable weapons wielded against Cathotry, and appropriates them to the use of a small licity by "modern civilisation," and English fairplay. It is difficult to determine which is more to blame - the correspondent who writes such twaddle, or the readers who require it at his hands. It has long been a vexed question whether demand begets supply, or supply demand; but whether it be a case of supply or demand, it is little creditable either to the Times correspondent, who will deign to cater to such a depraved laste, or the reader who demands such depraved catering. "The Holy Father has denounced that "modern civilisation" which, uader the name of " social progress;" " expediency," and " othodoxthe geatler processes known to political surgery mineteenth-century-Protestant-Englishman," robs failing, they should seek to deliver themselves by the enoctuaries of God's Church, turns holy more summary methods, such as the Fenian monks and nuos out into a depraved world, and leaves the abomination of desolation standing in boly places; and forthwith foreouth, a poor miswhen which is enabled scribbler dares to insult the veneral erable scribbler dares to insult the venerable . . .

The despaiches received by the Atlantic Cable on Tuesday night state that an outbreak has taken place in Ireland, and that the greatest alarm is felt.

Again the report is current that Maximilian, the bogus Emperor of Mexico whom Louis Napoleon set up, has abdicated. As the collapse of the Mexican Empire involves merely a question of time, we see no reason for impugning the credibility of the report. A statement to the effect that President Johnson, convinced by the result of the late election, of the impossibility of carrying out his reconstruction policy, had signified his intention of accepting the policy of the Congress, or rather rump of a Congress which undertakes to legislate for the U. States-has met with a contradiction.

There has been much excitement about the alleged discovery of gold near Madoc in Upper Canada. There is still however, much uncertainty as to the truth of the discovery. If by a some its authenticity is boldly asserted, by others it is insinuated that the whole affair is a humbugi and that no gold has been discovered, except. that which had previously been hidden. The owner of the lot where the gold is said to have. been found, has built a shed over the hole or pit. in which the precious 'metal. is' supposed to be; this shed is carefully locked, so that all access to the mine is cut off, and all means of testing the truth of the pretended : discovery, are withheld from the public. We have no opinion of our wownion the matter to:offer, but in a few days the truth or falenty of the affair will be made mani-LIEST AND EXCENSION THAT DY LA CO IN THIS TO ... There were also rumors to the effect that the las" If the Ohurch in Ireland is to be preserved, that grief, therefore argues the learned Protestant 

strong aversion to Popery and Papists. He has no love for the Irish tenant, and his only claim to the good will of the latter, is that he detests landlords, and all that savors of an aristocracy.

When we find that the office holders, and dignitaries of the Government Establishment in Ireland, are becoming awake to the absurdity of their position - that of shepherds without sheep, we may entertain hopes that the dawning of a better day is not far off. Now such is actually the case; and the London Times, always a little, even if but very little a-head of public opinion, by the tone in which it speaks out on the

Irish Question, is as it were a herald of that dawn, of that better and brighter day about soon, we hope, to break on Ireland.

In the first place the Times virtually admits that the fable, current amongst Protestants. about the Reformation in Ireland has been torn to pieces by a late publication from the pen of a learned Protestant minister, and dignitary of the Establishment, the Rev. Dr. Brady, " a vicar and rector in the diocess of Meath"-we quote from the Trmes-" formerly chaplain to three Viceroys, and deeply read in Church history." Well ! this gentleman, to whose testimony no Protestant can object, the impartiality of whose con clusions drawn from his deep historical studies,

no Anglican can impugn, has given to the world the result of his researches into the origin of the Established Church of Ireland. But here again we will quote the words of the Times :-

"Some of the most zealous champions of the Es tablishment have recently been resting its defence upon the assumed facts, that the Protestant hierarchy in Ireland derives its succession from St. Patrick ; and that the Bishops, as a body, confirmed in t e time of Elizabelb, so that their successors at the present time rightfully inherit the national church property. But the Rev. Dr. Brady, a vicar and rector in the diocess of Meath, formerly Chaplain to three Viceroys, and deeply read in Church history, has examined the records of the time in the case of every one of the Bishops, and found that the assumption in question is without any historical foundation, and that the Irish Protestant Bishops must be con eat with their English descent through Archbishop Ourwin,"

And the practical result of the Rev. Dr. Brady's bistorical researches, the Times then spect or affection of the people, because if left gives in the reverend gentleman's own words :- to itself it would inevitably collapse, or come to

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wholly removed."- Times.

We hope the Bishop's view of the case is incorrect, since if a correct view, it furnishes an unanswerable argument in favor of "a sweeping revolution," of which there are many in Ireland who will avail themselves. They will argue thus : The Irish Protestant Establishment is a grievance, even if only a sentimental grievance : but as a grievance it must be removed : and if this can be effected only by means of a "sweeping revolution," if right cannot be done, and wrong redressed by fair means, and constitutional processes, then "a sweeping revolution" we must have. If Dr. Filzgerald may assume as his premise that the Protestant Establishmeat, grievance, or wrong though he admit it to be, must be maintained, since it cannot be got rid of without " asweeping revolution," his opponents are, by all the laws of logic justified in assuming as their major premise the necessity of getting rid of the wrong or grievance, and thus concluding to the necessity of a "sweeping revolution." There are however, we hope many Catholics who differ from both of the disputants, and who believe that justice to Ireland can be brought about by means of existing constitutional machinery, and that thus the necessity for, may the certainty of a " sweeping revolution" may be dispensed with, and averted.

The Protestant Bishop of Kilmore is another dignitary who out of the fulness of his heart surcharged with anxiety as to the prosnects and fate of the Establishment, has lately been delivering himself on the subject. He also has tried to ease his mind by a Charge ; and though of course like his brother of Killaloe, be sees or feels the absurdity of his | osition, and recognises the anomaly of a Protestant Established Courch and a richly. State endowed Protestant Clergy for a people almost entirely Catholic, who cannot be brought within the pale of the one, and who reject with scorn the ministry of the other-he but found therein an argument for maintaining the status in quo. Because the Protestant Church in Ireland is weak; because it has no hold on the re-

ance of this " sentimental grievance," entails the other, and more substantial grievances : to obscene T. Dobbin, and to the penal laws whose effects ssill survive, and which bitter memories still rankle the Times thus expresses itself :--

laws; and those who are surprised at the rooted antipathy to England which is still shown by some parts of the Irish nation would do well to retresh their memories by a perusal of Burke's Tracis on the Popery Laws,' the facts detailed in which are cer tainly sufficient to explain a great deal of bareditary bitterness of feeling. But Dr. Fitzgerald appears to suggest that it was these laws which the edge of offensiveness to all English institutions, and to the Irish Church in particular ; and that, as they are now abrogated, we may expect that when the Onurch is presented to the people apart from each repulsive accompaniments, it may meet with a more favorable reception. We are aftaid experience has already pronounced against any such hope ; and, even if it had not, Dr. Fi zgerald would have ove. looked one important consideration. The Established Church is itself the creation of the very spirit which in its extreme development, gave birth to those infamous enaciments. It is not, indeed, a penal law; but it is, in a manner, a gig intic conflication. It seizes the whole of the ecclesiastical endowments of the counminority, to a large extent of a foreign race and of an slien religion. In its theory, at all events, it is the chief remaining relie of the old intolerant policy .-Such is the aspect in which, under its present condition, it must necessarily be viewed by Irish Koman Oatholics. A practical grievance, as we have repestediy urged, it is not; but it is, as Dr. Fitzgerald puts it, a sentimental grievance ; and the sentiment preparably connected with it is, nohappily, the same which was so deeply implanted by the penal laws." As matters now stand, the Retablishment divested of its character of a grievance would be a knife without a blade. It was designed as a thorn in the sides of Roman Oatholics, and the design has been abun-dantly successful."- Times.

Can the Irish then be blamed if they seek to pull out that thorn from their sides? Can they be greatly wondered at, or righteously blamed if, scalpel knife, and the revolutionary cauter 12 این در ایر ایران از ایران ایران در ایران ایر دارم میران ایران ایران ایران <u>ایران ایران ایران میران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایران ایر</u>

8. 25.1

13 Remittances in our next.

#### -THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-

nin for his solemn protest against rapine and THE NORTH AMER OAN GRAND CATHOLIO atrilegest and bis more miserable readers actileges, their muffins and bad coffee, at the buckle over their muffins and bad coffee, at the mpious jests e er they go down to "the City" themselves 10 do their share of the rapine and plander, which the Times correspondent so ably dvocates, and the Holy Father so eloquently lenounces. Surely it was the first stage of impleis, when men preached virtue without practising; but, it must certainly be the last stage of mpiets-sitting in the chair of the scornerwhen the last remnants of virtue are torn away, and the British press and " modern civilisation" stand forth as the avowed advocates of dishonesty, and robbery, and sacrilege.

SACERDOS.

The Source at the Salle Academique of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers, which took place on the evening of Thursday, 22ad inst., Feast of St. Cecilia, was, as an exhibition of the literary and musical proficiency of the pupils, highly gratifyng. The sungers in the choruses were evidently well drilled, and the Solo surgers distinguished themselves in a very creditable manner.

A dramatised version of the parable of the Prodigal Son, was well rendered. All acquitted themselves well, and received loud applause from the audience. The evening's proceedings were closed by God Save the Queen, sung by the College Choir.

We believe that these entertainments, interesting and profitable both to pupils and the public, will be repeated during the course of the winter. We would strongly recommend our readers to pay a visit to the Salle Academique. It is spacious and well arranged. The stage is handsomely ornamented, and the scenery is beautifully painted, reflecting great credit upon the artist; and the tout ensemble speaks volumes for the pains which the Reverend Fathers take to promote the intellectual and moral wellfare of their pupils, by furnishing them with innocent and instructive amusement. For, if these Sources are amusing to the public or to the spectators, they are in the bighest degree profit. able and instructive to the actors therein ; and thus under the wise regime of the children of Loyola, does every thing tend to the greater henor and glory of God-the motto of their Order, and the device on their standard. to which, in good repute, and in evil repute, amidst ts execuation when given over to the devil, the Soldiers of the Company of Jesus have ever approved themselves faithful and true.

Mr. Stephzos, as our readers are aware, has disappeared from New York : where he will emerge next, we know not, but in his organ, the N. Y. Irich People of the 24th inst., we find the following mysterious announcement :---"BRADERS OF THE 'PEOPLE."

"The Crisis to which the great effort now near colmination has been made, is approaching, and very nigh. The sky will ere long he a glare with rockets signalising the movement of men-Irishmen-which will, we devotedly hope, give liberty to the home of our birth.

" Gone, and out going are those whose liberty and

GIFT CONCERT. The following letters speak for themselves, and warmly recommend's good work to the support of the Catholics of Canada :---

TO THE CLERGY.

Archbishop's See of Quebec, Nov. 12th, 1866. John B. L. Lemoine, Esq., the first Manager of the North American Gratid Oatholic Gift Concert of Kankakee County, Illinois, has just informed us that your Lordship is ready to recommend the good work of that Concert which he is preparing to realise sufficient funds to establish a convent and good Catholic schools in said county, if we think proper to recommend it in our Ecclesisstical Province and to invite the Pastors to announce it from the pulpit and urge their respective flocks to encourage it by buying Tickets. Yes, My Lord, we approve it with great heart and we think that it is proper that the Priests should encourage it and should be invited to do so.

It is a work of high importance for the salvation of our poor Canadians of Illinois, and we would wish to be able to assure its success in this Diocese and in the whole Province. Please accept the assurance of the high consideration

of your devoted servant. † C. F. Bishop of Tlos.

(Seal) To His Lordship the Right Reverend ? Ighace Bourget, Bisbop of Montreal

CIBCULAR TO THE CLEEGY. Montreal, November 14th 1866 RET. PABTOR.

The present is to testify, that the good work recommanded to the Clergy of this Province by his Lordship the Bishop of Tlos, has all our sympathies and we have no doubt that it will also have all yours. We shall then form but one heart and one soul, in all the Province, to give' to our brothers of of illinois a prompt and effectual help, more so willingly, as it is easy. Therefore we invite you to recommend that worthy work, from the pulpit and God will reward us by hundredfold (centuplum) by spreading new blessings over our religious institu-

I remain very cordially your all devoted servent. (Seal) † Ig. Bishop of Montreal.

EXECUTION .- James Mack paid the penalty of his crimes on the scaffold on Friday last, the 23rd instant; we trust that he has received pardon from the God before Whom he has now ap peared, and that his penitence has been accepted Not indeed that we look upon the scaffold as the stepping-stone to Paradise, or the cell of the condemned as the ante-chamber of heaven; but we know that the mercy of God is infinite, and in the case of James Mack we believe that the penitence was sincere, and the contrition unfeigned.

He died calmly, without bravado, or any attempt to extenuate his offences. The Rev. P. Villeneuve, of the Seminary, attended him in his last moments, accompanying him to the scaffoldnor leaving him until he swang a lifeless corpse the plaudits of the world when Christian, and betwixt earth and beaven. His body was given to the Sisters of Charity, by whom it was interred in the Catholic cemetery. May his soul, through the mercy of God, and the infinite merits of Christ, repose in peace.

> LECTURE ON THE " EVILS OF A SUPERFICIAL EDUCATION." By the Rev. Dr. M.Gregor, St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish.

> We have to return thanks to the author for a copy of this scholar-like phamphlet, which strikes at the roots of one of the crying evils of the existing educational system. The students at St. Francis Xavier College are fortunate if the views therein expressed are carried out.

exercising his episcopal functions, had his salary stopped by the Trustees of the Oolonial Bishopric Fund. To recover it, Dr. Colenso insti. ated in a verdict in his favor-thus showing that in the so-called Church of England it is safer for a Bishop to preach infidelity, and to deny Christianity, than to betray a tendency towards the old Catholic faith. In the first case, be is m barmony with, because carrying out the essential principle of Protestantism; in the second he is in avowed antagonism with it.

We learn that on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor-General received despatches stating that the possibility of trouble before long in the United States, renders incessant vigilance indispensable on the part of the Canadian authorities. It is very unfortunate that the Minister of Militia should have left before this intelligence reached, though probably in Col. Macdougall's hands the preparations for defence will be as ably handled. - Minerve, 22nd inst.

It is stated that General Stissted, who served with distinction in Persia, and through the Indian mutury with the 78th Highlanders, will relieve General Napier as Commander of the forces in Canada West, the beginning of the new year. EMIGRATION FROM QUEBEC.-The Chronicle says :-- Numbers of mechanics and laborers have been leaving this city for the States since the fire, and the emigration continues. A great many persons have gone to the West, Chicago and Detroit being the favorite destinations. The encouraging accounts sent home by the earlier emigrants, keep up the movement, which threatens to diminish considerably our population .---The ship building business holding out but a dull prospect this winter, has impelled many of the artisans in this branch of industry to seek a home in the States for the ensuing winter at least. Of course, many young and middle aged men always " went South" at the approach of winter, returning at the opening of navigation, and it is probable that a considerable portion of the emigrants this Fall will return with the coming spring. A batch of about twenty artisans left on Thursday for the States, and as many took their departure the preceding evening.

SCHOOL QUESTION .- The Kingston Whig of Saturday says :- " It is stated that Dr. Ryerson, Superintendent of Education, purposes leaving by the next steamer for England, with the object of representing the educational interests in the expectant Confederation. Although the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, has left for England on a protessed neutral mission, doubtless he will make representations on behalf of the educational interests of his own Provinces." We have been expecting this announcement for some time, and we have not the slightest doubt that it is correct. Dr. Ryerson is not the man to let his labour be lost in building up a great School system, that has answered so admirably with the great and the rest of the dissentients from that system, in order. Thoroughly up in all that appertains to education, and the well-being of educational of the system which has worked so well in the being about their weight in brass. Upper Provinces-an elequent and ready speaker | ICHAMPLAIN'S TOMB. - The Journal de Quebec, of the and a practised debater-unless an anicable 12th inst., contains the following with reference to arrangement can be come to between the con- the discovery of the tomb of the French navigator

Bishon Colenso having been excommunicated MANHOOD SUFFRAGE .- The next time Mr. by his Metropolitan, and declared incapable of Bright refers to the British colonies as evidence in favor of manhood suffrage, he should be furnished with a Nova Scotian's experience. The Halifax Citizen, a very able liberal journal, after citing Mr. Prevost Paradol's article in tuted legal proceeding, and these have termin- Les Debats concerning the recent developments of election committees in Britain, says :-- ' The argument of Mr. Prevost Paradol is of as much importance in America as it is in England; and we regret to have to coufess, that the experience of Nova Scotta fully sustains his theory that the integrity of the elector is not greater according as his worldly means are smaller.' The introduction of universal suffrage in Nova Scotia was accompanied with the introduction of corrupt practices at elections to an extent that was before not only unkown, but impossible. The Province will be fortunate, indeed, if these corrupt practices will cease, or be even appreciably \$6,90; Superfine \$7,05 to \$7,15; Fancy \$7,30 to reduced, by the removal of the cause, that gave such free scope to their development."

> DEATH FROM A GUN-SHOT WOUND .- On Wednesday atternoon, while a man named Filtz was out duck shooting on Wolfe Island near Kingston his gun accidentally went off, lodging the contents in his left leg near the thigh and shattering the bone. The leg was amputated, and the unfortunate man died shortly after the operation.

> FIENDISH ACT .--- The down-train on the Grand Trunk Railway last Saturday, night was brought to a sudden and exciting stoppage just on this side Prescott by a tie which had been laid across the track doub less by some villain for the purpose of pluader. As it was not quite dark. the brakes were down in time to save the intended catastrophe. Had the train struck the sleeper at a more rapid rate it must have been been thrown off.

> CLOSE OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION .--- The cold season appears now to have fairly set in; our harbor is almost free of shinping ; and the steamboats, one by one, are gradually creeping into winter quarters. ---We learn from the Kingston papers that the steamers of the Royal Mail Line are making their last trips. -The Kingston has arrived in Montreal, and will remain here for the winter. The Champion and Spartan would arrive yesterday, and also lay up here. The Magnet, Passport, and Grecian are to be quartered at Kingston, as is the gunboat Hercules lately stationed at Prescott. The crew of the latter have returned to Quebes. The sceemer City of Ottawa, of Dickinson's Rideau Ganal Line, will lie up at Ottawa in the Canal Bisin. The American Express Steamers are already dismantled either at Oswego or Chariotte. -We may fairly state that all navigation on the Upper Lakes for the season of 1866 is now terminated. ŤĿe amounted of traffic done during the season has been very great as compared with the four previous sea-SODS. The shipping casualities, we are glad to note, have been very few. The Quebec left for winter quarters on Monday evening, and the steamer Mont. real made her last trip on Tuesday evening.

SHARPERS .- A party of three were the other day committed as vagrants, under the following circumstances : - They had lately been noticed by Mr. Lot. trell, station-master, hanging about the Bonaventure Street Depot. He put detectives on the alert, and the game the three were carrying on was soon found out. One of them carried a bundle, and pretended to be a young fellow from the country, but had run short of money to pay his fare home. He would be giad to sell his valuable gold watch, although it was an heirloom, &c. The other two acted the part of commiserating strangers, who would be only too happy to seize upon such an offer, majority of Upper Canada, without a struggle. but they had not quite enough ready cash on their And he is just the person to keep Mr. Chauveau, persons. The countryman was first taken in hand by the police, and in his bundle, which, he said, contained his travelling wardrobe, were found a pair of old shoes. His accomplices were next saized, and on them were found a number of sham gold rings, institutions-the founder, if we may so speak, which they were offering for \$2 each, the real value

THE REPORTED GOLD IN MADOC. -- Mr. Robt. Bell Professor of Chemistry in Queen's University, Kingston, writes an account of his exploration of the alleged gold mine at Madoc. The Professor saw gold said to have come from the mine, but nobody who had seen it in the mine. The mine has a house built over it, which is kept locked up. He doubts if there is any gold there, but thinks it possible.

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#### Died,

At Cornena, of diphtheria, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Edward, the beloved son of D. McLachlan, aged four years and ten months.

At Longue Pointe, on the 22nd inst., Catherine Ann McConnell, beloved wife of Francis Campbell, gardener, aged 42 years, after a long and painful" illiness.

MONTREAL-WHOLESALE MARKETS , Montreal, Nov. 27, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$3,50 to \$4,00; Middlings, \$5,75 \$7,45; Extra, \$7,50 to \$7,75.; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$3,90 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 20c. Tallow per 1b, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb. - Oboice Dairy, 21c to 25c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,05: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.54. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$5,60 to \$5,62; First Pearls, \$7,50 to \$7,52.

MONTREAL	RETAIL	MARKET	Ρ	'RIC	ES.
					1866

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		8.	d.	-	8.	d.	
Flour, country, per quintal,		25	0	to	21	3	
Oatmeal, do		12	0	to	13	0	
Indian Meal, do		9	0	to	9	6	
Wheat, per min.,		0	0	to	0	0	
Barley, do., (new)		.2	6	io	3	0	
Peas, do.		4	3	to	4	9	
Oats, do.		2	0	to	2	2	
Butter, fresh, per 1b.		1	0	to	1	1	
Do, salt do		0	9	to	0	10	
Beans, small white, per min		0	0	10	0	0	
Potatoes, per bag		4	6	to	5	0	
Onions, per minot,		0	0	to	4	0	
Lard, per lb		0	8	to	1	0	
Beef, per lb		0	4	to	0	8	
Pork, do		0	7	to	0 0	8	
Mutton do		0	5	to	0	6	
Lamb, per do		Ó	4	to	0	5	
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		1	0	to	1	2	
Turkeys, per couple		7	0	to	7	6	
Apples, per bri		\$2.			\$6	00	
Hav, per 100 bundles,		\$6	50	to	\$8	50	
Straw		84	.00	to	\$6	<b>50</b>	
Beef, per 100 lbs,		\$	6.50	) to	<b>£</b> 8	.00	
		\$	8.70	5 10	\$9	.00	
Pork, freeb, do	•						



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVEN:NG cext, the 3rd Dec. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

Address,

'29t

By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 22 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-Keeper, or Clerk. Can inrnish the best recommendations,

whose lives are staked upon the great attempt. Shall not all partisanship, all jealousy and personal pique, where any may exist, be now laid aside, and one calmly considered, hopeful but determined and sustained effort be made to aid and succor the 'men in gap' in ways which you will understand?

" If ever there was a time and opportunity to strike our old enemy a blow, the now, and if there has ever lived a man for that time and opportunity this James Stephens.

"Look to the East-with your hand on your gun."

The Daily Telegraph, a Protestant journal of Toronto, in a recent issue, had an excellent article on the late Fenian trials; one especially with reference to the Rev. Mr. McMahon, whose fate it contrasts with that of the Protestant minister, the Rev. Mr. Luinsden. We make some extracts :---

"We have no fault to find with the Jury who pro-nounced Lumsden 'not guilty." We believe they did what they considered their duty. But we do say that a wast amount of pity of pity has been wasted upon that man Lumsden, If McMahon, with his Irish passions and his Irish heart, as an irishman among Irishmen, as a Roman Catholic priest among Roman Oatholics, allowed himself to do wrong, and and yet found no favour, what excuse, in the name of basen, was there for the vagabond who has been let free? What must those members of the Bar who shook hands with Lumsden on his acquittal think of themselves now, when they reflect on the career of their friend? If drunkenness excused Lumsden, then drunkenness would have excused McMahon had ho chosen to make a beast of himself. Instead of being the eggravation of the offence, it was the reason of an acquittal. Sir Edward Coke said ' A voluntarious demon has no privilege thereby.' But it appears that it is otherwise now. In the face of this acquittal it would be simply marder to hang McMahon."- Toronto Daily Telegraph.

This opinion will, we expect, be generally endorsed by the community, whether Protestant, or Catholic : and the Canadian Executive will-we doubt not, be influenced thereby, since it has no desire to deal severely with the Fenian convicts.

The special commission, under which the remainder of the Fesian prisoners are to be tried. has been received by the 'authorities, and 'it is expected that the sheriff will forthwith receive the precept to summon the necessary jury .---There are thirty-nine Fenians altogether remaining in jail, twenty two of whom have been sentenced, and bence thirty-two yet await their trials, which will take, place immediately on the close of term, commencing, probably, oil the 3rd

THE SANCTUARY .- A Story of the Civil War. By George Ward Michells; with Illustrations.

We have received a copy of this work. It is, as its name implies, a tale founded on the indicents of the war betwixt the Northern and the Southern States, by a partizan of the latter.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. - Ociober 1866. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Montreal :- " The present number opens with an article on the Irish Church (Protestant) and is followed by a clever review of M. Renan's last work, The Apostles. The Reviewer applies the lash severely but most justly; at the same time the extreme silliness of M. Renan's attempt to explain away the supernatural in Christianity, without impugning the intelligence or the good faith of the historian, is of itself an antidote to the poison which he seeks to instil. The other articles are much of the usual character.

#### ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE REV. FATHER BOISSONNAULT.

Rev. Father,-We, the Catholics of Hemmingford, hearing that you are about leaving us, cannot allow you to remove from this portion of the Lord's vineyard to another, without publicly expressing our profound esteem for your character and person, our warm affection for your devotedness, and our heartfelt gratitude for your selt-sacrificing spirit.

Words can but feebly express, Rev. Sir, the great loss we feel at your removal from among us; and at a time too when the unfiorshed state of our convent, requires your presence so much indeed; but, as dutiful children of the Church which you have always found us, we submit to the commands of our superiors.

In conclusion, we hope that your connection with your new mission may be of that pleasing character which so distinguished your relations with us for the last four years-the time which you have been among us. We hope you will remember us in your prayers, and at the Holv Sacrifice of the Altar; and we shall ever pray

for your happiness in time and eternity. Signed on behalf of the congregation by, Thomas' McAleer, John McCarthy, John Fleming, Michael Hoffernan, James Clancy

tending parties, the Doctor is almost certain to come out of the arrangement first-best.

HER MAJESTY AND THE QUEBEO FIRE .--- Windsor Castle, 7th Nov., 1866. - Sir, -It having come to the knowledge of the Queen that a public subscription is Committee formed in London to receive contributions, and to express Her Majesty's sympathy for the unfortunate persons who, in an inclement season, are deprived of shelter and the means of subsistence. The Queen is gratified to notice the efforts which are being made for their relief, and desires me to announce to you a subscription of £300 from her Мвјав у -

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your ob't humble servant, (Signed,) T. M. BIDDULPH. To ED W. WATEIN, M. P., Chairman Quebec Fire Relief Fund.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ENGLAND FOR QUEBEC. -On Saturday His Worship the Mayor received the following despatch, by the cable :- ' You can draw upon me at once for nineteen hundred pounds obtained here, to relieve the necessieies of the sufferers by the calamity which happened in your city. Signed, MAYOR of Liverpool, England.'-Quebec Guzette.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24 .- A destructive fire occurred at Levis this morning. It broke out in a carpenter shop occupied by a man named Bellanger. Before the fire was extinguished, three houses, as well as the city cod oil shed, were entirely destroyed. The bouses not be forgotten. Their present old smooth bores and contents are insured. Two hundred barrels of are worse than useless and should have been replaced and contents are insured. Two hundred barrels of cod oil, uninsured, were burnt.

EARTHQUAKE -On Monday the people of Quebec and neighbourhood were soveral times visited by an earthquake. In the morning, at five o'clock, the first shock was felt and at eleven in the forenoon a more violent one was experienced, accompanied by jail. It was subsequently discovered that Burton was a rambling noise. Persons in large, solut buildings, felt them tiemble and vibrate for a couple of seconds. In the open air the shock was less perceptible. Then at four in the afternoon there were two more shocks separated by an interval of a few seconds, and each lasting about five seconds. Persons walking on the terpace experienced a movement under foot, and those leaning on the railing feit a vibrating motion. The weather was dull and gloomy all day, with a close almosphere. The forenoon movement is said to have been from north west to south east. In Lower Town, including St. Rochs and other sub urbs, windows and light fixtures rattled, and in some instances fell, while the distant rocking sensation frightened the inhabitants of many houses to the extent of causing a rapid flight to the streets. Bells. were set ringing and the scaffolding at St. Columbe | the United States. Church fell, but fortunately no was near to receive any injury. The river police remarked a swelling. movement of the river, such as a steamship would stand by recovering from the disease he contracted occasion, and they state it lifted one of their bosts to Canada cattle in the Treasury pastures at Quebec occasion, and they state is inten one of their bards. Canada cattle in the intensity provides a gentle the beach. The shock was also felt across the river at New Liverpool. course of exercise on the old school road, prior to course of exercise on the old school road, prior to at New Liverpool. THE Gasy .- \$450 has been raised among the formar being entered for the Confederation stakes, and in students of St. Mary's College towards the purchase the meantime backers are requested to apply for

and discoverer, Champlain, whose name is so justly revered in Canada, and who died in Quebec in December, 1635 :- 'We are happy to be able to aunounce to day a piece of news which will be echoed, not only in Canada and America, but even in Europe It is that the Abbes Laverdiere and Casgrain, being raised for the relief of the sufferers by the late after long and serious searches made conjointly, have calamitous fire at Quebec, Her Majesty has com-inanded me to address you, as Chairman of the skillul archæologists have been seeking so long. We skilful archæologists have been seeking so long. We abstain, for the present, from giving fuller details because we are aware that those gentlemen will shortly publish a circumstantial report of the searches which have brought them to this discovery Quebec ought to be proud that it should have fallen to the lot of two of its citizeus to find again the tomb of its founder, and of the father of New France

THE GUN BOATS .- The Heron has now received her winter coating, and will steam down to the Queen's Wharf, Toronto, to-day, or to-morrow. The boat has been rigged up with extraordinary rapidity, the order for the work having only been given on Tuesday, while she was completely covered in on Saturday. The improvement has given her a deoid. edly habitable appearance inside, while outside she has the shape of an iron clad, but much prettier.

MILITARY. - There are at present over 20,000 British troops in British North America, being a greater number than at any time since 1814.

A large number of Armstrong field guns and equipments have recently arrived in the Province from the Woolwich arsenal, and it is to be hoped that when they come to be distributed the claims of the Montreal Volunteer Field Battery-one of the strongest and best disciplined in the Province-will long ago.

FENIAN BROTHERLY LOVE. - An instance of the brotherly feeling which animates the Fenians was given in the case of Elisha Burton, who was arrested among others in June last, and confined in Toronto an imbecile, an idiot, and in consequence of this he was not put upon his trial. The American Consul at Toronto was informed that the prisoner would be liberated at any time upon application of his friends or others who would be willing to take charge of him, but the poor fellow remained in jail from day to day, no one caring to pay even his railroad fare from Toronto to the land he claims as his home; the

American government declined, and the heartless miscreants who inveigled the poor idiot across the lines did not even attempt to get him back agsin.-The expense of returning him to his home was at length incurred by those he came to injure-the bloody Canadian judge' about whom Fenians delight to rant, was the only one who could be found with kindness enough to order his passage paid to

The Protestant horse is, we are glad to say, while recently consorting with some strange Lower of one of the organs for the Jesuits Oburch in this fuller information to his Atrainer, MrsGeorge Brown,

G. W. MANSEA Jacques Cartier Normal Montreal.	G. W. MANSEAU, Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal.				
th November, 1866.	2 m.				
WILLIAM H. HODSON	ſ,				
ARCHITFCT.					
No. 59, St. Bonaventure Stre	cet.				
of huildings prepared and enpering	andeneo at				

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

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For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

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Nov. 22, 1866.

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

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Board and Tuition; \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly, in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 1st Bep tose of tern, commencing, probably of the organs in the or the construction of the

#### -NOVEMBER 30, 1866. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. **-** .3

## FRANCE.

6

PABIS, Nov. 20.-It is said that M. Mousti r the French Minister is preparing a note on the Mexican question. It is understood that it will be conciliatory towards the United States and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

The preparations for the evacuation of Rome by the French troops will be finally completed on the 15th December.

It is reported that a Franco American "society has entered into negociations for hiring the Great Eastern to convey passengers to and fro between New York and Brest for the Paris Exhibition.

La France, though the zealous partisan of a peace policy, and professing its dislike to what it calls the steepleubase of modern nations in pursuit of the means of asstruction,' and its preference for the means of production, declares that while the great Powers remain armed it is impossible for France to alsarm ; that while close to her frontiers immense forces are ready to enter into campaign, she cannot reduce her army; and that disarming should be a collective measure, and not merely on the part of one nation only. It takes some pains to tranquilize the public mind ; the improvements introduced by other States, no doubt, force the Imperial Government to instate them, but there is nothing meant of an aggressive or mensoing character to others .-Their only object is ' the defence of the territory' in case it should be attacked, and the 'maintenance of the political inflaence of France' in case it should be called in question.

In the letter written by M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons to the Opinion Nationale, on the destitute condition of the workmen of that city, he stated, as 'his convistion founded on experience,' that a certain politi cal party was actually engaged in profiling by that condition for their own purposes, and that they sought to aggravate it as much as possible

The France Centrale, published at Blois, has received a second warning for a letter from Paris, in which ' the statements were false, and were published with the malicious and manifest intention of spreading, contrary to the truth, alarm respecting the Emperor's health.

Dueiling, which everybody thought was on its decline, has had a sudden revival in France. The journalists of the capital have been exchanging cartels right and left, and now a fatal encounter has taken place between two civilians. Some of the inhabitants of a quiet street near the Porte Maillot, Bois de Boulogoe, bearing a noise in the night looked out of window and saw a knot of men in fashionable evening dress, surrounding two of their companions, who were lunging at each other with rapiers. Une of the compatants fell and the rest quickly fied. The dead body has proved that of M. Seguin, the son of a banker, and well known man about towa; and the dispute which resulted in the meeting scems to have been occasioned by high words passed at a card party. The affair is still wrapped in mystery, and the police have been unable to find oct when was the unfortunate man's antagonist.

#### SPAIN.

TAR SPANISH SLAVE TRADS -In Mr. Graham Dunlop's consular report are the following remarks on the Spanish slave trade; - 'The subject of slavery has occupied the special attention of the Government, with the object of entirely extinguishing the slave trade with Cuba and Porto Rico; a bill nas been in troduced to the Ocrtes, by which capital punishment will be indicted on all Spanish subjects connected with the traffic, from the owner of the ship to the cook's boy on woard. This seems a very stringeut measure if carried into effect. The principle of the bill is simply to make slave trading by sea piracy .--Hitherto the Captains-General of Cuba possessed a privilege which practically gave great encourage-ment to the slave trade. Whenever a slaver was caught on the coast of Guba or Porto Rico the negroes were declared free, but the Captain General had the right to coasign them to the owners of plantations for a term of years, and these again could pass them over to other owners, in return for a money payment, when they no longer required them. The negroes were then obliged to work by contract, and (being in a slave country and among slaves) were treated very much as the ordinary slave. The Captain-General received a sum of money for every man aud this system has thus consig great deal of abuse of the Cuban authorities, who were often accused of being bribed and of winking at the slave traffic, whereas, in reality, they were, in this way, actually entitled by Spanish law to receive money for every negro, and thus will be enabled to make large fortunes, quite legally, by the consequences of the slave trade. This pernicious system has at length been put an end to, and all slaves landed on the coasts of Cuba or Porto Rico, or liberated by Spanish cruisers, are in future to be sent back at the expense of the Government to the Spanish free settlements on the coast of Africa, or, it they require it, to any other point on that coast which the negroes themselves may select. These are all steps in the right direction; at least they are steps in a contrary direction from the old system of unconditional and unmitigated slavery for the negro, whether born a slave, or captured and made one.

Sioned by the Emperor Napoleon to acquaint the Holy Father with his resolve. The Spanish men of war are still at anchor off Civita Vecchia; but not con-of a foreign police, is fomenting steadily, and we tent with placing a number of men and gons at the

disposal of the Pope, Queen Isabel has written again to tell His Holiness that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to be allowed to cede him one of be: own provinces, should her troops fail in mantaining his regal prerogative at Rome. Whose offers the Pope, who finds bimself, suddenly surrounded by friends, will eventually accept, cannot be foreseen. Paobably he will be guided by circumstances rather than premature resolves.' Rome, Oct. 30.

The Pope has distributed to the Cardinals two al-locutions delivered by his Holiness in the Consistory held vesterday.

In the first the Pope deplores the persecutions of the Church by the Italian Government, the suppression of the religious orders, the secularization of the ecclesiastical property, and the law of civil marriage. All these acts he condemns, and declares to be null and void, and repeats the censures of the Church against their authors. Nevertheless his Holiness declares he accords his benediction to Italy. The Pope further protests against the invasion and usurpation of the Pontifical provinces, and against the revolu-tionary project of making Rome the capital of the new kingdom. He states that the temporaral power is indispensable of the spiritual power, and declares that he is ready even to suffer death for the maintenance of the sacrad rights of the Holy Sec, and if necessary to seek in another country the requisite security for the better exercise of his apostolic ministry. Finally, his Holiness prays that Italy may repeat of the evils which she has brought upon the Church.

In the second allocation his Holiness states that the Russian Government has violated the concordat of 1840, and recalls the persecutions exercised against tee Archbishop of Warsaw ; the suppression in the dioceses of bishops of their legitimate jurisdiction, the abolition of religious orders in Poland, the configcation of ecclesiasticul property-all acts tending to the destruction of Catholicism in Russia. His Holiness concludes by offering up a prayer that the Czar may put an end to the persecutions of Catholics within the Russian dominions.

According to the Nuovo Diritio, the French will give up the Castle of St. Angio to the Pontifical engineers, and their arms and ammunition to the Pontifical Government. The same journal says the French will leave Rome on the 4th of December, remaining for a time at Civita Vecchia, the Antibes legion occupying the Castle of St. Angelo.

MR. GLADSTONE AT THE VATICAN - The Standard says that of all the parts M Gladstone has played, that of guest at the Vatican excites the most extra-ordinary interest. The visit of the ex Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Pope is,' says the Standard, an incident worthy of being commemorated by a cartoon. He, who brought away specimens of rust from the dungeous of Naples ; he, who spoke the language of lona; he, who would have confronted Hildebrand nin self for the sake of 'fleeb and blood :' he, who is no longer for Church and State ia his country, crosses the threshold of the Vatican, and is right welcome in a more than Imperial palace. We with him all manner of gratification, antiquarian and personal, æsthetic and crittcal, from his journey. But we wish also, that ill natured people would not assign to it a motive. What motive can there be? Because Mr. Gladsione is a member of Parliament, an ex Minister, a Liberal of Liberals, the author of the indictment against the kingdom of Naples, the contriver of Garibaldi's sudden exit from England, the questioner of Church rights, and the recipient of universal suffrage flatteries, is there any reason why he should not admire, and even caress, the splendid salvage of antiquity laid up, for some future epoch of barbarism to disperse, in the high halls of the Papacy? It is the privilege of an Englishman's leisure that he carries no public character with him, no matter whither he may go. Yet people, especially on the Continent, will not put faich in this. They must have a motive for everything. Tell them that Mr. Gladstone is not too old, or too weary of the pleasures in which he once delighted, to enjoy another glimpse of the Sala Regis or the Sixtine Obagel, to hear the Miserere, or to linger in the Loggie of Raphael, and they inform you in return that this is all a blind, that there is political whispering going on, that negotiations are on foot, and that the exminister is 'putting things into the Pope's head which ought not to be there' We in England, laugh, of course. Not so all other nations They are serious; they see deeply through discoloured writers they have heard why Mr. Gladstone went to Naples, and why he went to the Ionian Isles; and they argue-be never goes anywhere without a distinct and formidable object in view. It is a pity that a public man cannot turn away for a tew hours from politics to admire pictures, and statues, and architecture-to look over coins, medals, crystals, and intaglios, without ' the eyes of Europe'-those terrible eyes, which simultaneously follow the patriot to Cierkenwell-green and the statesman to St. Peter's Piszza-pursuing him like an exacting and retributive power. We only do Mr. Gladstone justice, when we say that the small talk of the Continent concerning his trip to Rome is the simplest trash, and that if he does cast a longing, lingering look back upon Irish political pastures, where now the Birmingham bull is grazing and beliowing by turns, it is only a proof of the naivele with which he can say-' I, at least, pay due reverence to the Holy Father " But while he is about it, let him pay, in charity a visit to the ex-King of Naples-he lives

shall have a new chapter, of Sicilian history before long. And, mean while, the authorities are murdering monks and nuns-taking vengeance after the fashion of Herod the Great. Happily, every drop of their blood was Sicilian blood, and goes to make the coming vengeance all the more signal. My authorizies are Italianist papers and reports; if I had space to quote them, there is not a man of your readers who would not loathe for ever after the bare name of Italian unity, which requires the blood of a reluctant and once free people to cement it. If those poor Sicilian martyrs for their country have only faith enough, they can already see the disruption of the most disgraceful attempt which has ever disfigured the human race. Republicans are honest men in their way; but those creatures at Florence, talking about the sacredness of popular suffrage, and ruling after the fashion of Ivan the Terrible, ought to be ecouted with disgrace by the uplifted

voices and scorn of every free people. Another act of the drama is over in Venice, a pretty contrast-plot now to the doings in the South. Sicily protests-for she has tried the new rule for six years; Venice accepts - knowing nothing but that she is to change her school, nor seeing as yet the rods in stors for het. The pastoral of the Cardinal Patriarch was wise and creditable; the pastorals of some of the Bishops are in marked contrast with it, and if it be true that the bishop of Rovigo headed the poll in state with his clergy, and that the Bishop of Verone had a 'Te Deum' in his Cathedral, one can only hide one's head for the Church in Venezia. The Church, undoubledly, is hadly enough off with a declared enemy of the Papacy for the new Vicar Capitular. They do things differently in Central Italy and in the South-there Bisbops go into exile and to prison, rather than lend a smile to a Government which is founded on the basest falsehoud and injustice. Of course, with the Italian troops already in possession, one can never know the people at large did vote, or how many of the retures were falsified.

THE TROUBLES OF THE EMPEROE FRANCIS JOSEPH. -In reference to the reported attempted assassiontion of the Emperor of Austria, the Times remarks that we must await further particulars to enable us to appreciate the real importance of this sinister incident; but the latest intelligence from Prague i well calculated to prepare us for any melancholy tidings from that city. There is, indeed, deep gloom gathering round the throne of that ill-starred Francis Joseph, and it seems as if every step he took only plunged him deeper into his sea of troubles. Baron von Brust, we are told, has really been placed at the head of the Imperial Cabinet. The intelligence of that ominous appointment, which was scouted as too absurd to deserve credit, receives now the fullest confirmation, and it is even asserted that the new Foreign Minister took his oath of office at Prague. The Emperor is an independent Sovereign, and the choice of his advisers is no concern of his neighbours ; but the Emperor's subjects are not likely to share his confidence in a man who, whatever may be his abilities, has invariably ruited every cause he took in hand. We have seen how the nomination of Count Goluchowsky to the governorship of Galicia has been like a firebrand thrown into that province to light up the worst passions of the Polish and Ruthenian population. The flams of civil discord threatens the empire on every side : and, as if there were not enough of Magyar and German, Slave and Saxon, and the whole confusion of hostile races, the runaway Jesuits from Venetia have now come for a refuge to the Emperor ; and have roused among the

people of Vienna and Prague the enmity which that holy militia seldom fails to excite in every Ruropean community. Austria had at all times a great many friends in this country, and it is difficult to withhold sympathy from a sovereign the butt of such constant and undeserved adversity. But to suggest an escape for him out of his present difficulties seems a task beyond the power of man. There is no course for the Emperor to follow that is not Open to objection, to serious, almost insurmountable objection. Should even the means be found to reconcile the aspirations of the Czech and the Magyar with the interests of the monarchy, the virtual independence of the main nationalities with the authority of the central Government, violence would still probably have to be exercised upon the sub-nationalities, among which dissatisfaction is equally rife. The battle of Sadowa has revealed the existence of another 'sick man' in Europe. Sick men, it is true, do not always die at there are chronic and there are ev infirmitios ; but all the symptoms exhibited by the new patient seem to point either to the necessity of violent remedies or to inevitable dissolution.

rated with Russia.'- Warsaw Cor. of the Augsburg three people on the same beast, or a decrepit old Gazette.

The Posen nobility journal Dziennik, from the national independence point of view, is not so far wrong in .exclaiming that the Poles in Russia and Prussia have every reason to envy the happy lot of their compatriots living under the Austrian sceptre. Goluchhowski, with Polonizing orders, is enthroned at Lemberg, and Czartoryski, with messages from Napoleon, on his way from Biarritz to Vienna .-Prince Czartoryski, whose ancestors have sat on the Polish Throne, and whose late father was at one time in a fair way of re ascending the steep steps leading to that highest earthly elevation, has long lived as an exile at Paris. In the last rebellion of his countrymen in Russian-Poland he was at the head of the directing committed in Paris, and in constant intercourse with the French Court and Government. He has now beer not only permitted but encouraged, to remove his household gods to Galicia, and, before leaving for that country, obtained an audience of the Emperor Napoleon in the diplomatic watering-place at the foot of the Pyrenees. His well-wishers do not care to conceal that there and then he was charged with transmitting to the Kaiser the congratulations of Napoleon at having so happily taken the initrative in the Polish question. - Times.

#### EASTERN SKETCHES. JZRUSALEM.

Days fled quickly by at Jerusalem among scenes so interesting and dear to every Catholic Each morning I used to hear the last Mass at S. Salvatore, which was at seven o'clock; then an hour in the Holy Sepulchre and the other shrines, and one folt prepared for all the afterwork and enjoyment of the day. With so much to see, it is difficult to decide where first to bend one's steps. Our second walk was thro the Valley of Jelosaphat, to the Fountain of the Blessed Virgin, and the two pools of Siloam The afternoon was very lovely; the sky so blue and clear, but with plenty of white clouds floating on its surface. The tombs of Jehosaphat and Absalom stand at the entrance of the valley, just above the Kedron. On the bill-side are the Jewish graves, each covered with a rough stone, which at first sight has the appearance of a rock protrading above the soil; some few have two or three words of Hebrew cut on them, but the greater number bear no inscription, unless, indeed, it has been worn away by time and the heavy rain There is no room for more burials there; they now begin to extend the graves beyond the valley; each morning there are some new ones dug. I fear the mortality among the Jews in Jerusalem must be very great. The valley, so connected in one's mind with the final judgment, cannot but fill one with awe and reverence.

Just opposite the little village of Siloam, on the other side of the valley, is the Fountain of the Blessed Virgin, to which you descend by a long light of rough steps deep down into a cave; the Apostles and His holy Mother 'returned with great stream is at the bottom, the water is beautifully clear | joy to Jerusalem ' To this church there is a tower, and bright, and pleasant to the taste; tradition says that our blessed Lady washed the clothes of her Divine Child here when she came up to Jorusalem 'to present him to the Lord.' The stream passes underground to the pool of Siloam. A little girl was filing a kind of pail with water; she begged very hard for money, and followed us some distance, calling out continually 'Hadgi, backshish.' Here they always address you as 'Halgi" which means pilgrim.' It is a pleasanter sound than the hateful Hawarga' of Egypt.' At the upper pool of Siloam there were a numer-

ous company of pilgrims washing their clothes, combing their hair, and cooking their food ; amongst them were plenty of children of all ages, from mere the three great indulgenced spots,-first, the 'Vii infants upwards; the whole party seemed very merry, and looked for the most part strong and healthy, though they must suffer many privations. I fancy they were Russians. I laughed at then, and they at me; but we could not understand one another's language. The lower pool of Siloam is enclosed in a wall with an arch at the further end. The water was very thick; we got a mug full, but i did not taste it, as it abounded in weeds. The pool has the appearance of being perpetually in motion, which is considered a phenomenon. Flowers grow here in profusion-cyclameo, anemones, ranunculuses, and many more; holly hocks are natives of these parts, but it was too carly for them; the pomegranates were just shooting forth their red leaves, and gave a nice tint of color mixed with the olives and haw-We wandered home up another small val ley, and, climbing the hill, by a very steep, stony we could only kneel outside for a few minutes,-but path, entered the city of the Zion gata. This part even that was pleasant. Here one quite forgets Engof Jeruzalem is extremely dirty; I never walked lish reserve, and kneels down wherever and when through such streets before, and was very glad to emerge from them. One does not much wonder at the dirt when one realises the number of people liv. tice; this is not to be wondered at, as hundredide ing in so smail a space; and at this time of year there is an increase of some thousands. The pilgrims begin to arrive soon after Christmas, and continually increase in numbers up to the Holy to the altar for holy communion. When I returned Week. They are from all parts of Europe and Asia to Europe, I found quite a difficulty in leaving of Minor: there were more this year than ever previously, Russians predominated, and the Catholics were Mahumalay few. Greeks, Armenians, Copts, even Mahumatans come here as a religious act. 'Many Mahamatans come here as a religious act. people and strong nations shall come to seek the Lord of hosts in Jerusalem, and to entreut the face of the Lord.' Mahometans reverence the Mosque of Omar as a sacred spot next to Mecca. The Armenians have a very large convent, which accommodates within its provinces all their pilgrims. The Catholics I imagine, are mostly received into S Salvatore by the Franciscana; as to the remainder of the pilgrima, I know not how they live; a good number must have no shelter at all, but pass their nights in the open air in the villages round the city. A Russian lady told us that her country people save up their money for years to enable them to visit these eacred spots, and they do not mind what burdships they endnre in obtaining the end they have in view; she said that, ju most cases, they make bread before they leave home sufficient to last them for the time they expect to be away, and, and by baking it extremely hard, it keeps well; it is far more enconomical than to buy it in Jerusalem, where at this time of the year everything is erorbitant. A large number join together under some one a little superior to themselves, whom they appoint as their head, and he arranges all for them, managing the expenses, &c. From Europe in general, I believe, the whole of the pilgrims from one country are under one director; but then they are not nearly so numerous as the Russians, and they appear to be not quite so poor. It is touching Ohurch of the Holy to see any of them in the Sepulchre, so reverent and earnest; the tiniest children kneel down and kiss each spot with such loving adoration, and mothers lay their infants on rooms are large, and the walls of all were entire the sepulchre or stone of unction, so that even they may get the pilgrim's blessing. One day I was sitting on a rock outside the Garden of Gethsemane, when a party of twenty or thirty pil-grims approached accompanied by a guide; they all there was a great deficiency of air; they seemed a went a few yards up the hill sufficient to enable them to see over the wall into the garden, and the guide commenced relating in a clear voice the agony of our divine Lord ; it was a beautiful sight to see their eyes so earnestly fixed on him, drinking in his words, and then when at last he stretched out his hand and pointed to the olives, they simultaneously fell on the ground and kissed it repeatedly, while tears stream. ed down many of their bard, weather beaten faces. A caravan of pilgrims leaves on the Mondays to visit the Dead Sea and to bathe in the Jordan ; they are away three days. This year there were to be three such expeditions, hitherto two have been sufficient, so that it shows there is an increase in the number of pilgrims. They walk or travel on mules or horses, but go very slowly, keeping all together. Some are so old that it is marvellous they can bear y passed a few weeks in France, and was commis- conscription, of taxes, of imports, of laws which ed, in which the Ruthenians demand to be incorpo. The fatigue; it is amusing to see them, sometimes

man and woman in two panniers slung across a

horse. They are accompanied by a good escort of Araba, who are well paid for their services, and guarantee the safety of the caravan during their journey, and while at the Jordan ; otherwise the pilgrims would be robbed by the wild tribes who in. habit all round the Dead Sea and its neighborr. hood

The Greek pilgrims take a coarse white garment with them, in which they bathe, and after carefully drying it, preserve it to serve them as a shroud some wear it at Jerusalem on their final journey, for amongst such a number there are many deaths .... They stay in or about the Holy Oity till Easter Day then, after hearing High Mass in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, they begin at once to prepare for departure, many leaving the same afternoon. Some few go north to visit Nazareth, Tiberias, and Carmel, and embark for home at Califfa ; but the greater part return to Jaffa, and quit Palestine at once .... From Jerusalem they are able to visit Bethiehem and S. Giovanni in Monte. They carry home with them many selics of their pilgrimage, in the way of stones, water, &c. ; and all purchase some little thing to be blessed on the Holy Sepulchre ; one can imagine how in years to come they will recount over and over again their different adventures, and exhibit these relics, with a story attached to each -Wishing to ascertain the peculiarities of the Holy Oity, we followed the advice of soms friends, and Gity, we followed the survey of some friends, and spent one day in riding round and seeing it from every point of view; when he had done this, we had a clear and definite idea of the whole outskirts, and it is, I think, well to make this (as we dia) one of the earliest excursions. The situation of the city is very striking, the valleys run round three sides, the lourth is towards Damascus ; I never could geze at it from a little distance without an intense feeling of love and sadness, it is, as Father Faber sire, though 'half-buried in its ruins, no city upon earth is so dear to the believer's heart.' Holy Scriptore, meditation, and pictures have made one so familiar with it, that it is difficult to realize that one is gazing on a new scene, - names which have been household words from childhood come to one as o'd triends. Jeruselem, indeed, cannot be viewed as any other city; it stands quite alone.

There are four gates in use, the Jaffa, David's S. Stephen's and the Damascus ; we passed out at the latter, rove up Mount Sabat, under which is Jeremish's grotto, and thence by a long round to the Mount of Olives, on the summit of which is the little Church of the Ascention : it is not really a church, but it incloses the stone of the Ascension, and in it Mass is celebraied at certain times ; the walls were sbamefully disfigured by names being cut all over them; I do not remember any other sacred epet similarly treated, but I dare say it is the result of not being under the care of religious. I spent some time in silent meditation by this stone, picturing the scene as it took place that first Assension day, when a 'cloud received him out of their sight,' and the from which you have a good view all over the city we could trace out the whole very well, -the Mosque of Omar in the foreground, on its green plot studded over with cypress; and at one corner its tall minaret : beyond the Church of Holy Sepulchre, dis. cernable by its dome, the Armenian and Greek convents ; and lastly, Mount Zion, and the Protestan; church tower st the farthest point. Beneath lay the garden of Gathsemane, and the tomb of our blessed

Lady. There was plenty to excite thought, but we could not remain up there long, for the wind was very high, and it was raining a little ; so we retired into a house close by to rest, and when it became fine, we set out to walk down the mount, and to tisk Gulilee,' not far from place of the Ascension, and where the auge's encouraged and strengthened the apostles after their Lord and Master had left them; thence to an old house which stands where our Lori wept over the city,-this is by far the best place from which to see it : even now in its comparative degradation, it looks beautiful ; I have often sather for a long time gazing at it, and the scene is itdelibly fixed on my memory; few people seem to visit this spot, for I never found any one, there, but such time enjoyed it to myself alone, which considerably enhanced the pleasure. Lastly, to the place (marked by a stone) where the angel announced to our blessed Lady her approaching death ; - what a joy to her! This is immediately outside the garden of Gethsemane. We tried again to get in there, but it was deserted and the door 866116 even that was pleasant. Here one quite forgets Engever one feels inclined, kisses a rock or a stone, to which one feels devotion, and no one takes acvap the same. In church, too, it became quite natural w kiss the ground, in reverence to the blessed Samament. when one went in or came away, or went up this practice, so much had it become a habit ; and l gave some scandal at Milan, when I ventured to do so at the altar of St. Charles, where his body wa exposed, till I explained that I was only recently itturned from the East. At the foot of Olivet we remounted our horses, ad proceeded along the valley of Jehosaphat, nearly w Siloam, when we turned oil up the valley of Kinrer, and so on to mount Zion. This valley is darker and narrower thad Jehosapatht; I thought it beautifulin its depths of shade, and what was once fearful is not peaceful and calm. Near the entrance is a tree, 38 to be the one on which Judas hanged himself; it min probably be a successor, as the place at the confience of the two valleys seemed a likely one for such an act. Neur it, on the side of the hill, is Aceldani, now consisting of a number of caves ; the guide said that the bodies of unknown pilgrims are still buried be.e, but I could not ascertain that this was seally the case, though I took much pains to enquire. About a mile beyond this valley is the Greek convest, C rather college of Santa Groce; we went there with ing to see Jerusalem from that side, and also for the sake of visiting one of their places of education. Thu is for boys and young men descined for the priss hood; it has been lately rebuilt, and is very large the church is old, and the walls are covered as usual with gaudy pictures: to me these are very ugh some of them are, I dare say, valuable, for they see to take great case of them, and others appear to u of a raised kind, with stones set in them, - but thes may be imitation. We were admitted wi hout sof hesitation into the college, and conducted offil large part of it : the students were out, so we saw of one about except one solitary Greek priest ; the citil covered with maps and charts; the books seemed much the same as are used in English schools, out that there were many Arabic ones intermixed. keep every window carefally closed; the kitche looked small; some kind of vegetable soup was be ing propared for dinner; it did not seem very invit ing. I daresay, being Lent, they had not much choice of food; the Greeks fast more stictly than we do, and children seem required to b. gin the practic when quite young. The refractory was laid out ver simply. What struck me particularly in the who. was, that there was not, as far as I could ste, s sin gle religious object visible in any of the rooms galleries-so different to what is usual amongst Ca tholics. We went up to the roof, which forms good place for walking; it is laid out in regular te races, and the view from it is very fine. There W one large orange tree covered with fruit in the grounds, but the garden in general seemed neglected At leaving we inscribed our names in a book. believe there are about a hundred students here, t

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Free, at last, from the Ales to the Adriatic, the nation has leisure to count the cost of its liberation, and to enter upon a work scarcely less important than that to which the Treaty of Vienna has put the seal. After the rescue comes the resuscitation, And here the financial question assumes the greatest promisence, because, notwithstanding the inflated generalities in which certain Italian speakers and writers have at times indulged, all other questions more or less hinge upon it. When Parliament meets, probably towards the latter part of November, Signor Scialoja is expected to lay before it a clear statement of the national liabilities and resources. It is known beforehand that the former enormously exceed the latter, and it is hoped the Finance Minister will extenuate nothing, for it is well to know the worst, if there be courage to grapple with it. Two years ago Signor Sella was denonnced as a pessimist for stating things as they were, but facts and figures have more than justified him. And since then how much worse things have become! The war bill for 1866 will mount up to an alarming sum. Will it be possible to escape bankruptcy? During the few days that have elapsed since my return to Italy, I have more than one. heard this momentous question replied to by a negative: and the deplorable contingency seems contemplated with greater calmness, not to say indifference, than it used to be. - Cor. of Times.

A curious report is current in Florence of a contemplated morgantic marriage between a Prince of the blood and a young Piedmontese lady of high rank and very large fortune, but not of extraordinary personal attractions. The motives for a mesalliance of the kind are not obvious, and it would be premature to mention names, but the affair is much talked of, and said to be far advanced. The Savoy dynasty is hard'y rich enough in Princes or in health to justify such freaks. The King's recent attack is said to have been more serious than was supposed, and to have to a slight extent impaired the use of his right hand.

BOME.-The Times correspondent writes from Berlin, October 28th.

The Pope has been informed by the Emperor Na poleon that France will uphold his temporal power against all comers, and re-occupy Rome in his name in case of rebellion or invasion. The bearer of this mportant message was Cardinal Reisach, who late-

just over the way.' The Paris correspondent of the same paper writes :---

"A telegraph dispatch, published two days ago by most of the papers, announced that Mr. Gladstose had had an audience of the Pope. Nothing could be more natural than that an eminent Englishman should pay his respects to the Pontiff; but people on the Continent are so accustomed to see great results arising out of insignificant causes, that it is quite natural the visit of the leader of the Opposition should give rise to endless comment. Thus, the Europe, of Frankfort, professes to be quite unable to understand what can have induced so many English statesmen to go to Rome on the eve of the execution of the Convention of September, and infers from it they have gone there expressely to renew to his Holiness the offer of an asylum at Malta. The idea of such an offer being made by Mr. Gladstone, the thick and thin friend of Italian unity, would be burlesque enough even if the right hon. gentleman were in office, but under present circumstances it is preposterous in its absurdity. But that is no reason why it should not be genceally credited, and in spite of common sense, the great mass of the public are persuaded that Mr. Gladstone is at Rome in some official capacity.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - The Italian journal, the Diritto, states that all the monks at Palermo bave been ordered to leave aside the monastic habit with out delay.

The facts of Palermo are now pretty clear, and the rising was neither more nor less than a revolution of the oppressed peop'e in favor of a Republic. The Sicilians have always wanted an autonomythey are farther from it now than when under the Bourbons, and they are not likely to cease till they get it. The Syndic of Palermo, in his official letter acknowledges that the rising was the result of faults on both sides. He instances the wrong tack of the Contral Government in treating Sicily as if it were like the rest of Italy, the thorough inaptitude of all classes for political obedience, and he advises that the severest measures should be put in operation .--If the Sicilians are so blind that they cannot see the advantages of Italian unity, the only remedy is to put their eyes out altogether. Meanwhile, the disposed in case of need to protect them with arms Sicilians are massing on the mountains, hatred of a in hand. It has even caused petitions to be address.

#### PRUSSIA.

A RUSSO PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE. - The Paris Presse has an article, signed by M. Cuche-al-Clariguy, commencing with the statement that-

'The alliance between Russia and Prussia is now an accomplished fact. It is not now a question of the continual interchange of good offices which was revealed to indignant Europe in 1863 by the Extradition Convention of Posen, of that permanent complicity which led the Nord to speak of Prussia as the traditional ally' of Russia; it is a question of bind. ing engagements entered into with reference to a special object, and in anticipation of events already determined upon.'

After noticing the manner in which this alleged alliance has been effected the article goes on to explain i:s object ; -

If Russia, in the execution of her plans in the East, should meet with any other obstacle than the Turks, Prussia will range herself on her side. If any foreign intervention should thwart the work of assimilation which Prussia is accomplishing in Northern Germany, or the already prepared absorption of the minor States south of the Main, Prussia can rely upon the armed co-operation of Russia.'

M. Oacheval-Olarigay points out the community of interests between Prussia and Russia in the work of denationalizing Poland .---

' The two countries have a common task to accomplish-the destruction of the Polish nationality. It was Prussia which conceived the idea of the dismemberment of Poland, which prepared its execu-tion, which precipitated is accomplishment, and which has assuredly had a lion's share of the spoils. United by their complicity in this crime Prussia and Russia are now labouring with a common zeal to to efface the last traces of the Polish name. While the Oabinet of St. Petersburg omits nothing in order to Russianize one portion of the Polish provinces the Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in Germanizing others ; it has compelled them, despite all previous engagements, to enter into the North German Oonfederation in order to destroy the last vestiges of their national existence. The sole obstacle to the entire accomplishment of the design is the strip of Poland which has preserved its language, its religion, and its customs under the rule of Austria.

#### POLAND.

'Matters assume every day a more threatening aspect in this country, and the military movements which follow each other uninterruptedly indicate that in Russia certain eventualities are believed in. For ten days there have been incessant arrivals from the interior of Russia, of trains filled with troops who, after a short rest, took the direction of the Gallician frontier. Under the pretext that they are dreaming of the speedy re-establishment of their country, the Rossian Government is urging forward vigorously the work of Russification, and favour as much as possible conversion to the orthodox rite. The Russian Government is doing all it can to maintain the irritation of the Ruthenians in Eastern Gallicia sgainst the Poles, and it appears

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --- NOVEMBER 30 1866.

there is room for more. The education is entirely there is room for more. The entration is entirely women about, apparently to do the household work. We enjoyed cur ride back sgain ; our horses, having beit faces turned homewards, willingly cantered as 10011 inter liked, and we soon re-entered the Holy Oily by the Demascus gate.

يستحدون وجروي وروان والمروية والمروية والمروية المراجعة والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع والمراجع

WASHINGTON, 19 - The Charleston Mercury Was istand this morning for the first time since February. 1865 It admite, editorially, that the was annihilated the theory of State righte, and proposes to devote institution to the internal development of Southern interests.

ENDUING POPULARITY. -- If ever a luxury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxury is HURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its fissiness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeable-ness, its un wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properior in a suck-room, place it far in advance of every other pertures of the day. No other toilet water is like it: nothing can supply its place; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perior. Hence the zmazing rapidity with which is asles increase. It is an far superior to all other its sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second; it stands alone, azd after being thirty years before the people, is now making more Ispid progress than ever before.

Parchasers are requested to see that the words Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water French, in order that the pupil may become proficient in both languages. Streat, New York," are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal: -- Devine & Bolton, Lamp-

lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picsult& Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Hedicine.

HSEEDITARY DCEEASE. - The lives of thousands are alighted by hereditary scrottle. Yet it is curable. An alkali does not more certainly neutralize an acid than BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA deprives the scrofulous and expluilitic virus of its sting. It is the coly antiseptic which will arrest pleerous maladies of the virulent class, and prevent the possibility of their being transmitted to the next generation.as sound in every fibre, as though he had never known disease. Of course, to effect so great a charge, it is necessary to continue the use of the Satisparilla a number of months. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should at same time be used 514 in moderate doses.

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there is no substitute. 412 They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggra-vated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA should us used in connection with the Pills.

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STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov 22, 1866-

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## NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this institution is to give to the youth | They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the of this country a practical education in the French and English languages.

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Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished with good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion; strict con formity to the rules and discipline of the house being required of all.

All matters are studied in English as well as in

Particular attention is given to the teaching of French to the English pupils, a professor being specially charged with that branch; their progress is rapid, as may be known from the fact, that many who, at the commencement, knew not a word of French, were, towards the end of the year, able to speak and write it tolerably well.

This institution is under the direction of five priests 12 Ecclesiastics residing in the house, and four lay professors.

Pupils are boarded in the house; bed and bedding farnished at the desire of the parents.

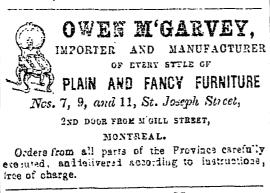
Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to their religious, morai, and domestic education.

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S. T .- 1860. - X. - The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling .-Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake The course of instruction embraces the following painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfi-guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

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giats,

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

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msica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. 13 Country Merchanis and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. 12m. May 19. 1866.

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LING, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS		R. MACONANE,	Pupils from other educational institutions must	languages,	
DOLLARD STREET,	the late Governor of the Rudson Bay Company, on	ST. JOHN, N.B.	tors of the same.	Drawing and Painting 1.50 Bed and Bedding	
(Ous Door from Notre Dame Street, Oprosite the Recoilet Church)	The means of communication to Upper Uanada and	NOV. 3, 1800. 12ш.	. The course embraces three years for those who can read French and English and write when admitted;	Washing 1.00	
AONTREAL,	United States are of easy access A megnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-	JOSEPH J. MURPHY,	a fourth year is required for special studies. Parents receive, at least every two months, a re-	Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents.	
AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM	Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposi- tior of the Young Ladies.	CONVEYANCER &	port of the conduct, application and success of their children.	No deduction for pupils removed before the expi-	
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.	The Course of Instruction is in both languages, French and English.	OTTAWA, C.W.	All pupils above eight years old must attend the	ration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's	
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to		US Collections in all parts of Western Oanada promptly attended to.	fiohdays.	Piaid.	
10 per cont with an equal amount of light. 5 Jobbing punctually attended to.	Particular attention is paid to the health. The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing,	June 22, 1255.	Immorality, insubordination, babitual laziness and frequent non attendance without just cause, render	Payments must be made invariably in advance.	
J Johnne punctation of the	Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite	HEYDEN & DEFOE	pupils subject to expulsion. Parents must make known the cause of the non-stiendance of their chil-	MATT. JANNARD'S	
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	Literature, Geography, Doncetic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,	BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solucitors in Chancery,	dren. Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen	NEW CANADIAN	
OF TES	Music-Piano, Harp. The Superior Course comprises : Philosophy,	CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO	and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching	COFFIN STORE,	
CITY OF MONTREAL.	Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry, Astronomy, &c., &c.	AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,	HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY. FOR YOUNG PUPILS OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS.	Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,	
DIRECTORS :	TERMS.	No. 74, OHURCH STREET,	Class A. M., from 9 to 11 s'clock. P. M., from 2 to 4 o'clock,	MONTREAL.	
BENI, OOMTH, EEQ., President. Hubert Pare. Esg.   Louis Comte, Esg.	(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE). Board, per annum	TORONTO. L. B. EEVDIN. D. M. DEFOR	FOR ALL OTHER PUPILS.	M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es- tablishment where he will constantly have on hands	
Alaxis Dabord, "Michel Lefebvre, " L. A. H. Latour, "Jozeph Larammee, "	Washing	Augast 25, 1864. 12m.	Study A.M., from S to 9. P.M., from I to 2 o'clock. Glass " " 9 to 11. " " 2 to 4 "	COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.	
Andre Lapierre, " [F. J. Durand, "	" Harp Extra.	C. F. FRASER,	Study " " 11 to 12. " " 44 to 54 " Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thursday.	Ap <b>3il 1,</b> 1864.	
The cosspeat INSURANCE COMPANY in this	Drawing	Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor	TERMS.	BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA	
Oity is undoubledly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE DOMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally	Bed and Bedding 6.00 The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months.	in Chancery,	For Papils who attend study, per month, \$1.25. For Juniors who do not attend study, per month,	IN LARGE BOTTLES.	
half less than those of other Companies with all de- Birable security to parties insured. The sole object	No deduction is made for a Papil withdrawn before	NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANOER, &c., BROGKVILLE, C. W.	\$1.00. N.BEsch pupil must provide his own writing		
of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insur-	the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.	CF Collections made in all parts of Western	desk and chair for study. Tuition is payable monthly and in advance.		
the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing	UNIFORM. In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One	Canada. RAWERENCES-Messre. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal	For everything concerning the school, apply to the Director, at the Parlor of the school, St. Margaret		
Company. OFFICE No. 2 5r. SACRAMENT STREET.	plain White Dress, with Cape. In Winter, Dark Bine Dress, with Cape.	M. P. Ryan, Esq., "" James O'Brien, Esq., "	St., No. 35. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from S to 10 A.M.		
A. COMTE,	July, 5, 1866. 12m	STOVES,			
Secretary. Noutroal, May 4, 1856. 12m	MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.	526 CRAIG STREET.	NEW IMPORTATIONS		
ROYAL	PROFESSOR SWIFT,	THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE.	Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 69 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STRBET.		
	(Lately filling the chair of Elecution and Modern	NORTHERN LIGHT " "	69 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STEBET.	The Great Purifier of the Blood	
INSURANCE COMPANY.	Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indi- ania),	RAILROAD """" HOT AIR """""	Owing to the great papic in the money market, I	Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,	
FIRE AND LIFE.	Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for in- struction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and	BOX PARLOR and DUMB	have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.	when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and	
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.	Spacial languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that pothing	ROYAL COOK (wood) "	good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15	the humors of the boly rendered unbeaking by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter monthan	
FIRE DEPARTMENT.	shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement.	MEILLEUR & CO.	per cent below any Tailor's price.	This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanes every portion of the system, and should be used daily as	
Asvanlages to Fire Insurers.	Professor Swift's claims to public notice and en-	N.BAil our Stoves are mounted with real Rus- sia Iron.	KENNEDY'S BOLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT	A DIET DRINK,	
-	couragement are backed by the stronge t recommen- dation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the	DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!	<b>KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET</b>	by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickment	
the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this	Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States,	50,000 Cull Deals,	KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS	It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE	
branch: 196. Socurity unquestionable.	whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to	ATTEND TOD CLOT	J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new	OF THE	
2nd. Revenue of almost paexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-	whom he is kindly permitted to refer. Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as	J. LANE & OU., St. Rc2bs, Quebec.	patterns for fall and Winter.	MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES	
derate rates.	purity of acceut, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system.	Nov. 9, 1865.	J. G. KENNEDY, MEBCRANT TAILON. 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.	CF ···	
Sth. A liberal reduction made for insurances er-	The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr	A CARD.	May 11. 12m.	Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,	
The Directory Innite Attention to a few of the Advan-	Swift a call.	THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES	THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR- BY'S FOUD - Oute No. 68 413 - Rome July	And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions.	
tages the "Royal" offers to ils life Assurers:	Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin	& HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splen-	21at 1866 The health of the Holy Father is	It is also a sure remedy for	
Examption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-		did FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of	remedies he has contined himself entirely to Du	SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY,	
ship. Ind. Modorate Premiums.	Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street,	announcing to the Uttizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time dur-	Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and	It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most now.	
3rd. Small Churge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.	Montreal. October 25, 1866. 3-m	ing the ensuing Soring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES	his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly '-From the Gazette du Midt, July 25th.	eriul Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,	
Sth: Days of Glace allowed with the most liberal		STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all	DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVA-	and is the only true and reliable OURE for SYRUT.	
8th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured 1		the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, in	DENTA ARABICA FUED restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and	LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very hest medicine for the cure of all di-	
vary five years, to Policies then two entire years in	SI. MILLE DOODDIGH, MONILLEND	every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern tasks and convenience.	liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and enegry to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine,	egges grising from a witigted on immune state of all	
TENERCE. EL BOUTH		uturality of moutin table and conferences	incompation of an	and particularly so when used in connection	

nistence.	H. L. BOUTH,	DDOCDER	demands of modern taste and convenience,	to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine,	blood, and particularly so when used in connection
	Agent, Montreal.	PROSPECTUS.	In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale		with
February 1, 1866.	12m.	THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the	of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining House.	constipation, fistulency, phi-gm, debility, consump-	
Febtures 1, 1920.		Society of Jesus.	Income an encoding from the site will also be analy		BRISTOL'S
		Opered on the 20th of September, 1848, it was	ALL ALL AND ALL OTTO DOOD SAT WE ALL ALL		
GET THE	REST	incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in	againtian are reasonabiling policited. Transpood field	considered hopeless In tins,	
		1852, pfter adding a course of Law to its teaching	ities have been secured, with the view to the effi-	371c. each and upwards.	
		department.	cient carrying out this department of the business,		
11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(1) man and the second se	The course of instruction, of which Religion forms		65 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.	
1152 354 35 3	ANN AN ANT	the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Dissignal and the Commercial Courses.	patch in disposing of property, so that parties seil-		
		The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and	ing out can have their account, sales and proceeds		
		English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.	immediately after each sale.	F. CALLAHAN & CO.,	
		In the lutter, French and English are the only	Special attention will be given to the Sale of		
第19月第11 mm		languages taught ; a special attention is given to	REAL ESTATE and UITY PROPERTY, and as		
		Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for	I this department of the Auction business is becoming		
		Commercial pursuits.	more important with the increase and extension of		
		Besides, the Students of either section learn, each	the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal	100	
		one according to his talent and degree, History and	Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into	WOOD ENGRAVEDO	
The second second	1 And State States 1 (199	Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of	the market for public competition.	WOOD ENGRAVERS,	
MURRAY &	LANMANS	Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee.	A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and		
		Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a	sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per	1	
FLORIDA	WATER.	epecial demand of parents ; they form extra charges.	cent. of the amount of purchase, and the latter by the		
F H O KEI D IK		There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory	exorbitant charge for commission and advertising - Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this	Deal Fresses and Kibbon-Hand Stamps of ever	antitelle filter
		Classes for younger students.	grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by		
The most exquisite	a quarter of a centu-		undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions	1	
and delightful of all	ry, maintained its as-	For Day Scholars\$ 3.00 per month.	which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties,	STORE STREET	(Vegetable)
perfumes contains	cendency over all		nsmely-		
in its hignest degree	other Perfumes,	For Boarders,			
of excellence the ar-	throughout the W.	Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding	purchaser.		SUCAR-COATED
oms of flowers, in	Indies, Mexico, Cen- tral and South Ame-	as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges	2nd-When bong fide sales are effected not exceed-	GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY	
	rics, &c., &c. and		ing £5000, the commission will be £5; and on	COMPANY OF CANADA.	
full natural fresh at a ness. As a safe and a ness of the safe and a	we confidently ra-		amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, ex-		
		MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY,	clusive of the cost of advertising; upon which	TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET	PILLS,
nass, Debility, Faint-	article which, for	No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET,	the regular trade discount of .25 per cent. will	STATION as follows :	
turns, and the o	soft delicacy of fla-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	be allowed.	GOING WEST.	···········
ordinary forms of	vor. richness of bon-	MONTREAL.	3rd-When property is bought in, reserved, or with-	Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock- )	THE GREAT CURE
Hysteria, it is unsur-OO passed. It is, more-I, the	quet, and permanen-	THE advortiser having, by a recent Dissolution of	drawn, no charge will be made, except the ac-	ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto,	For all the Diseases of the
passed. It is, more- E E	S cy, has no equal. It	Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor	tual disbursement for advertising.	Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich & 9 05 A V	
over, when diluted on ba		of the business formerly carried on under the name	The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity	Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa	Liver, Stomach and Bowels,
with water, the very 2	S from the skin rough-	and firm of OATELLI & OU., begs most respectfully	of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the	and all points West, at	Doweis,
	a hess, Blotches, Sun-	to inform the public in general that he is prepared to	very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the	Night do do do	Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to
Darting to the teeth	burn, Freckles, and	take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be	past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to	Accommodation Train for Kingstor 2	KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.
parting to the testh a satclear, pearly ap- pearance, which all Ladies so much de-	Pimples. It should	made to order on the shortest presible notice. Having	business, and strict adherence to the foregoing pro-	and intermediate Stations, at \$ 7.00 A.M.	
pearance, which an i i i	always be reduced	been favored with the distinguished patronage of his	N.BAll orders left at the Office will meet with	GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in
	with pure water, be- tore applying, ex-	Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishhop of	immediate attention.	Express by Railway throughout for New )	harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS.
sire. As a remedy	✓ cept for Pimples.—	Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergy-	L. DEVANY	York, Boston, Zall intermediate points i	TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from
hearth it is when a of	As a means of im-	men to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable	Auctionesr and Commission Merchant.	connecting at St. Johns with Ver.	depraved humours or impure blood. The most hope- less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence
Winted, most excel- 4 8	Barting rosiness and	for Churches, Oratories and other places of devo-	And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate.	mont Central Railroad, at Burlington	of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that
breath, it is, when a finite of the second s	clearness to a sal-	tion	March 27. 1865 12m.	with the Rutland & Burlington Rail. i 5.50 A.M.	have heretofore been considered utterly incurable,
mpure matter ar-	low complexion, it is	All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ocnamenting			
ound the teeth and	without a rival. Of	gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand.			
rams, and making DE	course, this refers	CHARLES OATELLI.	WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.	New York, SC, at	and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be
ha latter bard, and	only to the Florida	Montreal, 1st June 1866.	[Established in 1826.]	Ditto do connecting at Rouse's Point, 3.30 P.M.	at once resorted to.
With the very elite	Water of Murray &	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	THE Subscribers manufacture and	Accommodation Train for Island Pond 2	DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COM.
	Lanman.	G. & J. MOORE,	have constantly for sale at their old	Quebec, and Intermediate Stations, 7.00 A.M.	PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADAOHE, DROP.
fashion it has, for		IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS	established Foundery, their superior	Express for Boston and intermediate)	SY, and PILES.
Devins & Bolton, Druggist	s, (next the Court House)	r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-	points, connecting at St. Johns with 8.30 A.M.	Only 95 Cto new Ditt
Jontreal, General Agents for	or Canada. Also, Sold	- 01F	tories. Steamboats. Locomotives Plan-		Only 25 Cts. per Phial.
t Wholesale by J. F. Henry	v & Oo., Montreal.	HATS, CAPS, AND FURS	tations, &c., mounted in the most ap-	Syntess for Island Pond and informe	FOR SALE BY
For Sale by-Devins &	Bolton, Lamplough &	· · · ·	proved and substantial manner with	Express for Island Pond and inferme 2.00 P. M.	
Jamphell, Davidson & Co.	K Campbell & Co., J	CATHEDRAL BLOCK,	Inclr 18W Pateried Yoke and other i	Night Francis for These Di	J. F. Henry & Oo. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal
ardner, J A Harte, Picanlt	Son, H R Gray, J.	NO. 269 AND 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,	mproved Mountings, and warranted in every partial	Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, { 10.10 P.M. River du Loup, and Portland	
foniden, R. S. Latham; and	I for sale by all the lead-	· · ·	cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-	River du Loup, and Portland 20.10 P.M.	
ng Draggists and first-clas	ss remumers throughout	MONTREAL.	sions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-		
be world.	10	Cash paid for Raw Furs.	iar. Address	Managing Directors	Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S La, tham, and all Dealers in Medicine.
April 136 .	12m. /	Own pull joi that F 1175.	E. A. & G. B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.	Oct. 15, 1866.	April, 1866.