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THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE;

OR,

A TALE OF THE SEA.

THE CONSTANT ONE.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record)

CHAPTER I.

Newton Alnway is a village in Devoushire. close on the coast, and wholly inhabited by fishermen and such like-that is, men who get their hving from the rea. Standing on a slight eminence above the water's edge, it is rgain backed by green hills, while below are cliffs and the sandy shore. On these were drawn up one spring morning the half-dozen boats of the village, the crews being engaged in the repairs necessitated by a severe gale which they had recently experienced. Above, in the hamlet, the women were mending nets, all save one couple. Dame Lester and her daughter Sonhy, who lived in a small but on the edge of the village. -Widow-at all events supposed to be-for her husband had departed sixteen years back on a yoyage, and never returned, the poor woman had no other means of educating and bring up granted by the owners of the ship of which he had been captain, when after a long delay the insurance hed been paid. With this she had retired to this Newton, hired a small cottage for two pounds a year, and at once commenced working for her living. She took in sewing, shirts and other articles, which the laborious fishermen could not find time from their regular avocations to make; and shortly after opened a school, where she educated the children of the hamlet in company with her own child.

Sophy Lester was, however, much in advance of ber little companions, who, destined to be fishermen, had no pretensions to aim at any very elaborate education. She, in fact, from the very first, materially assisted her mother, and at sixteen took the whole of this part of the duty off ber hands. She was a mild, gentle girl, thoughtful and high principled. Her mother's example strack ber much, for she could well remember the day when they had a nice house and a servant in Plymouth town. Mrs. Lester had brought away from her better days a good many to pass the time : besides, I have books in my books, which she eagerly devoured. The con- chest, which I will send for, and I can read .sequence was, that at eighteen, her thoughtful tone had become rather melancholy, and she begap to aim at something above the station she was placed in. Any idea of marrying a rude fisherman was to her out of the question, so that the future was not very brilliant.

On the morning in question, it was calm and tranquil all around. Nature appeared reposing. The sea was blue and placid, and everything seemed to serve the workers below Mrs. Loster and Sophy were standing in front of their cot, looking on, it not being yet tune for the urchins and lasses to come up to class. The house had really but one storey; but a kind of high loft formed a very good bed-room, from which there was a magnificent view of the sea. It was not used by the family, but had once been lof you. Come, ma'um, give me your hand, and let to a young coast guard whose duty called let us say it is done.? him to the neighborhood.

Below, there were two rooms. One, a large one, served for schoolroom, workroom, and kitchen; while that behind was the bedroom of mother and daughter. A small garden was situated on one side of the house; while in front was a wooden bench, on which Mrs. Lester and Sophy would often sit in sunny weather to work. In front of this passed a footpath, the only road by which Newton Alnway was reached from above, there being no carriage road. . It lay in a hollow, in fact, with hills around it too steep for vehicles.

Do you see you ladiaman, mother?' said Sophy, suddenly arousing herself from a reverse. How tranquilly it rides along in the soft breeze.

' Yes, my love,' replied Dame Lester with a deep sigh, 'it moves as slowly as the hours did when I had still hope of your father, and he and they departed. came not.3

Pardon me, mother dear, I did not mean to awaken painful thoughts. What a lovely day! How bright the sun is! I can fancy, as I gaze

on the water now, the pleasure of being a sailor." 'A fair sailor indeed would you make !' said a manly voice near at hand; 'an' perhaps you finished the collection. Then Harvey produced will not refuse a rest to a blue jacket who is

twenty, handsome, genteel looking, but tall and much changed. The school-hours, which were bardy. His sunburnt face seemed to give token short, were generally spent by Harvey is roam bundle, denoted his having walked bard, and ap return, and if they could spare time, he would common sailor, you shall know at my return. — forty pounds a year, board, lodging—in fact, a around. The house was far less sad since and parently all night. His face was bandsome, we take them out for a walk, returning to supper; But remember this, my dear friends—I shall in happy home. have said, but there was at this moment a steru after which, they came out to their bench to future be only went I can make myself. I mean have said, but there was at this moment a stern after which, they came to the sea, sometimes stormy, and at other to carve my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my poor weakness to come down stairs, and Sophy wastern as the sea, sometimes stormy, and at other to carve my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and owe nothing to deeply grateful; but I cannot leave my own fortunes, and own fortunes notive. He looked, in fact, as if he had passed through a scene of great excitement.

Then they would sew favor.

In the looked, in fact, as if he had passed through a scene of great excitement.

Then they would sew favor.

At that matant, there was a knock at the door.

Ab, Mrs. Desmond, I told you so deep Meanwhile, she began her trial of the children in the control of the children in the ch through a scene of great excitement.

' Sit you down,' exclaimed the mother in half- read to them. At eleven, they retired to rest. trembling accents: 'no sailor was ever refused shelter in my humble home.

ATHOLIC

'Thankee; that's hearty,' said the young sailor, seating himself. I am terribly tired .-My trade ain't long walks, and I've trudged twenty miles, I do believe, this night; though where I started from is not five miles away. I suppose I mustn't, though I offer to pay for it, ask for breakfast?

'Most certainly,' continued Dame Lester while Sophy, who as yet had not spoken, entered the house to prepare breakfast, which, in consideration of the sudden arrival of a hearty man, she thought necessary to make more abundant than usual. She fried a goodly dish of bacon and eggs, which, with a large jug of cider and a bowl of milk, brown bread and dried fish, afforded a meal uncommonly enticing to a hungry man. She then invited them in, and the sailor began to do honor to the fare in a way that said much for deeply. his appetite and health.

'I never enjoyed a meal so in my life before, he said, while adding a bleater to his already large share of the repast.

'You put me in mind, sir,' replied Mrs. Lester sadly, 'of my own poor dear husband. When he came home from a voyage, he had always an ber child than ten pounds a year, which had been appetite, that - God forgive me! - used to make me laugh then.'

'You are a widow, madam?' said the sailor

' Yes,' continued Mrs. Lester - while Sophy quite liked him for his tender tone, and the way in which he laid down his fork to listen-and she briefly told her story.

The sailor looked very grave, and did not speak for some minutes; then be resumed his meal, and after a while addressed the widow .-Dame Lester - since that is the name you are called by in the village - I am a sailor just off a long voyage; I have money to spend, which, under other circumstances, I should have spent perhaps foolishly; I want a good rest. Will you take me to board and lodge at a pound a week? I could thus manage a good year's rest, which would be better than broiling myself directly in a hot sun, or freezing myself up in the north seas. I have received a good education, and would help to teach the boys. I won't be in your way. I can fish, I can shoot sea-guils So come here — ten the word. Is it so?

Mrs. Lester scarcely besitated. She saw io the offer of the sailor something likely to be ad vantageous to her daughter. A pound a week was a munificent sum for ber, but she felt that it was too munificent.

' I should be tempted to accept, sir, said Mrs Lester, because certainly what you propose would be useful and agreeable to me; but a nound a week is too much for the accommodation I can give.

'Y. u will give me enough to eat, pleuty of good cider; and you can let me swing my hammack aloft, I suppose. What more can I ask? Be sure I'il have my pound a week out

But a total stranger-

'I'm a jack tar, rated on the ship's hooks as William Harvey. I chose to sail in a merchant vessel instead of a man-of war; and here I am pretty safe from the press. It you want my character, I'll get a written one from a parson." 'No. I will take you on your looks,' said Mrs Lester, and trust to your word. You

can send for your chest as soon as you like."

And so it was settled. The same day Wilham Harvey wrote a letter which he sealed up carefully, and sent by one of the roung fishermen to a neighboring town In the evening, the lad returned with a box that had been brought as fer as the edge of the cliff in a cart. William Harvey went up to assist him, and even then the driver had to help them. It was a large from bound chest. With great defficulty they got it up extravagance. The lovers had thus much more stairs; but then the sailor paid them liberally time for communion and study, in which they exist.

The young man at once brought down a col lection of well bound books, many of them works on navigation, but others consisting of poems, works of fiction, well selected and choice, with several historical productions, the whole desultory enough, but all good. A large family Bible a small box of rare tea, which was a great treat to Mrs. Lester, and a thing she had scarcely they were suddenly startled by his returning in a nursery-governess—a young lady to take care At the end of a week, Sophy was a general They turned, and saw a young sailor about tasted since her reverses. The house was now the dress of a midshipman is the navy. ing with a rod, a gun, or a book; then he would offi er and a gentleman. Why I appear to be a taken upon myself to recommend you—ahem !— scious of it, but she shed a warming influence

On Sundays, they all walked to a little church in a village at no great distance; and after dinner they would join the villagers of Newton, amongst whom, one or two young men excepted, the sailor was very popular.

Mrs. Lester soon became aware, that it was her daughter's deep blue eyes, sweet mild countenance, and amiable manners, that had decided the resolve of the young sailor. At a dance one evening, he refused to give up his partner to any one, and showed to a rival claimant, for an instant, such fierce passion as to alarm the widow. She saw that beneath the calm surface lay concealed a volcano, and she could not belp feeling indefinite dread of the future. She called her daughter to her side that night and warned her affectionately but earnestly against allowing the young sailor to win her affections.

Why, mamma?' said Sophy, blushing

' Because he is a violent and passionate man. with whom no woman could ever be happy, she replied, watching her child most anxiously.

William! Ono, mamma: he is the gentlest and kindest of buman beings; and I am sure any woman might be happy with him. Besides-he means to ask your consent to morrow, added Sophy, timidly.

'To what?' said Mrs. Lester, auxiously.

* To our marriage, on his return from his next voyage,' replied Sophy.

'I bave spoken too late. Of course, it he has charged you to say this, he has already won his consent. Ah me, in three months he has gained more power over my child than I in nineteen vears!" said the widow sadly.

" My dear mother, if it pains you I will not

' My dear child, I do not say it by way of reproach. I myself left father and mother to wed my husband after but a brief arquaintance. I bave no objection to William Harvey-on the contrary, I am sure, from his superior education and manners, that he will rise. But I fear his temper and the mystery that surrounds him.

He will explain all that, mother, when he returns. He says that he must make another Juse any part of it they thought proper. But vivage, and try to get rated mate, when we both Mrs. Lester and herself had at once demight be married comfortably.

Mrs. Lester smiled-she could not belp it .ple so much of the usual routine, of the sage pounds, besides tea and other necessaries. plans, of the sanguine belief in the future which is its usual attribute, that she could not but

· It is all settled then,' she said. ' Why, you naughty girl, to say never a word to me. 'I asked bim to speak; I didn't like my-

This was natural. William Harvey so lately a stranger, had, by his gentle manners, his knowledge and conversation, joined with his frank open face, completely won the beart of the simple young girl; and this once owned by her she became more free in some things with him than with her mother. By the time she could sooner have told him point blank that she loved him, than have owned the fact to ber mother unasked.

Next day, they all came to an understanding William declared himself, was accepted, and then stated his intentions. He had £150 to begin the world with. This would suffice to fornish a house, and make a start in life. Besides he expected to bring home something from his next voyage, and to qualify himself for mate. He said he should now go as soon as he got a ship, that he might return the sooner and a few days after, went away to Psymouth, where his smart appearance at once obtained an engagement.-The ship, however, was not to sail for three months during which time he was to he at New ton, out of reach of the press gang, who were just then particularly active.

William Harvey spent the three months wholly in the society of his future wife and mo her. They took a girl now to do the household work, as their income permitted this little were indefatigable-perhans because they read together; and thus time passed rapidly. The he went off to his loft for a few minutes; and Desmond of Leascombe Park, who is in want of bowed them down.

Who is there?' asked Sophy. 'Annie,' said the voice of the servant girl.

HRONICLE.

'Come in,' replied William bimself. 'O my!' cried the girl, starting back, 'why, they're here before me.'

. Who? what?' said William Harvey quick-

What, sir, is it you? Why, our Bill has just a come in from the town, and an officer gentleman there asked a lot of questions-if he had seen a man like you, sir. Bill is toolish, and said yes; so they promised him ten pounds to keen all quiet until they came down-and they're coming to night."

"They shall never take me alive!" said the young man fiercely. 'I must away, first let me doff this hated dress.'

But what have you done?' asked the mother

Nothing dishonorable. When I return I will tell my story; but until then, you must put

In ten minutes more William had said adieu, and set forth, with Bill for a guide, by a nath only known to the fisherman. As hour later, six soldiers and a sergeant, with a peace officer, reached the village, and were furious when they found that the young man had gone to return no more. The soldiers, homever, stayed a week in the village, keeping strict watch; but at length they departed, convinced that further stay was useless. The day after their departure, Bill returned with a packet of letters and little presents.

CHAPTER II.

Again Mrs. Lester and ber child were alone: and the mother regretted more than ever having consented to her being affinced to a sailor. But Sophy never desponded; she simply regretted that William had selected this occupation, and hoped that circumstances might enable them to live without his going to sea. Her ambition was to keep a school of a higher grade than the one she now had; and this with a view to render it unnecessary for her future husband to go any longer to sea. She, accordingly, spent all her lessure time in study. William Harvey had left in her hands his £150, with strict injunctions to termined not to break upon this sum under any circumstances. Of the money paid by: him She saw in the brief courtship of the young peo for board and lodging, there remained a few

At the end of two months, they received a weak, and coughed. It became necessary to immediate vicinity of the sea, and to receive ungested removal to his own towo, offering to attend her gratuitously, and to supply her with the declared, however, that a little milder air, and good nourishing food, were the chief requirements in her case. So they gave up their cortage, and ticed her superior education, and lady like man-

I know not how to thank you, sir; I am them at meals; but her mother was unable fre

knowledge of human nature-wouldn't leave ber poor mother. I knew it. Good girl-cleverexcellent principles. But do not afarce yourself. my dear young friend. Your room is four times as large as that you live in now, and Mrs. Desmond offers to give it up to you. Mother an invalid-take your meals together in the nur-

'Then, madam, if I am thought worthy of the post, I am most happy to accept it; and be assured, madam, I will seek, by doing my duty, to prove my gratitude.'

I am sure of it,' said Mrs. Desmond genily. I shall be glad to see you next Saturday. As you may have some preparations to make, pray allow me to pay you your first quarter in ad-

'Take it, my dear friend,' continued the good doctor, rubbing his hands. 'There—there! on thanks; tell all that to Mrs. Morris: good by, my dear. And pressing the £10 into ber bande,

he hurried poor Sophy out of the room. The young girl was enraptured, but suddenly she recollected something, turned pale, and went

back. She knocked timidly at the door.

'Come in,' said the doctor. 'Ah, you, but why so pule and trembling? Sit down, may dear.

'I cannot accept this excellent offer; I forgot something. I am engaged to be married in about a year?——she began timidly.

Bravo! excellent. Good girl, 'pon my word. But to whom?' laughed the doctor, while Mirs. Desmond turned very pale.

'To William Harvey-a young sallor.'

That is but another recommendation, young girl,' said Mrs. Desmond, in a voice of emotios. I am a sailor's widow myself, young as you see me. He sailed six months ago, to die in a month. I have a brother, too, a sailor. You shall tell me the history of your fortunes another day ;' and she berself, this time, led ber kindly to the door.

Oh how grateful was that little heart pow !-She was quite bappy. She loved the handsome young widow already; and so delighted was she, that on entering her humble home, her mother quite started.

What good news bring you, my child? Have von had another letter from William?

'No, mother; but I have good news.' And she told her story. Mrs. Lester was as much pleased as her child.

cheerful, hopeful letter from William, who was watch Sophy bending for hours over needle then far advanced on his way to the line, being work; and she saw in this new position, susbound for China; and Sonny was full of yoy and posing any accident happened to William, some thankfulness-when Mrs. Lester fell ill. The hope for the future career of her daughter : she illness was suiden, and at the same time serious. I thanked God then, in her heart for Ilis goodness. It was an illness scarcely definable. She felt and felt deep gratitude to man. She was surprised at being berself so readily received, and send for the doctor, who came round on certain justly ascribed this indulgence to the sympathy special occasions to the village, rarely troubled awakened in Mr. Desmond by her own recent with other invalide than those whose interesting laffler ion. They now set their whole energies to state was matter rather of congratulation than work to be ready by the day appointed; and en otherwise. He came and his dictum was deci the Saturday they went up to Leascomb Park in sire. She required to be taken away from the a coach with their boxes. They were very kindly received by Mrs. Desmond and shown by remitting attention. For this rurpose, be sug- herself in person to their room, which they found to be on the third story, beside the nursery-The two children were nice little things, and medicines she required at a nominal price. He Sophy was quite pleased at the prospect of their companionship.

The house was picturesquely situated in the centre of a vast park. It was not Mrs. Deswent away from dear Newton Alaway, to live in mond's own house. She resided with Sir Eda lodging in a town. This was comfortless ward Templeton, Birt, and Lady Templeton, enough; but then, they had now only their £10 her parents; to whom, in the evening, the chila year. Mrs. Lester could do nothing; her dren being in bed, and Mrs. L ster also asleep. eyes were had All fell on Sonhy. Assisted by Sophy was introduced. They were a grave and the doctor, she found work. He had long no- serious couple. Sir Edward was a little over fifer, gray-baired, and slight in figure. Beneners; and, with his wife, did all he could to aid volence and gentleness were indicated to his. her, without hurting her pride. But, work hard countenance; but there were tokens, likewise, though she did, she earned, after all, but a shil- of severe mental struggle. Sir Edward, in fact. ling or eighteennence a day. Still, this was of bad been a passionate and violent man; bet in great assistance, and enabled her to make her the middle passage of his life he had suffered so mother tolerably comfortable, for it is wonderful hauch from giving way to his feelings, that he had on how little moderate and careful women will vowed to conquer them. He had now succeeded almost wholly, and for years had never allowed This lasted two months, and Sophy had got the old spirit to conquer him-that spirit which used to the new state of things, when one day had been productive of so much misery. The three months were nearly up before they thought Dr. Morris called the young girl into his private house was not, indeed, a lively one for a young they had commenced. The villagers, who now room, where sat a lady a few years older than girl to come to. All its inhabitants were regarded him as the future husband of Sophy, berself, in deep mourning.

[A weighed down, it was clear, by sorrow. But the gave him a farewell dance in the general store
[A My dear Miss Lester, and the doctor kind resence of so interesting a stranger seemed to the stranger room of the place. But the last evening he ly, I do not know whether my off-r will suit you rouse them; and in her cheerful society ther. spent at home alone with his friends. After tea, or not, but I have been speaking of you to Mrs. shook off insensibly a little of the weight that

of a little boy, two years old, and a little girl, lavorite. She was pleasant spoken, cheerial. Do not be surprised, said he smiling; be- four, to teach them the rudiments of education. and amiable; and, somehow or other, no one fore I went, I wished you to know that I sm an Now, as you have been used to this, I have explained it to themselves, or were hardly conhad come in to it. They wished her to

up under a mother's eye, but not spoiled, so that restore to us our child? Sophy's task was easy. They gave very little trouble. 'The girl was quite proud of learning to read ; and even little Henry prattled his letters. Then they took agreeable walks in the park and in the lanes sometimes a long ride in a carriage. Mrs. Desmond generally accompanied them when she could leave her parents, but oftentimes they went out alone. Thus it to Henry to reward you.' several months passed on during which Sophy received two letters from William. He was already impatient to return, called her his dear little wife, and said a hundred things to prove his earnest and true affection. Mrs Lester, too, warmly clad, with good and wholesome food, and the object of unremitting care and attention, was a little better in her health, so that this was traly a golden period in Sophy's life.

About six months after their arrival at Leascombe Park, little Harry fell ill-very ill. The malady was a fever; and he was instantly removed to a retired part of the house. Sophy at once constituted herself his nurse and guardian : but Mrs. Desmond would not give up her mother's right. They both therefore, remained with him night and day, taking now and then a little sleep in an arm chair. It was on the third night, about midnight, and the danger was said to be passed. The little sufferer was in a sound and encouraging sleep; and Mrs. Desmond, wearied and exhausted, had gone to sleep likewise. Sophy remained awake, and to pass the tume had taken out her packet of William's letters from her pocket, and was reading them. She had nearly got through them once more when she was startled by the voice of Mrs. Desmond. Oa looking up she saw the young widow, who was now awake, gazing at her carnestly.

What are you reading so intently?' said she.

William Harvey's letters,' replied Sophy, blushing and yet smiling faintly.

'You remind me of bappy days, Miss Lester. continued Mrs. Desmond, 'when I as gladly pored over my poor Arthur's letters. What sort of hand does your betrothed write?' Sophy quietly handed her an open letter.

Mercufu! God! what do I see?' cried Mrs. Desmond with a half shriek. 'O Sophy, it is no common curiosity that urges me; may I read these letters? It is matter of life and deathto you-to us -to all.

There is nothing I wish to hide in them? said the amazed girl. 'Read them if you will.'

Mrs. Desmond drew the lamp near to her and read them through. This done, she rose. 'Miss Lester, I will explain all to you presently; but I must go wake my father and mother. Will you watch the boy for half and hour? You must trust me with your letters. Fear not: they are as precious to me as to you: but they shall be returned;' and Mrs. Desmond hurried away, leaving Sophy alone.

The girl was so thunderstruck, that she could not even endeavor to explain to herself the mystery. What could William Harvey be to them? It was useless racking her brain, so she turned to watch the child.

An hour passed, and Mrs. Desmond had not returned. Sophy felt quite ill from anxiety .-Suddenly, Mrs. Desmond came softly into the room, accompanied by Sir Edward and Lady Templeton. The first act of the young widow was to run up to Sophy and fold her in her

· My sister, my dear sister!' said she.

Dear girl! that you have brought hope and

trappiness to this house. William Harvey is Heary Templeton, my brother, lost to us, we thought, for ever : but now restored by you.'

6 William Harvey is your brother ? · Listen!' said the father, taking ber hand, and motioning for all to be seated. 'I was in my youth, and fear am still now upon occasion. a headstrong and violent man. My boy, doubtless, has inherited a portion of my character .-Sad events in years gone by induced me to attempt the cure of so r dical a defect. I succeeded to see that my Henry had inherited my as well as in England, the last relics of feudalism in fault. I tried by every art to cure him, but in vain. He was a good, generous, noble boy, but at times passionate and headstrong. He chose which, I am assured on excellent practical authority, the sea as a profession, against my desire and would lead to a greater and speed or subdivision of command. I was sure that, with his character, estates than is commonly supposed. It would, pro he would never suit the service. But he would go, and for four years matters went on well enough. But it is about a year ago, or a little | tend to create a resident gentry, the want of which caore, that I was sitting taking my wine after is not supplied politically, socially, or even, as I dinner, when I heard a violent ring at the door, and in a few minutes my son entered in the dress of a common sailor.

"My Harry ! exclaimed I; but in what a

costume! I have left the service. Captain Elton put me in irons for twenty-four hours for mutiny, as he called it, because I told him that he wasn't speaking to a dog. He then reprimended me landlord and tenant, nor any mere legal facilities for before the whole crew, and released me. That might I got my chest ashore, with the connivance

of the crew, ran away, and here I am, father.' Good God!' cried I, 'you a deserter ! Return, sir, at once to your ship-1 command you. I will use my influence, to have your punishment made as slight as possible. But return, sir, on

the instant to your ship. "I will never return," he said firmly.

My old temper got the mastery of me. 'Do you dare to disobey me ?' I exclaimed, advancing towards him with my hand raised.
Do you wish to kill me, as you did your bro-

ther! he replied with flashing eyes.

My passion was now ungovernable; but it sufficiated me, and I sank on a chair. Yes, in a Se of passion, I did strike a brother, who died a year later-I always thought from the effect of that act; and yet it calmed me, and a minute affection, unless I am mistaken as to the nature of fater, I opened my eyes to speak gently to my bad boy; he was gone; and from that hour I bave never seen him, and probably never should morrow of confiscation, find yourself in face of more had it not been for you. I know him. He has extensive and more desperate rebellion. The French made up his mind never more to see a father who threatened to strike him. Severely, then, but God is good; and has directed your steps any institutions commanding the reverence, love, or volunteers; men of stern principles, who rick their of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Kennedy and it.

e

I will do anything in my power to serve you,

sir,' said the wondering Sophy timidly. Understand me, child. You are our daughter henceforth. I would not thwart my boy again. He is a man, and has chosen for himself. We heartily approve his choice. Besides, we owe you a debt of eternal gratitude: we leave

But I am not worthy'-began Sophy. 'Hush! my child,' said Lady Templeton; You are in every way worthy. You are gentle, kind, and sensible just the wife for a man like Henry. Besides, he has chosen you ; in you

we put our trust to restore him to us.? 'Shall I write to him?' naked Sophy.

'Yes, my dear,' continued Sir Edward; but as William Harvey the sailor. Give him no suspicion of where you are, or of your knowing who he is. We must have him safe here by some means before he makes any discovery; we might else lose him again. And now recollect, you are no longer a governess; you are the companion and triend of Helen.

But may I teach the children?

'Certainly; but we will get them a nursery governess all the same, dear child. There must he no mistake as to your position in the house. Besides, if you do not object, you might spend the time previous to his return in learning many things that may be useful to you. Harry is pas sionately fond of music.'

And so they went on talking for an hour, until Mrs. Desmond feared they would disturb the child, and sent her parents gently to bed. She however, and Sophy remained awake all night. the young garl telling the whole story of her acquaintance with William Harvey, whose chest had, on its arrival with their luggage, excited surprise by its weight, though, despite its resemblance to that of the young sailor, no one for a moment imagined it to be bis.

(To be Continued.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LETTER FROM PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH. (To the Editor of the London Daily News)

Sis,-A letter which I addressed to you a short time ago on the subject of Ireland, seems to have been open to some misconstructions. I should be sorry to be thought to underrate the importance either of the Church or of the Land Question. All that say is, that the chief seat of the malady does not lie

The Irish Church Establishment must go. It is half conscious that its hour is come; in fact when the last struggle arrives, the Presbyterian recipients of the Regium Donum will, perhaps, make as atabborn a resistance as the beneficed clergy of the Established

Church. The existence of the Establishment is against reason and equity, it is against the fundamental princi-ples on which the English polity now rests, it stamps government as a power of injustice, it keeps up the pride of a conquering race, and insults the feelings of the conquered, it turns religion from a bond of social union (which it is in free church communities) to a standing source of social war, it enlists against us in the struggle with Irish disaffection, the sympathies of all foreign nations, which cannot believe that a system so palpably iniquitous in one respect, can be righteons in others. It must go. But when it is gone, Irish dissiffection will not cease, while the supporters of the English interest whom these revenues keep in psy will lose their retaining fee and probably become Irish patriots, all the more troublesome because they feel themselves discarded.

As to Tenant right, I do not mean to say that very useful measures may not be hoped under that name for the rectification of the relations between landlord and tenant, and for the removal of the irrational system which centuries of landlord legislation have What mean you, madam? cried Sophy in | built up in the landlord's interest. These reforms are neaded as much for Eas to be remembered, first, that in neither country ought such legislation to be carried to such an extent as perpetually to saddle property in land, which is now to all intents and purposes an article of commerce, with undesirable conditions, suggested not by economical utility, but by political fear; and, secondly, that the effects of any such measures by themselves will be very limited; because while land is in few hands, and the demand for it is very great, the lessor will always be able to command his own terms and to secu e them by special arrangements make what general provisions you will, just as he can now, by special covenants, defeat the general actions of the courts of equity for the protection of the tenant. It will be more to the purpose to sweep away in Ireland, relation to landed property by prohibiting for the future the entail of land, or, to speak more properly, the practice of tying up land in settlement; a reform hably, not create peasant proprietorships (as to the expediency of which, in an age of scientific agriculture, I frankly confess myself sceptical); but it would think, economically, by the resident managers of absentee estates, liberal and good though that manage-

> ment may often be. The plans of land reforms which are to be deprecated, as I venture to think, are those for advancing public money to the small farmers of Ireland, and constituting the State, in effect, the creditor of that class. I think it scarcely too much to say that this would be the surest road to rebellion. But, as I said before, it is not a mere improvement of the law of the purchase of freehold land that Fenianism, as a socialistic movement demands. What it demands is. in fact, a measure of agrarian confiscation. Such things may come in the wake of a great revolution like that which transferred the estates of the emigrant noblesse to the peasantry in France. But can a nation not in a state of revoluti n coolly embraca confiscation as an expedient of statesmanship? Supposing a great measure of confiscation in Ireland passed simultaneously with a great extension of the suffrage in the three kingdoms, and both coming possibly at a period of general suffering from depression of trade, who would undertake to ride the storm that would ensue? Add to which that you would at once estrange from you, and turn into bitter enemies of your Government the whole of the land-owning class, the victims of the confiscation. This course, then, is not open to any Government, but a committee of public safety, who would deal with the consequences of their own measures in a consistent spirit, and with the same immunity from ordinary rules. But, even if it were open, it would not effect the cure of Irish disthe disease. Confiscation, we are told by these who trust in tenant right, is a bad thing, but rebellion is worse; be it so, but take care that you do not, on the landed proprietary made the matter easy by emigra-

tion. The chief malady of Ireland, as I am convinced, is

malady, I repeat, is such a measure of decentralisa tion as will satisfy the national aspirations. The difficulty, of course is to frame such a measure with-

out an actual dissolution of the union. I am told that I have not put my view into an intelligible form. I hope however, that the view itself, whether correct or incorrect, is intelligible. I did not give a practical scheme for carrying the view late effect; but to frame such a scheme is rather the work of a statesman than of a polit cal student. A political student has done his part when he has directed attention to the true character of a political situation, and to the general line of action which it mggests.

The plan, however, formed in my own mind in cluded the following points :-

1. The residence of the Court at Dublin, not merely to gratify the popular love of Royalty and its pageantries - which no man of sense desires to stimulatobut to assure the Irish people in the only way possible as regards the mass of them that the Sovereign of the United Kingdom is really their Sovereign, and that they are equally cared for and honored with other subjects of the realm. This would also tend to make Dublin a real capital, and to gather and retain there a portion of the Irish talent which now seeks its fortune elsewhere.

2. An occasional session (say once in every three years) of the Imperial Parliament in Dublin, partly for the same purposes as the last proposal, but also because the circumstances of Ireland are likely to be, for some time at least really peculiar, and the personal acquaintance of our legislators with them is the only sufficient security for good Irish legislation. There could be no serious difficulty in holding a short session in the Irish capital, where there is plenty of accompdation for both Houses.

3. A liberal measure of local self-government for Ireland. I would not vest the power in any single assembly for all Ireland, because Ulster is really a different country from the other three provinces. I would give each province a council of its own, and empower that council to legislate (subject, of course to the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament.) on all matters not essential to the political and legal usity f the empire, in which I would include local educa. tion. The provincial councils should, of course, be elective, and the register of electors might be the same as that of electors to the Imperial Parliament. In England itself the extension of local institutions as political training schools for the masses, as checks upon the sweeping action of a great central assembly, and as the best organ of legislation in all matters requiring (as popular education among others does) adaptation to the circumstances of particular districts, would, I think, have formed a part of any statesmanlike revision of our political system. Here, also, much g od might be done, and much, and much evil averted by committed the present business of quar or sessions, other than the judicial business, to gether with such other matters as the Central Legissture might think fit to vest in local hands to an assembly elected by the country. A dezen different schemes have been proposed for the employment of the property of the Irish Church Establishment. We may infer from this diversity of opinions in the first place that it would be very difficult for the Imperial Parliament to make the selection, and in the second place, that whatever plan was selected there would be a great deal of discontent An horize the counci's of Ulster, Munster, Leinster, and Connaught to deal each with its own portion of the endowments, and the money will be employed in that which, after all, is at present the paramount object—the creation of a better state of feeling in Ireland. That three out of the four assemblies would for the present dispose of their shares in a way of which Liberals would not approve is very probable, though it is not to be assumed that the Irish people would obey quite the same influences under a happier state of things which they obey in face of a hated domination, or that their ultramontanism the offspring of political accidents, one any ineradicable hold on the Irish nature. But the main object would be gained, and the divergent courses of local legislatures would not be

adverse to the union of the kingdom. The policy here indicated has, I see, at least the recommendation of being distasteful to the violent evernies of the Union. To all but the violent enemies of the Union, I think it ought to be satisfactory. especially when they consider that the general tendenor of Europe (a tendency in which I am very far from exulting), is towards the absorption rather than

the restoration of the smaller nations. No doubt what I have proposed would be a great change: but the peril of Febianism (or rather per anent disaffection of which Fenianism is the present phase) in Ireland, in England, as d above all, in America, is also great We seem to be on the brink of sanguinary struggle with the Irish of the two hemispheres, and this at a moment when English society itself presents some very sinis er appearances, and when organic change, involving a great transfer of power, is being carried on by such bands as never before, I believe, held the destinies of this nation. With the frightful acts of the Fenians the law must deal in its ordinary course for the protection of human life. But the state of Irish feeling from which these atrocities and horrors spring, demands not only the prompt attention, but the vigorous and untram-

melled action of our stateamen. GOLDWIN FAITH. I am, &c.,

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

On Tuesday, December 17, the Catholic clergy met at Dublin under the presidency of Oardinal Oullen, and passed a series of resolutions protesting against the right of the State to force any system of education on Catholics restrictive of the authority of the Church; protecting against the existing monopoly of the higher education by the universities, Royal and Endowed Schools, maintained to perpetuate Protestant ascendancy; condemning the present mixed system of education in the Queen's Colleges and model and training schools; and claiming a right to State aid in behalf of Catholic educational institutions-at least " so long as host In educa "o sal and religious institutions are maintained in the possession of endowments conferred on them by the State, and derived for the most part from Catholic property.'

The Dublin Freeman of Dec. 19, says :- In compliance with a most universally and influentially signed requisition, the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly has convened a public meeting to be held on the 30th instant in the parish church of Roscommon, 'to pro-claim sympathy with his Holiness Pope Pius IX.'

THE NEW CATHOLIC BIBHOP OF ARDAGH .- We are happy to learn that the Very Rev. Dr. M'Cabe President of the Irish College, Paris, has been appointed by his Holiness to the vacant see of Ardagh .- Frecman's Journal.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON ROME AND ITALY -At the celebration on Tuesday of a Requiem Mass for the slain defenders of the Pops, in the Roman Catholic Oathedral of Dublia, Cardinal Cullen, after reviewing the history of the temporal power, said that Cavour, Faring, and the statesmen who planned the first work of spoliation have long since been called, under dreadful circumstances, to render an account of their sacrilegious deeds. It was marvellous, he added. that the Pope, who being opposed to the practice of conscription, could not raise any army out of his small populations, had found defenders from every country in Europe. These modern crusaders were not mercenaries, as the English papers had repeatedly stated, but men of property and of the purest blood of Europe. The charge of being mercenaries recoiled on those writers Do they not pander to public prejudices; do they not prostitu's their ta'ents for

was removed from its splendid case by four doctors of the church in which it is preserved, and the precious relic entrusted to the care of the Papal Zonaver. He the Zouaves approached the chair and touched it most devoutly with their swords. Undoubtedly they petitioned the Apostle to sharpen those weapons against the enemies of religion. Nerola, Monte Rotondo, and Mentana proved that he was not deaf to their pions demands for their swords in those hardfought battles drank deeply of the blood of sacrilegious and infidel adverturers. The leaders of the Mezzinian movement obtained large supplies of money from the European nations especially from England. And,' continued the Cardinal, 'is it not strange to find that members of the evangelical societies, ladies' committees, sanctimonions Bible readers, methodistical persons, and noble dakes, were large contributors to the projected work of robbery?" It was widely reported that the Italian leaders gave a guarantee to their English friends that their money would be paid back in objects of antiquity of fine aris to be taken from the spoils of the churches and museums of Rome, as soon as that city had fallen into their banda.' This showed the character of the men ad mired by the Koglish press. The great animating genius of all, Garibaldi, who has been stripped of all his p'umage,' had addressed one of his English auxiliaries, Colonel Chambers, and said; 'Some hundred ye reago your brave and energetic nation overturned that subernacle of idolatry and lying' ('It is thus,' said Oardinal Cullen, 'he designates the Catholic Church', 'which still devours the energies of our beautiful country. Bravely we will follow your example and in the place of impurity, mis ry and tyrancy, we will substitute the true religion of God, the Saviour of all, and the true fraternity of free nations! Garibaldi meant the religion of Reason, not of Christ, the Cardinal stated and won'd have set up and adured the Goldess of Reason under the most impure and disgusting emblem : as in Paris at the close of the last century. Cardinal Cullen specially mentioned as worthy of honour for the stare they took in the Roman fights, Bernard de Quatrebarbes, Urban de Quelen, Emmanuel and Adeodatus Fournel, Arthur Guillemin. Joung (a Dutchman), and two Englishmen, Alfred Collingridge and Julian Watts Russell. These were dead they died in the Lord, and their works would be a crown of praise and glory to them for eternity. They had prevented the triumph of Mazzini's society of the Holy Phalanx which would have reddened the streets of Rome with the blood of the priests of It had been said that the battle of Mentana God ? was only a trivial affair, few being engaged, but Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans earned

immortal fame at Thermopylee .- Pail Mall Gazette. THE DUBLIN FENIAN PROSECUTIONS .-- On Monday Messrs. John Martin, J C. Waters, and J.J Lalor, who headed the Dublin procession of Sunday work were brought before the magistrates there, charged with being part of a crowd that had assembled for illegal and tressonable purposes. Mr. Martin declined to be assisted by counsel. Evidence was given of the procession having throughout its progress exhibited symptoms of disloyalty, and especial reference was made to the fact that, as it passed St. Oatherines Church, in Thomas street, cries were raised of 'Remember Emmett,' at which every man in the procession took off his hat. On arrival at Glasnevin Cemetry, the speech of Mr. Martin was delivered, and at its conclusion the crowd gathered about the grave of T. B. M'Manus, and there uttered several cries of a seditious character. The police constables examined estimated the numbers in the procession at 26,000. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, editor of the Nation, was subspensed to give evidence with regard to the character and objects of the procession, but was not called by the Crown. At the termina tion of the day's proceedings, however, he addressed the magistrate, and said that he had been insulted by receiving a summons to give testimony, as he held that he had no right to be called upon, in the interest of the prosecution, to tender evidence which would convict the men who were now arraigned for doing honor to the memory of those unlawfully slain at Manchester. It was he added, a side wind way of injuring a national journal by an attempt to got him committed for refusing to give evidence.

The case for the Crown against Messrs Martin, Waters and Lalor concluded on Tuesday. The nazistrates postponed their decision. Mr. Martin admitted that he attended the procession, and used grave words on the occasion, which he believed a vast majority of his countrymen approved. He was aware that those representing the Crown had the means of obtaining a conviction in form of law, and be acknowledged their moderation in indicting him for sedition, when, if they liked, they could have convicted him for murder or big amy

The defendants were committed for trial at the commission, but admitted to bail in their own recognisances of £500 each.

The Norehern Whig, referring to the report of an intention to have a procession in Belfast, follows up the observations which it has recently made upon this subject with some timely and judicious remarks: - Whether the Party Procession does or does not meet the case of these funeral processions, no person who reads any account of what passed in Dublin last Sunday can doubt for one mement that the procession was flagrantly illegal. The object was illegal, for it was directly treasonable. No lawver who will peruse the reports of that procession in the Dublin ournals which avowedly sympathize with Fenianism, and the speech which was delivered at the cemetery, can besitute to declare that the persons who formed that assembly and acted as they did in passing the house where Emmet was executed, and the place where Lord Edward Fitzgerald was mortally wounded, had any o her object than to display their hatred to the British Government and to excite disaffection to the British Crown. They did not want - they did not even pretend to want-any redress of particular grievance, or any concession of political privile es. Not one word was said about the anomaly of the Established Church nor about the absence of security to the tenants who make the improve ments on the land. The key-note was struck by Mr. John Martin when he openly stated that the men who were hanged for the murder of Sergeant Brett. and who were buried in Salford Gaol, were lying in a 'foreign country.' Now such an assembly cannot be but illegal, because it is manifestly seditious; we suppose we have not come to such a pass that open sedition is not illegal. . . . We are told by the admirers of the Sunday demonstration that all who took part in it approved the deed for which Allen Gou'd, and Larkin forteited their lives. But what was that deed, even according to the excuse set up for it by those who maintained that it was not murder? They argued that it was an act of war, and that it ought to be judged as an act of war. What follows from this allegation, according to the ideas of those who put it forward? That the Fenian processionists give their public approbation of acts of war against the Queen and the Government. And we are gravely saked to regard such processions as not illegal! If they are not illegal, the Government plainly acknowledges that it has no right to existthat it is a mere usurpation. Is this the position of the British Government in Ireland?'

The suppression of the processions on Sunday in the South was not accomplished without eliciting some marked expressions of popular displeasure in other places besides Killarney. Is Macroom, county Cork, where one on a grand scale had been contemplated, it was only the presence of the military and the vilest purposes; do they not employ every art to the determination shown by the authorities which secure a large circulation for their pernicions mer- restrained the people from attempting to carry out have I been punished for an instant of passion ; the void created in the national heart by the want of chandles? Of what a different caste are, the Pope's their intention in spite of the proclamation. A troop

dren. They were gentle little creatures, brought this way. In you, we put our trust. Will you confidence of the nation; and the only cure for the lives for a cause which can bring them no advantage Cornet Herbert, and a Company of the Sist, were in this world. The Cardinal mentioned that during brought into the town by special train to assist the the celebration of the Centenary of the Martydrom of civil power. The Cork Herald states that on their St. Peter, the chair in which the Apostle used to sit return to Cork in the evening, after the train had moved away from the platform at Dooniskey, a large stone about 41b weight was flung with tremendous force into a carriage where the officers were scated, (the Cardinal) had himself observed that many of and passed so close to Captain K-nuedy's face as to show that it was intended for him. Atother stations the so'diers were greeted with shouts of 'Ah, you -butchers,' and other hostile expressions, which the men returned. The boys of Killarney, too, showed the atmost indignation. They held a tumultuons meeting, at which Sir J. Gray was denounced for apprising them of the proclamation and recommending obedience, and they were with some diffi. culty induced by the Mayor to abstoin from any defiant demonstration. No disturbance, however, took place in any instance.

The Clonmel Chronicle says :- " There is every reason to believe it brought great relief to many who were expected to join the procession on Sunday, but would not have done so except under severe pressure. A respectable Roman Catholic fellow townsman was beard to say, 'I am better pleased than 10' that it bos come.' We believe that others shared in that feeling '

In some of the lifeh country towes where procesions were to have taken place on Surday crowds collected, among a knot here and there discussion was maintained as to the 'new wrong' inflicted upon the people by the English Government, but no tumplt anywhere occurred. Among the respectable population there was a manifest sense of relief. Detachments of troops were sent late on Saturday to Killar. ney, where things seemed somewhat ominous then. but nothing more was done by the Fenishs in the way of asserting themselves than tearing down the proclamations or disfiguring them with mud Women, reckoning upon an immunity from the constabulary, wore as much green as they could put on - shawls bonnets, ribbous, and, failing these green houghs. The 'Green necktie,' devised as a sign since these demonstrations began, was also very common among younger men with whom, besides, German-silver harps and pikes for breast-pins are the fushion. In Cloomel there was an idea of adding on a sort of Fenian demonstration as a tail to an ordinary foneral of an inhabitant, but the idea was not attempted to be carried out. It is stated that the constabulary of Limerick had received instructions to supply the names and other information respecting the persons implicated in the procession in that city, which had some peculiar exaggeration. The R Catholic Bishop of Kerry (Dr Moriarty) preached in the cathedral there on Sunday, and it was supposed that, as on a former occasion of local excitement, he would make some reference to Fenianism but he did not.

The D ray Journal, an earnest Catholic organ, expresses approval of the policy of the Government in uppressing the processions. It says .--

All things considered, we think that the Government have adopted a wise course in probibiting any further fune al processions in Ireland. We cannot, we confess, see what possible good monster meetings of the kind can accomplish; and nobody requires to be told that they are likely to do barm. Of course, we are prepared to admit that the processions held last Sunday passed over peaceably, but what guarantee have the Government that every intended demonstration would be equally orderly? It is no secret that it was intended to hold a procession in Belfast, and, considering the state of feeling in that town-considering the well-known apprehension that rioting may be again commenced by the Orangemen and the lower classes of the Roman Catholic population-we really think that the course adopted by the Government is calculated to aliay alarm, and certainly to prevent a breach of the peace likely to ensue should the processions in question have taken place.'

It is no flattery of the Irish people to say that we believe Fenianism to be making suic de of itself by its wickednes; it would be an insult to them to suppose them canable of putting trust any longer in such leaders. This foreign conspiracy, in which a few God-abandoned men do the work of Transatlantic plotters, taking up their devices, and possibly using materials introished from abroad, will hardly fall to appear in its true light to the eyes of an undeceived people. If this be so, those Irish who have unfortunately allowed themselves to be led away by misplaced sympathy with guilty men need have no shame in abandoning the impious faction which pretends to be working their deliverance. They certainly cannot do better than follow the advice of the Roman Catholic clergy, who have all along, and never more vehemently than during the last few days, counselled them to abstain from treasons le doings. The Roman Catholic Sishops especially bave done both their flocks and the nation an eminent service by the spirit in which they have met the crisis. Though some priests did seem to have drawn nearer to the disaffected class after the execution at Manchester, we are yet bound to say that the clergy as a whole, have shown that they are well disposed to the cause of law and order, and that the Government may count on them in combating the delusions of the hour. They now have the oppertunity of pointing out to their flocks by the light of recent events, how vain are are the hopes of the traitors, and what misery a persistence in this enterprise will bring on Ireland. They may inform the Irish waverers, with truth, that the whole body of Englishmen and Scotchmen, high and low, are firmly determined that there shall be no break up of this Empire, and that any attempts made in pursuance of such a design will meet with condign punishment. At the same time, the events of the last few months have in no way lessened the desire of the English people to do justice to Ireland whenever she has been wronged; but the suppression of conspiracy and the silencing of sedition must precede political discussion. We are glad to perceive that the Bishops do not stipulate in their loyalty, nor seek to make a transaction of their services to the cause of order. - Times,

It is mentioned by the Cark Examiner that General' J. J. O'Connor, the Cabirciveen Fenian leader, has been again seen in the neighbourhood of Killarney. Had the procession of last Sunday at Queens. town not been suppressed, it was intended to have introduced into it the novel feature of coffins exposed to view in the mock, hearses, and these coffins were already purchased for the purpose.

DUBLIN, January 8. - Mr. Pigot, editor of the Dublin Irishman, has been arrested by order of the Government for printing and distributing works of a

The Examiner says : - During the past fortnight or bree weeks, about fifteen large American ships bave arrived in the harbor, with cargoes of American wheat. This is not an unusual circumstance, but these arrivals always take place, where there is a shortness of supply from the Mediterranean, as exists at present. One of the ships is now discharging at Passage, but the rest have called for orders. Intelligence reached on Thursday that a fleet of forty ships laden with American wheat had left the northern ports and would call at Queenstown for orders.

The Carlow Post of a late date says :- It is much to be regretted that at such a time as the present there appears to be so great a want of employment for the laboring classes in this town and neighborhood. Our poor-law report, this week, fornishes ample evidence of this melancholy fact. The startling assertion made on Thursday, that there are at least 100 able bodied men out of employment, shows how great is the necessity for providing work for those in need of it. Mr Bruen and others of the neighboring gentry have taken the initiative in the matter; and we hope to hear of their praiseworthy example being follo sed up by others.

Snow fell in the county Wicklow on the 18th ult. when the mountains were, completely, covered with

POLICY OF ENGLAND IN REGARD TO TREEAND .- To the Editor of the London Standard. - Siz: My attention of crimes so fearful. It is lamented in the Cork Exis called to an article of your journal in which I am is called to an article of your journal in which I am for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not accused of having described Ireland as 'the Poland for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not crevice or creep near to the Cholera Hospital, into accused of having described Ireland as 'the Poland for the cause" by the Manchester executions are not which the liquid from the nine canisters was poured; of the British Crown.' This. Sir, is a misstatement. I feel deeply for the woes of Ireland, as every kinds hearted Englishmen does; but I do not charge upon the present the moral responsibility of what belongs to the history of the past. That the misdeeds of the dead should be, in this world of ours, so often visited upon the living, is a hard law the existence of which. conceivable as it is, I cannot help lamenting. I know that Ireland now a-days enjoys all the political liberties which it is the glorious privi ege of England to enjoy and possesses the means of lawfully obtaining the redress of any such wrongs as do not include a hankering after separate self-rule. All this I have never failed to state whenever the opportunity offered; and, curicusly enough, the article in your paper which I complain of was banded over to me at the very moment I was penning the following lines for the French newspaper of which I am the London correspondent: 'It would be unjust to deny that for the last forty years England has done much toward improving the condition of Ireland, and is sincerely auxious to do more.'

Now, what is in the letter of mine alluded to, the passage on which you have put such a wrong construction? It ruos thus: 'Those must not be al lowed to think themselves justified in exclaiming. See how Ireland, the Poland of the English Crown is treated,' who at Warsaw outlawed tears and brandedgrief with the name rebellion.' The remark was in reference to prosecutions which some English newspapers, namely, the Daily News, have themselves neverely censured - that is, the prosecution against the chairman and promoters of the Dublin procession. A. d why did I make the remark? Preci ely because I am not, Sir, one of those 'to whom literty as in England is odious; precisely because it is my opinion that England-the only country on the Continent both powerful and free-bolds in trust the liberties of Europe, and owes to herself and to us ell, not to supply despotic governments with a pretext whereon hang disingenuous justifications of their own violent proceedings.

When the Earl of Derby declared in Parliament that the Cook procession had been tolerated on necount of its illegality appearing somewhat doubtful, I made it a point to bring out into strong relief the lofty character of such scruples, and I said, with a mingled feeling of admiration and sorrow, 'With facts like these before me, I think of my country, and I feel humiliated to the very heart.'

A few days after it was my unwelcome duty to state that the policy so highly praised in my precedent former occasions. Such outrages are happily rare in letter has been abandoned. But did I c need from the country. the French public the serious motives which subsequent events had pressed upon the consideration of the Government? Or did my comments bear in any degree the impress of a malevolent disposition?
Your readers will decide: Let us exaggerate nothing and be just. Certain it is that the movement to which it was deemed necessary to put' an end had vastly spread and threatened to become truly formidable. Func al processione were to be marshalled bystander goes to his rescue. A feeling has grown at Kilkenny, Ennis, Clonmel, Queenstown, Youghal, Killarney. An Irish demonstration was to take place at Leeds, another at Liverpool; worse than all Belfast was spoken of - Balfast ! The fanaticism of the two different races, combined with the fanaticism of two antagonistic creeds would probably have brought about for the second time scenes which no one can remember without a shudder. This is what equity commands us to take into account in the appreciation of the measures recently adopted.' - The Temps Dec. 16.

How far those are right who suppose me to be a well-informed critic of England, it is not for me to say; but that I am a fair one, I know; and great as the defects of my ' Letters on England' may be. this, at all events To candid English reader will deny that they are calculated to show, but the example of England' that freedom is national pros perity and grandeur.

You say that I am opposed to the doctrine of capital punishment. Just so. Like yourself, I 'sympathize more with the harmless victims of the murder than with the callous brute.' Like yourself, I am against the French system of finding 'extenust ing circumstances' where there are none. But I confess to my total inability to perceive how the sacredness of human life is best taught by taking away life; or how it is right that a judge, who is not ble, should have it in his power to inflict a kind of punishment which is irretrievable; or how the fear of death can have, as a preventive of crime, the marvellous effect generally ascribed to it Is not death the common lot of men? Do not soldiers and sailors live by facing and almost courting, death? Overwhelming, no doubt, is the eff of of its presence, when defined in form, when certain in time, such as it appears on the scaffold, staring the criminal grimly in the face. No so when seen at a distance and through a cloud which is always the case at the moment the crime is committed. Nor are the results of the Manchester execution of a nature to bring forth the deterrent effects of such tragedies. Not to speak of the horrible outrage at Clerkenwell, which exceeds all known proportions of rashness as guilt, were we not informed that a few days ago a young girl tried to shoot a policeman, utterly regardless of the danger of hanging where the rest hung?' and was not the way in which the in erference of the executioner is apt to affect hostile minds strikingly exemplified by the funeral processions which the government was under the necessity to suppress?

However it may be, my opinion on the subject of capital punishment does not in the slightest degree imply, on my part, any inclination to disparage English institutions or proceedings, inasmuch as I expressed it loudly, whenever a capital execution took place either in my own country or any where else.

A correspondent of the Derry Journal says :- On

Dec. 22-

I am. Sir, Your obedient servant. LOUIS BLANC.

Saturday last (Dec. 14), Dr. Long, district coroner. and a jury, held an inquest on the body of a woman named Mary Roden, who died at her father's re-sidence at Ballindrait on Friday. The evidence given before the coroner on the occasion went to show that a sister of deceased was employed in a scutchmill, screeking flar, for which she received 6d. a day, and on this small allowance a family of five necessarily obliged to subsist. Deceased was for a long time past of a rather weak constitution, and must have for some considerable time suffered great privations, as her emaciated appearance clearly indicated a long acquaintance with extreme poverty She was reduced simost to a skeleton Dr. Smith, of Liffird made a post mortem examination on the body, but could find no traces of food in the stomach, except a small quantity of Indian meal porridge. His opinion was that death resulted from want of proper food and nonrishment. After the coroner

means to supply the proper necessaries. At the petty sessions of Cavan, on the 18thult., an investigation was held by the magistrates into the circumstances connected with the burning of the house of a farmer named Wm. Montgomery, Ennisconnell. Montgomery alleges that the fire was maheious, and has sworn informations to that effect, with the view of recovering compensatian off the county. Montgomery had been selling flax the day previous at the market of Cookstown, and it is said that \$30, the proceeds of the sale, was destroyed in

explained to the jury the nature of the law in such

case they found a verdict in accordance with the

medical testimony, adding that no blame could be

attached to the parents of deceased as they had no

The Irish papers, in their comments on the explo- cart was brought and the canisters were put into it armed vessel not possessed of any legal papers.

VIEWS OF LOUIS BLANC, THE HISTORIAN DPON THE Sion at Clerkenwell, and the still later outrages, and taken to the Town-moor. The Sheriff and Mr. desire to separate the Irish disaffected from the odium Irishmen, it adds, it is inexpressibly disheartening. "The crime has stopped our hands and tied up, as it were, our utterance."

The Irish Times of the 20th ult., says :-- In the abstract of wrecks, casualties and collisions at sea. just issued by the Board of Trade for the last year, we find 16 marine disasters marked on the chart between Carnsore and Wicklow. There is no barbor properly so called on the coast to which ships in Canger could make for refuge. We trust that when the contemplated improvements in Wicklow harbor are completed that part of our coast will not be conspicious on the chart by so many indications of loss in property and life.

During the week before Christmas, Mr. Matthew McCinn, of Dundalk, wrote as follows to the Rev. Catholic Administrator of that town: - The bakers of Dundalk having on last year entered into a resolution to give up Obristmas boxes and Christmas cakes. they, in lieu of same, sgreed to give year a sam of money to the poor In accordance with said resolu tion I enclose you £8 for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, as part of my subscription. I lotend this year dividing with neighboring parishes, where I sell good deal of bread.

In Drogbeds, on the 9 h alt. an adjourced meet ing of the clergy and leading gentlemen forming the committee for the relief of the destitution at present prevailing in that town, was held in the Assembly room of the Courthouse. Mr. Cogan, Corporation Engineer, who superintends the public works got up for the employment of the able-bodies poor, made a report in reference to the number employed in breaking stones and cleaning the stree's, which appeared to be about 260. These men were paid one shilling per day.

The body which called itself the Irish Reform League has ceased to exist. The last meeting was beld last evening. The numbers who at ended its weekly assemblies had been rapidly declining until they came down to eix or seven members, a fact which is accounted for by the fear of being arrested under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. It was therefore thought desirable for the protection of the council to discontinue the meetings.

Some malicious person visited the lands of Mr. J. O'Brien, of Cungaburth Nenagh, jesterday morning, and cut the paps off one of his cows. Other cattle of his bad been treated with the same cruelty on two

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is a point, of still greater practical importance, on which some misapprehension prevails. Scarcely a day now passes without some police constable being savagely assaulted in the execution of his duty, and, we regret to say, it very seldom happens that any up that we all pay beavily enough for being defended against this violence, and cannot be expected to incur any personal risk in assisting the mercenaries who guard our safety. Whatever be the abstract justice or injustice of such a theory, which too nearly resembles the suggestions of cowardine, it has assuredly no foundation in law. The right of a peace-officer to call on any of Her Majesty's subjects, in the Queen's name, to assist him has not been effected by the establishment of a regular police force, though it may not be easy to enforce it. It has always been held bowever, and was expressly laid down in a memorab'e charge of Chief Justice Tindal, on the trial of the Bristol rioters, that, in grave emergencies, 'not only is each private subject bound to exert himself to the utmost, but every sheriff, constable, and other peace-officer is called upon to do all that in them lies for the suppression of riot, and each has authority to command all other subjects of the King to assist them in that undertaking,'-and this, too, under pain of fine and imprisonment.' It is true that since the Act passed in the reign of William IV. for the swearing in of upricial constables ordinary citi zens are seldom thus summoned, but the legal as well the moral obligation still remains, and persons lawfully aiding ministers of justice in this way are entitled to all the same privileges. Here, agair, there is some doubt, which ought to be removed by statute, as to the exact limits of a police-officer's power in overcoming resistance to arrest. But there is no doubt that where a crime of a felonious and violent character has been or is being committed, a peaceofficer, and even a volunteer, is justified in using any degree of force in taking the culprit. Had one of those, for instance, who witnessed the attack on the Manchester police-van seiz id a pistol and fired upon the assailants, his act would have been sanctioned by the law, as he would have deserved public gratitude. Nothing will so effectually crush the rowisism now so rife in our great towns as the exhibition of a general resolution to crush it, cost what it may. Nothing could so effectually nerve all honest men to such a resolution as the event which took place last Friday. That suicidal deed of murder revealed Fenianism in its true character. There is not an English man or woman now who does not execrare the ruffians who could fire a barrel of explosive materials, with children playing around it, and poor men's dwellings close by, on the bare chance of helping their associates to escape from gaol. On this occasion some of the spectators were not passive, but rendered the constable timely assistance in securing a prisoner. A few examples of this kind would go far to strengthen the hands of the police. It may, perhaps, be necessary for the public safety to arm them with greater powers, but no legal power is half so valuable as the voluntary support of the people themselves .- Times.

NEWCASTLE - This town and district have been in a state of the wildest excitement since 4 o'clock, arising from a terrific explosion which occurred on the Town-moor at that hour. An hour after the oc currence the Chronicle brought out a third edition. which gave some details. The following parrative of facts, which I have personally ascortained, will give a correct view of this calamity, which has caused so much terror to-night in the north .- It seems Inspector Amos and Sub-Inspector Wallaco, of the New castle police, last night received information that a quantity of nitro-glycerine was stored in a cellar in the White Swan-yard, in the Clothmarket, immediately behind the Branch Bank of England, and that it belonged to an auctioneer named Spark. They examined the place and found that it was contained in nine square canisters, in baskets packed in straw. and they immediately sought the owner of it, in order to have it removed to a place of safety. They found him at his place of business, and represented the matter to him. He said that he would have it sent back to the person who consigned it to him and, io company with the officers, he tried the railway com pany, but they refused to carry it. An application was then made to Mr. Nesbam, who has a gunpowder store, to have it put into a magazine, but he also refused to take it. The case was then represented to the magistrates, who, upon consultation, gave in-structions to have it destroyed. The Sheriff of Newcastle, Mr. John Mawson, is a well-known practical chymist, and the police applied to him as to the best method of dealing with this deadly liquid; he. after consulting with other obymists, advised that it should be buried in some of the creeps or crevices of some old pit workings in the neighborhood; but, while these discussions had been going on, from some nuexplained reason, the nitro-glycerine had been re moved from the White Swan-yard to Spark's office in the Townhall, just over the Council Chamber. This being discovered a policeman was immediately sent

Bryson, the town surveyor, with Sub-Inspector Wallace and a policeman named Donald Bain accompanied the cart to the Town moor. They found a but after this was completed it was found that a quantity of crystallized matter was adhering to the bottoms of three of the canisters. The Sheriff then ins ructed Wallace to put some earth over the liquid that had been poured into the crevice, and ordered the other men to bury the three crystallized canisters in the earth at some distance off. While Wallace was shovelling the earth into the crevice he was startled by a frightful explosion in the direction where the men had gone, and, running to the scene, be found that a sad catastrophe bad occurred. The three canisters had exploded. Donald Bain, the policeman, was nearly blown to pieces, and dead; Shorton and Appleby, two carters, were also killed; Mr. Bryson was dreadfully mangled about the face and apparently dying, and the Sheriff was chickingly hurt. A boy named Samuel Wadley was lying in a hole dreadfully injured. Mawson, Bryson, and Wad ley were taken with all despatch to the infirmary, and the bodies of the other three were removed to the Cholera Hospital. Bryson bas a compound fracture of the thigh and other injuries, and is no: likely to of the thigh and other injuries, and is not likely to strictly, but, I hope, calmly. It is very difficult to recover. The Sheriff is very much burt about the keep the heat out of the blood when we see proceedface, and likely to lose his eyes, but his case is hope-Wadley is very seriously injured. The magistrates have been sitting at the Police court making an investigation. There is no abitement of alarm as the public mind cannot be disabased of the belief that the explosion has something to do with Fenian ism. - Times Cor.

An English Catholic' has addressed a letter to the Daily News, in which he says 'All good Irishmen and Catholics must participated to the thrill of horror so generally caused amongst all classes of the community by the atrocious outrage at Clerkenwell-Fer inn or whatever else it may be. To show that bey have no sympathy with it or with the spirit which gave rise to it, they should at once come forward and adopt either or both of the following courses -- Let public meetings be called by Irishmen of leading position and the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in various parts of the metropolia, at which the outrage should be denounced and collections made for its victims; and let Irishmen and Catholics swear themselves in as special constables before the proper authorities to aid in the preservation of the reace should any further efforts be made to break it Such a course of action may be followed without expressing any opinion on the wrongs or grievances of Ireland; and the effect would be to remove the erroneous impression which bids fair to attach itself to the public mind that all Irishmen and Roman Catholics are at least sympathisers with if not participators in, the Penian plot' Mr. William Digby Seymour has likewise addressed a letter to the Editor of the Times on the same subject, in which he seys -. 'I think the time has arrived when it becomes the solemn and paramount duty of loyal frishmen of all persuasions, in London and the provinces, merging their individual differences, to declare by public meeting or formal address their unshaken devotion to the Throne and Constitution, and their unmitigated abhorrence of the Satanic atrocity which, perpetrated under the insulted name of Irish patriotism, has just sent a thrill of horror from one part of the kingdom to the other.

DESMOND AND GARIBALDI .- The following has been

addressed to the Daily News: Granting that the ruder intellect of our savages gives the Clerkenwell crime some features perhaps uglier on the surface than that of Orsici or Fieschi. newspapers need not call it . without compacison in the history of modern conspiracies,' or say that ' only those real or fictitious,' reported during the late American war ' suggest an analogous condition of mind and heart.' This is too-memoried; they need neither go so far away as America, nor so far back as Ficechi. While the Clerkenwell barrel was preparing lest Tuesday it was but three lustro that very month and day since another schemer, with the same broad object as the Fenian Leaders, equally without warning, let off gunpowder and missiles in a crowded capital, well knowing (indeed better than these brates) that they must maim or kill persons and infants not only inoffensive to him but who were his countrymen -and (to give all their due) we are not Desmond's. The sc'e visible difference was that the person and family of this other having been already famous, and he being far cleverer than any Fenian cat board of he had first taken care to can public office! and then, his act not being, like all theirs, sure to fail, and happening as completely to gain its end as Desmond's had failed, he did not only scape whipping, but within very few summers, another capital not 90 degrees off (that would probably bang Desmond) turned out its best dressed thousands to bonor bim Will no St. James's-walk," out of Cierken well ever learn that if you administer sauce of super-royal quality to the goose, you must shortly expect the gander, or vice versa ?-

I am, &c.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE A HOUSE IN GROSVENOR-SQUARE. Before daylight on Sunday morning the police constable on duty in Grosvenor square was startled by the sudden outburst of a flame which proceeded from No. 4, the property of Mr. Freke, brother of Lord Carberry, late in the possession of Earl Fitzwilliam and now in the course of interior recon struction. The library window was covered with a phosphoric substance, from which vapour proceeded, and the room within alight. He instantly sprang his rattle, and was quickly joined by three other constables w o were on duty in the neighbourhood. Before their arrival the watchman in charge of the premises had made his way to the hall door, which he had opened in a state of the wimest trapidation and alarm. The constables, on entering the library, found a bottle containing 'Greek fire,' or 'Fenian fire.' which had been thrown at the window. A large portion of the lower pane of the window, which is of piate-glass, was broken in. Fortunately, the neck of the bottle only and a comparatively small portion of its contents had entered the spartment. The hody of the bottle lay on the window sill, a portion of its contents having fal'en into the ares, which was all ablaze. A considerable portion of the flooring of the library was in flames. Earth and rubbish were strawn over the floor, and other measures resorted to, and within a short time all danger had been re moved. No arrest has been made, the perpetrator of the outrage having readily decamped and escaped n the darkness of the night. - Globe.

The London Times of the 25th of December, speak ing of the Irish question and Fenienism, says .- The Established Church was at least as anomalous ten years age as it is now, yet Irishmen did not see in it cause for hostility to the Orowa. Rut we know that since the conclusion of the American war has set loose a number of adventurers, the movement called Fenianism has acquired importance. The conclusion is obvious that the enterprise is a foreign conspiracy, taking its initiative abroad, and supported here by that restless element which has never been wanting in the Irish population. It need not stop the course of remedial legislation; but it should not, on the other hand, force us to acts which our better judg ment condemns. Nothing will be gained by proclaiming that Fenianism has been the natural effect of British institutions, or that it is a necessary instrument in the hands of Providence to induce better legislation. It is no consequence of our acts, and our measures ought not to be, or appear to be, under its compulsion.

Our correspondent in Southampton writes :-- The paddle steam vessels Helicon and Vivid have left Plymouth Sound on special duty in the channel. It is supposed that these ships, like the Gladiator, Meto watch it, and between 2 and 3 in the afternoon a dusa and Crower, are gone to look for a strange nian prisoners he has received several threatening

In answer to a passage in the address stating that a Reformed Parliament will soon be called upon to deal with questions pressing for solution and vital to the interests of the State, amongst which educa tion, the condition of Ireland, and national expenditure hold the foremost place, Mr. Gladstone said:-I cannot deny with the feelings that I entertain, that you have been right, and I would almost say more than right-you would have only discharged an imperative duty-in referring to the condition of Ireland. We have been reminded within the last few months of matters connected with the condition of Ireland in a manner to which we were not accustomed (bear, hear): We have sorrowfully brought home to our minds this idea, and there is war being made by misguided men, not on the Government, not on public surborities only, not any particular class, but on society at large. This is the nature of the war which was indicated by what has taken place at Manchester, and since then in Clerken well. These acts ought to bring a blush upon the cheek of every man who belongs to the country on reflecting that actions so wicked and atrocious can be practised by men so deluded. I will not say but that they believe they are doing good. Society will discharge its duty (cheers); the laws of the country will be maintained; justice will be administered firmly and ings of this kind going on: but let no one of us forget that the principles of justice-those principles which give every accused man fair play, those principles which forbid us to mistake the enormity of the crime for clearness of evidence those principles which blind us to give even in such actions as these, aimed at the very life and heart of society, every chance of escape that is given to a man arraigned for picking a pocket-all these principles are so sure and vital that if on our part we were to allow them to be compromised we should ourselves do a much greater permanent injury than any of these miscreants will be able to do. Gentlemen, while thus maintaining the law, administering the law, firmly upholding its authority, and finding abundant force to secure it, we must not forget to ask onreelyes whether the condition of Ireland is such as it ought to be whether we have put ourselves in the right, whether we have given to that country the full benefit of wise and just legislation (cheers). If we have not done so, we must not be ashamed to endeavour to put ourselves in the right; we must not get upon the high horse and say we will entertain no questions with regard to measures of relief until what is called ' Fenianism' is extinguished (cheers). No; when you attack social evi's, don't attack them in their manifestations. but strack them in their roots and in their causes. These roots and causes are deep in human nature. These monstrous evils which must be met in every way would not have existed had we pursued a wiser and juster course in regard to Ireland and therefore I thank you and the municip I body for having pointed to the condition of Ireland as one of the questions that has most imperative claim on the care, strention, prudence, and justice of the Legislature (cheers). The London Star of December 24 says .- Sergeant

Maguire one of a number of Irishmen in the Seventysecond Highlanders, a regiment lodged at one of Mesers, Birley & Co's cotton factories in Manchester. was on Saturday removed under arrest in consoquence of information that he had been communicating with persons known to be connected with the Febian movements in this city, and also that he had been attempting to promote Fenianism in the ranks. It was reported that soldiers had been seen in the Fanian funeral procession on the lat of December but the police had failed to detect their presence, and it was boped that the report was unfounded. Subsequent facts, however transpired which show too plainly that even in the midst of the loyal and gallant Seventy-second Highlanders, and with many of the men in good positions, the dire disease of Fenianism has been discovered.

A despatch from Plymouth (England) Dockyard, dated the 24th of December says : - The precautions adopted on this port against the machinations of Fedianism have involved a large amount of additional labour especially on the part of the naval and military forces To-lay the Master Attendant proceeded in the paddle wheel steaming Avon to every ship in harbour and impressed on the commanding officers the necessity for extra vigilance at this season. All seamen are under arms. That portion of the watch not on active duty lie down in their clothes. The gunbout Redwing, with additional marines, has been moored near the flusting store of live shell in St German river The waste land forming the northern portion of Keybam steamyard is now guarded by the military. Bags of eard have been said near all those parts of the dockyard must exposed to attack by Greek fire.

LONDON, Jan. 6. - The Government is almost continually on receipt of information relative to the movements of the Fenians. The public excitement caused by the recent operation of the Brotherhood has by no meas a shated. To day despatches have heen sent from Cork giving the details of another Fenian movement in that locality A body of Fenians last night surreptitiously entered the magazine, in that city, and unchallenged carried away more than half a ton of blasting powder. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this mischief. The people stand aghast at the effrontery of the Fenians The clergy of Limerick, have affixed their signatures to a document declaring that there can be no permament peace in Ireland unless it is treated like Hongary.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.-At late hour last evening information was received at Scotland-yard that an attempt had been made uron the life of a policeman who was on duty in Kennington lane. The rumour was current through the metropolis that this diabolical attempt had been made in the Wyndham-road, Camberwell, but upon inquiries at the station at Camberwell-green it was found that the attempted outrage had been committed in Kennington-lane The acting inspector on duty at the Kennington-lane police station persistantly refused all information; from other sources it was scertained that a policeman had been shot at, but without receiving any injury .- Times.

The British Imperial Review sage: - We believe that in the event of any further occurrence calculated to alarm the public mind. Parliament will be immediately summoned for the purpose of suspending the Habeas Corpus act in England The happy results which followed in Ireland on the speedy exodus of the Irish Americans rendered necessary by the adoption of this course leads us to hope that no opposition will be offered to a similar proposal for England.

Excitement and consternation prevailed on Saturlay at Bristol, in consequence of its becoming known that the authorities had received information that Fenian outrages were intended. It is stated that a letter offering co-operation has been received from the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Ducie, and that the Admiralty has ordered the commander of the Dacdalus to keep his men in readiness for any emergency.

The Morning Star says: 'So far as the alarm consioned by the Clerkenwell outrage is concerned. there is nothing new to report. Every one feels that the police have now got information which will enable them to prevent the perpetration of any more ontrages. The call for special constables has been well antwered, and a large number of persons have been sworn

The Liverpool working men held a meeting on Mond y night and passed a resolution expressing their thanks to the Mayor and magistrates and to the police force for the measures taken to suppress the intended F. nian demonstrations on Sunday last. ...

The Law Times says: 'We regret to hear that since

ALABHING ACCIDENT .- An alarming and destructive accident occurred in Kelso on Saturday night. The town is supplied with water from a large iron tank or reservoir, capable of containing about 60. 000 gallons, and this is raised on massive stone walls to a height of 60 or 70 feet. Into this tank the water is pumped by a steam engine, and on Saturday night it was filled, no one supposing there was any danger. The man in charge had not long left the place when a loud report was heard, caused by the bursting of the tank, and the water rushed out in a torrent, carrying all before it. A dwellinghouse close by was completely shattered, but the inmates, with the exception of a daughter of the proprietor, escaped. The young woman, however, is so severely injured that her recovery is doubtful. She was so completely buried among a mass of rubbish that it was an hour before she could be extricated. A medical examination showed that she had received cuts and bruises all over the body, and that her left thigh was broken. Several persons narrowly escaped being carried away by the rushing water. — The damage to property is considerable, besides the inconvenience that will be felt in the town till arrangements can be made for a fresh supply of water. It is not yet known where the blame lies, if blame there be. The sides of the tank were nearly an inch in thickness, and it seemed quite secure. The authorities will doubtless make a searching investigation into the occurrence. - Edinburgh Courant.

The Warrior, iron frigate, has dropped down under steam to an anchorage off Osborne. The captains and commanders of all ships is commission have instructed to adopt every necessary precaution, especially by night to protect their ships from insidious attacks, from dusk until daylight a guard boat is to row round each ship in Hamoszo, two steam launches will cruize about, each guard will have twelve loaded rifles. It appears that the government most apprehend is the dropping of torpedoes down the stream. All ships in commission are also to keep watch in harbor the same as if at sea. On board he Ballerophon, Prince Consort, Achilles, &c., weapons are kept on deck, continually loaded.

A large seizure of gunpowder was made at Sunderland, England. The officers received information that an Irishman named Joseph Spear bad a quantity of gunpowder stored about his premises, and the officers fell in with him as he was going to his work. He at first denied that he had any gunpowder in his possession But open the officers telling him that that they had a warrant to search his house, he took them to a yard adjoining his own, where they found four hundred pounds contained in three large bage in a coal house. Spear said that he had the gunpowder for blasting purposes.

Burke and Casey underwent another examination at Bow-at. on Saturday, further evidence as to the purchase of arms by Burke for the Fonian rising was given, and of overt acts in Ireland. At the close hey were again remanded. The police van, on returning to the jail with the prisoner, was guarded by a strong body of horse-rolice, armed with cutlasses and pistols, and passed through the streets at

LONDON. Jan 8 - Nearly all the great journals of his city bave editorial comments this morning on the subject of the resolution recently adopted by the House of Commons on the question of citizenship. The abatement of the British claims and the acceptance of the American view, as expressed in the President's annual message to the Congress of the United States, are urged with singular unanimity.

The inquest on the bodies of the persons killed by the explosion at Clerkenwell terminated Dec. 20, the jury finding a verdidt of wilful murder against limothy Desmond, Jeremiah Allen and Ann Jus.

LONDON, Dec. 31 .- Two Head-Centres and five captains of the Fenian organization have been arressted at Merthyr, in South Wales.

The Bishop of Glasgow having sanctioned the saying on the 2d of Januaryof a requiem mass for the Manchester Fenians, it was announced in the local Fenian organ on Saturday that the proposed funeral procession had been abandoned in favour of the s rvice. Finding his concession thus turned into political capital and foreseeing the possibility of the religious service being turned into the disloyal demonstration, the bishop has resolved that the Mass shall not take place. - Pall Mall Gazette.

, The Abyssinian expedition is reported,' says The drmy and Navy Gazette ' to have swallowed up the usual amount of the surplus of the navy estimates, and it is believed that there will be little or nothing to return into the Exchiquer at the close of the fluxucial year, especially when we find that the Channel squadron has returned home with a formidable list of defects so that any sums which have been saved from the demand made upon us by our friend Theodore will be required to be disbursed upon A1miral Warden shipe.

UNITED STATES.

New York, Jan. 7th The Tribune's special says of the destruction of the U S. military asylum, near Augusto, Me , by fire :- The patients had all retired when the fire was discovered, but every effors was made by the surgeon and his assistants to arouse them, and get those who were sick to a place of security. Unfortunately, a barrel of whiskey that was rolled out and ordered to be destroyed, was taken by some soldiers, and nearly every soldier who could hobble about was in a state of intoxication in a very short time. Fights took place between one-armed and one-legged men The scene in the laundry building was one featful to wi'ness. Men fought each other with the fury of demons. They were so dead drunk in the snow and could not be aroused -One of these intoxicated beings, while being conveved to this city, died from the effects of the coldabsolutely frezen to death.

The party of spiritualists who have been making nude demonstrations in Newark are all declared to be partially insane by the doctors The chief of them, a man named McEwen, declared himself to be Jesus Obrist, and demands to be crucified, while Mrs. Reeves, the oldest woman of the party, believes herself to be either Eve or the Virgin Mary. They were in the habit of baranguing multitudes on the doctrine of spiritualism from their door steps while in a nude state.

Foreign Arrivals at New York. - During the month of December there arrived at the port of New York seven thousand six bundred and sixty nine emigrants from Europe, in twenty-five steamships .-Seventeen of these steamships bore the British flag, eight the flog of Bremen and Hamburgh, and two the fing of the United States. The foreign arrivals at New York during 1867 were 4 676. of which 1,804 were Americans, 2,111 British, 180 Bremen, 96 Hamburg 74 Italian, 67 Norwegian, and 67 Prussian.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN CARADA. - A Washington telegram states that Judge Orth, of Indiana, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, will, at an early day, introduce a resolution making a demand on the English authorities for the release of Father McMahon, imprisoned in Canada as a Fenian raider. Father McMahou may well say, 'save medfrom my friends.'-Montreal Herald.

Water in Burlington, Vt., is selling at half a dollar a barrel. Wells, springs and disterns are generally dry, and water has to be drawn from the Lake. The carimen are resping a good harvest by drawing water for family uses.

The Mobile Advertiser says :- Bostonians are very indignant because Mr Charles Dickens did not Dr. Kenealy withdrew from the defense of the Fe- go to church on the Sanday that he spent in the Hub.' Perhaps Mr. Dickens is not interested in American politics.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 696, Crang Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the becams shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

to all subscribers whose papers are deliver- by catriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and of not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we coutinue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellacs.

THE TRUE WITHERS can be had at the News Depots Bingle copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no Letters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-pard.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY -- 1868.

Friday, 17 - St. Antoine Ab. Sa urday, 18-Chair of St. Peter at Rome. Se day, 19 Holy Name of Jesus. M inday, 20 - S S. Fabian and Sebastian, M.M. Tuesday, 21 St. Agnes, V. M. Wednesday, 22-S.S. Vino and Apast., M.M. Thursday, 23-Espousal of B. V. M.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There has been a lull in the Fenian excitement in England during the past week. No fresh outrages are reported, and we suspect that sn those already reported, there have been in some instances, exaggerations, if not something more. Since the Clerkenwell atrocity, the Fenian or: of which cannot be doubted, every act of violence, every accident has been attributed to the Fenians, and opon the weakest evidence .-This is impolitic as well as wicked, for there is ac prout in exaggerating the off-nces of a party that could be guilty of such a diabolical act as that which took place at Clerkenwell.

Burke and Casey with two others, Shaw and Mullary, have been fully committed to stand their trial on a charge of treason felony. The van in which the prisoners were conveyed from Bowstreet to jail was guarded by a large force of the police and the military. No disturbance oceurred.

We have rumors of an impending war betwixt the great nations of the European Continent. Russia is stirring in the East, having her eyes ever fixed on the sick man whose property she has made up her mind to have at any price .--Confident in her strength, Prussia recks not what France may think of her rapid growth, but makes secret of proceeding in her path of annexaton. France wounded in her national pride, States, there is a very striking analogy betwixt looks to her Chassepots, and completes her military organisation: and Italy snubbed and disappointed of her prey, awaits but the moment when France shall be engaged in war to take un arms against her creator. If peace is to be prolonged to the end of the year just commenced, the diplomatists will have to exert themseives.

In the United States negro outrages seem to be the order of the day. Pillage, murder and the abuse of white women are events of such and arms, avowedly with the design of waging constant occurrence that there is scarce space in the columns of the journals to record them .-There is also much suffering amongst the working classes, of whom many are out of employment, of the United States. In a word, what the or compelled to accept wages on which they can | Garibaldians are in the Italian Peninsula, that are barely live.

The debates in our several legislatures are not of very great interest. In Nova Scotia the feeling against Union with Canada upon the actual terms, is increasing in force, as may be seen from a letter published by the Montreal Gazette which we reproduce.

Doheny is reported from the county of Cork .-The police have long been on the look out for him: it is known that he has been for some time concealed in the country, and has made several eneffectual attempts to escape to the United States. A man named Lennon has also been accested in Dublin, charged with the murder of a policeman to that City in the month of October | the same logic, should those possessions be an-

paring for war by putting her army on an effeetive footing. In her speech to the Cortes which was opened on the 27th ult., the Queen of Spain stated that her government had offered to France its naval and military co-operation for the defence of the legitimate rights of the Sovereign Pontiff.

AID TO THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.-Throughout Christendom the cry has gone forth closely allied to the mixed populations of the U. for aid for the Holy Father, for the head upon earth of the Catholic Church: and nobly has sula to one another—we do not recognise the hat cry been responded to in Europe, and in right of the Government at Washington to annex America.

Not as some writers falsely pretend for aid to | We do not allow the force of any of these pleas in out.

subjects-for these are eminently loyal, and at- in the precisely analogous case of Italy? tached to their ruler. From within the Pope bas nothing to apprehend: against his own tobjects he has no precautions to take; and though aid of his spiritual children, for whom that sid in Rome, as elsewhere, as in London, as in Paris, as in Berlin, as in New York, as in every large city in the world, there are some discontented spirits, anxious for revolution, eager for plunder, and siming at the overthrow of the existing constituted authorities, we know, and from unexcentionable testimony, that the vast majority of the Pope's subjects are so attached to their present system of government that, were it offered to them to exchange it for annexation to Piedmont, and the rule of Victor Emmanuel, they would reject the proposition with indigation, and by an overwhelming majority. For the proof of this we appeal to the Times' correspondent who assures us, or the word of one of the Garibaldian officers, that every where during the late raid the invaders of the Papal territory were received with marks of most determined hostility from the population: that the very women and children reviled them, and took up stones to cast at them: and that were the people allowed a voice in the matter, they would onequivocally declare their will to remain subject to the temporal power of the Pope. Such testimony, coming from such a quarter is conclusive; it shows that the Sovereign Pontiff has nothing to fear from internal revolution, and that at all events he requires no aid against his own subjects.

But the Temporal Power, but the independence of the Pope, though menaced by no danger from within, is exposed to formidable attacks from without. Close at hand to Rome, and ever on the watch to attack the weak, the vanguished of Lissa and Custozza hope to restore the bloom of their tarnished laurels, by a victory over the handful of brave and loyal men, clustered round the throne of the Holy Father. Qualing before France, beaten like dogs by the soldiers and sailors of Austria, the prudent warriors of Victor Emmanuel, wise by experience, are ever on the look out for a foe with whom they may safely measure swords; and such a one they fancy that they have found in the Sovereign of the Papa; States, whom, trusting in their superior numbers they fondly hope to drive from his throne and capital; and in the people of the Pontifical States, whom they propose to subject by force of arms to their bated rule.

It is against these then, against these enemies from without, and against these only, that aid from the brave and generous throughout Christendom is invoked. And that aid is invoked for a Sovereign Prince nobly asserting in the face of a foreign Power, his own independence, and the liberties of his subjects.

Let us try to bring this state of affairs home to ourselves in Canada; for, because of our geographical and political relations with the United Rome and Canada.

Like Rome, we Canadians, are in immediate contact with a powerful and not over-scrupulous neighbor, with great military resources, against whom we have but very imperfect ineans of defence. As in the States subject to Victor Emmanuel, so amongst our neighbors there exists a powerful military organisation which, with the connivance of the Government, recruits, drills aggressive war upon Canada, sure in case of a repulse, of meeting with protection, and immunity from punishment, when once back upon the soil the Femans in North America. And in the last Neutrality Laws prohibit only the levying of place, just as the people of the United States arrogate to themselves, the title of Americans, and to that portion of this Continent that owns their rule, the name par excellence of Americaso do the subjects of Victor Emmanuel call that portion of the Italian Peninsula that is under that The arrest of a man supposed to be Michael monarch's rule, Italy par excellence. But geographically Rome, and the Papal States belong to Italy: therefore with unscrupulous logic Joes the government of Victor Emmanuel conclude that politically, Rome and the Papal States should be theirs. So in like manner, Canada, Nova Scotia and all the British possessions on this Continent belong, geographically, to America: therefore by nexed, politically, to America, that is, to the France by latest reports was vigorously pre- political entity that arrogautly, not to say absurdly, pretends to an exclusive right to that

Now we in Canada are not prepared, as yet, to admit the force of this logic; neither do we acknowledge the right of United States citizens under the name of Fenians, to make war on their "own hook" upon us. Because, geographically, we torm a portion of America, and because, etbnologically, our people are quite as States as are the peoples of the Italian Penin us, even though that annexation might be most But it may be asked-Aid against what? aid, profitable to our neighbors, and be necessary to round off, or complete their extensive territory.

the Sovereign Pontiff against his own temporal our own case : how then can we recognise them

We have stated against whom the Holy Father, in this the bour of his distress, invokes the is invoked, and why it has become necessary to were decidedly Catholic in their tone, as for ininvoke it. One word as to the form or shape in which that aid should be tendered.

In men, and in money. In men, because the territory still left in possession of the Sovereign as an offence against Christian equality, and Pontiff is small, and of itself can but furnish but as "highly improper." It is, he says "bighly a small body of defenders; in money, because improper to put novels into the hards of chil the Pope has by force of arms, and the robber dren." soldiers of Piedmont, been despoiled of the greater part of his rightful dominions, and has we put in this defence:-That works of fiction, therefore been deprived of the means of raising or imagination, which is what the plaintiff means the revenue necessary for his defence against the by "novels," are not necessarily evil, and often

Now with respect to money: if the Catholics very moderate tax, say a quarter of a dollar per annum per head, a sum will be realised amply sufficient for the pecuniary wants of him whom many are supposed to be children, since his jour-Church, and as the Vicar and Representative as well as a chapter from a novel on the very upon earth of Our Lord and Saviour-of him same page. Besides, are not " Jack the Giant members of the mystical body of Christ. In his and the Beast," with many others, works of lately issued Pastoral, Monseigneur de Montreal fiction, or novels, written expressly for children. shows that such a self imposed tax would yield a and affording most excellent mental pabulum at sum of upwards of \$100,000 in the diocess of their time of life? Montreal-a sum sufficient to keep on foot, and in an effective state for active service in the field, a body of 400 men.

As for the men-we must have volunteer emigrants for Rome, for here in Canada no solwish to return to Canada, a free passage home tain. will be assured. They will be accompanied by noblest, of causes, with some of the best soldiers of Europe; with the noblest children of old France, whose names recall the days of the Crudevotion of La Vendee; with the worthy descendants of the men who fought side by side with Sarsfield, and the bearears of the names most illustrious in the annals of Catholic Ireland. such an army are naturally high; for to be permitted to serve therein is a privilege and a high must, besides satisfying the usual physical requirements, produce satisfactory moral testimonials through the medium of his parish priest: be must pledge himself to yield true and unques tioning obedience to all the commands of his law. ful superiors, and to submit himself cheerfully to all the inevitable hardships of a soldier's career: when duty calls him, for the detence of the rights and liberties of the Holy See: and he must bear in mind that the best preparation for the death of a brave soldier, is the life of a devout Chris-

One last word on a topic which, with more than his usual indifference to truth, has been insisted upon by the Witness. The contributions of money and of men we have above indicated involve no violation of our duties as British subjects, no infraction of the Neutrality Laws, either in the letter or the spirit, no disregard of our moral obligations to live at peace with all men. troops within Her Majesty's domains for the worthy sons in so noble and sacred a cause. service of recognised belligerents with both of whom the Queen is at peace—as for the Northern or Southern States during the late sanguinary war on this Continent; whilst in the second place, no men will be actually enrolled, or enlisted within British Territory for the Papal service, for they will leave Canada simply as civilians: and again the Pope is not a belligerent, for he is at war with no recognised Power, but seeks only to protect himself against the threatened raids of hordes of unprincipled scoundrels serving under no national standard, and whom no Government acknowledges as its servants. And lastly the Pope meditates aggression on no one; but every one has the right, according to the moral code of Christianity, to defend himself when attacked : and it is the duty of the Pope to defend and keep intact the possessions of the Church of which he is the guardian, and the liberties of the people of whom he is the legitimate ruler.

OUR CANADIAN ZOUAVES .- We learn with much pleasure that MM. Murray and Larocque, who both so well distinguished themselves on the field of battle, have received from the Sovereign Pontiff the meet reward of their valor, and devotion: to the first named is awarded the Knighthood of the Order of Pius IX.; and M. Larocque receives the Medal of Mentana, and the rank of Chevalier. ..

Remittances in our next, unavoidably Giowded

A writer in the Montreal Witness complains that the School Inspector, M. Tangay, lately visited the Protestant Schools at Metis, and distributed amongst the pupils books, of which some were not only works of imagination, but others stence one book entitled Pictures of Christian Heroism, by His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster. The writer complains of this

To the second charge, which we take up first, may be safely and advantageously placed in the hands of children, as well as of grown persons; of Christendom will but impose on themselves a that there are good novels, as well as bad novels; and that the Witness bimself daily places a "novel" in the hands of his readers, of whom we delight to acknowledge as the Head of Our nal generally contains a " Children's Corner" whose spiritual children we are, if indeed we are Killer," " Little Red Riding Hood," "Beauty care.

With respect to the other charge, we freely admit that books of a Catholic tendency, paid for shall appear in our next. out of the public funds, should not be distributed by Government officers, amongst the Protestant pupils of the State supported schools; and the diers are, or even need be, enrolled for the only defeace we can offer is this: That we have Papal service. The passage to Rome will be no doubt that M. Tangay erred unwittingly, and | Mayoralty of this City at the approaching Mani. pail out of the funds raised by the means above that the books were given by mistake-supposing cinal Elections. indicated; and to those who at the expiration of of course that the facts as stated in the Witness the prescribed term of two years' service shall are correct, of which we are by no means cer-

la a community like ours, the only way to prea priest to watch over their spiritual interests, serve peace is by mutual respect, and forbearand they will find themselves associated in the ance betwirt Catholics, and Protestants. We will not permit our own religious feelings to be outraged; we have no right, no desire, in any manner to offend the peculiar opinions of others. sades, the glories of chivalry, and the heroic | They are as before the law our equals in every respect, entitled to the same consideration; nor does the accident of our being in a majority touch the merits of the case, or affect in any manner our duties towards the minority. On this no man The conditions for admittance into the ranks of more strongly insisted than did M. Chauveau whilst at the head of the Educational Department of Lower Canada: all his words breathed honor. Therefore every candidate for admission the spirit of "fair play," and equal justice to Catholics and Protestants, whilst his acts were in the strictest barmony with his words. We are confident therefore, that the offence complained of by the Witness was at worst an oversight, or negligence on the part of M. Tangay, and that, his attention being called to it, it will never be repeated. At the same time, in justice to that he must ever be prepared to lay down his life gentleman, we by no means admit that the statenents of the writer in the Watness ar

On Saturday last a solemn High Mass was celebrated in the chapel of the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice, of this city, for the repose of the soldiers who fell in Italy in defence of the Holy See. The Rev. Mr. Delavigue, director of the Grand Seminary, officiated. The Church was expressly dressed up for the occasion. At the end of the ceremony, the Rev. Mr. Rousseau, one of the Profesors of the Montreal College, pronounced an excellent discourse on the heroes of Mentana, and the noble cause for which they and to eachew bloodshed. In the first place, as died. The Rev. gentleman observed, in concluwas well shown by the Evening Telegraph, the soon, that Canada had just reason to feel proud in being so honorably represented by a few of her

> The Triduum for the Holy Father was brought to a close at the same place on Monday night, His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal presiding at Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. At the end of Vespers His Lord. ship spoke at considerable length on the Holy Father and his present situation. Went of space prevents us from giving a detailed account of the

> Their Lordships the Bishops of St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, and Rimouski, have severally addressed Letters Pastoral to the Faithful of their respective Dioceses on the subject of the Papal Encyclical of the 17th of October last. These documents are inspired with the same spirit, and breathe throughout the same air of devotion to the Holy See; and whilst reminding their readers of the woes innumerable which the Revolution bas already wrought in Italy, it warns them against the same dangers, arising from the same cause which is actually at work in Canada.

The English speaking Catholics of this City, assembled at St. Patrick's have been and are fellow-citizens justifies us in feeling sanguine as to the result.

her old clothes to be exhibited in Canada.

We have received a pamphlet from the pea of Ed. P. Leprohon, M.D., on a great and growing moral evil, which however is better dealt with in the confessional, than in the columns of a public iournal. The writer justly attributes its rapid apread "to the dissemination of immoral and criminal advertisements in daily journals:" and these therefore, if they can do but little good, have it in their power to abstain from doing much evil by refusing insertion to the filthy advertisements alluded to, and with which alas! the pages of the immense majority of the newspapers not only of the United States, but of Canada, are covered. If instead of Anniversary Meetings to abuse Ca. tholics, and to revile the religion which experience shows has been, and is the only antidote to the poison which is destroying both the moral and objsical life of modern society, our pions friends would but unite in deprecating the infamous abuse complained of, and in denouncing the upprincipled newspaper proprietors, the great majority of whom do their best to encourage itit would be the better for the morals of the community, and the interests of religion and society. But alas! these are things for which the stick. lers for "evangelical" religion have but little

We have been favored with several communications, which however, from the late hour at which they were received we have been obliged to keep over. "J. M. J. G." also received.

MUNICIPAL .- Mr. Workman has consented to the prayer of a numerously signed requisition to allow himself to be put in nomination for the

> CHRISTMAS AT JOLIETTE. Jolierre C. E., Dec. 27th, 1881. (To the Edulor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,-Though the Nativity of our Lord is every year celebrated in all the Catholic churches with as much splendor and magnificence as possible, still, one would hardly be justified in saving that any other congregation understands the spirit of this high festival better than the peapls of Joliette.

I assisted at two grand high Masses. During the first, which commenced at midnight, a most striking scene represented itself. All the students of this college, numbering about two hundred, receceived at the foot of the altar, Him. who more than eighteen hundred years ago was born in a stable of Bethlehem for the redemption of the world. Their good example was followed by about three hundred and fifty parishioners, who did likewise by approaching the table of

The second High Mass began at ten o'clock. The Gospel having been sung, one of the Professors, Rev. E. Laport ascended the pulpit, and in his well known and eloquent style delivered a most excellent sermon from the text 'Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terra pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis." The profound attention of the numerous audience showed that they knew how to appreciate the instructive discourse of this Rev. gentleman, seldom excelled and but rarely

The Choir, directed by the ever smiling Prof. Mons. Vadeboncœur, deserves the hearty thanks of all present. Their " Pastorales " and " Tantum Ergo," with the organ accompaniment of Mons. Hector Beaudin, and the charming soprano voice of Mons. Arthur Derome, both pupils of this College, would do credit to our largest Cathedrals.

Next day being the feast of St. Stephen, the students enjoyed what they termed "a conge," During the afternoon and evening several lectures and debates were delivered by the senior pupil philosophers and others, the most interesting of which was "Ought Canada to be annexed to the United States, or not." Mons. J. Sardoury exhibited extraordinary oratorical talents in this debate.

The day was closed with the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament in the new College chapel. Through the bard exertions of Rev. Mons. L'Anglais, this new house of worship is about haished, and was opened to the students a fer weeks ago, which, as I learn, was also a day of great rejoicing; for the chapel is attached to the College and consequently a great deal to the comfort of all. In fact, the worthy Director as well as the whole faculty do all in their power to make their pupils feel at home. During these holidays especially they tried their utmost, not to make any one feel the absence from his own

I am safe in saying that parents would do well in sending their sons to this place for education. Though I have seen many an Institution of its kind, still such a kind Faculty, such an intelligent and pious youth I have found nowhere, excepting in the College of Joliette.

Yours, etc.,

A STRANGER.

ENTERTAINMENT AT ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE, KINGSTON.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

Sir,-On the evening of the Festival of St. John, an entertainment in honor of our much beloved Bishop was giver, at St. Mary's of the Lake. Though the night was extremely dark taking active measures to come to the aid of the and rainy, his Lordship Bishop Horan, the Very Papal finances. A large sum has already been Rev. Vicar General Dollard, the clergy of the raised, and the well known liberality of our Irish | Cathedral, and in fact all who had been favored with invitations, made it a duty to be present, knowing from experience, that when the Ladies of the Convent of Notre Dame undertook to give on entertainment they would be amply repaid for It is reported that Mrs. Liocoln intends sending | any sacrifice they they would be obliged to make to attend. The Music Hall, in which the exbi-

desorated very tastefully, presented a pleasing soup d'ail. On his Lordship taking his seat a duett on the pianoforte was played by Misses Bowes and Cummins, and was deservedly applauded. An original poem, entitled " Welcome to St. Mary's," delivered in a very pleasing style by one of the pupils was much admired. Then followed a French piece, "Homage a Monseigneur" in which all those studying French took part, and reflected much credit both on themselves and their teacher. The next thing on the programme was a chorus, "Our beautiful Convent Home," which was rendered with great preciseness. A solo on the pianoforte by Miss Bowes was charmingly performed and much admired by all present, showing to advantage the delicate CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE MONTREAL CITY touch and brilliant fingering of this young ladv. "The Archangels," a dialogue, and a tableau, "Bethlehem," with sacred music, came next. The tableau was really beautiful, the dresses and spectacle reflected much credit on the taste and ingenuity of the designer. The chorus of the Angels was sweetly rendered, and in this Miss Norris displayed to advantage the power and sweetness of her voice.

After another duett on the pianoforte came a very amusing comic drama, the object of which was to show the advantages of a good education. and how ridiculous those people make themselves who imagine that wealth alone is a fit passport to refined society. In this drama all the characters were remarkably well sustained; and if it be fair to particularize where all did well, it must be said that the young lady who personated Miss Eugenie, and Miss Cummins as Fer mother, took their parts to perfection, while Miss Swift as the Viscountess, proved that, should she ever attain that rank, she would be an ornament to it. The programme having been gone through, he Lord ship complimented the young ladies on the successful manner in which they had acquitted themselves of the different parts assigned to them, and returned thanks on behalf of those present for the pleasure which the evening's entertainment had afforded them.

of St. Mary's of the Lake to know that their be pained to learn of the recent death of Dr. never-tiring zeal and devotedness in the cause of John T. Myers, late Surgeon of the 59 h Reg't. education is duly appreciated by the people of N.Y.V. The sad event occurred from erysipe-Kingston. The number of boarders attending las, at Key West, Florida, on the 28th of Octothe new Convent, most of whom are from the ber last, and is a sudden and awful shock to those city, is already very large, though it was only he left a few days before in seemingly perfect opened in September last. The high standard health. Dr. Myers was born at Burlington, Verof the course of studies, the beautiful and healthy mont; was educated at Chambly College, Canada, location it occupies, the many other inducements it offers, must soon commend St. Mary's of the Lake to the attention of parents wishing to send their children to a first class boarding school. Y. Z.

ADDRESS.

TO THE REVEREND JAMES FARRELLY, PARISH, LIND-BAY.

REVEREND Siz, - We, the undersigned Members of your Parish, have read with deep regret and indignation, the base and unjustifiable attack lately made upon you through the columns of one of the Lindsay newspapers, by an individual who had not the manliness to attack you until he had betaken him self to a distant country, where he thought he would be sheltered from the contempt with which he would be treated here. While resenting the insult offered to you and our Venerable Clergy of Upper Canada, by one, unfortunately, who calls himself a Catholic, we beg also to express to you our appreciation of your many sterling qualities, as well as your unimpeachable personal character, your great zeal in the cause of religion, and your unbounded charity to the poor; and we hope that God in His goodness may grant you the blessings of health and prosperity and a long and useful careor. ,

This address was signed by about four bundred and fifty of the Rev. Mr. Farrelly's parishioners. The Rev. gentieman replied as under :-

Beloved Parishioners,-I will not make use of a stereotyped expression and say that you have 'taken deserve better poet's epitaph :me by surprise.' Your Address, couched in the 'None knew him but to love words of sincere Oatholics and affectionate children of the Church, is nothing more than I under the circumstances expected from you. Your ready compliance with every call made upon you; the erection of your fine church, and your endeavours to liquidate the debt thereof; the liberal support you have given me as your pastor; your ever open purse to relieve the poor and the orphan; and last, though not least, your generous contributions towards the Peter's fund, were to me a guarantee that you would, with the unanimity you have done, come forward and sustain me against the insult offered me, and, as you are pleased to say, the venerable venerated Clergy of Upper Canada, by one unfortunately, who calls himself a Catholic. Your endorsation of the manner in which I have conducted the affairs of the Parish. is to me the most gravifying; for kind indulgence I am exceedingly thankful. To comply with all the offices of my holy callingly impartially, without excepting persons, has been my every day sim during the eleven years now closing that I have been amongst you; and thank God, as your very kind address testifies, my endeavours have not proved ineffectual. I only hope and trust that should our Divine Master grant me life and strength, at the termination of another round of eleven years, if it be the will of the Ordinary of the diocese to leave me with you, you may be able, with the like unity, to testify that I shall have pursued the same straightforward independent course. I am well aware of, and do not underrate the difficulties to be encountered when errors are to be combatted and abuses remedied, I have had to contend with these evils, and may have again; but as I have, by God's haly grace succeeded in the past, I shall, strengthened by the same Divine Power and your willing co-operation attain the like happy re-

sult for the future.

The uncatholic conduct, to make use of no barsher term, of Mr. John McHugh, which has called forth your so very demonstrative expression of sympathy with and respect for me, and denunciation of his conduct would not, I verily believe, have been the subject of public oblequy, had he had the good fortune whilst here, to avoid the contact of certain individuals. Did not our holy religion forbid us to rejoice at evil, I would this day leave great oause of joy that the evil was committed, that the indignity and insult were offered. But apart from the evil, I do rejoice that my conduct has deserved your collective and individual approbation; for it is good that the pastor be in accord with his congregation. I have a few enemies; but they have been the enemies of my predecessors. My desire to protect the interests of you. church, and to shield the widows, the orphans, and the unwary from the encroachments of the unprincipled and avaricious had not secured for me the affiction of those who worship at the shrine of Mammon. I would now express the hope in which I am sure you will all join me, that the young man may repent of the evil of his ways, become a good od dutiful catholic, and respected member of society; verally the reward of aprightness and integrity of support of the Catholic community. and finally, attain that degree of confidence which is

bition was given, being brilliantly lighted up and life. Again I thank you for your very kind andress and beg to assure you that you could not at this time tender me anything that could more endear you to the love and esteem that ever have, and I hope ever shall pulsate within my bosom for you, one and

A local paper makes the following remarks explanatory of the address.

We need hardly say to our readers that Mr. Farrelly's Parishioners were actuated to this step by an unprincipled attack made upon that gentleman by John McHugh late of this place, but now a resident of the United States Mr. F., no doubt fully appreciates the sentiment contained in this address, as it shows his people feel indignant at the malicious slanders contained in McHugh's letter. - Victoria Warder.

AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK. We have again much pleasure in publishing the following report of the sums generously contributed by the Montreal City and District Savings' Bank to the various charities :-

scenery being magnificent ; the getting up of this | St Patrick's Orphan Asylum \$387 50 tation Street, and l'Asyle des Sourds 512 50 Muettes....

300 00 Nuns of La Misericorde.... Salle d'Asyle Nazareth, and l'Asyle des Aveugles Les Orphelins Catholiques The R. C Bishop of Montreal for l'Asyle des

Sourds Muets (Coteau St Louis) and l'Hospice St Antoine.... The Protestant House of Industry, Home and School of Industry, Industrial Rooms, Free School, (St Ann's Ward), Montreal Dispensary (Fortification Lane), and British and Canad'an School.... University Lying-in Hospital..... 150 00 300 00 Protestant Orphan Asylum..... Ladies Benevolent Society 300 00

Montreal General Hospital..... 300 00 \$4380 00

OBITUARY.

A wide circle of friends in Albany, Plattsburgh, and New York, and indeed, wherever his It must be gratifying to the Ladies in charge merits have had opportunity of recognition, will studied his profession under Dr. March, of this city, and graduated with distinction at the Albany Medical College. After a brief and promising practice here, upon the formation of the 91st Regiment in 1861, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of that organization, and in that capacity served most creditably in Florida and Louisiana until August, 1862, when he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of the 59th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, joined the army of the Potomac, and followed Grant through the Wilderness, and up to the surrender of Lee's forces. Upon the expiration of the war, he at first resumed the practice of his profession here, but afterwards, and under most favorable auspices, settled in the city of New York. Laudably ambitious, possessed of rare professional skill, with winning manners and influential friends, everything seemed to assure this estimable young man of a brilliant and successful future. A severe attack of be position of contract Surgeon to the U.S. Engineer Corps at Key West, and was returning, there after a brief furlough spent in the North, when seized by the malady which terminated his life. He was a sincere friend, a high toned gentleman, an affectionate son and brother, and none

'None knew him but to love him. Nor named him but to praise.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW - December. 1867. Messrs Dawson Bros., Montreal.

This is a very interesting number indeed, con taining several articles worthy of a careful study, particularly the first and last. We give a list of contents, reminding our readers, that the commencement of the year, is a good time to subscribe to the several British Monthlies and Quarterlies, reprinted by Messrs. Leonard & Montreal Guzette. Scott, New York: -1. Relations of Heathenism with Judaism and Christianity; 2. Modern Provencal Poems; 3. Ralph Waldo Emerson; 4. The Natural History of Morals; 5. The Military System of Europe; 6. Population; 7. Italy in 1867; 8. The Social Sores of Britain.

ROME AND THE POPES; Translated from the German of Dr. Karl Brandes, by Rev. W. J. Wiseman, S. J : L. Benz ger, Bros., New York and Cincinnati .- This is a little work well suited for the present times. It will confirm Catholics in their zeal for Rome and the So vereign Pontiff: it will we trust help to open the eres of Protestants, so that they may see the great folly, and the great iniquity that they are guilty of in applauding the revolutionists of Italy; who aim first indeed at the overthrow of the Papacy, but in the second place, at the extirpation of the " Christian superstition" itself, which they feel confident could not survive the fail of the rock on which Christ Himself built His

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-December, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal .- The contents of this interesting monthly are as follows: -Linda Tressel, part iii.: The Church; Her State and Prospects; Nina; Sir Charles Wood's Administration of Indian Affairs; The Conversion of England; Cornelius O'Dowd; Conversion of England; Cornelius O'Dowd; that they cannot compete with wood at the price Grimm's Law; Brownlow's Part xii.; The named. In the oil refinery and in a foundry, the Government and the Press; Index.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD. - The January number of this excellent Monthly has come to hand. It is a work that improves with every the caloric is wasted .- Montreul Herald. succeeding number and is well entitled to the

We notice in the London Gazette the follow-The following article is to be substituted for the one which was published in the London Gazette of Tuesday the 9th of July last:

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 29, 1867.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for appointing John Alexander Macdonald, Esq , Chairman of he recent Conference of Delegates from British North America on the measure of Confederation, to be an extra member of the Civil Division of the S-cond Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order; and Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned gentlemen, members of that Conferenceviz., William P Howland and William MacDougall, Esqs., of Canada West; Charles Tupper, Req, of Nova Scotia; and Samuel Leonard Tilley, Esq. of New Brunswick -- to be erdinary members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order.

The object of this substitution is apparent, namely to leave out the names of Messrs. Cartier and Galt. who declined to accept the O B. We believe this is the only way in which their names could be omitted in the articles of record in the War Office. It is much to be regretted that these gentlemen were not previously communicated with, so as to have rendered this step unnecessary. It will be observed that the Canadian title of Honourable' is not recogized in the article in the London Gazette, the ministers all being styled Esquires' Sir John A received his appointment as 'Chairman' of the Conference of Delegates, and the other ministers their as members' of the Conference. - Montrea: Gazette (Ministerial).

THE FEELING OF NOVA SCOTIA. - To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette. - Sir, - During the sojourn of a few days recently in Halifax, NS. I was much pained to witness the excitement and indignation manifested by most persons with whom I came in contact, at what was called the unjust and unfair treatment the interests of their Province had received at the hands of the Dominion Parliament assembled at Ottawe, Ever since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States - shutting out from their markets the coal, salmon, mackerel, and many other articles they had to export - business has been exceedingly depressed, and more so this year on account of a partial failure of the fisheries

When, therefore, the high tariff of Canade, includng a duty of 10 cents per bushel on Corn, 25 cents per barrel on Corn Meal and Rye Flour, was extended to their sec ion, the anger of the people knew no bounds, and there is a settled determination on their part to withdraw from a union they do not hesitate

to say is hateful to them.

Another important grievance is, that the sugar tariff was not altered to meet the requirements of the Maritime Provinces, that under the present arrangement it is feared the trade in that article, which has always been a very important one, will be all but anninilated. It is held by them the admission of Melado and interior qualities of sugar for manufacturing, at a low rate of duty, gives refiners a monopoly of the markets, and that too at the expense of the ratepayers. It is true, they say a change is promised when Parliament meets again, but they have little confidence in the government doing anything to benefit them. The members from Nova Scotia felt that while they were patiently listened to, their suggestions were acorned and unbeeded, and to the dogmatic and domineering spirit of the government and parliament must be attributed a great deal of the bitterness which now exists. Meetings were being held throughout the country to petition for a rapeal of the Union, and 1 am satisfied the sooner Nova Scotia is legislated out the better it will be for the peace and prosperity of the country. From all I can see and hear three fourths of the people are opposed to the connection and will resist to the end all attempts even at a compromise. I m y return to this subject, meantime I

Yours, &c.,

UNION. Montreal, 8th January, 1863.

The wickedness of designing men and the folly of their dupes, by whose aid Trades Unions are worked on the principle of organizing strikes, have probably pronchitis, however, soon compelling him to seek | never been more vividly exemplified than in Quebec. refuge in a more genial climate, he accepted The ship carpenters at a season of the year when they were receiving good wages, were counselled to strike for still higher. The emp'ryers would not consent, in face of the slack demand for ships, to yield to the demand, and cleard their yards. At the commencement of the winter, when the effects of their voluntary idleness began to be felt, the Union released its grip on the unfortunate men, and allowed them to work for the wages that had been offered by the employers. The employers, however, careless about commencing at all, with the risk of another strike when their ships would be well on the way. refused to open their yards unless the men renounced all connection with the Union. This the men refused to do for some time, until gaunt want absolutely stared them and their families in the face. Submission followed, and the men were prepared to work on any terms. The winter had by this time so far advanced that employers were not prepared to build so extensively as they otherwise would but for the suici dal folly of the men, and fewer ships will, we learn be built in Quebec this year than ever before. The

CANTATA ON CONFEDERATION. - Last night the cantata which has been for some time in preparation, was performed in the City Hall, to a large and enthusiastic audience. Major General Russell, the Hon G. E. Cartier, His Worship the Mayor, Col. Dyde, and a number of other distinguished guests invited by the Committee, were present, and the Chasseurs Canadiens formed a guard of honour to the Minister of Militia, in whose honour the Cantata was performed, their band playing a selection of nation airs during the evening. The words of the Cantata are chiefly by M. A. Achietre, the song O Canada! Mon Pays! Mes Amours! having been written by Mr. Cartier when a student. A large orchestra rendered full justice to the piece, much of the music of which here a strong resemblance to that in Felicien David's 'Le Desert,' the model of which the cantata appeared to follow. The choruses were very creditably rendered, and the solos by M. Lavoie, M. Maillet, and Mad. Labelle showed a just ppreciation of the par's entrusted to them. The result must have been gratifying to those who took charge of the arrangements .- Montreal Heruld 8th

PETECLEUM AS FUEL -Although some of the experiments which have from time to time been made | Lard, per lb of burning petroleum instead of wood or coal, seem to have been attended with a considerable degree of success, others have proved failures and have been abandoned. A correspondent of the Globe, writing from Guelph, says that has been the result of Mr. Allan's mill there. It is stated that a week's use of the paratine crude oil has shown that from five sixths of a barrel to a barrel of the fuel is required per hour to drive a fecty horse power engine, and this is considerably more expensive than wood at \$3 per cord. The inventors, however, are by no means concinced petroleum is still used, and deemed chesper than wood at Guelph prices. The failure of Mr. Allan's mill is ascribed mainly to the form of the fire-box, and to the arrangement of the tubes or flues of the boiler. The patentees claim that a very large proportion of

The Catholic Churches of Quebec return 1914 baptiems, 336 marriages, 1,009 deaths...

Ugar Facts -The Times tells us :- 'On one night | this week, three newly born infants were picked up by the police in the streets of this city, where they had been ab a loned by their mothers. On one night last week three were in like manner picked up ; and other cases have occurred with unusual frequency since the cold weather began. We quite agree with those who denounce the mothers of those poor castaways as inhuman and brutal; but still we can admit that in at least some of the cases the pange of poverty and the prospects of the winter may have been almost intolerable. Such occurrences are proof of the extreme hardness of the times aming the very poor, and should stimulate our generous citiz-ns rather to search out and alleviate cases of distress, than to indulge in severe language against the wretched sufferers.' - Toronto Globe.

THE MAYORALTY OF QUEBRO. -At a meeting of the Quebec City Council, held on Friday last, Councillor Bolduc gave notice of a series of resolutions to be moved at the next meeting, declaring that the last election of Mayor was carried by force, exercised by organized bands, who held possession of the polls, and keps away electors; and that in order to dicate the rights of public morality,' and to prove that the municipal institutions of the city 'cannot be made use of to enact a sanguinary comedy,' the Council is imperiously called upon to order the adoption of legal proceedings to establish the illegality of the election. Montreal Herald.

MUNIBIPAL ELECTIONS. The members of the City Council who go out this year are: Mercier, Eust Ward; Gorrie, Centre; Ogilvie, West; McShane, St Ann's; Brown, St. Antoine; Isaacson, St Lawrence; Cassidy, t. Louis; Bastien, St. James'; Poupart St. Mary's. A valancy will also exist in St. Mary's Ward, through the death of Councillor Labelle, and owing to the resignation of Councillor Doutre there will be another in St. James Ward .-We believe Councillor Cassidy, who has been a use ful member for St Louis Ward, and Ohriman of the Health Commit e, is not anxious for re-election.

RECIPEOCITY - The renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty between Canada and the United States is a subject which occupies a prominent place in the list of these which are to be discussed at the Commercial Convention which the Baston Board of Trade have summoned to meet shortly in their city. - Montreal

Silver Vine in New Brunswick. - We are informed on what appears to be reliable authority, that the silver mine discovered in Prince Wm , is capable of producing silver ore to the value of \$10 000 per day and that the actimony extracted from the ore is sufficiently valuable to pay all expenses of mining Mr. Lawrence, the owner of the mine, has refused \$200,000 for a single acre of this silver soil. He owns a thousand acres, thinks the mine irexhaustible. and supposes himself to be the richest man on this continent. - Visitor, St. John.

A Poor Law. - One of the most important duties of the Logislature of Ontario is to provide for the Poor of the Province. This must be done, for our Prisons are fill d with Vagrants and Imbeciles, for whom there is no other place of shelter. The Manicipal Law is inadequate to this duty, being permissory not obligatory, and Parliament must step in to the rescue. Nothing in the way of providing homes for the homeless will be done until the law compels it. -Kingston Whg.

As might be expected in the present condition of the States, wages are everywhere going down. This may be hard upon the mechanics, but better that than the closing of establishments altogether. Better half a loaf than no bread. We believe that the process of reducing wages has already commence ! in Canada, in prospects of a large influx of unemployed workmen from the other side. - Kingston British

FINAL MEETING OF THE GENERAL RELIEF COM-MITTES, QUEBSC. - The General Relief Committee, who have been distributing relief to the sufferers by the great fire at Quebec, held their final meeting on the 7th. About \$2,850 was still on hand, and this sum having been appropriated for the further relief of those rebuilding, the Committee finally adjourned

A Tax on Bachglons .- 'Jemima Grey' Writes to a Toronto contemporary suggesting a tax on Bachelors as a means by which the Government might raise a little more of the much needed ' wind.'

Our readers had better look out for an American windle, concocted by Waterman, Kent & Co., of Concord, N.H., the Mammoth Grab Box. The citizens of Kingston are being inundated with circulars.

Birth

In Montreal, on the 12th instant, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Rolland, of a daughter.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 14, 1868. Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,00; Middlings, \$5.75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,60 to \$6,75; Super., No. 2 \$7,00 to \$7,20; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Pancy \$7,55 to Extra, \$7,85 to \$8,29; Superior Extra \$8 to

8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,65 to \$3,70 per 100 lbs.
Outmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. - \$6,4) to \$6,65.
Wheat per bush. of 60 lb. - U. C. Spring, \$1,70 Peas per 60 lbs - 83c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -No sales on the srot of

for delivery - Dull at 44c to 45c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about 90c to 1 00.

Rye per 56 lbs. - \$0.00 to \$0 00. Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex store at \$1,00

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 35 to \$5 45 Seconds, \$4 90 to \$5,00; Thirds, \$4,55 to 4,65.— First Pearls, \$5 95. Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,50 to \$19,00;-Prime Mess, \$13,50; Prime, \$12.00 to \$13.00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan. 14, 1868.

в. d. в.d. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to CO 13 3 to 13 Oatmeal. 00 0 to 00 Indian Meal 0 0 to 0 0 Wheat, per min., 3 6 to 3 9 Barley, do, 4 9 to Peas, do. 2 6 to Onts, do. 1 6 to Butter, fresh, per 1b. Do, salt do
Beans, small white, per min 0 9 to 0 11 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0 to Onions, per minot. 0 8 to 0 0 4 to 0 8 0 5 to 0 6 Beef, per 1b 0 4 to 0 Mutton do Lamb, per quarter 1 9 to 2 Eggs, fresh, per dozen \$7,50 to £9 00 Haw, per 100 bundles. \$4,00 to \$6 00 Straw Beef, per 100 lbs, \$5,00 to \$7,00 \$6,75 to \$7,00 Pork, fresh, do

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of T SALVAGEAU, Official As signee, in Montreal, on Tues ay, the seventh day of Junuary 1868, at three o'clock p.m., for the pur ose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming may make an assignment an Assignce to whom under the above Act. NARCISSE PALIN.

St. Cyprien de Napierville, 17th Dec., 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of OHARLES RAPIN, Trader, of St Joan Chrysostome, P.Q.

Innolvent The Oreditors of the insolvent are notified that has has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned assigned and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying

the security they hold if any, and the value of its and If none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such T. SAUVAGRAU,

No 18, St Sacrament Street, Montreal, 28th December, 1867. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of U H. LAROQUE, Trader, of St. Georges'd'Henryville, P.Q.

Official Assignee.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days expiring on Tuesday the twenty first day of January next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of compesition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. BAUYAGRAU, · Official Assigner. Montreal, 26th December, 1867.

Province of Queeno, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. S AND ITS AMENDMENT. IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

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

By his Attornies ad litem,
LORANGER & LURANGER.
m NAROISSE MILLETTE

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVIDER OF QUEEKO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS X BRAUCHAMP,

insolvent. ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of FEB-RUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act. FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAME.

By his Attorney ad litem, S. W. DOBMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTIOE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manafacturing Boots, Shors, and other goods. Montresl, Dec. 13, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED

Left his home in the City of Montreal, on the 12th September, a boy named Edward Marlow, aged 12 years, tall of his ago, with dark hair and light blue ejes. He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbon, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Anderson St., Montreal. American papers please copy.

WANTED,

December 13th, 1867.

On the first of January next a Male Teacher, for the R. Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, Ontario: Application to be made to the Rev. O. Kelly. Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1867

WANTED, A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur

Villiage, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Villiage, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

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I have the largest, most rowerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazvars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or else where. Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. i Bleury Street.

Navember 5, 1867.

JOHN WILSON.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most og eeable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen 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 will include a complete Classical and Commercial Educat on. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPER te the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab h fvearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st tember, and ends on first Thursday o July.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 17.—The attempt to tic manner an act of the kind deserves. M. cuted with a sang froid so baroarous;" and he -asks whether it should be charged to the Fenians, as the concourse of circumstances tend to prove. could have occurred to her.

try and Herr von Quaade, and perhaps subsequently lead to the latter's being replaced in his post as Danish Plenipotentiary. The same joura nal is of opinion that at St. Petersburg it is seriously spoken of that General Ignatieff will be Journal de Bruxelles. It appears that the police arcalled to office in the stead of Prince Gortscha-

sanction of the French Legislature, will place He was observed to be prowling about near the docks, the enormous number of 1,248 000 young men, where he tried to hire Italian sailors by promising aged from 21 to 30, at the disposal of the French War Office, 800,000 of whom will either be in active service or in the reserve, and the remain- It was then the police arrested bim. On visiting his der embodied as a moveable national guard. It lodgings in the Rue Zirk, where he had been only will take at least two years to complete the de-Orsini shells, and papers. The owner of the house tails and fit out this enormously powerful organization, and then, it will be, perhaps, without exception, the greatest and most formidable army before hired the apartment for a month, paying the the world has ever seen. The French will likely grumble at the burdens and sacrifices which it will impose, but the feeling that the measure has enabled them to regain their military supremacy, and the other Italian, who were, doubtless, accomso greatly imperilled by the growth of Prussia, plices. will likely reconcile them to its di-advantages .-Montreal Gazette.

PARIS, Jan. 8 .- The Moniteur du Soir of to day says that despatches have been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs from the diplomatic representatives of France abroad. which show that the speech of the Emperor to apprised of the recent movement of Garibaldi against the diplomatic corps on New Year's day is accepted by all the Governments of Europe as a pledge of peace.

by Gen. Menabrea that the Italian Government brea, the President of the Ministerial Council and would suspend the payment of the interest of the Minester of Foreign effairs; Oordova, Minister of would suspend the payment of the interest of the Pontifical debt will give rise to observations from of War; Filippo Minister of Justice; Broglio, Minister of Finance; Broglio, Minister the Tuileries.

The France says that negotiations are being Public Works; R. botti, Minister of Marine. carried on between the French and Italian Gov ernments with a view to an arrangement destined to replace the Convention of Sept. 15. The other Powers will be kept informed of the progress of the negotiations that they may subsequently give in their adhesion. It is stated that a more intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy.

An officer of Northern Germany, who visited the Camp at Chalons, publishes in the North mill one live in addition to the prevent revenue. Ge man Gazette the following observations on the Chassepot :-

It is now idle to ask if this wespon is superior to the Prussian gun; the question at present is - to what extent that superiority could be injurious to us in case of a war with France. That depends on the formerly a decided Democrat, a follower of Garibaldi precision with which the arms shall be used; but the natural vivacity of the French and their of in the patience which the Germans possess, will be a great obstacle to the acquisition of that perfection. During my stay in the camp I observed that the troops who, with the exception of the Chasseurs, were all armed with the new musket, showed in its use a want of certainty, which is, besides, easily understood. However, it would be madness to attempt to conceal the superiority of this firearm. In facilty of loading the Chassepot is superior to any other system at present known. The number of rounds which can be fired in a minute is - on the Dreyse system, 5; Schneider and Joskyn 6; Milbank Remington, Ricler and Chabot. 7; and for the Chassepot 8. The other qualities of this musket are, -its weight is not great (B) 1b, the smallbore), and, what is more important, the flight of the projectile forms a low trajectory. The latter quality conjointly with the facility of loading is especially important in firing by command and at will; in one word, in every case where the mass of balls is the essential, and where the musket which fires most is the best. The Chassepot is lighter, and its work is much more elegant than that of the needle denounced all infractions or constituted authority. gun; that is why it is in complete accord with the views of the French soldiers; but it sifords less resist ance than others to long use in rainy weather.

TAXATION IN PARIS .- Parisians must by this time recognize the truth that civilization is costly M Haussmann's Budget for 1868 has just been published, and it appears that the expenditure for that year ordinary, extraordinary, supplemental, and special, to be £9 808 482, and the income exactly the same. Of this enormous sum only about £2 000,000 is allot ted to the execution of great works, and less than £100,000 will be borrowed The taxation of Paris is therefore, equal to at least £3 10s per head, about three times that of London, which though not so rich as Frenchmen think, is decidedly the richer city.

THE UNITED STATES VS. ARMAN. - A curious and important lawsuit is about to be tried at Paris. The United States Minister, Gen Dix, brings an action, in the name of the Government, against Messrs. Arman, deputy, Erlanger, banker, and Voruz. President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, demanding the restitution of six millions of dollars received by them from the Confederate Southern States for the construction of several ships, never having been delivered, have since been sold to Prussia and other countries. The Rebel States, the Washington Cabinet dec'ares, had no right to dispose of public lunds; a fact which those who negotiated the business with them could not ignore. Besides this, the United States demands two millions of dollars for the experses of freighting ships of war to be sent to the French coast to prevent the vessels in question from crossing

the Atlantic. There is says the Court Journal, a mixed train daily going turoug' to Aix la-Ohapelle by the northern line. A few days ago some three or four gentlemen were seated in a first class carriage on this train One was the Count ---, a Prussian noblemen going to Berlin He was conversiog in a loud voice with a gentleman next him giving a full account of some of the political and warlike events of last year and in that naturally much disgusted, being the Baron -, an going in Rome, and by those signals he and his ritory on the Gulf of Carpentaria, to explore the Austrian colonel. Indeed, at last, the Baron, to get companions would regulate their acts. Of course, we seaboard and to fix on the site for a township. News

the cold and at last peremptorily requested that the window be shut. You fear the cold, said the Baron more enraged than ever. We shall see by and by whether you fear the fire. The Count understood him. 'Whenever you like,' said he. It so happens blow up the prison of Clerkenwell is of course that this train stops an hour at Lille. The Baron noticed in the Paris press, but not in the emphastory, and found two officers who consented to act tic manner an act of the kind deserves. ill. as his seconds. The Count found two of his country-Louis Blanc, in his letter to the *Temps*, admits men travelling on the train who did the honorable that it was a crime "conceived with a cruelty so needful for him. They found the nearest retired indifferent to the choice of its victims, and exe- place, but the whole of the passengers, who somehow got intelligence of the matter followed them, and were present. Pistols had been brought from the barracks. The combatants were arranged at twentyas the concourse of circumstances tend to prove. five paces from each other. One of the seconds. If it he so, he says that Ireland will have good standing out clapped his hands three times. At the reason to put on mourning, for nothing more fatal third stroke - bang! bang! both men together. The Baron falls, his knee broken. The Prussian is not touched, but with continued arrogance he saye, mov-The France says:—We consider the report ing off, 'Gentlemen, excuse me, but I am in a burry doubtful that a rupture between the relations of to get home, and I must not miss the train.' 'Not Prussia and Denmark is imminent. We must yet, not yet, if you please, said the Austrian colonel, Prussia and Denmark is imminent. We must admit, however, that the character of the pending negotiations is of a most delicate nature, and may create disagreement between the Prussian Minis-

A strange incident is given in a Belgian paper, the rested at Antwerp some days back an Italian, who described bimse!f as captain of a ship. He was rich!y dressed, wore valuable diamond rings on his fingers, The new army Bill which has just received the and displayed two or three massive gold watchchairs. them large sums of money. Several had accepted his offers, when, all at once, the report went about that there men were engaged for some criminal object. informed them that another Italian, of very small stature, and in company with a lady, had some days rent in advance, but since then had not again appeared. The chests where the wespons were stored were taken possession of by the police, and every effort made to find out the biding place of the lady

> Another paper remarks that it was from Ostend, not from Autwerp, that Orsini set out for Paris with his shells in 1 53.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT - FLORENCE, Jan. 4. - Menabrea, the Prime Minister, has given publicity to a number of private letters proving that Baron Ratazzi was fully Rome and favoured it. He also lent the insurgents his valuable influence and assistance.

FLORENCE, Jan. 6th .- The re-organization of the Italian Ministry has been completed by Menabrea, The Patrie foresees that the declaration made and the new Cabinet is announced as follows : Mena ter of Public Instruction; Can'ello, Minister of

> FLORENCE, : Jan. 8 General Menabrea claims that the Ministry, as now reconstructed, will be supported by a worki g majority of, 35 members in the House of Deputies, when the National Parliament re assembles on the 11 inst.

FLORENCE, January 10th. The badget which will be laid by the Ministry before the Italian P rilament calls for the adoption of the following measures to meet the liabilities and expenditures of the Government for the ensuing year .- First, the imposition of Second, the authorization of a new loan for 400 mil-

The Times' correspondent, writing from Florence on December 12 says of the debate in the Italian Chamber: - The most notable speech made up to yesterday inclusively was that of Deputy Civinini, member of the advanced section of the Left, and editor of one or two Radical journals, but who for rea sons best known to himself, has changed his flag and become moderate and Ministerial. He has occasion. ally spoken in the Chamber, but never with such success as on Tuesday, when he made a long and really able speech, in the course of which he gave utterance to several very pungent truths, and although some of these rather surprised one as issuing from his mouth, they would have been quite in their place had they proceeded from the lips of the present Ministers. These apparently shrink from giving utterance to them; it needs the daring zeal of a new convert to risk unpleasant facts. This Civinni did without stint in forcible and well chosen terms, amid the applause of the Right and the murmurs of the Left. On the latter benches a strong and disagreeable rensation was excited when he declared that, while professing the highest personal esteem and veneration for the leader under whom he had thrice bore arms, he was convinced that the creed or system known as Gari buldinisimo must, for liberty's sake, and for the wel fare of Italy, cease and disappear for ever. He and insisted that no man or party should be allowed to cast off that of Parliament. Up to a certain point be held the idea expressed by the words, 'Rome, capi tal of Italy,' to be that of philosophers men of letters. politicians. He did not believe it to be an idea of the multitude, which was much more set upon chtaining a strong and wise Liberal Government. 'No! no! shouled the Left, and called their quendam friend to der and murmared loudly but Civinini persiated.

Rome, December 13 .- A curious parrative entitled, The late Events in Rome,' addressed to the Italian nution and signed by 'The Roman Committee of Insurrection, has just reached my hands. It is of considerable length, and by this post it is impossible to send a summary of it. The following account of the daring and unsuccessful attempt of the Cairoli band is interesting, and may be accepted as com-

pletely authestic. 'Their first project was to come by the riverabout a hundred, armed only with revolvers - to land at a short distance from the Ports del Popolo and to make their way singly into the city. All we were to do was to provide houses where they could be concealed for 24 hours. This we had done, and we awaited their coming. Suddenly loarning our extreme penury of arms, they decided to bring us as many muskets as they could carry, and informed us of this new plan. Only on the eve of the day fixed by us for the rising we received from them an exact account of their force, of the road and the manner of their coming, and of the day of their arrival. They told us they should be about 70, with 300 muskets; they were to arrive on the evening of the 221, clandestinely descending the river in boats and landing on the Ripet's quay; there we were to have people waiting to take the arms and one of ourselves to direct them; on landing, Cairoli and his companions were at once throw themselves into the melee All this we did. At Ripetta more than 300 men waited for a long time until strong patrols dispersed the groups. But the expected convoy did not appear arrogantly offensive (one which is very characteristic | What had happened? Towards noon on the 231 a of the Prussian of the modern Bismarck school; he messenger brought us a note from Cairoli. Unforeawaggeted overmuch at the expense of Austria. An- seen obstacles or mature reflection had made him other gentleman in the opposite corner of the carriage | change his plan. On the night of the 22d we were could not help overhearing this language, and he was to make certain signals indicating how things were

took up a position on the Parioli hills in the Glorio vinegard, cutside the Porta del Popolo, at about two miles from Rome, and there lay concealed. We received this news towards I p. m. from one of his band who contrived to make his way into Rome. He asked us for news and instructions. The only means parties a number of our best men corresponding to the number of arms there were in the Glorio vineyard, and afterwards to attack from within and without that gate of the city which best might suit us. This we proposed to Cairoli. But baving sent persons 10 | the blacks there, with a beard reaching down to his the gates, they brought us back word that passage was absolutely forbidden; the Piazza del Popolo bad become an intrenched camp, which none were allowed to enter. The messenger who was to have taken our answer to Uniroli and to have informed him that, in spite of the immense difficulties, we would do our utmost that night to send him as many of our people as possible, could in no way contrive to leave the city. Meanwhile, the catastrophe took place. Towards 4 p m. on the 23d the asylum of those brave men was discovered, and the Glorio vineyard was attacked. - Times Cor.

The Unita Cattolica has a curious letter from Rome which says that the influx of volunteers to the Papal Zonaves, since the late campaign, has been so great that the brigade will now comprise four battalious of 1,000 men each. It says that 6,000 French soldiers volunteered to pass into the Pope's service, and that the Antibes Legion is to be raised to 2 500 bayonets. The Swiss and German (chiefly Bavarian) rifle battalion is to be doubled in strength; the indigen us troops number, say the same authority, 6 000 men. all raised by voluntary enlistment. In short if we add together the figures set down by the Unita, the Papal army is to number nearly 15,000 men, 'highly efficient, and able beroically to defend the present Papal territory, and Rome in particular. Besides these, we are told of the squadriglieri, or armed peasant bands, a sort of Pontifical landwchr. The letter concludes as follow:-

'The first 60 English volunteers, who are to form it seems, the nucleus of an Anglo-Roman legion, atrived here yesterday (December 3). The Scotch are daily expected. This fine corps may be expected to comprise 1,000 men. The first 2,000 breechloading muskets are coming. Besides jucredible rapidity of firing, they will have a reserve of seven cartridges in the breech. Two thousand men armed with these muskats could, with only that reserve, send 14 000 bullets to a distance of 1259 metres in less than half a minute!

Young Giovanni Cairoli, of whose captivity and sufferings so much has lately been he rd, and who was reported languishing in the depths of a Papal dungeon, suddenly appeared in Florence yesterday motning, to the delight of his friends, unexpected as a goost, with short cropped hair and in wayworn garments, but in pretty good case for a man who received, only six weeks ago, a rifle ballet in his head four bayonet thrusts in his body, and some of whose wounds are still open. He left for Pavia last night, and this morning will have been restored to his aged mother, who, of five gallant sons, mourns three who have fallen martyrs to the cause of Italian independence and unity. After the numerous circumstantial accounts received here of Carroli's interview with the Pope and of the reproaches addressed by him to His Holiness, it was rather curious to learn from his own lips that the shadow of the Pontifical presence had never once been cast upon his sick bed, and that he had never set eyes upon the Potentate whom he was said to have sharply reproached with

his own and with Italy's sufferings.
Cairolispeaks greatfully of the kindness shown to him by Monsignore Stonor, who frequently visited the hospitals, and who, in his truly Christian desire to alleviate human suffering, made no distinction

between friends and fors.

Kingdon of Natles - Brigandags.-The Hulia of Naples contains the subjouned intelligence respecting brigandage: - 'The capture of M. Vincenzo Buontempo and his son at Alessandra lately took place. We bear from Piedmont that the santiello band has taken the father to the Matess and sent the son home with a demand of 10,000fr. for ransom. On the 22od November Giovanni Fontanella was also taken by the same band at Montecalvo. On the morning of the 20th of that mouth an unknown person called upon the family of M Giuseppe Podells, in the commune of Catanzaro, be brought with him a small paper case, containing one of that gentleman's ears, which he left, with a threat, that unless 10,500fr were promptly paid, the captive would be deprived, from time to time, of other portions of his body, until the entire sum should he forthcoming. The pursuit made by the troops from Salmons and Avezzano, with a view of recovering M. Santors, has been unsuccessful. Painful rumours were current at Salmona respecting the fate of this unfortunate man. His f mily has exerted itself to the utmost, but how can the sum required for him be got together in the course of a few days? On the 4th of December, Colamettie and his followers captured in the neighbourhood of Sant Flia the sou, aged 15 years, of the landowner Loane. Nothing is known as to the place to which the boy has been taken.'

PRUSSIA.

In a recent debate in the Prussian Chamber, Count Bismark seemed to ignore Prussia as a State altogether, speaking of her as merely a part of Germany. and twitting the Radical leaders with what be called Prussian provincialism. This outburst on the part of the Count, of German nationalism, combined with the friendly sentiments which he had just previously expressed towards Russia, is looked upon as a sign of impending differences with France.

La France says that the offers of the Italian alliance have not met with a favourable reception at Berlin and St. Petersburg. Italy would now base certain hopes upon the eventual accession of General Ignatieff to the Ministry, as he is said to represent more decided policy in the relations of Russia with foreign Powers.

RUSSIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17 -The Russian Invalide of to-day publishes an article on the diplomatic correspundence which has appeared on the general policy of Europe in a series of notes dating from Fobruary 24, 1866, to October 9 1867. The Invalide points out that the Yellow Book does not contain any document showing the approximation which had taken place between Russia and France leading to a collective declaration of the four Great Powers to the Porte. The Invalide then dwells upon the oscillations of the policy of France and Austria. The French Government has completely adopted the policy of Austria in the questions of the Bast, Germany, and Italy. Such an alliance in principle condemned the Christians to return to their former position of slavery to the Turks, and was intended to prevent the development of the North German Confederation the unity of Italy, and the independent development of the pretensions of the Poles. Should this present policy not be abandoned it will convert the armed peace now existing into a serious war.

It is stated that an intimate understanding has been established between Russia and Italy. The Debals denies that Russian troops are being concentrated upon the Galician frontier.

London, Jan. 7 - Lord Stanley, acting upon the remonstrances of Sublime Porte, has prepared a despatch protesting against the alleged intrigues of Russian agents in Roumania.

AUSTRALIA.

TRACES OF LEICHARDY. - It will be recollected that at the beginning of the present year the South Australian Government chartered the Eagle steamer from the AS.N. Co., and engaged Captain Oadell and a small surveying and exploring party to proceed via Brisbane and Cape York, to their northern teront of earshot, or to cool his rage, opened the window could not do this, since his letter did not reach us was received at Port Denison, on the 26th September, the king, of having robbed the royal treasure, and Medicine.

and kept his bead out. The Prussian complained of | until the morning of the 23d Cairoll, seeing no signals, from Captain Cade I, so late as the 30th of August, to the effect that the expedition had arrived at its destination all well, the horses being landed in fine condition, but two of them were suspped up by the alligators the first night. A fine site for a township has been discovered on land in the track of ships passing through Torres' Straits. A new and important river has been discovered to the westward grod pastuse land, and - what is still of greater interest to everybody except the holders of South Australian land orders for the northern territory-it bad been ascertained that there was a white man among waist. The man was with a party of natives, turtlefishing, so could not be communicated with just then, but Captain Cadell is not like'y to lose an opportunity of coming up with this interesting stranger; and it will be seen that there is some reason to hope that one of them may be the lost Leichardt, or some of his party. It is reported from Bowen that three white men bad been recovered, and although they had forgotten their native tongue-a proof of their long captivity-one of them made on the ground the letter 'L,' which we believe was one of the traveller's usual marks and the figures 1848, the date of the ill fated expedition .- Australian and New Zealand Gazette.

—JANUARY 17, 1868.

REVENUE OF THE COLONY OF VICTORIA. - The public revenue of Victoria for the year ending 30th of September ,1867, amounted to 3.040,761i, an increase of 91 2581, over the revenue for the previous twelvemonth.

Dring .- The pain of dying must be distinguished from the pain of the previous disease; for when life ebbs, sensibility declines. As death is the final ex-tinction of corporeal feelings so numbress increases as death comes on. The prostration of disease, like he lthful fatigue, er genders a growing stupor-a sensation of subsiding softly into a soveted repose, The transition resembles what might be seen in those lefty mountains, whose sides, exhibiting every climate in regular gradation, vegetation luxuriates at their base, and dwingles in the approach to the region of snow, till its feeblest manifestation is repressed by the cold. The so called agony can never be more formidable than when the brain is the last to go, and the mind preserves to the end a rational cognizance of the body. Yet persons thus situated commonly attest that there are few things in life less painful than the close.

'If I had strength enough to hold a pen,' said William Hunter, ' I would write how easy and delightful it is to die.'

'If this be dying,' said the niece of Newton of Olney 'it is a pleasant thing to die;' 'the very expression.' Adds her uncle, ' which another friend of mine made use of on her death-bed a few years ago.

The same words bare so often been uttered under similar circumstances, that we could fill pages with instances which are only varied by the name of the

'If this be dying,' said Lady Glenorchy, 'it is the essiest thing imaginable.'

'I thought that dying had been more difficult,' said Louis IV. 'I did not suppose it was so sweet to die, said

Francis Suarez, the Spanish theologian. An agreeable surprise was the prevailing sentiment with them all. They expected the stream to terminate in the desh of the torrent, and they found it was losing itself in the gentlest current. The whole of the faculties seem sometimes concentrated on the p'a-

cid erjayment. The day Arthur Murphy died, he kept repeating from Pope, Taught half by reason, half by mere decay, To welcome death, and calmly pass away.

Nor does the calm partake of the sensitiveness of CANADIAN TESTIMONIAL ickness. There was a swell in the sea the day Collingwood breathed his last upon the element which had been the scene of bis glory. Captain Thomas expressed a fear that he was disturbed by the tossing of the ship. 'No, Thomas,' he replied, 'I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and am sure it must be consola tory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end.

A second and common condition of the dying is to be lost to themselves and all around them in utter unconsciousness. Countenances and gestures might in many cases suggest that, however dead to the ex'erral world, an interior sensibility still remained. left at the elevath hour that while their anfferings were pitied by their friends, existence was a blank. Montaigne, when stunned by a fall from his horse, tore open his doublet; but he was entirely senseless, and only knew af erwards that he did it from the information of the attendants

The delirium of fever is distressing to witness; but the victim awakes from it as from a beavy sleep, totally ignorant that he has passed days and nights | public to make this case known, and theref re send torsing wearily and talking wildly. Perceptions which had occupied the entire man could hardly be obliterated in the instant of recovery; or, if any were inclined to adopt the solution, there is yet a proof that the callcusness is real, in the unflinching manner in which bad sores are rolled upor, that are too tender to bear touching when sense is restored. Wherever there is insensibility, virtual death precedes death itself, and to die is to awake in another world.

- Quarterly Review. A SANGUINARY CONBAT IN 1586 -Twenty thousand men on each side now met at push of pike on the bank of the Meuse. The rain was pouring in torrente, the wind blowing a gale, the stream was rising, and threatened to overwhelm its shores. By a tacit and mutual consent both armies pause for a few moments in full view of each other After this brief interval, they closed again in sharp and steady conflict. The ground slippery with rain and with blood, which soon flowing almost as fast as the rain, afforded an unsteady footing to the combatants. They staggered like drunken men, fell upon their knees or upon their backs, and, still kneeling or rolling prostrate, maintained the deadly conflict. For the space of one hour and a balf the fierce encounter of human passion outmastered the fury of the elements. Norris and Hoben'o fought at the heads of their columns like Paladins of old The Englishman was woun ed in the mouth and breast; the count was seen to gallop past one thousand musketeers and caliver men of the enemy, and to escape unscathed. But as the strangth of the soldiers | should be used in connection with the Pills. exhausted itself, the violence of the tempest increased The floods of rain and the blas's of the burricane at last terminated the affray. The Spaniards fairly conquered, were compelled to a retreat, lest the rapid'y rising river should sweep away the frail and trembling bridge over which they had passed to their unsuccessful assault. English and Netherlanders remained masters of the field. The rising flood, too which was fast converting the meadows into a lake, was as useful to the conquerors as it was damaging to the Spaniards .- History of the United Netherlands,

FLOUR MAKING .- The question how much wheat does it take to make a barrel of flour is often asked, and the answer is of a general character, five hushels are allowed. At the Annual Fair of the Dybuque county. (Iowa) Agricultural Society in 1866, a premium of \$3 was offered for the best barrel made from winter wheat A firm entered two barrels each, accompanied with the statement that six. teen bushels of winter wheat yielded three barrels dnd one hundred and three pounds of flour - at the rate of four bushels and fifteen pounds of wleat to the barrel. Of spring wheat, fif y bushels yielded eleven barrels of fiour, being four bushels and thirtytwo pounds to the barrel. The wheat was a fair quality and no more.

THE CAME PIPE. - A King had a treasurer who had raised himself from the shepherd's staff to that important office. The treasurer however, was accused to hid what he robbed in a wault, which he had fornished with an iron door.

The king visited the treasurer, examined his house, and when he came to the iron door, he commanded him to open it. When the king en ered, he was greatly astonished He saw nothing more than the four walls, a rural table, and a straw chair. On the table lay a sheperd's crook and bag, and a cane

But the treasurer said: 'You, O king, visit me in my house. For many years I have daily spent some time in this vault. I thought of the friends of my youth and repeated the songs which I used to sing formerly to my Oreator, while I tended my flock. Oh! let me return to my native fields, where I was much happier than I am in this house.

The king was very angry with those who had slandered so worthy a man, embraced him and begged of him to remain with him all his life. - From the

PAY Your Dress - At such a moment as the present every man who has the money, or can raise it in any way, should promptly liquidate his obligation. To or neglect to co so, at any time, would be wrong, but now such neglect or refusal is a double and an inexcusable wrong. One dollar set in motion may pay fifty times that amount of debt in a very few days, Few people realize this matter of debt paying as they should They have no concience on the subject. they excuse themselves by saying that they are very busy.' Suppose you are busy. You are not too busy to neglect such a moral obligation 'I will attend to it in a day or two' You don't know that, for you may die-your property may be burned or some other providential circumstance may happen to prevent it. Oh, he doesn't want the money.' How do you know that? Who gave you that piece of information? Nothing but the voice or message of your credior can settle that matter. 'He is rich, and doesn't need small sums' Indeed ! is that your excuse? How do you know but that your neglect to pay him hundreds may cost him thousands? 'I can't stand such a high rate of exchange' You are bound to stand it, for in business you must take all its risks. If you can't stand the exchange, how do you expect your credito:a can stand your delirquency? If he wants money he has only to go to he bank. Well, that will do. When a man lets himself down to such a level, he bad better 'snuff' the candle,' and dezert the ranks of business men.

An ingenious attorney, who always made it a point to win his case, was applied to by a man who had stolen some pork, to defend him. Accordingly, in his usual inventive way, he ruined the principal evi-dence on which the plaintiff relied, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. After the verdict was declared, as the fellow was leaving he whispered to his attorney thus : - ' Squire what shall I do with the pork. for I have got it yet?' 'Est it,' replied the lawyer, 'for the jury say you did not ateal

Salt on Land. - It will pay to put a moderate quantity of salt on any land, not near a large body of salt water. Alter plowing a field for any crop, salt down evenly upon it a barrel per acre, it will always 'pay,' although is immediate good affects may not be seen John Johnson, the great wheat grower, of Geneva N. Y claims that a barrel or two of salt, spread upon his wheat lands, per acre, after being plowed, will increase the crop five or six bushels .- Rural American.

The Boston Advertiser counts the applications for divorce as among the 'public works' of Chicago during 1867.

AN IMPORTANT

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

Gentlemen,-This is to certify that my son William has been troubled with Scrofula for nine year, and has been under the treatment of a number of physicians, (at great expense to myself) but received no benefit thereby. Having seen one of Bristoi's Almanacs, I was persuaded to give BRISTOL'S SAR-SAPARILLA, a trial. At that time he had fite running sores, which appeared to defy all treatment. He commenced taking the Sarasparilla, and the result has been, after taking seven bottles, and also five bottles of BRISFOLS SUGAR COATEDP LLS But we have the evidence of those whom disease has four of the running scree have disappeared, and the fifth is now healing rapidly In has had the small pox-going about all the timeand recovered without the use of any other medicires than BRISTOL'S SAR APARILLA and BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. His general health has improved wanderfully, having been very poor before taking these preparations, as any one can testify who knows him. I feel under obligations to the you this certificate.

> Yours truly, ABRAHAM GRIMSHAW.
>
> Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell. Divideon & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S Latham and all Dealers in Medicice.

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

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

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

LIBELS ON THE FLOWERS -The incense-breathing blossoms of every clime are infamously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite products of nature to preparations manufactured from pungent essential oils. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently simulated by impostors whose preparations are not only worth less but de eterious to bealth, producing a permicious effect upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Baware of such. Avoid them. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the purest and most lasting of all perfumes.

Beware of Counterfells; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal - Devins & Bolton , Lamp longh & Campbell : Davidson & Co K Campbell& Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fr u of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and the business would respectfully information. Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a harron, whole at the market and and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, Comprising in part of Flour, Oatheat, Cornmeat, Butter, Cherry, Pork, Hams, Labo, Brerings, Dried BUTTER, OHRESES, LURB, LIAMS, LIAMS, LIEBRINGS, DRIED FRE, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He truste that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he as nom his backers to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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

D. SHANNON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street. opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867.

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

Common Corgou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Sesson de., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c. : Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Fixest

GREEN TEA.

Twankey Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$!.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.,

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montresi Tea Co., G, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Scottling Sysur was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, the refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strong'y in favor of Hom copathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returnng home the day following, the father found the eleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered derful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup and suffering, crying babies and restiess nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup recent additions to their works have enabled them to never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections.
Asthma, Hoarseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Screness of the Throat.

PUBLIC EPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine. December, 1867.

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

astille on each one of which is stamped the word Davins," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devine & Bolton, Chemists,

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

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

CT HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

> CATHEDRAL ' LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D_ME STREET

MONTREAL. Cash pard for Raw Furs.

TO BE SOLD,

Small Collection of very valuable and rare Cathoic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of he sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly Pintel in Fianders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely be met with even in England, and in this country 188 probably never been offered before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

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LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

We have recently added to our stock half million | School, wants a situation. feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have

the following stock :--200,000 feet let and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260.000 I inch do; It inch do; 14 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Basswood; l inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles: 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from | an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths JORDAN & BENARD.

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

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE.

All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKennu & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

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

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

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

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



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Jompany beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches baby still worse; and while contemplating another to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their warches are made upon a better system than others in the world,

They commerced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said noihing. That night all hands slept well, and the more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 more than a million dollars. little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but

turn their attention to other markets. The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except wat hes of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in at empted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, p lish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered whether Lordon, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the bress the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest. the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hunded parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every succeeting par swith the most unvarying accuracy. It

wa only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particula istyle and then to adjust the hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. It any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examina tion and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere.

They claim to make
A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.— They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chroncmeter for the navigator; and also ladies watches in plain gold or the finest enameled and jeweled cases : but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special' certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Broadway, New York,
ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,
158 Washington St., Boston,

General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

WANTED.

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has bad five | PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheap-est, and Best assorted Stock of Cumber in this City. Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal Address with particulars to,

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal

WANTED,

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

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a layman and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne,

Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANKON & CO. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

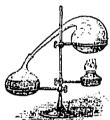
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Tens, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions. Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Ja-

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
13 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this exrhe reputation this ex-cellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous char-neter. Inveterate cases of Serofula, where the system seemed utterly

aggravated by the presence of scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have been radically cured in such humerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemics of our race. Often, this unseen and untelt tenant of the organism undormines the constitution, and invites the attack of effections which are seen, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently caubernat vitality, are often containinated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on inmaunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

tual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum. Scald Head, Ring-teorm, Sore Ears and Byes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspapsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Nouralgiu, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

moves the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sursaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is added by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subdaing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhwa or Whites, Uterine Uterations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gont. often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon telt by those who are Languid, Listless, Despondent, Steepless, and filled with Nerrous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Potermittent Fever, Chill Rever, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Billout Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zine, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowize injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague discricts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinute cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayen & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Blass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, Ganeral Agents for Lower Canada. FRANCIS GREENE, 54 ST. JOHN STREET,

Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Stree MONTREAL.

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GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the inventor.

> HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, . 144 St. Lawrence Main Street,

November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS SPANTED SOUTH OF THE STATE OF T

NO MORE VERMIFUGES

NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS, The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



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

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT, THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING,

AND SUFE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, to their valuable eor Betion administered with perfect safety to children of most

tender years. CAUTION - The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.
The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemis's,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P Q.



Sewing Machines.

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

N.B. - These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

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

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR. Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Kra Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines: the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets.

HOUSE FURNISHEL ATTENTION

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.

54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS.

A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

TO PRITEIEROC

PARLOUR DINING ROOM, BEDROOM

HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRIOES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S). 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

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

New Importations just arrived are extensive, very sciect, and the charges extremely moderate.

The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rim ming and workmanship warranted.

Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volumteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they wall be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

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

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

Dec. 1865.

CHOLERA.

12m.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholers in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D.

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

REV. CHARLES HARDING. Sholapore, India.

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

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

effectual remedy.

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

serve the following directions:At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhosa and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.
PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to

PERRY DAVIS & SON. M anufacturers and Proprietors. MONTBEAL O E.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

CHOLERA. DR HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Ohloride of

Lime, Copperss, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting egent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of

One pound to ten gallons of water.
Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J. A. HARTE,
GLASG,) W DRUG HALL,

Notre Dame Street Montreal

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ms of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. essyrements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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KEARNEY & BRO.;

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

HAVE REMOVED TO

MO. 675 CRAIG STREET TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEVRY,

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

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OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTR, Esq., President. Esq. | Louis Comte, Hubert Pare. J. C. Robillard Alexis Dubord, B. A. R. Hubert, Joseph Larames, F. X. St. Charles. Andre Lapierre,

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY is this CRY is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally had less than those of other Companies with all degirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insuron properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citisens Company.

OFFICE .- No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

Ist. Security unquestionable.

ad. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mosente rates.

4h. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. Sth. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efsted for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-Sages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers:-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Uapital, and

comption of the Assured from Liability of Partnerand. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

6h. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

misepremaun. 4th. Large Participation of Pronts by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, Tary five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH. February 1, 1866.

Agent, Montreal.

GET THE BEST.



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FLORIDA WATER.

a quarter of a centu-The most exquisite ry,maintained its as-cendency over all and delightful of all pertumer contains in its ignest degree in its ignest degree of its ignest degree of solutions the armons of flowers, in full natural fresh and the speedy relief for the speedy forms of the speedy speedy relief for the speedy of excellence the ar-lent, neutraliams

lapure matter arcound the teeth and
and making he latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite

other Perfumes, throughout the W Indies, Mexico, Central and South Ame rice, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of fiavor, richness of bouquet, and permanen cy, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.— As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a satlow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

fashion it has, for Davins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Mentreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Soll w Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Cardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H B Gray, J. Coulden. B. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Draggists and first-class Perfumers throughout world.

April, 1867.

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THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN
PONT:FFS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Trans lated from the French of Chevalier D'Artand De Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John M. Closkey, D.D., Archbishop of New York Illustrated with Forty Steel Engravings, made expressly for the Work. Complete in Forty Numbers. Price, 20 cents each, or in Two Super Royal 8vo. volumes:

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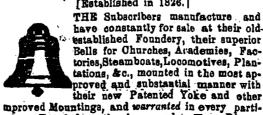
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