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# ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

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## No. 16

# CLARA LESLIE. A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

#### CHAPTER XXVI.-Continued.

But the bells mere clanging on all sides, and the canons in procession going forth to meet their venerable Bishop; and now the organ poured forth its volumes of sweet sound, and the Diret Dominus Domino meo was chanted forth in full choir. A veil was placed before the Blessed Sacrament; but the young Englishman seemed to kneel on untired, and, almost entirely without the help of his book, which he held in his hand, followed the whole service distinctly and audibly. It was only when the preacher in his cotta and stole had knelt and received the episcopal benediction, and ascended the steps of the pulpit. that he arose and accepted the chair offered him. And now all the attention of the Anglican was riveted on the face and language of the preacher. He was a pule middle-sized person, with a long black beard, and features that seemed moulded og the model that painters have formed for the likeness of our Incarnate Lord. They were strikingly beautiful; and the liquid Roman Itahan in which he spoke together with the gentleness of his polished manner, was just calculated to win an Englishman, who cannot understand that kind of impassioned Italian eloquence that carries the fervent spirits of that glowing southera land before it without an effort, and melts them into sons and tears of contrition and love. while it appears overstrained and overdone to the edder and more reserved temperaments of the porth. He spoke of the Primacy of St. Peter, and the mistake of those who would separate the temporal from the spiritual power of the Father of the Faithful. Solemn and touching was the close; and then as one man the whole multitude knelt and poured forth those simple petitions to the Mother of Mercy which are familiar alike to peasant and king, rich and poor, learned and ig-norant. 'Mater amabilis, Virgo potens, Auxilium Christianorum, ora pro nobis !' It came forth like one mighty voice, and the young Enghish girl who was kneeling near lifted her sweet pale face, as the tears stood like dewdrops upon it, and the Anglican clergyman bent his with a a full heart, and felt that he alone, alas, was 10 'a barren and dry land,' while it was 'flowing with milk and honey,' to all around him. And now the clouds of fragrant incense were

oscuring the light that crowned the restingtorth again in its full tide of song, whilst the Tandem ergo Sacramentum arose, and then the jewelled Ostensorium was elevated in the hands the door ; for Clara had not forgotten the frank of the venerable Bishop. Even the Anglican defence of the Jesuits, and those descriptions of knelt down in awe; for he too believed that the Catholic ceremonies that had taken her fancy so very Lord of Hosts was there. When he arose, the young Englishman had just risen and turned his head. In a moment he was at his side, warmly pressing his hand.

same slight figure he had seen the day before again passed close to him, and knelt just in front of him. The priest descended from the altar, and she in her turn raised her head, and received the Blessed Sacrament. She then bent down, and it was not till the benediction had been given that she again raised her head, and, slowly making the sign of the cross, turned to come back to her seat. This time he could not make a mistake, for her face was towards him though shaded by the veil that partly overhung her little straw-Leslie was before him. She was evidently per- | guided.' fectly unconscious of any one around her; the long dark fringes hung over her eyes; a slight color was in her cheek; but the expression of her face was one thet once seen could never be forgotten. It was that peculiar loveliness that is often seen on the countenance of those who possession of the soul even throws forth a ralittle behind, which she had quitted a short time opportunity of renewing his acquaintance, he drew into a side chapel, and there remained state is not one to be desired. watching the continual silent movement that seemed to fill the church. Here there was a group kneeling round the confessional, where the within, each in taking the place of the last penttent as each side of the contessional was in turn souls were performing the 'Via Crucis,' while others were contemplating the representations of our Lord's Passion. There, again, others were making the round of the chapels, devoutly kissing the ground, and repeating a prayer at each of Lite. It was a scene of living devotion, cal-

themselves at the altar-rails to receive the Bread | safest.' culated to make a deep impression on an Anglican mind, and in the middle of it still knelt the slight figure of the young English convert .--Some time elapsed ere she rose, and gliding into verts,' said Mr. Merville, 'in this island. Yesone of the side changle in a moment she was to place of the Incarnate Dord, the organ rolled be seen leaving the church in company with her St. John's but my old travelling-companion companion. Bright was the look and warm the Courtnay; and, to my great surprise, I found words of recognition as he came up to them at he too had been gazetted as a pervert.' completely on the evening he had spent in Osnaburg Terrace; but she did not expect the kindness of his manner to be so wholly unchanged. At first she thought he could not have known of her conversion; but she was soon undeceived.

reverentially following the service. Numbers of ed, as you think, a large step in advance, thank | greatly amused; for his manner was so boyish communicants had just retired, and when the God, and in all humility pray for us; and, on the and yet at the same time so gentle, he made time for communicating had again arrived, he other hand, I would that less severity were saw that many more were approaching. He shown towards those whose consciences lead every thought was so wrapped up in enjoying the drew a little back, and at that very moment the them from us. 'To our own Master we stand Catholic truth and beauty he had found, that or fall.'

Clara's eyes glistened.

'You will not be long what you are,' said she. Ere many months-weeks, I was going to say -are passed, I am sure we shall welcome you among us. God cannot but reward such charity.'

Mr. Merville smiled. He was evidently amused, not displeased.

'I know not what is to happen to us,' said he, after a pause; we are passing a dreadful crisis; bonnet. He had, then, seen aright, and Clara but I am sure we are being providentially

'You mean the Gorham affair,' said Clara, which is as yet undecided.'

'Yes,' continued Mr. Merville; 'if there is still a work for the Church of England to do in her present anomalous and separated state, then she will come out of this trial firmer and have just been so intimately united with their stronger than ever; but if she lose the faith, read so often, but not only as a stranger, but as Incarnate Lord, when the love that has taken then she is not what we have believed her to be, and the sooner we are out of her the better .--diance upon the outward form. She passed Perhaps it may now please God to bring this are passing; what Order are they of ?' slowly by him, and knelt down at the chair a provisional state of things to an end, and to call all Catholic-minded persons to unity under the before, leaving an impression on his mind that | Primate of Christendom. If so, I hope for grace could not be thrown off. Unwilling to lose this to obey the call, and leave all and follow Him most readily and thankfully; for a separated

'No, indeed,' said Clara earnestly ; and her heart was lifted in prayer for the waaderer who was so earnestly longing and seeking for truth coarse habit of the Franciscan could be seen and unity, and, she felt convinced, in the first fervour of her conversion, was so shortly to find it. 'Do you know you have another convert to opened and closed again; there some devout congratulate?' added she playfully turning to Catherine, who had been silently listening to this conversation.

' Indeed !' said Mr. Merville, looking at her. Well, though I, of course, must think the view you take of the Church of England a wrong one, altar; while every now and then the little bell I feel at the same time that you are in that part rung, and a range of communicants presented of the Catholic Church where you, at least, are

'I am quite an aged convert,' replied Catherine. 'I feel quite old beside this very young Catholic,' she playfully added.

'I think I ain destined to meet none but conterday, who should I see kneeling before me in

Clara feel as if she were speaking to one whose none other could find place in his mind,

"I have the free run of the Franciscan convents,' said he; ' and some of my friends among the monks, knowing my taste for functions, keep me ' au fait' of all that is going on.'

'What is that large church in Strada Mercante, a little further down than the one where you say the English sermons are preached ?' asked Clara.

'You mean St. Dominic's,' replied Mr. Courtnay; 'there is a large convent of Dominican monks attached to it, and it is there where there will be High Mass on Saint Romuald's

day.<sup>2</sup> 'Valetta seems to abound in convents,' said Clara. 'I am so new to foreign countries every thing excites my curiosity, and it is all so very picturesque. It seems so strange to me to be really in this land of Catholic romance one has a real living member of it. Only look now at those strange looking figures in while cloaks that

' Those are Carmelites,' replied Mr. Courtnay; Gray Friars, as they used to be called in England, but not of the reform of St. Theresa. You know the Dominicans, in their white and black dress, do you not ?'

' Yes, they are the only ones I can as yet distinguish,' replied Clara ; ' except the Franciscans, with their ropes round their waists."

A priest in a long black robe passed at the moment; he looked earnestly at them, and then bowed to Mr. Courtuay.

'Would you like to see a Jesuit ?' said he, in a low tone, as he returned the salute ; 'there is one bowing to you over the way.'

Clara turned hastily to look, scarcely able no restrain a laugh.

' Why, how do know them from all the secular priests that quite swarm in the steets."

'Oh, do you not see the cut of their has ?' replied Mr. Courtnay. 'Only ask Merville if he does not know a Jesuit from a secular priest.'

'Oh, I forgot Mr. Merville's predilection for the Jesuits,' said Clara, glancing toward him, solemply placed under the mantle of Mary by and the recollection of that evening in Osna- her Bishops and people, despite of the attempts burg Terrace coming before her mind. ' By of Turks and heretics, still stood forth clinging the way, we have finished the year 1849. Is fast to the one faith and the one centre of unity, the prophecy fulfilled ! Are they returned

him she had thought him possessed, when he was elevated during Mass in an ecstasy above the ground; and how he told her she was 'a foolish old woman,' and kept laughing and repeating to himself ' Possessed ! yes, I am possessed !'-And yet, that throbbing heart ! that loving gentleness and tenderness ! What a delightful old man he must have been ! one would have liked to have been his penitent. I wonder you have not entered the Oratory,' added she, after a moment's pause.

'Who knows what may yet happen,' said Mr. Courtnay, playfully. 'At present I cannot make up my mind to leave this beautiful world I have just entered. My friends the Franciscans almost look grave when I tell them I cannot give up my favorite functions so soon. 1 must have my fill.'

'And then bid them adjeu for ever.' said Clara, half-smiling, half-sighing, as she looked up with one of her bright looks into the cloudless azure above them, little thinking that her bonnet could not shade that bright look from her companion.

They had been slowly walking along Strada Venova, and now stood at the door of the hotel. "Are you too located here, Courtnay !' said Mr. Merville.

'Except when I am among the Franciscans,' replied Courtnay, smiling ; 'but to day I am going to cicerone these ladies to see the relic of the ariu of St. Paul. I think they will tell you I act my part very well.'

"Mr. Courtnay is a master of his art," replied Catherine ; ' and as there will be a place vacant in cur carriage, perhaps Mr. Merville may like to see a specimen of it, and accompany us to Citta Vecchia.'

And so it was arranged. But our readers must imagine the awe with which Clara knelt on the spot where St. Paul had stood, and gazed on the very arm that had been lifted when that mighty preacher of the Gentiles was shipwrecked on the little desolate island of Melita, and won it. to the arms of Christ's Catholic Church. She thought how 1800 years had elapsed, and still, one and unchanged, those 'barbarians' who so courteously entertained the great Apostle had retained the faith of Christ. The seed he had sown had yielded fruit a hundredfold, and Maita solemnly placed under the mantle of Mary by to | -the great See of SS. Peter and Paul Carnival, with its masks and gaities, its follies and sins, had little to attract a convert's attention. The churches, indeed, were open, and made doubly attractive by the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament; and while music and shouts of merriment without betokened the tolly of some, the fervent and adoring throngs within showed that it was but the sinful and thoughtless seen in almost everything that is founded and that thus placed themselves in temptation's way. The real Catholic spirit of Malta was to be seen natural consequence of that wonderful gift of gathered round her priests, praying for the giddy faith which one receives on being admitted into crowd without, and attempting to m ke up by renewed acts of love and homage towards their euer present Lord, for all that might offend His boly Eyes, or grieve the Immaculate Heart of the Virgin Mother and patroness of their island Many a time did Clara, in kneeling amidst those silent worshippers, and listening to the words of warning that resounded in those sacred walls, pray that her country-people, instead of imitating and surpassing the folly of othet countries, and then attributing every excess committed ing things that seem to a mind without faith only to the Catholic religion, would look a little nearer home, and ask themselves whether their religion made them show a better example; and Vincent Ferrer,' said Mr. Courtnay, . which is at the same time not shut their eyes to the glaring fact that they are constantly grossly calumniating the Catholic priesthood by saying that they uphold and encourage the excesses of the Carnival time, when, if they would take the trouble of looking into the churches and confessionals, they would see what part they are taking in it, instead of joining, under the disguise of a mask, in all the foolish amusements that are going or. At last the quiet of Ash-Wednesday came on, and the Church assumed her colors of mourning. It was sorrowfully said, and there was an almost ceremonies !' said she; ' for you are the Osser- | mained in mid-air, while the saint went to his | who bad heard young Courtnay's playful observation as they entered the cloister-gate. Are you, too, going to have ashes on your head, Miss Leslie ?' and afterwards remark, in the same playful way, to Catherine that she had not obeynot have expected or understood the deep recol-

Why, dear Merville, this is indeed an unexpected pleasure. Who thought to see you here?

"I as little expected to see you, Courtnay,' repiled the Anglican, whom our readers will easily have recognized for their old friend ; 'but I see how it is,' he added, looking full at him.

Courtnay passed his arm within his, and with a long genuflection towards the now deserted altar, led his friend towards the side-door that opens into the great square of Valetta.

'That is an old story,' said he playfully, as they reached the entrance. 'I wonder you have not seen my 'perversion' in the newspapers long ago. They published it in one just after it happened, and then informed the public in the next prised.' number that I was 'a mere youth.''

The grapes were sour, it seems,' replied Melville; and with a hearty laugh the amiable Puserite and his convert-companion took their way down Strada Reale arm in arm.

CHAPTER XXVII.- THE CONVERT'S JOYS.

' The awe that lies too deep for words, Too deep for solemn looks, It finds no vent into the face, No spoken vent in books.

They know not how the outward smile The inward awe can prove : They fathom not the creature's fear Of Uncreated Love.' Father Faber.

It was still early the next morning when ou Anglican friend sallied forth from his hotel on inaudible sigh. his usual morning errand. He generally made his way into St. John's; but on this morning he crossed Strada S. Orsola, and stopped at the one so far on one's way to Catholic truth should Passion of our Lord. Mass was just commenc. | fervently, are left behind.' tog at the high altar, and, kneeling down close to . We must indeed abstain from judging one in Malta.

' How strange to meet again in this unexpected way !' said he, as they slowly mounted the steps towards St. John's.

'Were you in time for the beginning of the last Mass at the high altar ?' asked Clara with a slight catch in her breath.

'I was,' replied Mr. Merville ; 'I was close to it the whole time, though I do not think you saw me.'

Clara looked up, and met his eyes fixed upon her. It was half astonishment, half inquiry, and the tell-tale colour began to mount into her face as she said, ' You must have been sur-

'I was not quite sure I saw right,' said he; but, my dear Miss Leslie. I am not among the number that can lament the step you have taken. These are very difficult times wherein to know how to act 10 matters of conscience, and indeed I fully believe that you have been providentially at this moment, interrupting his conversation with convent-bell at all hours of the day and night led to this.'

Clara's heart filed.

. Thank you doubly. Your words are as sweet as they are unexpected; for one meets playfully. 'A whole function, benediction, ser- Of course, he obeyed; but one day, as he was very little but cold looks and hard words from those who were once so dear.'

change rapidly. But you too must not lose all ing. your sympathies for those you have left behind."

'I do not think I knew what to love them was,' replied Clara, ' before I was a Catholic .-passed the door, and proceeded down a little I do not think any one can conceive the intensity door of a small church he had remarked on his likewise taste the rest and peace God has

the altar-rails, he took out his book, and began another,' said Mr. Merville. If you have gain-1 'Where do you learn all this?' said Clara, story of the woman who came and wanted to te'l to receive the sign of approaching penitence and

The ladies both laughed. There was something irresistable in Mr. Merville's manner, and he joined with that musical laugh which was so peculiar to him.

'Why, there's the very man,' said he, as the identical Mr. Courtnay was seen coming out of the west door of St. John's which they were passing, his colour a little heightened, and a certain subdued tone in his playful manner which toid on what eraand he had been out that morn-

He joined them in a moment, and morning greetings passed between the converts.

' You deserted St. John's this morning,' said he, placing himself at Clara's side.

'You know I am very partial to the Franciscans,' said Clara playfully. 'I am quite obliged to you for pointing out to us that beautiful little church of Santa Maria di Gesu. It is so wonderful to feel one is in such real and close communion with the sons of the great St. Francis.' 'It is indeed,' said Mr. Courtnay ; 'so many ridiculous and unworthy of God.'

hundred years as that Order has existed, and now they still iemain just as ever keeping the same rule, looking up to the same Father !?

'How came you not to tell me last night our Catherine, at whose side she was walking.

Perhaps I did not want to give you too strong a dose at once,' replied Mr. Courtnay that his superior ordered him to work no more. mon, and Vespers, besides one whole live convert hose who were once so dear.' 'People become bitter,' he replied; 'they knowingly at Clara, who could not help laugh-

> And what is there to be seen in the way of vatore Romano of Malta; you manage to know everything."

' There will be High Mass at St. Dominic's on Thursday, St. Romuald's day,' replied Mr. street that leads to the 'Nix mangiare' steps, with which one yearns that those who have led Courinay; 'and exposition of the Blessed Sacrament almost every where next Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, as they are the last days of laughable as some of the things you read in the Bishop's fingers, disped in ashes, still on her walk the day before. It was dark, but crowded mericifully given to one so unworthy, and not to the Carnival. By the way, he added, 'I forgot life of St. Philip Neri, ' the mad saint,' as they forehead after the ceremony was over, --would with people passing in and out, chiefly of the them. One often asks why is it that one has that Sunday is the great procession in honor of used to call him.' lower orders ; and round the middle aisle were been thus chosen, when so many who loved Him the shipwreck of St. Paul. It is the great fes- 'But St. Philip Neri was unique,' said Clara ; lection that characterised the young Englishranged figures, large as life, representing the so much more, and sought Him so much more tival of the island, and there is an Office expressly ' he seemed to have led the world 'captive in man's manner, nor the sweet and lowly express-

Naples ?'

'some few are,' replied Mr. Courtnay .--They left this island for Naples before the end ot 1849.'

' How very strange !' said Clara earnestly .---I think one of the new worlds that dawn upon the mind of a Catholic is this opening, as it were, of the known and felt influence of the world unundertaken by Catholics. I suppose it is all a Christ's Church.'

'You the existence of miracles,' said Mr. Courtnay, ' and their freque..t, almost daily occurrence in the Catholic Church.'

'Yos,' said Clara : ' it is so strange to see the home. coolness with which Catholics hear of miracles having happened. They only say, ' Now you see how great the Blessed Virgin's power is in Heaven !' but they do not seem to regard it as something very strange and marvellous. And then there is a simplicity in their way of believ-

Such as the authenticated miracle of Saint in the acts of his canonization. They became so tired of the number of miracles i.e. and even friends were here, Courtnay ?' said Mr. Merville his hat, worked, and the constant ringing of the that ensued, because people were always coming to beg Padre Vincenzo to come and heat them, passing a house which was in course of building, a man fell before his eyes from a scaffolding .--Stop,' said the saint, in his simplicity,-' stop, till I go and ask leave to work a miracle;' and in The Venerable Bishop himself blessed the ashes the sight of the assembled multitude the man re- at the church of St. John's ; and a Protestant superior to get the leave he wanted.'

'You do not mean to say that is true?' said Clara, in amazement.

'Perfectly true,' replied Mr. Courtnay. ' witnessed by bundreds of people, and enrolled in the ed the Gospel precept of "washing her face" that Acts of canonization ! Why, it is not half as morning, when he perceived the marks of the

for the day,-Vespers, Mass, and all-and only play. He worked miracles in play, and even sion of humility and gentleness with which be laughed in the confessional. You remember the itoo, in his turn, went and knelt before the Bishop

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ NOVEMBER 23, 1866 2 And the second se

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bumiliation: Even Clara was too young a Catholic quite to understand it, though she, too, felt as she, had never felt before. at the beginning of. Lent. She felt that the Catholic Church requires her, children to serve God in love and gladness even in the most solemn times of her bumiliation ; and there was a natural cheerfulnessin her still subdued manner that she had never even attempted in Pusevite days.

She followed Catherine to the altar-steps; and as she too knelt, and heard the trembling tones of the Bishop's voice repeat the solemn words to her, ' Memento, homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris,' she raised her head in calm | emanate from such a contemptible source. Fanatics and grateful joy to receive the sacred emblem .---A sense of trusting peace that she was really in her Father's house,-really the restored child, permitting their University to be affiliated to an inwho yet mourned on that she had ever strayed,for love of the exceeding tenderness that had received it back again stole over her soul, and once more seemed to swallow up everything in the one sweet thought, 'I have sought, and I have found.'

To be Continued.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

CONVOCATION. - The graduates of the Queen's Col leges have given a remarkable illastration of the advantages of the system under which they have been trained, and which they seem so anxious to preserve intact. Perhaps, there never was so curious an exhibition as that which they enacted on Friday last. Bad manners, revolting bigotry and contemptible were amongst the least of their faults; and, certainly, the open avowal of one of the speakers of infidel opinions left nothing to be desired by the admirers of the Mixed System in point of advocacy and consistency. When a 'learned' body meets together, we may expect some folly, but it should be folly of a grave order. At election time the students of Trinity College are boisterous and intractable. They delight in cat-calls, screaming, whistling, refrains of nigger melodies, and such other manitestations of wit as modern schoolboy genius indulges in. But then the students of Trinity College are ' students,' young men with the notions and weakness of youth, boys who are supposed to be foolish, and who are allowed to play their childish pranks with impunity. The graduates of the Queen's University, or rather the staid and well formed members of the Queen's Colleges, are quite a different stamp. They are old enough to have sense. They are all men who have a certain rank in life, who have assumed responsible positions, who have embraced some profession, who are, in fact, recognized members of society, and whose examples is a matter that concerns more than themselves. These men have been brought up in a liberal, imbued, as we are so frequently told, with liberal ides, taught to be tolerant, and told to be enlightened; and yet we find them displaying, on the first available opportunity, qualities that are perfectly irreconcileable with all our received notions of education. The fact that an accident gave a parcel of overgrown schoolboys an opportunity of expressing their opinions about the rights of others. should have made the men so unexpectedly favored modest and discreet. But the graduates had neither modesty, discretion, manners, nor graciousness .--They hissed the Vice Obancellor when he made an allusion to the supplemental charter. He remon-strated, and he was hissed more violently. He alluded to the necessity of observing decorum, and he was hissed again. He paused in evident astonishment at the vulgarity which confronted him, and the vulgarity indeed became more audacious. In fact, the Vice Ohancellor was all but cried down by unseemly clamor, and this not by schoolboys, but by gentlemen of position' who presame to dictate to the people of Ireland on matters affecting their most important interest. Nor was this all. When a discussion arose, and the views of opposite parties were taken into consideration, insults were substituted for arguments; and the Catholic graduates were obliged to leave, in indignation and disgust, a scene in which they could not take part without a surrender of principle and a forfeiture of manhood. Fortyfive Catholics rose and left St. Patrick's Hall, because their feelings were outraged by observations which no gentleman would have used, and which none would have permitted. And yet the insult was offered by one who studied in the Queen's University, and took out his degrees there, and was given in presence of the men who have the care of the character and reputation of that institution. There was no remonstrance, no interference with this obnoxious proceeding; it began and ended almost without notice; and this is one of the practical results of that 'glorious' system which the people of Ireland are encouraged to support and admire. Now, we do not mean to enter into the arguments advanced by the graduates against the supplemental charter, which they cannot defeat. It would be a waste of time to remark on such puerilities. Not a single observation was made in Convocation worthy of being noticed. Mr. Donnell, and the speakers who sustained him, displayed an amount of ignorance that is really amusing, and that seems to afford a pressing reason for reform in the system which turns out such distinguished' men. But what we are concerned to notice, and what it is our business particularly to refer to, is the fearful scandal which the glaring misconduct of the graduates has produced. For, as we have before remarked, these graduates are not boys; they are young men-some of them doctors of law, some of them doctors of medicine, some of them engineers, and many of them slergymen of the Presby-terian Church. From such an assembly gravity of demeanor and respectability of conduct might reasonably he expected : and yet from this assembly nothing proceeded but contention and scurrility .--All the bitterness of small minds was displayed by them; all the vindictiveness of mean dispositions was and aciously manifested. They had no respect for their superiors, and, of course, they have none for themselves. They hissed and groaned whenever a liberal sentiment was expressed or a liberal proposal was made; they shouted and applauded whenever anything bigoted and insulting was uttered. And this is really the fruit of the Mixed System ! Doctors, lawyers, clergymen, forget their dignity, cast aside their respectability, and become brawlers for the sake of offending and annoying their neighbors. It is idle to suppose that these men had any principle at heart. Principle is never sustained by such tactics, and it never gives rise to such manifestations. It produces conviction, and conviction is calm, because it impaits a sense of security. But the poor, pitiful crowd of excited and exasperated fanatics who stormed in St. Patrick's Hall, who made themselves ridiculous, and who were violent without reason, and clamorous without effect, represented nothing but that ineradicable prejudice, which a certain class of Irishmen entertains and cherishes. There was not even a modicum of reason in the best of the arguments which they used. They had intended to be insolent, and they were so; but the only body they njured was themselves. We cannot too highly commend the course pursued by the Oatholic graduates. It was marked with a dignity and conscious pride-indeed we might say a sense of superiority-which contrasted effectively with the conduct of their opponents. Although beaten on the mere question of voting, they achieved a real victory; and those who selected a nameless barrister for the seat which Dr. Mapother would have adorned, and those who rejected the reasonable. proposal which men like Ohief Justice Monnhan and Oashel and Thurles, where small parties of voters Justice O'Hagan approved of, may be safely left to found great difficulty in making their way to the the censure which their own conduct conveys, and poll, and several violent encounters took place.which it needs no words of ours to express. The Dundalk Democrat.

only feeling that can be elicited from a liberal mind. is one of regret that such an exhibition of intolerance should have taken place. After all, we have come to times when fair play is regarded as a jewel, and those , who discard the gem 'must abide the imputation which its rejection, implies. No one wants to interfere with the Queen's Colleges; no one need want: to interfere with them. They have within themselves the seeds of their own destruction. Their existence is an abnormal one; their paltry success cannot endure. Catholics have no envy of those institutions, for they are not powerful enought or prominent enough to excite such a feeling. They would be satisfied to let them run, undisturbed, their short-lived course, but they will not, certainly, put up with the arrogance and presumption which generally overshoot the mark, and we certainly think, after the exhibition in St. Patrick's Hall, the Catholics of Ireland would demean themselves by stitution whose graduates are capable of the conduct which will be found reported elsewhere. 'A Queen's University degree has never been held in high re-We forbear from remarking upon the rank pute. which those who cling so desperately to the institution must for the future hold in public estimation .--Ulsier Observer.

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MR. HENNESSY'S CANVASS. - In the course of a speech delivered by Mr. Housessy, at a meeting held to support the canvass at the Town Hall, Wexford, on Monday, he said : You will expect me to state what I have done in Parliament, though, perhaps, you know something about it already (cheers). You remember the Bishops' famous pastoral in '59, and the various points it urged the Irish members to carry. Of all these points only two, the amendments of the poor law, about the treatment of little children in workhouses, and the condition of the Irish Catholic poor in workhouses and prisons in England, have been accomplished by me (loud cheering). As I see in this densely crowded hail to night, and I am very glad to do, a large number of young men, I may also refer to my labors, partly successful, in throwing open the appointments in the civil service to free public competition (cheers). On this subject I defeated Lord Palmerston, who was a staunch supporter of the old system of patronage, a corrupt ays-tem by which the Government bribe members of Parliament with petty places, to be distributed in another kind of bribery by the members amongst their constituents. That system I attacked. I carried the Government a motion for an inquiry into it. and the result has been, on the one hand, to give additional facilities to young men rising in life, and, on the other, to strike at the scandalous system of parliamentary patronage (cheers). If you send me to the House of Commons again (loud cries of 'We will-you are safe ") I shall, next to the essential interests of Ireland herself, devote myself so completing my labors on this subject; and by flinging open, I trust, the whole of these appointments to open competition, thus give a chance of obtaining a position to young men, destitute of rank, or fortune, or great friends, but possessing industry, ability, and an honorable ambition (cheers). [Having referred at some length to the foreign policy of the late Government, the hon. gentleman remarked]-and now, in looking back at my opposition to the Whig party in Parliament, I will ask you what is the monument Lord Russell and the Whigs have left? They are gonr as a Government ; what is their monument? The pyramids of the Nile are supposed to be the tombs of the Egyptian sovereigns, and a Frenchman has ingeniously calculated that it would take two thousand ordinary graves to make one pyramid of Egypt .--Lord Russell and the Whigs have far exceeded this. for their monument consists of two millions of Irish graves (loud cheering) - a thousand pyramids of Egypt (long continued cheering).

Mr. George having reseived the appointment of puisne judge in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, the Speaker's writ for a new election for the county of Wexford, will be issued in a few days. We had hoped; and indeed understood that Mr Ram, of Ramsfort, would come forward as a candidate for the representation in Parliament of the county where his large estates are situate. Had he done so, it is probable that there would have been no opposition to his return. But he declines the honor which was within his grasp, and Mr. Kavacagh of Borris in the county of Carlow has come forward on the Tory interest which had returned Mr. George. He has the reputation of being a good landlord, and is, we understand, popular with the peasantry. His family-one of the oldest septs in Leinster-were Cathelics until a recent date. Indeed, we believe his father was the first Protestant of the family. Should he be elected it will be necessary on all occasions to carry him to his seat in the House of Commons. for it is his misfortune to have come into the world without hands or feet .- Weekly Register. The London Gazette of Tuesday contains the Speaker's announcement that in six days from the 23rd inst., he will issue his writ for an election of a member to supply the vacancy caused in the representation of the County of Wexford, by the elevation of Mr. George to a seat in the Irish Conrt of Queen's Bench. At present, there are but two candidates in the field-Mr. Kavanagh and Mr. Pope Hennessyand they both come forward as supporters of che Derby Administration. It 18, however, reported that the Hon. Colonel White intends to offer himself on the same principles that have secured the return of his brother for Tipperary. THE TIPPERABY ELECTION .- The Tipperary election has ended in the return of Captain White by a considerable majority. The polling commenced on Saturday morning, and the supporters of both candidates were early in the field. Mr. Gill did not put in an appearance. The greatest possible interest was felt in the contest, not only in the county itself, but in Dublin also. The first return transmitted to us was from the head quarters, Clonmel, at 11 o'clock, when the numbers were - Waldron, 212 ; White, 76. The tenantry of the different landlords in that part of the county marched in bodies and plumped for Waldron. A thousand soldiers and police were on duty there. The tenantry on the Lismore, Glengall, and Donoughmore estates all voted for Waldron -At one o'clock, Mr. Weidron was in a majority on the total of the four polling places, viz.,-Clonmel, Nenagh, Thurles, and Tipperary, of 143. Towards two o'clock Captain White's friends evidently made enormous efforts, and the consequence was that both at Nenagh and Tipperary, which up to that had shown a majority for Waldron, the scale began to turn the other way, and at three White was in a majority which increased up to five o'clock. We have received from our special correspondents telegrams stating the close of the poll at each of the five polling places, by which if appears that in Clonmel Mr. Waldron a considerable majority, that the numbers were pretty equal in Nenaga and Tipperary, and that in Thurles and Cashel Captain White was consider ably in advance. Subjoined are the latest returns :

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND .- We recently commissioned a gentleman, fully qualified to form an car, but he was informed that it was well for bim. accurate judgment on the subject, to investigate, the condition of the crops in the provinces of Ireland. We may state, as the general results, that the wheat crop has proved to be excellent and well saved. It will prove remunerative to the farmer. Wheat, in general, came to maturity during the few days of Intensely, hot weather with which we were favored at the close of July. No time was lost in cutting it by machine or scythe where reapers could not be readily obtained. The portion which 'got the weather ' was insignificant after all. Barley proved very prolific, and commands an unusually remunerative price. Thousands of small patches were grown and reaped here and there, and gathered just at the right moment. These, preserving the bright colour so prized by brewers and distillers, command high prices. Barley is a favorite and remnnerative crop with small farmers, and the greater portion has been saved in fine condition. The oats-the staple crop of Ireland-were for some time in jeopardy. In general, they were cut and stooked in fine weather, some growers, who had labor at command, filled the barn yard early. Our Irish method of ' capping' the stocks, now recommended for imitation by the agricultural authorities in England, preserved the

grain, and when the stooks were lifted during this fortnight of brilliant weather, the grain was found uninjured. Some fields aid suffer heavily, especially those of heavy soil and exposed to inundation, but we have every reason to believe that the oat crop, as respects the grain, will be more than an average. Altogether, our cereals have been saved in far better condition than those of the midland and northern. counties of England. Turnips and mangolds have succeeded admirably, and, indeed, were never finer. We regret to say that the disease has attacked the potato, and that in a most capricious manner. In one place the while kinds have gone, while the red and pink varieties are safe; in other the reds and pinks have failed, while the whites are untouched. the remaning half is not only perfectly sound, but abundant. There is a large crop of sound tubers after all, and the greater portion 'touched' will supply excellent provision for pigs and poultry. The early meadows have been saved well, and the crop was most luxurious; the later meadows have been saved with great difficulty, and have suffered from the weather. First-class hay, notwithstanding the abundance of the crop, will bear a high price in the spring .- Irish Times.

IRELAND ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY - THE CAUSES -For centuries Ireland has been England's difficulty. During the seven hundred years that she has been subject to the foreign yoke sha has always been a a thorn in the side of the invaders, and never lost an opportunity of attempting the recovery of her inde-The modern history of the country is pendence. merely a detail of what English writers call rebellions, and scarcely has a generation of Irishmen pass-ed away without protesting, and usually in arms, against the possession of their country by the Eng lish enemy. This fierce and umitigated hostility has been perpetuated not more by the inherent love of freedom and independence of the Celtic race than by the preverse, impolitic and tyrancical rule of the stranger. We cannot find amongst the ru'ers of England one that has not aggravated the evils and added to the causes of discontent. The present condition of Ireland is the gravest accusation that can be brought against England. Blessed by nature, as she. has been, with a fertile soil, a propitious climate extensive mineral deposits, great water powers, a fine geographic position, intermediate proximity to the Old world and the New, affording facilities of commercial intercourse to the most productive and enterprising States of both continents, supplied on all her coasts with some of the finest harbors in the world, and blessed with a race of inhabitants who, it may be said, without fear of any imputation, has no

superiors physically or i\_tellectually, she is to-day, as she has been during the afflictive misrule of what has been in mockery called the sister country, the most impoverished, the worst governed, the most ill treated and miterable of the nations of Europe. Turkise bondage, in its hardest infliction, was a mercy when compared to the helotism imposed by the iron rule of England.

We will be told that these are things of the past, a more enlightened ers has dawned and a more generous policy has been adopted. Gladly would we accept such a conviction, but facts are stubborn and too obvious to admit of such assurance. Irelandwhich before the reign of Henry II. was a powerful State, both by sea and land, which sent her manumarkets of bns and CI COLLICE

Orosemagien. His brother said he could sit on the in most cases the titles were limited to life, or short could march on foot !... Onward then the prisoner and his escort proceeded to Orossmaglen, distant about two miles, and when he arrived there an information of some kind was made and he was sent of to Newtownhamilton, where he remained till yesterday morning, when he was marched back again to Crossmagien, to be brought before the magistrates and charged with Fenianism.

From a Correspondent-Crossmagien, October 26. Much interest was excited to day in this place by the fact that a respectable landholder, Mr. Laurence Roche of Muliaclos, near Ardee was arrested at Oulloville races, and sent to Newtownhamilton Bride well, and tried here on a charge of Fenianism. Oapt. Greene, R.M and Mr. Johnston presided at the trial. The capture was made by Head Constable Burns, who acted under Sub-Inspector Black of Newry, who was here acting as locum tenens for Mr. Holmes, S.I. Mr. Philip Callan; barrister instructed by Mr. C. M'Mahon, Solicitor appeared for the prisoner. Head Constable Burns' information was read .- In it he stated 'that Mr. Roche was pointed out to him as a person belonging to the Fenian conspiracy.'

Cross examined by Mr. Callan-I never knew or saw Mr. Roche before Wednesday ; I never heard any thing against him : but as I heard that a Fenian demonstration was to take place at the races, in opposition to a party called the 'Tights,' and as Mr. Roche was pointed out to me as a Fenian, by a person whose name I refuse to give, I took him into custody. On these grounds I felt justified in swearing that I believe the prisoner to be a Fenian, and in arresting him.

Sub Inspector Black sworn -- I was acting officially at the races; I did not know of the arrest until after it was made ; I did not feel myself at all responsible for the act; I told some of Mr. Roche's friends, who were remonstrating against the arrest, that they might consider themselves very safe in not being in a like position ; I said this in a jesting manner ; but I admit I would have acted on the statement as Burns did.

A remand of Mr. Roche was then asked for. Mr. Callan remarked on the monstrous conduct of the officials in the course pursued towards Mr. Roche, and said the outrage committed on his person was aggravated by their present attempt to shield their gross misconduct and blundering.

Mr. M'Mahon observed that Mr. Roche's position and the stake he had in the county of Louth were a sufficient guarantee that he at least would not be found in the ranks of the disaffected and those who shop in Dublin, and subsequently found his way to sought the overturning of the social relations of this country. That the conduct of Sergeant Burns in | pacity, and last week he was charged with larceny arresting a gentleman, even on his own statement, at the whispering suggestion of some base blood diary magistrate, and now stands committed for blood sucker, without enquiring as to his character | trial under the name of Henry Boyle. Is is charita. or requiring a sworn information from his informant. beld out no palliation whatever, and that no matter how his superiors might endeavour to shield his ignorant or malicious blunder he would take care to give him an opportunity of legally justifying it. The purest in society were not exempt from insult and injury under such circumstances

The presiding magistrates released Mr. Roche on entering into security to appear when called on .-Dundalk Democrat.

Early on the morning of October 12 Constable O'Sullivan, of the Killeagh Station, and four or five police, proceeded to Ballymacode, where they are rested a respectable young man, named John O'-Keeffe, for whose arrest the usual warrant was obtained from the Lord Lieutenant in March last ; but notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the police to capture him, he succeeded in evading their pursuit until October 12, when he was caught at his father's house. He was escorted to the County Jail by the twelve o'clock train up from Youghal.

IRISE ILLUMINATING .- Reviewing Wyatt's work on the Art of Illuminating, the London Review says :-After the classical or quasi classical manuscripts, which come down to the end of the sixth century, of the reign of Justinian the Great, the Byzantine in. fluence prevailed ; the drawing of the figures became meagre, with a peculiar ascelic character in the heads; the colouring was harsh with an overloading of gold work and imitation of jewls. But, while Italian Gothic scribes in the West were emancipating themselves from the rule of their Byzantine teachers. and certainly before the famous Gospels which Augustine brought with him to the people of Kent at the close of the sixth century, Obristian bishops and missionaries had explored the far west, and settled ous manuscript Gospels in Ireland. Thus, Mr. Westwood, one of our highest authorities, remarks that ' at a period when the fine arts may be said to have been almost extinct in Italy and other parts of the Continent, from the fifth to the end of the eighth century, a style of art had been established in Ireland absolutely distinct from that of all other parts of the civilized world. There is abundant evidence to prove that in the sixth and seventh centuries the art of ornamenting manuscripts of the Scriptures had attained a perfection almost marvellous. The precise character of this style cannot be clearly understood without seeing the examples ; but it differed completely from the gold and silver lettered MSS. on purple or white vellum, with miniatures such as we have already referred to, in having the first pages and the initial letters of large size ornamented with marginal rows of red dots, the borders of the letters filled in with compartments, often with the most intricately coiled ribbons and lines of the greatest delicacy, with interlacings, and an endless varie: y of lacertine animals and birds grotesquely elongated, with their tails, tongues, and topknots forming elso these interlaced lines. All the MSS. of the Anglo Saxon time are of this style, some being purely Irish, others by Angio Saxon scribes, the pupils of the Irish school. The monks of Iona studied under the great Irish Saint Columba, whose college exists to this day, where several precious Oeltic relics are preserved, exhibiting a corresponding style of art in metal work and enamel. St. Aidan taught the Anglo Saxons at Lindisfarne; and Irish monks at Glastonoury, Mr. Wyatt tells us, 'spread Celtic ornament in England, whence it a had to a great extent retired with the expulsion of the ancient British.' St Boniface carried an Irish book of gospels to Germany, which is still preserved at Fulda St. Kilian to Wurtzburg, St. Gall to Switzerland, where, in the library of the Canton of that name are preserved some of the most beautiful of the old Celtic MSS. while some have long been preserved in the Ambrosian Library at Milan The famous ' Book of Kells,' in Trinity college, Dublin, is one of the most marvellous of all; and Mr. Wyatt, in trying to copy some of its intricate ornament, owns he fairly broke down in despair. In one quarter of an inch superficial could be counted, with the aid of a magaifier, no less than 158 interlacements of a slender white line edged with black, on a black ground.

remainders, and many of them have become extinct either by humiliation or in default of heirs. The following case is quite a romance of that sort of peerage and might prove the foundation for a novel if well worked upon. The first possessor of the title allud. ed to retired to an estate which he had purchased in the south part of Ireland, close to the pretty little town from which he took his title, and dwelt there till his death. He had only one child, a son, who succeeded bim in bis titles and estates. This gentle. mzn had a son, who became a, barrister, but in consequence of his having formed a claudestine mar. riage in Dublin, his father, by will, left the estate to a distant relative, as the property was not entailed. and, the title being limited, for want of a legitimate kin, for it was proved on a trial that took place in reference to the barony that the marriage was not a legal one, having been performed by a degraded clergyman, who kept a cort of Gretna Green in a place called the Straw Market, Smithfield, Dublin. The con of this barrister, and who claimed the title, was what is called in Ireland a 'wild young man,' and, by one of the extraordinary circumstances that will happen, even in the family of a peer, he was tried and convicted on a charge of baving stolen a horse, the property of a person who enjoyed the setate which he considered himself entitled to, and had claimed. There was, certainly, much vindictiveness exhibited towards the unfortunate individual, and it was supposed that he was not treated with impartial justice, for he was in public estimation, at any rate, not guilty of the felony, of which, however, he was convicted. At that time horse-stealing was a serious effence in Ireland, and he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, but before the expiration of that time be returned to Ireland and commenced to prosecute his claim to the peerage again. He was then arrested and tried on a charge of having return. ed from transportation before his time, which was a statutable offence. The trial in this case created much interest in Dublin, and lasted several days. -It resulted in an acquittal, as there was a doubt raised as to the identity of the man, and although greatly reduced in worldly circumstances, there wrs much sympathy for him, as he was considered the rightful heir to a title and a property, both of which he certainly would have possessed but for the im-prodence of his father's marriage. In the lowest depths it is said there is a lower-still, and this un-happy man went on falling in the social scale until he could hardly have been at least much lower. --He had married an humble but respectable woman, and his eldest son became an assistant in a draper's Liverpool, where he was employed in a similar caof some prpperty and was brought before the stipen. bly supposed that the unfortunate young man's mind is more or less disordered, and that in such an unhappy state was he induced to commit the offence of which he is accused. He talks about his father baving been a Lord Obancellor, and speaks inco. herently on many subjects, but as to his being the lineal descendant of an Irish Union peer there is not the slightest doubt. - sic tran.it gloria mundi.

We regret to have to state that the first case of Asiatic cholera in Waterford has occurred this week and terminated fatally, after, as has been the case in most places in Ireland where the mysterious disease manifested itself, having been imported on board ship from an infected district in Eugland or Wales .- News

The number of deaths from cholera registered in the Dublin district last week was 118, showing an increase of 20 on the number of the week proceeding. But very many desths have occurred at the south side which have not been registered. The sanitary condition is not in the least improved ; numbers of people herd together in the most confined rooms, which have no means of ventilation, and it is only surprising that a plague even more featful than cholera does not sweep them away.

In the Dublin registration district the deaths registored during the week were 232-108 males and 124 females. In the corresponding week of last year the number was 138. The number of deaths from cholera registered during the week amounted to 92. showing an increase of 17 on the number registered in the previous week. Of these deaths, four occur-red in Rathmines district, 17 in Donnybrook district, one in Blackrock district, 15 in Kingstown district and the remaining 61 cases within the municipal boundary of Dublin. The deaths from cholera regis. tered in each of the last four weeks 65, 98, 81, 98

|            | Waidfog. |      |         | White, |  |
|------------|----------|------|---------|--------|--|
| Tipperary, |          | 472  |         | 543    |  |
| Clonmel    |          | 640  |         | 408    |  |
| Thurles,   |          | 562  |         | 1027   |  |
| Nenagh,    |          | 723  |         | 768    |  |
| Cashel,    |          | 446  | · • • • | 663    |  |
|            |          |      |         |        |  |
|            |          | 2843 |         | 3408   |  |

Majority for White, 565.

We regret to state that serious rioting took place at Tipperary, Caehel, and Thurles. The scene at Tipperary is described in the despatch of our special reporter, from which it appears that stones and mud were thrown, that many voters were burt, and that the Lancers were called upon to clear the streets. -Similar scenes, it is reported, were enacted both at **\*** 

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woolien cloth the marts of Italy-had her trade and commerce crushed by the jealousy of England : and see the results to day, the same as they have been ever since William the Third. To satisfy the greed of the manufacturers and merchants of Bristol, he gave the last and effective blow to the Irish manufacturers, and the population of Ireland now is purely agricultural, and the millions are solely depend eut for sustenance upon their casual employment as farm laborers. The land thrice confiscated has been taken from its old proprietors, and many of these of English decent, to enrich the Scotch adventurars. the troopers of Cromwell, and the foreigh hirelings of Orange. An irreconcileable batred existed, as might have been expected, between the robbed and the robbers : and the lapse of time, instead of mitigating this hatred, has, in too many instances, but served to aggravate it.

England, fearful and apprehensive of the outburst of an aggrieved, sensitive and chivalrous people, has used every legislative and executive contrivance to maintain the new upstart proprietary, for they contituted her garrison, and thus systematically con-tinued to the present to sacrifice the millions of natives to the ten thousand favored intruders. Every legislative enactment had in view the protection and security of these favored few, and thus all Ireland was placed at the mercy of the Protestant Squirearchy. These men were taught to believe they could do, as the sapient old Duke of Newcastle, what they liked with their own, and so confirmed were they in this belief, from unchecked indulgence in the vicious practice, that the truism which an Irish Under Secratary reiterated, ' property had duties as well as rights,' created as alarming a sensation as would the explosion of a bombshell in a crowded levee. Thus it was that no Oatholic could hold a lease, nor learn a trade; that a profligate renegade son could dispossess a Papist father; that a Catholic tutor could not be engaged to instruct ; that no Papist could ride a borse worth more than five pounds; and that Oatholics were excluded from all offices and appointments under the Crown. These enactments were in force within the memory of living men.-London Universal News.

ARREST OF MR. ROOME OF MULLACLOE .- On the second day of Cuiloville races Mr. Laurence Roche f Mullacloe, near Ardee, accompanied by his brother aud Mr. Kieran of Tallanstown, went to Oulleville races, on their own car. They proceeded at once to the enclosure and went upon the stand. Shortly after the races commenced the Head Constable of Crossmaglen, George Barns, tapped Mr. Roche on the shoulder, and he having gone down off the stand, was surrounded by five policemen. Upon his bro-ther, Mr Patrick Roche, telling him not to go with him till be learned the charge against him, the police replied by putting their guns on full cock. Mr. Roche was then escorted upwards of a mile to the police barrack, which is some distance from the railway station. He was then searched after which his brother was allowed to see him for a few moments. The brother and Mr. Gordon Jackson, a wealthy Protestant gentleman of the county Meath, offered bail to any amount to Mr. Johnston, J.P., of Ballsmill, who was there acting as a magistrate. But

END OF AN IRISE PEERAGE .-- It is a well-known fact that the heir to the 1. to Lord Lovelace, and grandson of Lord Byron, was recently found to be working as a blacksmith in a shipbuilding yard at Blackwall, London, and it is recorded that a certain earldom at one time fell to a butcher's porter, and that he was on his way from his master's stall to a customer with a basket of meat on his back when he was saluted as 'my lord,' but that he had refused to recognise his title until he had finished his job .--There are several instances of colliers, cabmen, and navvies baving succeeded to title and property, and there is nothing, therefore, in finding the end of a peerage, but it is to be regretted that the end of the ine should have been found in a police-dock, rather than working as a blacksmith or a butcher's boy; but such is the fact, for there stood in the dock of the Police Court, Liverpool, one day last week, the Mr. Johnston declined to interfere as no obarge had been made before aim against Mr. Rocke. And without a warrant from a magistrate or any sworn in Ireland were advanced to the peerage in reward information, Mr. Roche was told he should go to for having supported the union with England. But Holy Church.'- Weekly Register.

On the morning of Oct. 14 some boys who were at play in a field on the brink of the Shannon found a pike concealed in the bank drain. On the fact being made known to Capt. Smith, he, with Head-Constable Irwin and a party of constabulary, hastened to the place, and, after a careful excavation of the bank of the tributary, they succeeded in finding twelve pikebeads.

So far as the Government of Lord Derby is concerned, it is disposed to act liberally and fairly to all parties-to the Roman Catholics, not less than to the Protestantsr It is by the very nature of the case better able to do so than its predecessors were. It ought to have this recommendation at least, in the eyes of the Irish people, that it is not identified with any part of that policy from which Ireland has been suffering for the last twenty or thirty years-that it comes to the task free and unfettered, with no theories to maintain and no old interest to support. If not to this Government, then to no Government can the Irish Catholics look for any justice ; and if they reject the good offices now offered they must be content to remain grumbling and wrangling to the end of the chapte .- Standard.

Baron Plunket, Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Kildare and Achonry, is no more, after seven and twenty years incessant labours to uproot the faith of the poor of West Connaught. The deceased was the son of the illustrious Lord Chancellor, who so distinguished himself in the Irish and in the Imperial Parliaments. He was born in 1792, and was consecrated to this See in 1839. His brother, Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunker, is Dean of Tunm, and his nephew, the Rev. William O. Plunket, Secretary to to the West Connaught Church Missions, is married to the only daughthr of B. W. Guinness, M.P .--Other memoers of the family are also ' in the Church.' During the whole period of the famine the sisters of the Bishop, himself, and his daughters, and all the members of the family, were incessant in their ef-forts in the West of Galway and Mayo, especially in the district of Partry, to preselvtise the poor and kidnap their children. It is, I fear, unlikely that the present Government will confer the vacant preferment upon any one less ardent in aggressiveness upon Catholic feelings than the last souping Prelate, as a Viceroy who could select Rev. Dr. Drew, Chapain to the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland, as Castle Chaplain, can hardly nominate any other than a true blue. '- Cor. of Weskiy Register.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. NEWMAN'S SERMON ' THE POPE AND THE REvolution.'-At the last moment before going to press, we receive the above publication, our review of which we must defer until next week. On a hasty inspection it appears fully to bear out the opinion we ventured to express of it a priori, that it could contain no divergence from the merit of the Archbishop of Westminster. On the contrary it is as might have been anticipated, and elegaent and outspoken doclaration on behalf of the rights of the Holy See. In the introduction the author assigns as his reason for publication, ' various reports and com ments' on his sermon have appeared. which have proceeded from information inexact in noints of detail.' The author adds, that he ' submits the whole, as he does all his publications to the judgment of the

THE RIGHT REVERSED DE. GUSS, DISDOF OF CONTRICT, (Pol. Econ., vol. ii., p. 309) These LIVERPOOL ON SUNDAY RECREATION. - Referring realizing.' (Pol. Econ., vol. ii., p. 309) These set subject of recreation on Sunday, the sentiments, expressed by Mr. Mill a few years ago. the subject of recreation on Sunday, the at xora the Sunday was the Sabbath, and desired to many highly-educated Americans, and they are abandonment, collision, stranding, capture, piracy, bring to the Sunday the observance of the Jewish the real motives why so many of them leave fire, or other cause, and also the results, whether Old Law. Dr. Goss then referred to several passages in the Old Testament which spoke of the seventh day, and the various modes in which it was computed, and put it that, according to the Jewish learning, and virtue. Some might wish to see a new method, the obligation was to keep the sevenin day. which was not Sunday, but Saturday. God was precise as to the day to be kept and the manner of derers to popular passions and prejudices, who have kceping it : there was no sacrifice, no prayer; it was such a grand career of power, influence, and profit ascertained was 1400. More than two thirds of this a holy day in our sense of the word. If, then, there open to them in the United States, are not nearly as were te be bound by the Jewish Sabbath, let it be great an evil as an hereditary aristocracy. - Fortkept by those who advocate it in its entirety. But the Christian Sabbath was established to be a time of thankagiving to God, because on that day Jesus came before the Board of Guardians of Bethnal Christ rose from the dead. It had, therefore, an en-tirely different object. It was not simply a day of rest, but with us it was a day of theaksgiving unto parish funeral contractor. She stated that in July We sanctify it by abstaining from servile God. God. We shall it is a day of gloom, that being under an order which she had obtained from the work, but did not make it a day of gloom, that being under an order which she had obtained from the forbidden. There was no reason whatever, when the parish officer, in the Great Northern Cemetery at people had performed their religious datues, why they should not spend the remainder of the day in wholesome recreation, and now he repeated what he had said before, that he would like to see them playing at the various games which were customary amongst our countrymen, such as football and similar sports. The Protestant mode of keeping the Sabbath was not Protestant, but Puritanical. He

found that during the reign of Elizabeth she licensed a person to hold certain games on the Sunday, rea person to hold termin guer cfficers to preserve pence and had continued so ill ever since that she was quiring the mayor and other cfficers to preserve pence and had continued so ill ever since that she was and order. Having referred to the particular games, unable to come before the board to prefer her comthe bishop reminded them that these were sanctioned by Queen Elizabeth, who was the head of the Pro-testant Church. He found also that James published a declaration expressing his desire that after divine service the people should not be 'distributed. or discouraged from any lawful recreation,' such as dancing, archery, leaping. vaulting, or any other re-creation, so that the same should be at any convenient time without neglect of divine service. But he found a few years later the Puritan spirit had become so strong, that, when the Bishop of Lincoln had a private thestrical performance in his house on a Sun. day, the Puritans got one of the actors condemned to the stocks. Nevertheless, Charles I. renewed the proclamation of his father James, and declared that the people must have the same privileges and liberties which James Lad granted in reference to their Now, these were instances of what had games. been done by the ruling authority in the Protestant Church. He hoped, therefore, that from the Bishop of Ripon, or any other bishop, they would not hear anything about Sabuatarianism, but that the people would be allowed to enjoy their recreation instead of resorting to the public house and wasting their powers of body and mind. On the last occasion he eddressed them he spoke of education, and he vindicated for the Catholic Church a continuance of that education which they still enjoyed. He then referred to an article in the Pall Mall Gazette with which, he stid, he did not agree, because he considered that those who attended grammar schools, were the chil-dren of parents who respected themselves and their families; and although the children did not learn the religious principles at the grammar school, they did so at home and were sent to a place of worship to acquire them. After referring to the fact of the Irish bishops petitioning Parliament for an assimilation of the law of the two countries, and to the wish of the Irish for a law as to tenant right, he called attention to the articles in the Times on those questions, and said there was no justice to be expected from men who blew bot and cold with the same mouth, as it suited their convenience. He urged that they should object in the strongest terms to the compuisory education. Having referred to the conclusions usually drawn from the reports of gool chaplains, he expressed himself satisfied that crime and ignorance were not necessarily associated. At the same time they must not suppose that he undervalued education, because to it he owed everything he was and everything he possessed. It was a pity that some comprehensive system was not devised by which instead of being shut up in our reformatories, the children could be sent out to the colonies. Why could not the Great Eastern be chartered for that purpose? He then urged upon them to stand firm to the denominational system of education which now prevailed amongst them; although at the same time he thought no one could complain of the conscience clause, which was a just and salutary law. MESSRS. BRIGHT AND MILL ON AMBRICA .- Mr. Bright performs a usual function in the body politic -he is the continual test of the soundness of our iustitutions : like the workman hammering at the wheels of the carriages, when we take a railway journey, to see that they ring properly, and that our course will be safe and prosperous. He is to our monarchy what aquafortis is to the precious metals, what the devil's advocate is to the saint about to ba received into the Roman Calendar. He thinks it his duty to point out every flaw (are we wrong in saying so ?), to magnify every defect; to show, as far as he can, the evil results and evil tendencies of our existing institutions; to deny any merit in our forefathers, or that the present state of the British Empire should be a source of pride or satisfaction to any Englishman. He would as quickly as possible get rid of all privileged classes, and would accept all other conclusions which would necessarily flow from this measure. He looks upon the United States as the perfect State, at the perpetual turmoil of elections there as the noblest use of human faculties, and every energy of his own superior mind is devoted during a life-long struggle, to turn England into a vice in the field really means? And still more, have particular kind of republic. He would be anxious the volunteer offices, with certain exceptions, any that that time should arrive as goon as possible, be- pretence to be regarded as capable of leading and cause his mind is perfectly satisfied with the purely material prosperity of the United States. But what says his friend and coadjutor, Mr. Mill-not Mr. Mill the member of Parliament, but Mr. Mill the philoso-pher? He fairly and fully speaks his mind out in a and we learn that discipline and intelligence, as well passage on the state of society in America, the greater part of which is not to be found in the latest Mall Gazette. edition of his works. It was doubtless expurged after Mr. Mill entered his career of practical politics to succeed in which he considers violent partisanship to be a duty, and that it is unsafe to utter your real sentiments because they may clash with the political action which, per fas aut nefus, you think it your think it your duty to support. The passage in Mr. Mill's writings is the following - I confess I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the trampling. crush. ing, elbowing, and treading on each other's heels, which form the existing type of social life are the most desirable lot of humankind, or anything but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress. The northern and middle States of America are a specimen of this stage of civilization in very favorable circumstances, having apparently got rid of all social injustices and inequalities that affect persons of Osucasian race and of the male sex, while the proportion of population to capital and land is such as to ensure abundance to every able-bodied member of the community who does not forfeit it by misconduct. They have the six points come in which 'the authorities' shall interfere to of Chartism, and they have no poverty; and all that 'stop' our full liberty to teach the above-numed these advantages do for them is that the life of the statements as vital truth, there are more than threewhole of the sex is devoted to dollar-hunting, and of fourths of us who would be compelled to give up that This discovery may prove awkward for Carey, who the other to breeding dollar-hunters. This is not a Church of England as no portion of the Church of will now probably be tried by court-martial.-Man. king of social perfection which philanthropists to Christ at all.

THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. GOSS, BISHOP OF COME will feel any very eager desire to assist in to see less agitation and less turmoil, fewer elections more fixed authorities, less jealousy of superior excellence, and greater weight allowed to education, virtue introduced on American soil-humility; and are led to ask whether the wire pullers and pannightly Review.

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BURYING 'PAUPERS' IN LONDON .- A POOR WOMAN to prefer a charge against an undertaker who was a two of her children were buried by the contractor, Colney Hatch. She, ner husband, and four relatives accompanied the bodies to the cemetery in a Schillibeer hearse. Underneath the Schillibeer on which they rode there were in all seven bodies; two more were under the stat on which the driver sat, and an. other couple foilowed in a cart. The bodies were all those of persons who had died of cholers, except in one case, where death had resulted from fever -Matter oozed from one of the coffins. The stench was fearful, it so affected her that she was taken ill, plaint. When the bodies arrived at the cemetery no funeral service of any kind was performed over them ; they were buried, or rather put on the ground and covered over. She stated positively that they were actually ' buried' above the level of the ground.

A GHOST STORY .- We have to report a strange case of superstition in the West of England. About three weeks ago there died the Rev. E. D. Rhodes, vicar of Bathampton, a village two miles from Bath, and on the borders of Somerset and Wilts. Mr. Rhodes was a man of very remarkable powers; his teaching was far above the average of country clergymen, and his parishioners were commonly sup-posed to be, so far as intellectual attainments are concerned, much above the level of an ordinary rural parish. Nevertheless, since his death the rumor has become current that his ghost has been seen in Bathampton churchya d and has been heard groaning and sighing. The witnesses increased in number and in positiveness of assertion, and the report obtaining general currency, crowds of persons came over from Bath to verify it. Their testimony was abundantly confirmed, and one old parishioner entering more into detail than the rest, said that he had seen Mr. Rhodes with a crown of glory round his head and a trumpet in his hand. The matter now became serious, and the aid of the police was asked. Constables accordingly were sent over on Friday night. The ghost appeared, as usual, pale, and ghastly, groaning and sighing. He was cap-tured, and turned out to be a great white owl, which is henceforth condemned to humiliating imprisonment in a barn, with hard labor in the shape of mice catching .- Western Manning News.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE MARKET .- The Revue de Paris gives the following as the approximate value of negro slaves in Central Africa ;- A male, from 25 to 35 years old, is worth about 24f; from 16 to 25, 40f; from nine to 15 years, 33f. A female from six to 12 years, 45f.; from 12 to 16 years, 50f; from 16 to 26 years, 40f.; and at 25, from 20f. to 60f. These prices are much lower than those previously reported, and are due to the crowded markets of Timbuctoo, Kano, and Kachena.

If the bulk of the attendants at agricultural society dinners affected Latin, 'Dulce est desipere in loco' would probably be the motto with which they would justify their favorite manners and customs. But there should be limits to the desipientia in which they indulge, especially when the speaker is a Cabinet Minister. Was Lord Carnarvon deliberately lowering his understanding to the level of his au dience, or was he thoroughly imbued with the relievo loci as to forget his ordinary good ense, when he informed the Hampsbire farmers at Highelere that he was Englishman enough to believe that an Englishman is better than any other man? Surely few things can be in worse taste or more pernicious, both socially and politically, than this pandering to that vulgar self glorification which is one of the worst features in the uncultivated or half-uncultivated English mind. Surely when a nobleman proposes the health of the army, navy, volunteers, and yeomanry he could choose some other subject than hat which so fatally interferes with the creation of real efficiency in the very persons that he is extol-ling. If there is one thing that prevents us from reising army, navy, volunteers, and yeomanry to the highest continental level, it is this ridiculous conceit about the Englishman's nature being better than that of any other race upon earth. Different nations and different races have undoudtedly different characteristics, and certainly personal cowardice is not the characteristic of Englishmen, whether naval or military; while a propensity to bluster certainly is one of our characteristics. At this moment, let us ask any well informed and unprejudiced soldier critic, are our volunteers in such a state as to be of any use in a serious emergency ? Have they learnt anything beyong that elementary drill which fits them for a parade or a sham fight ? Do they make any attempt to that familiarity with the actual operations of war as a reality which the whole population of Prussia are compelled to acquire? Do they know what service in the field really means? And still more, have pretence to be regarded as capable of leading and commanding men in the field? These questions can only be answered in one way; and they will never be capable of being answered in another, unless this as courage, are necessary to make the soldier.-Pall

The Statistical Committee of Lloyd's have just published a statement likely, if it be continued from of Northmoor Green must be a pleasant place. The year to year, to prove of great utility with reference the Bishop said he thought they had long ago dir-stress are such as must have passed through the mind of posed of it : but he found that at the Ohurch Congress every educated Englishman during a visit to the reported from all parts of the world, distinguishing attacked by a man named Turpin, one of the chief at York the Bishop of Bipon had been proclaiming United States; they are such as are entertained by the nature of the accident in each case, whether from rioters in the recent disturbances, and was so sevebring to the Staday the Observance of the Jewish Sabbath. The Bishop of Ripon contended that it made no difference whether it was the last day of the first which was sanctified. But they knew that it is was merely imagination, and that God com-manded the seventh day should be kept holy in the manded the seventh day should be kept holy in the manded the seventh day should be kept holy in the manded the seventh day should be kept holy in the states of the first which was an eventh day should be kept holy in the manded the seventh day should be kept holy in the states of the first minutes why so many of them is the first which was another it was the last day of the first which was another it was the last day of the first which was another it was the last day of the seventh day should be kept holy in the to an diffection and there eventh day should be kept holy in the to an diffection and here twenth here which was another the first which was another the seventh day should be kept holy in the to an diffection and here twenth here twenther the seventh day should be kept holy in the to an and there eventh here twenth here twenthere the seventh day should be kept holy in the to an an an eventhere the seventh day should be kept holy in the to an an eventhere the twenthere the reality. It appears that in the first quarter of the present year the total of casualties to vessels was 4.378, while in the second quarter they were only ing News. 1,760 -- a disproportion which probably always pre-vails from the difference of season. The aggregate of casualties for the half-year ended the 30th of June last was therefore 6,133, and the loss of life actually loss of life occurred during the second quarter, when the actual casualties to vessels were only one-third of the total in the first quarter. It may be presumed, therefore, that the cause must be found in an increased departure of emigrant ships during the Green Union last week, and stated that she attended | calmer period. The number of collisions during the half-rear was 974, of which 138 occurred with steamers and 836 with sailing ships, resulting in 10 of the former and 82 of the latter being sunk. Thirtyone vessels suffered from capture, 10 from piracy, 468 from loss of anchors or chains-a striking commentary on the necessity for a compulsory system of testing,-106 (all steamers) from damage to machinery, and 183 from mutiny or eickness of crew. Out of the total of 6,128 casualties, 894 resulted in total loss of cargo, while in 41 instances the cargo the journey, had enjoyed his cutlet, and so on. The was all saved. The returns embrace many other old gentleman was left alone, his hand was on the details, and when they shall have been continued for a few years, to enable a general series of deductions to be arrived at, they will furnish the most simple and accessible means for estimating the progress of science and humanity in their bearing on the improvement of ocean intercourse.

JUDIGIAL STATISTICS, 1865. - Among the number or the known criminal classes at large, which is stated at 110,626, there is a decrease on the previous year's return of 123 ; but it is to be regretted that the practice still continues in these returns of classing prostitutes among the number of the criminal classes at large. It is perfectly true that prostitution, in common with other immoral conduct, most commonly leads to crime, but it is not a crime of itself and the 27.548 prostitutes known to the police only appear to be hauled in among thieves and receivers of stolen goods and others in order to swell the figure re. turns. Upon the whole, however, this part of the return is very eatisfactory, as it appears that, exclusive of vagrants and tramps and prostitutes, the increase in the number of criminal cases in the metropolis is only two. Estimating the criminal cases at large at 116,749, we have to add to these 17.346 detained in local prisons, 7,555 in convict prisons, and 3.355 in reformatories, making in all a total of 145, 041, being less than the number shown for the preceding year by 215 only : whereas the decrease shown in the previous years roturns was no less than 10,129. Indictable offences not summeraily disposed of numbered 52,250 in respect of which 29,029 persons, or 55 6 per cent were apprehended, and of these 20,061 only were committed for trial, showing that about three out of every five indictable offences committed go unpunished by the law, and that at least 30 per cent of those apprehended for these crimes are discharged for want of proof. The crimes committed are enumerated as follows : - 131 cases of murder, 54 attempts to murder, 297 cases of manslaughter, 769 of shooting at, stabbing, &c., 232 of concealment of birth, 2,615 of burglary, 716 of high way robbery, 470 of arson, and 787 of attempted suicide. Of these the following numbers are attributable to London-namely, murders, S; attempts to mnrder, 23; cases of manslaughter, 24; of shoot-ting at, stabbing, &c., 134; of concealment of birth, 33; of burglary, 356; of high way roberry, 117; of ar son, 17; and of attempted suicide, 396. The city of London and the metropolitan policei districts are thus shown to contain a very large portion of the criminal population of the country. For instance, the attempts at suicide in London number more than half 5 6 per 1,000. those of the whole of England and Wales during the year; and although there have been no murders in the city during the years 1864 and 1865, there were eight in the metropolitan police districts in 1865, as against 14 in the preceding year .- Silicitors' Journal.

An Oxford correspondent communicates the

PUSEVIEM PROSECUTED. - The Somersetshire village Rev. James Hunt, who has rendered himself notorious rely wounded that he was compelled to lie up in a cottage close by. A few hours before this the schoolmaster's house was burnt to the ground. The villagers gathered round the burning house, and with one exception, made no attempt to put out the conflagration. One man threw a bucketful of water over the flames, but his bucket was taken from him and thrown into the fire. There is no doubt that incendiarism had been at work .- Western Morn-

A 'STRANGE STORY.'-A young lawyer, who had chambers in the Temple, had a nodding acquaintance with an old gentleman living on the same staircase. The old man was a wealthy old bachelor, and had a place in the country, to which he went for a week every Easter. His servants had charge of the place while he was away - an old married couple who had lived with him for twenty-seven years, and were types of the fine old English domestic. One Easter Tuesday the young lawyer was astonished to find the old gentleman on his Temple staircase, and made some remarkabout it. The old man asked him into his room, and said he had received a fearful shock. He had gone down as usual to his country place, had of the present year amounts to several thousands, been received with intense cordiality, had found his and this large population, hostile to the Government dinner cooked to perfection, and everything as it nad been from the beguning. When the cloth was sions to its strength. Every day of course renders nad been from the beginning. When the cloth was sions to its strength. Every day of course renders removed his faithful butler put his bottle of port on all the more difficult of solution the question as to the table, and made the customary inquiries about master's health, hoped master was not fatigued by neck of the bottle of port, when it suddenly flashed across his mind, 'Here 1 am, a lonely old man; no one cares for me; there is no one here to help me if anything should happen to me. What if my old between the North and South. Brigham, who it will servant and his wife have been cheating and robbing be remembered, loved not too well but two hundred, me all the time! What if they want to get rid of me, and have poisoned this bottle of wine !' The idea took hold of him so strongly that he could not touch his port When the man came in again he said he did not feel well ; would have a cup of tea; no, he would have a glass of water and go to bed.-In the morning he rang his bell, and no one answered. He got up ; found his way down stairs : the house was empty ; his two faithful servants had vanished. And when he came to look further he found that his cellar, which ought to have contained two or three thousand pounds' worth of wine, was empty, and the bottle they had brought him last night was puisoned. - Cornhilt Magazine for October.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH. - The Lancet gives an analysis of the mortality from the several epidemics of cholera which have visited this country, showing do. how erroneous is the popular idea that the first visi. F tation was the most severe. In 1832.3 the entire Judges dare not hang the men who were convicted epidemic period extended from February to Novem. ber. 1832, and from August 1 to September 7, 1883, causing altogether in forty-seven weeks 6,729 deaths, which is equal to an annual rate of mortality from cholers of 4.4 deaths to every 1 000 persons living .--In the epidemic of 1848 9 the first case occurred in September, 1848, and the last in December, 1849, and allowing for two months of inactivity, the durntion of the epidemic extended to fifty-four weeks, and that not pros has been entered in their cases .with the loss of 14,573 deaths, or at the rate of 6.2 This shows great liberality on the part of the United deaths annually to 1,000 of population. The third States Covernment; but does it show anything great cholers invasion of 1853-4 had, like its prede. more? We take it for granted that when Roberts cessors, two distinctly marked periods, with an intervening lull: the first outbreak extended from July, 1853, to January, 1854, and the second from July to December, 18c4; the total number of deaths in the fifty-four epidemic weeks being 11,565, or 4.5 as the not be inferred, in consequence, that the law is to be equivalent annual rate of mortality. The exact date no longer executed. Has not Mr Roberts presumed of the present outbreak has never been defined, but sporamic cases of cholers are recorded by the Regis-trar-General as early as January last ; the two most serious cases occurred in Bow on June 27, when a labourer and his wife died of 'cholera Asiatic,' of fiteen and twelve hours' duration. 4,902 deaths death. have occurred in the fifteen weeks' course of the disease which is equivalent to an annual death-rate of

The Morniug Herald states that the editor of the Gazette de Lausanne has contradicted and apologised for the gross libel on the Queen ; and that in consequence Mr. Harris, her Majesty's representative at Berne, has abandoned all further proceedings.

FEELING IN THE SOUTH. - A gentleman who has just made a trip to New Orleans on a flat boat, and had excellent opportunities along the coast of ascertaining the sentiments, hopes and purposes of the people of the South, says the feelings of hatred and robellion against the North are twofold worse than in 1861, when he last coasted along the Mississippi. The people optniy declare that they are preparing for another revolution, and that it will not be postponed. beyond the next Presidental election, while many feel and express the belief that they are ready now. They declare that in the next war there shall be no flage of truce. They expect to find Kentucky unsnimous for the South, and boast that they will show the people north of the Ohio the ravages of war. He talked with Col. Ward, a brother in law of Jeff. Davis, who declared himself in favour of immediate hosiilities.

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THE MORMONS. - The accounts from the Utah Territory are as hopeless as ever. Affairs, indeed, seem to be growing worse there instead of showing any sign of improvement. If the wicked can anywhere be said to be flourishing and growing in power like a green bay-tree, surely it must be in the Great Sait Lake Oity, Utah Territory. The Mormon Chief, Brig. Young, seems to be growing more - obstinate and independent, speaking with the utmost contempt of the Government of the United States. There are about double the number of people in Utab that there are in Colorado and Nevada ; the emigration what is to be done with the great evil which has thus grown up unmolested. The Mormon leaders, growing more and more arrogant, boldly state that they will declare themselves independent of the United States Government when the time comes, and seem to think that the opportunity will soon be afforded them of doing so by a renewal of hostilities has emphatically declared that he will never give up the disgusting system which he supports, and that if he were obliged to resign the valley, he would cause it to be made desolate, as it was when it was 'found.' The difficulty bids fair to rival that of the negro, and may yet cause the expenditure of much blood and treasure in its settlement .- Montreal Heratd.

TROUBLE IN THE OAMP. - Late English papers inform us that Mr. John Mitchell, who for some time acted as intermediary between the Fenians in America and those in Ireland, and for that purpose resided in Paris, is about to return to New York. He has grave accusations to bring against head centre Stephens for squandering the money of the Association, with which Mr. Mitchell has now nothing to

FENIAN ASSCRANCE .- Mr. Roberts declares that the of participation in the Fenian raid. This being established, we do not see what Mr. Roberts has got to complain.

We hope it can be established he speaks without authority in reference to the non-execution of the neutrality laws. It is true that he, and others who were arrested for breaches of these laws at the time of the Fort Erie raid, were never brought to trial, was, in effect, parabaed, he was not informed that he might thereafter transgress the laws with impunity. It is true that the Government is dealing very mildly with those who broke the neutrality laws. But it must entirely too much in his proclamation ? - Philadelphia Inquirer.

Canadian residents in the States are being served with notices to quit on or before the 5th Dec., by order of the Fenian Brotherhood on the pain of

An alarming rumour for the Fenian leaders comes from Boston. It is said that the bonds of the Irish Republic that were issued in Massachusetts are being collected by a law firm in that city, and that the parties who issued them will be held responsible for so doing before the courts of the State. The New York Times remarks :---

There has been but little excitement among us in gard to the Fenian convicts, since Tues in the early part of that day they were the subject of anxious inquiry around nearly all the ticket booths, especially in the Fourth Congressional District-Before night, however, the anxiety had entirely disappeared. It did not make itself visible again either on Wednesday morning or yesterday. So that it may be safe to conclude that that the radical mind, at least, is pretty thoroughly relieved; that the fate of Col. Lynch and his unfortunate companions it, at all events, not weighing quite so heavily on their honest hearts as it was three days ago, and that subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers need not be expected to pour in, just so fast as they did while the great issues of the election were as yet unsolved.' Mr. Oliphant, an Englishman, who has written some true and many amusing things about the events of the American war, shows the nature of the change wrought in the condition of the negro, by the following anecdote: 'I invariably asked every negro I conversed with whether he thought himself better or worse off than formerly, and as invariably received. for answer that he was in some respects better, and in some worse. One fellow on board a steamer illustrated the difference thus : 'If, when I was a slave, I had tumbled overboard, the boat would have been storped, I would have been picked up and put by the fire to dry, because I was property, and then given a bundred lashes for falling overboard. But now if I fall overhoard, 'Oh, it's only a cussed nig-ger, go ahead,' and I should never be picked up at all.' In a word, the negro used to be a dog with a master, now he is a dog without one. METHODISM AMONG THE NEGROES. - The National Intelligencer gives an account of a baptism among coloured people, which took place in Washington last week. It says-'The whole number stood upon the shore till the last of their number came out. Then they sang a hymn, and soon began to sing, shout, ejaculate, shake hands, jump and throw themselves into indescribable attitudes, and to make the semi-barbarous music and fantastic demonstrations peculiar to this race of people. to Heaven,' were the burden of their two songs, which they should in the wildest joy. 'This ranting, howling, and shrieking mode of conducting religious solemnities so prevalent among those people; impresses us as very degrading in its tendencies, and we would urge upon all who have the oversight of these poor creatures to make it a special object, to instill into their minds a more decent and rational mode of doing homage to their Maker. The clergymen are especially responsible in this matter. Some of the colored ministers are. sensible of the importance of a radical reform in these particulars in the manner of their worship. It may be a religion, it is not Christianity, which impels people into the fanstic, wild, and prevailing de-monstrations which are so common among the colored people in their religious assemblies, not to mention the demi-savage order of things which reigns in their camp-meetings. Here is one of the spots in which civilisation should begin at the ear-liest moment to raise the race to a finess of selfgovernment. In some of the colored churches in this city, we take pleasure in saying we have seen. that becoming decorum is inculcated and observed to New York. O'Mahoney's remittances, it is believed, in their worship, while in others the wildest antozication of barbarous life often holds sway.'

There are now building in England or under orders for to be built, twenty-six non-armour vessels of war. The estimated expenditure on these vessels from April 1st last to March 31st next is £256.632. From the return moved for by Mr. Laird relative to iron-plated ships and batteries, it seems that there are thirty iron-plated ships afloat, and four building. The Coating batteries are the Erebus, Terror, Thunderbolt and Thunder.

At the Staffordshire Quarter Sessions on Monday, the Earl of Lichfield in the chair, Mr. Bateman moved that an order of the court made at the previous Midsummer Sessions, appointing a Catholic chaplain to the county prison, at a salary of £40 per annum, be rescinded. The motion was seconded by Major Chetwynd, and opposed by the Hon. and Rev. A O. Talbot, the Earl of Dartmouth, and others, and upon being put to the vote was lost by a very large msjority -- Pall Mall Gazette.

The Rev. James Skinner, Vicar of Newland, Great Malvern, writing in defence of St Alban's, concludes his letter with saying that 'if the day should ever

startling intelligence that ' within the past week five undergraduates have gone over openly to the Church of Rome.' The names are mantioned, but we withhald them until the statement is authenticated. -Record.

PRISON PUNISHMENT. - Dr. M'Donnell, the medical superintendent of Mountjoy Government Convict Prison, in his report on the past year expresses his regret that public opinion has of late set so strongly against corporal punishment. The result is that rison putishments are awarded, which tend to de-velope scrofulous diseases, from which the criminal class suffer so greatly, and which occasion so large a proportion of the mortality in our convict prisons. Restricted exercise, insufficient clothing, and curtailed diet are all of them objectionable as punish-ments for prison offences. A high scale of diet, Dr. M'Donnell reports, is not necessary for convicta, the great majority of them do not so feel the degradation of their position as to be depressed by it and to require the counter action of additional food, and the few who do take it much to heart so as to get out of health do not ask for more food and could not digest it if they got it. The scale of diet should, of course, be as economical as is compatible with the maintenance of health, but then a diet punishment is inadmissible, and it gives a kind of triumph to the offender if he is taken off punishment by order of the medical officer. Ourtailed diet tells quickly on those who are still growing, and also on the elderly. After some days a low degree of fever begins, with considerable thirst. Experienced offenders, however, do not drink, they merely dip the tongue in water. They do not allow themselves to drink water freely until the period of punishment is nearly up; then they take water copiously. Handcuffs make a severe punishment, and the general health does not suffer much. The dark cell, according to Dr. M'Donnell's report, is now rarely or ever used ; but when it was he did not find that it produced the terrible effects attributed to it.

Speaking of the barvest and the corn trade, the Mark Lane Express says :- The absolute destruction of the corn of England we take to be but small, but much less by sprouting, and the bad condition is in creasing. Great harm has, we fear, been done in Ireland, not only to the grain but potatoes, and if this be so we shall not be long before the fact stares us in the face France being earlier than ourselves has not suffered so much by rain as by deficiency. -The stubborn rise of prices which has been main. tained at New York quite cuts off the probability of exports. We, ours lves, for old or dry new samples experienced a rise during the past week of 1s to 2s per quarter, but in many places the excitement seems to have reached its climax. and we must wait for more reliable accounts before any sound calculation other. One of the most astonishing features in this can be made for the future.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS AT LIVERPOOL .- At least one of the four Irish republican officers who were lately committed for trial in Liverpool is a deserter from her Majesty's army. This was suspected at the time the prisoners were arrested conveying war material which the Fenians had acquired by theft. and is now placed beyond a doubt. A staff rer-geant-major belonging to the Military Train has in. The city is mad; crime is epidemic, and the come down from London and identified the man poleonous elements consist in the evil practice of Carey, alias Warren, as a deserter from that corps. This discovery may prove awkward for Oarey, who

### UNITED STATES.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS. - The laconic utterances of the cable telegraph are some. times exceedingly cynical.

Nothing moves that calm narrator; nothing astonishes it. It is exactly the kind of secretary that is needed in such times as those we live in.

That impassible confident has just now given us a new proof of its utter indifference as to even the most terribly suggestive facts. In a single line, and without a word of commentary, it registers one of the most monstrous enormities that can be ever dreamed Just as coolly as it would announce the arrival of. and departure of a mail steamer, it tells us:

'The trial of Jefferson Davis indefinitely postponed.

Indefinitely! Who is the secretary who has dared draw up and countersign such a deapatch? What! Here is an unfortunate gentleman who is confined in a casemate of a fortress, and deprived of the things most necessary to life and health, and they publicly and shamefully tell us that the duration of that tortare is to be indefinitely prolonged ! Ah ! but,' you will say, ' he is a culprit !'

Grant that, and you double your own wrong-doing. If he is in fact, guilty, why not leave to the law the task of punishing him? Why justify the suspicion that there are torturers and assassins instead of upright judges among the members of the federal Gorernment?

No journal has been or is more opposed to slavery than the Charivari, but do you not, can you not, per. ceive that the cause of slavery and its advocates is rendered almost interesting by this illegal and most tyrannous persecution?

One iniquity is not to be met by another and a still greater iniquity .- Paris Charivari.

[Sc ! This wretched persistence in an at once stupid and heartless misconduct not only disgusts us at home, but disgraces us abroad. 'How long, O, Lord how long !'- Translator.]

CRIME IN MEMPHIS .- The following from the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche reminds one of the description of California by Ptoenix, who said 'that all night long was heard the pleasant pop of the pistol, and every now and then the cheerful shriek of the victim.'

' Not in the wide world is there as much shooting stabbing, and killing as in Shelby County, when we take into consideration the intelligence of the community. Night afrer night affrays occur ; men are shot within a few yards of our office ; bullets are fired into windows-and it is d-n you ! click ! bang! I'm shot-nightly, from one end of the city to the revelry of blood is the nunchalance of the particireveiry of 01000 is the nunchalance of the partici-pants. They 'go for one another' like men of a rowing match. While wrestling, two persons be-came engaged in a difficulty under our window some nights ago, one made at his antagonist with a knife, who replied with a shot, and exclaimed, 'Pre killed him! 'You are a llar ?' says the individual hit, while he had a hole in him you could put your thumb carrying weapons.'

John Mitchell is about to return from Paris being exhausted.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. TED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by ... J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

The

True Witness.

TREME THARLY IN ADVANOB:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

TheTRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Bingle copy 3d. We beg to remind our Correspondents that no

letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 23.

# ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER-1866.

Friday, 23-St. Olement, P. M. Saturday, 24-St. John of the Gross, Conf. Sunday, 25-Twenty seventh after Pentecost. Catherine, V. M. Monday, 26-St Peter of Alcantara, B. N. Tuesday, 27 Of the Feria. Wednesday, 29-SS. Irenens, &c., M. M. Thursday, 29-Vigil of St. Andrew.

St

#### ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$35 may be taken at \$16,50. ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.'

Both English and Irish journals devote much of their space to a report of, and comments upon, the Bright banquet in Dublin. By some it is represented as a great success, whilst others speak of it as a decided failure. Amongst the latter we must count the Dundalk Democrat, an ably conducted national paper, which thus expresses itself on the matter :-

"Mr. Bright has got his banquet in Dublin, and we hope has enjoyed it as an Englishman can. But whether he has or not, he must admit that he was treated civilly, and received no insult from any one. And now that all is over, what, let us ask, is the result? To speak truly we must say it is absolutely -nothing."

There were present in the vast hall of the Rotundo some 450 persons, including eight members of Parliament. None of the Bishops, and very few of the Clergy, were present. The -Chair was taken by The O'Donoghue, a gentleman respected by all parties for his talents and his integrity.

Mr. Bright's speech was of course the great attraction of the evening. It was certainly a powerful speech in so far as it contained a de- seen, as it were, a hand, writing upon the wall the found, to deeds of blood. In the second place, scription of Irish grievances and their causes .---

may be right : but whether right or wrong it obtains, and whether, right or wrong it is as Sam Weller would say "human natur," so that there is no use abusing the people of Ireland for enter. taining it. 'Would it not be the same in England and Scotland, if within the last two hundred years, the original and native owners of the Scotch and English soil, had been forcibly dispossessed of their property, by an alien race—a race alien in blood, in language, and in religion ?

Without therefore attributing the grievances and discontent of Ireland either to individuals, or to the actual Government, we must confess that the Irish have too good cause for their complaints, and their disaffection ; and on the other hand, in justice to the Government of Great Britain we must contess that it is no easy matter for it to do right to Ireland. Any man, even Mr. Bright who has but scant love for Ireland, or Irishmen, though he would fain avail himself of the Irish vote in furtherance of his English policy,-any man can point out the seat of the lrish disease; but he would indeed be a consummate political surgeon who should be able to point out a sure and safe way of dealing with

it. A Prussian and Russian alliance, offensive and defensive, is now spoken of as a "fait ac compla;" the terms are said to be these :--Should Russia in her designs upon the "sick man' on the shores of the Bosphorus, encounter any opposition from the Western Powers, Prussia is to come to her aid; and on the other hand, should obstacles be raised to the meditated absorption of all Germany by Prussia, then Russia is to march her battalions to the support of her ally. What France will say to these terms remains to be seen ; but if the Eastern Question be again seriously raised, she will no doubt have a word or two to say in the matter, and as a precautionary measure she is already reorganising her army, and remodelling her conscription laws.

The Sovereign Pontiff has pronounced two Allocations in which he raises his voice against the persecution of the Church in Italy, and the fillibustering designs of the revolutionists upon the Papal territory. The Holy Father at the same time, in the name of outraged religion, and an outraged humanity protests against the crueities perpetrated by Russia upon her Catholic subjects. It is said that the Pope has signified his readiness, in case he should be again driven from Rome by the stilettoes of the Revolution, to accept a temporary shelter in Malta. But it is useless to speculate as to what course events may take. We know that Christ watches continually over His Church. History, even Protestant history, tells us what has been the fate of those who have presumed to raise their hands against Rome, and the independence of the Holy

See ;- how they have been smitten down in the midst of their career, and how in the very moment of their supposed triumph there has been

In our last we quoted an editorial from the Montreal Herald in which our Protestant contemporary commented, freely upon the discrepancy betwixt the verdict given. in the case of the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, and that given in the case of the Rev. Mr. Lumsden ; seeing that though the evidence which implicated the latter in the Fenian raid, was far more direct and conclusive than that which was held to establish the criminality of the Catholic priest, the former was absolved and discharged, the latter was found guilty and sentenced to death.

Nor does the Herald stand alone amongst our Protestant contemporaries in this matter. Other journals have expressed identical opinions; and indeed amongst our Protestant fellow-citizens generally, there is a feeling that the results of the late trials are such as to give cause for painful astonishment amongst the unprejudiced of all denominations.

Why do we revert to these things? Not assuredly with any design of imputing disbonesty either to the Jury which convicted the Rcv. Mr. McMahon, or to that which acquitted the Rev Mr. Lumsden. Rather would we congratulate ourselves, and our Catholic readers upon the general good taste, and sound judgment displayed in the affair by our separated brethren, who certainly are far from clamoring for the blood of a Romish priest under sentence of death. Indeed we are, we think, but doing them justice when we express our opinion that the announce. ment of the extension of clemency to the unhappy man by the Executive, would sound as pleasant in their ears, as certainly it would sound in the ears of their Catholic fellow-citi zens.

No. Not with any design, direct or indirect, of calling in question the integrity of either Judge or Juries do we allude to this matter; but solely with the view of citing it as an additional reason why the case of the Rev. Mr. McMahon is en. titled to the favorable consideration of the Executive, with the view, if possible, and if consistent with the safety of her Majesty's loya subjects, of extending to him the mercy of the Crown. Not as a matter of right, but of mercy, do we ask this; for unless we can show that the facts alleged against the prisoner are alleged falsely; or unless we can justify the hostile invasion of Canada by United States citizens during a time of peace betwixt the British and United States Governments, we cannot logically call in question, either the justice of the verdict found by the Jury, or the sentence of the law, which the Judge, as the organ or mouthpiece of that law pronounced against him.

But as a measure of expediency certainly we think that much may be urged on the Executive why it should deal lensently in the case of Mr. Mc Mahon. In the first place, though engaged in an act which we will not attempt to defend or to palliate, it was not proved, it was not even insinuated, that he, by his presence, encouraged the Feblans in whose society he was unhappily sentence of the sacrilegious. We remember the not amongst Catholics only, but amongst Pro-

We know not where to look for a more striking word of a man of honor, has aroused amongst the instance of Liberal inconsistency than is to be same editorial in the London Trmes, and which we place side by side. In the first-the writer admits that left to themselves the people of Naples and Sicily would certainly throw off the bated alien yoke of Piedmont, and concludes that they would as certainly relapse into a state of semi-barbarism, and anarchy : and therefore would he have us conclude to the propriety of Piedmontese armed interference in the South of the Italian Peninsula. In the second paragraph the same writer sings the beauties of non-intervention-and contends that no matter what the consequences, the Greeks should be left to themselves, and be permitted to develop their own anarchy :---

But, under any King, How the Italians will or even without a King, the Greeks should be left conduct their own affairs, now they have obtained to make their own bed full control over them, is and lie in it. The kinga problem the practical dom may be overrun solution of which the world will watch with with brigands; that will intense interest. To give be a warning to strangers our opinion free utter, to keep aloof from it. It may choose to repudiate ance, if the whole of Italy lay between the Alps and its debts; that will simply sink its stock at every the Appennines we should foreign exchange. What be easy in our minds; for Piedmontese and Æmi ever mischief may be in lians, Lombards and Ve; store for the illifated land, foreign conterences netiane, are capable of cohesion and order. But and protocols will no longer have to bear the we still wait to see whe ther the North will have blame. The world has power to make anything out of the South; and gone through an incalca lable revolution on this we have, at any rate, subject of late years .--These are no longer the little doubt that Naples and Sicily left to them. times in which protecting selves would go through every storm of rios and Powers undertake to make people happy in spite of themselves. anarchy, only to land at examples of Greece, of the end at some such haven as the Bourbon and Mexico, and other States have taught us not to priestly tyranny which meddle with our neigh they have so lately quit bors' business even for ted .- Times. the sake of humanity .-

Times. Why does the Times, as a mouth-piece of English Liberalism, adopt such different rules of policy in the case of Naples and Greece, respectively? Why does it not advocate the application to the former of the same principle of nonintervention, as that which it advocates for Greece ? Because the subjection of Naples to Piedmont is necessary for the existence of the so-called Italian Kingdom ; which again furnishes the argument for Rome as the capital of that kingdom, and the expulsion of the Sovereign Pontiff from his dominions. It is the religious, or rather the anti Catholin element, that makes the difference; and if to the Greeks may be conceded a liberty to settle their destinies, which is refused to Neapolitans and Sicilians, it is simply because the fortunes of the former would have no direct effect upon those of the Church. Therefore is it that which is sauce for the Greek goose is not sauce for the Sicilian gander. It is satisfactory however to find it admitted by such an ardent partizan of the Italian revolution as is the Times, that " Naples and Sicily if left to themselves" would throw off their

Catholics of U. Canada. There is no retreat. foundlin the annexed paragraghs from one and the no backing out, possible, and we are glad of it. because we know M. Cartier to be a man of energy; and feel confident that he would not so publicly, and so explicitly have pledged himself in the U. Canada School question as he has done. were he not morally certain of being able to redeem his pledges. What is to be given to the Lower Canadian Protestant minority we know not : but this we know that, on the School Question, the very same, neither more nor less, is to be secured to the Catholic minority of U. Canada. For this we have M. Cartier's pledged word. and plighted faith : and let the Globe rave as it may, we will no be so unjust to M. Cartier as to doubt that that pledge will be amply redeemed. future, whether that future be one of order, or of or that the faith so solemnly plighted will he fully maintained. In the meantime we treasure up M. Cartier's words in our hearts, and are content to wait in patience for the result.

> MUSICAL DRAMATIC, AND LITERARY SOIREE. -We would remind our readers, friends to the fine arts, that a treat is in store for those who attend the Soiree to be held this (Thursday) evening, at the Salle Academique attached to the Jesuit's College. There will be music. dramatic representations, and literary exercises by the Pupils, under the auspices of the Rev. Jesuit Fathers. Doors open at 7.30 p.m., and entertainment to commence at 8 p.m. Tickets 50 cts. The proceeds to be devoted to a work of charity.

> The subjoined paragraph is from a petition addressed to the Imperial Government on the Education Question by a large body of our Protestant fellow-citizens-and adopted by the Compton County Council. The paragraph which we select and copy goes to the root of the matter at once; it contains all that need be said upon the subject; and the principle therein laid down is one which the TRUE WITNESS has always advocated. All we demand is that what is " sauce for the goose, be held also to be sauce for the gander." The paragraph in question runs thus :--

The

That the English speaking Protestants of Lower Canada your petitioners would respectfully represent are entitled to, and should have in an Eoglish Colony, the exclusive management, control, and supervision of their own educational institutions, with the right of applying the monies received out of the consolidated revenues of the Province, or arising from local taxation on their own properties, exclusively to the support of their own institutions, and with the right of determining how much should be raised by local assessment, as at such time or times as to themselves may seem advisable, leaving to the Roman Catholic French majority the same rights and privileges with respect to their institutions, as are claimed by Protestants for themselves.

In like manner we respectfully urge :-

"That, the English speaking Catholics of Upper Canada are entitled to, and should have in an Engt lish Colony-and indeed every where else for that matter-the exclusive management, control, and supervision of their own educational institutions, with the right of applying the monies received out of the consolidated revenues of the Province, or arising from local taxation on their own properties, exclusively to the support of their own institutions

This, coupled with the claim for exemption

These grievances were by the speaker spoken of as the Church grievance, and the Land grievance: the first he proposed to remedy by doing away with the Establishment, respecting the acquired rights of actual incumbents ; the second. by creating a fund to purchase the lands held by absentee proprietors, and by re-selling the lands so acquired, in small lots so as to create a farmer proprietary in Ireland. This no doubt is excellent were it practicable, for the great want of Ireland is such a settlement of the land question as shall give to the tiller of the soil a vested interest not only in his labor, but in the soil itself : and were the Government of Great Britain a despotic or absolute Government such as is that of Russia for instance, the thing might easily be managed. But in Great Britain it is different .---The power of the State is limited ; and with the respect for individual liberty and the rights of property which therein obtain, it would be difficult to obtain a hearing for a measure such as Mr. Bright contemplates. This however should be borne in mind, that the case of Ireland is exceptional. The title of the actual landholders in that part of the United Kingdom is based upon recent, very recent wrongs inflicted upon the rightful Irish owners of the soil. Scarce two bundred years have elapsed since the latter were forcibly and iniquitously ousted from their homes by the brutal soldiery of Cromwell; and this ex. ceptional position of the Irish landlord might perhaps justify exceptional legislation towards

him. At all events the present generation is but reaping what their fathers sowed; the chronic discontent of Ireland is but the natural, inevitable consequence of the infamous confiscations of the seventeenth century, and of the Penal Laws of the eighteenth which were necessarily resorted to in order to maintain those confiscations, and to secure, as it was thought, the permanence of the Cromwellian settlement. Never, so long as the Celtic race exists in Ireland, can the memory of that hideous miquity be lost; never can the Irish people, plundered and persecuted as they have been, cease to look upon the actual landed proprietors, as, for the most part usurpers, as the holders of land which does not rightfully belong to them. This sentiment may be wrong, or it ago for the purpose of forming a Rifle Association.

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fate of a Napoleon, of a Duc de Bourbon, of a Cavour and a Frundsberg, \* and can wait therefore in patient hope until the cup of Victor Emmanual's iniquities be full.

In the South, the Piedmontese Government has its hands full. The Sicilians, royalists and republicans, nobles and people, without distinction of rank, or opinions, are banded together in hatred to the usurper, and to assert their national independence. The latter have an immense force at their command, and for the present are able to keep the unhappy Sicilians down ; but the wholesale executions of men and women to which they are obliged to have resource, will soon arouse the general indignation of Europe. Venetia may abjectly subside into a Piedmontese province, but after six years' bitter experience of the tender mercies of their conquerors, the people of Southern Italy seem again about to assert their right to national liberty.

Mr. Stephens has disappeared from New York. By some it is asserted that he is on the Atlantic, en route for Ireland, there, according to promise, to raise the standard of insurrection before the first of January next. By others it is pretended that be has made off in order to avoid an interview with, and being called to account for monies received by, John Mitchell who is about to return to this Continent. We shall have to wait some days before the mystery as to Mr. Stephens's intentions and real character can be cleared up.

The Fenian trials at Toronto have resulted in some more verdicts, and sentences to death .--The prisoners still on hand, and untried, will be handed over to a special commission. It is not believed that the extreme sentence of the law will be carried into effect against any of the unhappy men. Thirty-nine were discharged on Saturday.

\* At the head of the Lutheran army, full of hatred against the Pope whom he swore to hang, if he should succeed in getting to Rome, Frundsberg, the Lutheran general, was struck down with apoplexy; Bourbon was killed in the assault on Rome; Napoleon died in exile; and Cavour-we all know how he died.

A meeting was held at Guelph a few nights

testants would the execution of a severe sentence upon a Catholic priest, in the face of the acquittal of an equally guilty Protestant clergyman, bayonet.

produce a very painful impression; and in the third place, we believe that the exercise towards the convict of a lement, or generous policy would do more to check fresh outrages, than would a more rigorous, even if strictly legal and equi table, course of procedure. We do not, we repeat it, we do not pretend that the sacred garb of the priesthood should confer an immunity for wrong doing; but we do thick, and respectfully beg leave to give utterance to our thought, that the ends of civil government-to wit, the protection of the persons and properties of those subject to it, might be better attained in the present instance by a merciful, than by a severe treatment of the convict whose case we have under consideration.

We do not pretend that under any circumstances Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in Canada would not, if called upon, do their duty ; but what an impetus would be given to their loyalty; but how completely would all excuse for lukewarmness, even, on this point be taken away from them, by the exercise in the case of the Rev. Mr. McMahon, of the royal prerogative of mercy! How thoroughly and effectually would the exercise of that prerogative, silence and give the lie to those who would fain impute the sentence upon the Catholic priest, and the acquittal of the Protestant minister, to sectarian bigotry ! Besides the danger is now to all appearance past; and as it always behoves the strong to be merciful, so also would it appear that at the present moment the course of mercy, is as politic or expedient, as it would certainly be magnanimous.

ORDINATION .- An Ordination was held in St-Mary's Cathedral, Halifax on the 9th mst., The Right Rev. Dr. Rogers, bishop of Chatham, N. B., in the absence of his grace the Archbishop, conferred the holy order of Priesthood on the out.

Rev. William G. Donoghue. The Rev. gendirection of the Sulpician Fathers.

connection with Piedmont, which is maintained only by prute force, and at the point of the

The Toronto Globe is very indignant, and also much alarmed at the prospect of the Catholic minority of U. Canada being placed on a footing of perfect equality with the Protestant minority of L. Canada, should the latter obtain the guarantees promised to them by M. Cartier; and not to them alone, for in the face of heaven the pledge was given that, whatever in the matter of schools, was ceded to the minority of one section of the Province, should also be ceded to the minority in the other section. On this head M. Cartier's promise was explicit.

This is what tries the Globe ; for in the faithful infilment of the solemn promises made by M. Cartier at the Montreal Banquet, that journal sees the blighting of all the fruits which it expected from Confederation. Still will the majority of U. Canada be restricted in the exercise of their dearly cherished privilege of "walloping their Popish niggers."

"What," asks the Globe "was the immediate canse which led to the movement in favor of the Confederation of the Provinces ?"

And to this question the Globe replies :-

"Was it not that there existed a degree of antagonism between the two section of Canada, which seriously interfered with the successful and satisfac tory working of the Government of United Canada. -Globe, 14th inst.

This every one in Canada know to be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. But if Confederation shall not, after all assure to Upper Canada the power of carrying out its peculiar views of Education ; and if, as the Globe also tells us,-

" on no question has that antagonism of opinion-(between the two sections of Canada)-been more marked than on the question of education,"

what will such a Confederation profit to Upper Canada ? The salt will have lost its savour, and benceforth be good for nothing but to be cast

This is as we expected, and hardly without a tleman newly advanced, spent three years in the bard struggle will M. Cartier be able to redeem Theological Seminary of Montreal, under the his solemn pledges, and realise the expectations cleanses one drop of which is sufficient to wash which a generous reliance upon his word, as the laway all the sins of the world.

from taxation for schools not under their exclusive control, is what both Protestants in Lower Canada, and Catholics in Upper Canada have the right to demand : as essential to that cause of Freedom of Education for which both pretend to be in earnest. For themselves and in their own interests, the Protestants see the truth clearly. and can state it plainly : 'tis' a pity that their vision becomes dulled, and that their organs of speech fail them, when the claims of Catholics to Freedom of Education are urged. Then they cannot see : then alas ! they can but stammer and stutter in their speech.

On Friday morning 23rd inst., James Mack will undergo the extreme penalty of the law at the usual place of execution. The crime for which he is to suffer is the murder of a non-commissioned officer of the Artillery, to which corps the convict also belonged.

The condemned man was baptized by a Catholic priest; but as is too often the case, he in his youth discarded the restraints of his religion, and professed himself a Protestant. The prospects of approaching death, however, worked in his heart a salutary change, for though Protestantism may be an easy and comfortable sort of religion to live in, it is a very bad one to die in. So the prisoner, after his condemnation, and when his fate was evidently inevitable, politely declined the attendance of the Protestant minister, and myoked the ministrations of the Catholic priest. By the latter, the Rev. M. Villeneuve, aided by the never failing charitable offices of the Sisters of Charity, the doomed man has been prepared to meet his Judge, and we may hope that he has ob-

tained pardoa from Him who desireth not the death of the sinner, but rather that he should turn from his wickedness and live.

Of your charity, therefore, on Friday morning pray for him who is about to explate his offences on the scaffold. Pray for him, that to him strength may be given to meet his fate with resignation, and in the spirit of humble pentence. Pray for him, that to him the meries of Christ's infinite passion may be applied ; and that his sus may be washed out in the blood of the Lamb, which alone

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

# NOTES OF A TOUR IN THE MARITIME

A visit to the Maritime Provinces is one that will amply repay the tourist, not only as regards magnificence of scenery, but also the various interesting social aspects of the people themselves. During the past summer, those Provinces were visited by a larger number of Canadians than erer before, and the impression carried away, was one of profit as well as one of pleasure. We of which he is a distinguished representative. ourselves, had the good fortune to make the tour, and, for the information of such of our readers as never visited the Maritime Provinces, we purpose to give a brief sketch of whatever seemed to us to be most interesting.

The scenery we shall not attempt to describe, for not even the art of the photographer could render it justice, it is so wild, so varied and so picturesque. At Pictou, we found a pleasant and prosperous town, and a hospitable commu-We noticed a handsome Catholic Church nity. which will be under the care of the Rev. R. McDonald, a worthy and esteemed pastor. This Church, we may add, was built by Mr. Hamil, who is a pupil of the celebrated Mr. Kiley, of New York, the Architect of the Church of the Gesu, Montreal, one of the most splendid edifices in America. Mr. Hamill is at present engaged in erecting a Protestant Church in the same place, and seems to be succeeding well in his

profession. We crossed in the steamer Heatherbell from Pictou to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island-a place widely known in connection with the inception of the scheme of Confederation. Here we found a splendid college, which is enjoying a prosperous career under the directorship of the Rev. Angus McDonald. We visited the convent, and were received with great courtesy. It is built on one of the most beautiful sites to be found even in those Provinces, and is well patronized, being und. r the direction of the Nuns of Notre Dame, from Montreal. The convent is found to be too small, and in spring a large wing is intended to be added to it. Our readers may remember that Charlottetown, last year, was risited by a dreadful conflagration, and the greater part of the city was laid in ruins. We were glad to see that this calamity has been almost that new and better buildings are springing up in all directions.

We paid a visit to Antigonish, a pleasan' in-land town in Nova Scotia. There is a fine college in this place, under the directorship of the Rev. Dr. McGregor. The establishment, we are glad to state, is in a very prosperous condition. We may add, that his Lordship, Dr. McKinnon, the Bishop of Arichat, resides in Antigonish; and commands the esteem of the whole community. We attended church in Antigonish, and were astonished at the congregation; for we never saw any where such a number of men of so extraordinary a staturemen strong well built, and over six feet in beight. Both they and the female worshippers, were remarkably attentive in their devotions, and left upon a stranger very favorable impressions. We may add that these people, for the greater part, are natives of Scotland. Leaving Actigonish we proceeded by way of New Glasgow and Truro to HALIYAX.

Halifax is a pretty city. Situated on the side of a hill which gradually slopes down to the water's edge, and fronting one of the finest barbors in the world, it presents to the traveller a spectacle at once striking and pleasing. On the top of the hill, overlooking the city, and catching the first glance of the eye, is the citadel, a massive fortification of granite, bristling with gons, and commanding the town, mouth of the harbor, and country for miles a: ound. There, at the mouth of the harbor, standing sentinel as if to guard the entrance, is George's Island, also surmounted by a fort, and presenting a formidable obstacle to the passage of hostile vessels. Across from the city of Halifax, at the other side of its beautiful harbor, is the little town of Dartmouth, a pretty little place containing many neat cottages and pleasant summer residences. Entering into the metropolis of Nova Scotia, the houses appear to be built principally of wood. But when we approach the centre of the city, the part where nearly all the leading merchants carry on their business, and where industry makes its greatest stir, we perceive many fine buildings of brick and stone - commercial palaces which would not appear out of place on any of the leading streets of London or New York. The public edifices too are very fine. The Province Building or Parliament House, the Court House, and new Post Office, are costly buildings, and elegant in design. The streets cross each other at right angles, and are of sufficient breadth .--They are well paved, and attention seems to be paid to keep them in as good order as possible. The week of my arrival a great bazaar was being held at Mason Hall, in aid of a Catholic courch building in the city. A glance at the interior of the Hall sufficed to show that the ladies had spared no pains to make their undertaking turn out a complete success. Chairs, ottomans, fancy articles of every description, were scattered about on the tables in a profusion which betokened that no small sum would be realized from their sale. A military band was in attendance each evening, and discoursed sweet music until the closing up at a late hour in the night .---The place was crowded, and the only thing that marred the occasion was the smallness of the hall, which could not accommodate with ease the great numbers that flocked to see the display, and aid the charitable work by their purchases. We were glad to see such an exhibition held for a Catholic cause. It showed that the Catholics of Halifax are numerous, and well-off in the world's wealth, and that they go whole-souled into anything which pertains to the progress of their holy religion. Indeed there are many Catholic merchants in that city who do business on quite a large scale, and who by their industry and talents, have made fine fortunes, and obtained leading positions; among their fellow-men. The Catholic Church' there is certainly at present in 'a prosperous condition,' and has hitle to | Oentral Legislature under Oonfederation. -1

fear for the future. It has at its head Archbishop Connolly, a prelate who by his talents and zeal in the good cause has worked wonders, and obtained from even Protestants many marks of respect and good-will. Archbishop Connolly is subscriptions. respected and beloved by all classes. His benevolence is universal; it extends to all persons no matter what may be their religion or station in life; and by the course which he takes he prevents malignity from casting many darts at the Church

The Catholic institutions are, considering the size of the city, numerous and very hne. St. Mary's Cathedral is a substantial stone building of gothic architecture, and about one hundred and sixty feet in length. Of its exterior we say nothing at present, as it is not yet finished ; but when the projected marble front is put up, we may expect that it will compare favorably with any similar building in America. The interior presents a "coup d'œil" which cannot be surpassed in many churches. Among the many attractions in this place, just on the point of completion, and therein are the main altar of marble, the stainedglass windows, and beautiful new organ.

A new school house for the Christian Brothers was lately erected near the Cathedral, at a cost of fourteen thousand dollars. It is of brick and granite, and is at present occupied by nearly five hundred scholars. There the Christian Brothers are, be it remembered by Upper Canadians, paid by government. The other Catholic institutions are, St. Mary's College, Convent of the Sacred Heart, and two convents occupied by the Sisters of Charity. The Convent of the Sacred Heart especially, demands more than a passing notice. It is a large building, situated in a pleasant spot outside of the city, and surrounded by beautiful Nuns of the Sacred Heart, is certainly a superior educational establishment. In fact it has more this convent slands in the first rank of the female educational establishments of the Lower Provinces.

A few words about Halifax as a fortified city. During the last two summers works have been going on at the different fortifications which surround the city. Heavy embaokments of earth have been thrown up; massive walls of granite and blue-stone bave appeared above overcome by the energy of the inhabitants, and ground; in a word everything has been done to render Halifax as a fortified city second to none in America, and a difficult place to be taken in opinion is that the authorities winked at his escape. case of an invasion.

Such are a tew of the impressions made upon the ecd of the year. us by a visit to the metropolis of Nova Scotia. They have been favorable, and we have formed agricultural and mineral resources of the country at its back. It is true that the greater part of many years, when the population shall have become greater, and the resources of the country dereloped, we may expect to see Halifax as its capi-America.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDU-CATION FOR LOWER CANADA, FOR 1865. Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly. Though late in its appearance this Report is welcome as giving abundant assurance of the steady progress that education is making amongst

clip from page 6 :--

The following gentleman have kindly consented to act as agents for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned localities :-Rev. R. McDouald, of Picton, general agent for N.

- S. to whom those in arrears will please forward their
- scriptions. Rev. H. Gillis, agent for Antigonish, N.S. Dr. Thos Walsh do Halifax. J.J. Lawler, Esq do St. Johns, N B.

J. Meagher, do Fredericton, F.B. J. C. McDonald Charlottetown, General agent for P. E. Is and,

All those in arrears in P.E. Island will please. send their subscriptions to Mr. McDonald, Charlottetown.

A HANDSOME PERSENT. - The scholars of the Friars' School in this city recently forwarded four cases of clothing to Quebec for the use of such of their fellow scholars as were burnt out in the recent conflugration.

WAEHINGTON, Nov. 16.-The following letter from the British Minister was received to-day by the Secretary of State :---

Washington, Nov. 15. Sir.-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ult. relating to the sentences of death passed on R. Lynch and J. McMahon in Canada. and stating the views entertained by the Government of the United States, and the various considerations of law, policy and humanity which might be expected to arise in the sourse of the trials of the individuals concerned in the raid committed on Canada last spring. Immediately on the receipt of that note I transmitted a copy of it to Her Majesty's Government, and I await their instructions before entering at length upon the several and weighty subjects contained in it. The conras pursued by the Oanadian Government in bringing these cases before the regular tribunals of justice, thus securing to the prisoners the full protection the law affords to the accused, and the readiness shown by them to communicate all such documents to the Consul of the United States as may throw light on the justice of grounds. It should be a healthy place to live the sentences, and the regularity of the proceedings, there, and the institution directed, as it is, by the will, I trust, that while vindicating the majesty of Nuns of the Sacred Heart, is certainly a superior the law, the authorities do not conduct the prosecutions in any vindictive or Larsh spirit. I am, moreover, authorised to state that the whole question of than once been said by Protestant journals that the disposal of such of the prisoners as may be convicted has been referred for decision of Her Majesty's Government, who will certainly be animated by the desire so to deal with it as to secure peace and harmony between the populations living in such immediate proximity, and separated by a long frontier so easily traversed.

I have the honor to be, &c, (Signed,) FRED. W. BRUCE. To Hon. W. H. Seward.

Toronto, Nov. 15 - Thomas Ryall, the Fenian prisoner who turned Queen's evidence at the trials, by lowering himself out of the third story. Popular Mejor General Napier is to leave for England at

We take it, judging from a despatach given elsewhere that ministers do purpose in some way to upset the a high opinion of the future of Halifax from its bargain, which gave future legislation upon ithe central position, its magnificent harbor, and the subject of education to the Local Legislatures. We can assure the Government that such an outrage will not be quietly submitted to by the people of Upper Ganada. They are willing to stand by the bargain Nova Scotia is as yet uncultivated; but before made at Quebec, but they will not be content to have many years when the nonulation shall have become the Federal Parliament empowered to meddle in their school legislation. We have had too much Lower Canada interference in our school system already, and one great merit of the Union scheme, as it stands tal take a position among the leading cities of is that it will prevent any recurrences of such outrages. The bargain was made at the Quebec conference with the consent of all parties, it was ratified by an overwhelming majority in the Canadian Parliament, and it was acquiesced in with singular un. animity by the people of Upper Canada What our people want now is that the sectarian school advocates should be held to the terms of the agreement. They ask nothing more, and they will be content with nothing less. - Toronto Globe.

CHOLERA .-- On Monday last the first symptoms of the people of the Lower Province, as will be illness approaching to the epidemic form of cholera apparent from the following summary which we the line of the Grand Trunk Railway. Since thea numbers have been prostrated by the deadly hand of ip from page 6 :--"The increase in the number of Institutions of in nearly all the cases. The Stratford ' Beacon' of Obairman of the Committee, sending £300 in aid of last week notes the progress of the fell disease. 'On Monday, Valentine Flynn, section foreman, died of it after a few hours illness. It was equally sudden and fatal in the case of a boy named Alcocks who died on Tuesday evening, the father having died from other causes the same morning. - Cobourg Sentinci, 31 inst.

THE RECOLLET CHUBCH - Sketch of its history -Who built it - who used by - its "approaching sale. -The approaching sale, and probable demolition, of this old landmark in the history of the city will readily recall the period when the Catholics and Protestants alternately worshipped on Sundays within its walls, and the Elders of the present St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian Congregation (then honseless) on one occasion acknowledged the kindness of the Recollet Fathers by presenting them at the close of last century with 'one box of candles, 56 lbs, at 8d ;' and 'one bbd. of Spanish wine at £6 0s 5d.' The Recollet Church was built in or about the midile of the 18th century by the Monks of the Order of Recollets, and, like many parish churches throughout the country, was once entirely built of rubble and masonry. After the confiscation of their estates by the British Government the building fell into ruins, and the part fronting on Notre Dame street had to be taken down. This was in the early part of the present century, soon after which the Government exchanged the property (which was then of far greater depth and width than now, extending from Notre Dame street to Lemoine street in one direction, and from St. Peter to McGill in the other and planted with venerable elms of great magnitude) for St. Helen's Island. then owned by Esron Grant, the proprietor of the adjacent seigniory of Longuenil. The Baron seems to have made a good bargain by the transfer, for almost immediately after the transaction he sold several of the lost on St. Peter and Notre Dame Streets (the ground now occupied by Moss' stores) to the Hon. James Leslie, and the old church itself and one or two adjacen: buildings to the Fabrique, who, it is said, therefore paid the then handsome sum of £4,500. The remainder of the property was laid out into lots and streets, one of which (Lemoine) was named after the Baronness' family. At this period 1817) the Fabrique were contemplating the erection of the present stately parish church, and soon after proceeded to repair the Recollet church. Eight rears however elapsed before the work of restoration was completed. The old parish church, which then stood length wise in the middle of Notre Dame Street, was, in the meantime, taken dewn, and its cuistone front transferred to the Recollet church. the galleries and interior decorations being at the same time given to the Bonsecours charch in S'. Paul street. The date "1775' cut on the stone work above the principal entrance of Rocollet Church is consequently apt to deceive with respect to the real age of the building. It was cut on the front of the old parish church in the year which it represents, but that church had been erected long previously - in 1672. These repairs to the Recollet Church were finally completed in 1825, at which period the Rev. Messire Prevost was appointed cure. The lish residents in the communion of the church then attended it and coutinued to do so until St. Patrick's Church was completed. The other incumbents were the late Rev. Mr Perrault and the Rev. Mr. Giband, Until within a few yeas the remains of many of the Recollet Fathers reposed within the vaults of the edifice they escaped out of the old jail this morning at 3 o'clock had assisted to erect and with them many of their gratefal parishioners. The former were buried in the long woollen shrouds peculiar to the order, the materials of which still remained intact and perfect when the ghastly Fathers were recently removed to their new and last homes in the Cote des Neiges Cemetery. The memoirs and traditions of the past century speak in high terms of the zeal and platy of these old monks, who, by the self abnegating rules of their order, were condemned to a life-long existence of pain and mortification, and selfcondemned to live upon the alms of the charitable. in one sense it is to be regretted that the pecuniary necessities of the Fabrique are about to force such an old historical monument to the hammer; but the spirit of progress will take no note of this, especially as the site is undoubtedly one of the finest and most desirable ever put up to auction in the centre of a bustling city-and our capitalists are probably fully

> ANOTHER NOBLE CONTRIBUTION FROM ENGLAND. -The following telegram has been received by the Mayor of Quebec; it will be seen that Her Majesty the Queen has come forward with her usual liberality :

> alive to its advantages and the productive uses it may

be put to. - Montreul Gazette.

' November 10th, 1866.

on Heywood, Manchester, for another £1,000 sterling ; and the London Committee authorizes you to draw on Glyn, Mills & Uo, for £4,000 more ; making in all

### PROSPECTUS

# MASSON COLLEGE TERREBONNE,

0**₽** ^

### NEAR MONTREAL.

THE object of this institution is to give to the youth of this country a practical education in the French and English languages.

The course of instruction embraces the following branches, viz :-- Reading, Writing, French and English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Music, and Drawing. The course is of five years, commencing by an

Elementary class, in which pupils of seven years are commonly admitted.

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

All matters are studied in English as well as in French, in order that the pupil may become proficient in both languages.

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

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

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

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

#### TERMS,

(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE).

| Board and Tuition       | \$60 | per annum |
|-------------------------|------|-----------|
| Bedstead, Bed & Bedding | 6    | do.       |
| Washing                 | 6    | do,       |
| Music and Piano         | 20   | do.       |
| Drawing                 | 6    | đo.       |

N B .- The College costame consists in a Blue Frock Cost, with white cord, and a Blue Sash. Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a beautiful view of the river of Jesus, is fifteen miles

from Montreal. In the summer season, a comfortable steamer plies regularly between these two localities, which are also connected by a macadamized road. Nov. 22, 1866. ΰw.

# MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL,

# AND

# MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN,

in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the crre of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

Mr Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ladies in his own house, No. 53, McCORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half. past Six o' clock.

EVENING SCHOOL,

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

The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church. Nov. 22, 1866.

#### JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a faw good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

5

every kind amounts this year to 102, last year it was only 42; that in the number of pupils amounts to 5,909 against 3,603 in 1864 "

There are 146 Protestant Dissentient Schools with 4,763 pupils; and 37 Catholic Dissentient Schools with 1,320 pupils.

Advices state that His Lordship Mgr. Tache reached St. Boniface on the 16th October last, after a very fortunate voyage. A crowd of inhabitants had renaired to St. Cloud, with carriages, to convey Monseigneur and suit to St. Boniface. The priests and nuns who accompanied the Bishop were in perfect health.

INTERSETING RELIGIOUS CELEBRATION. -- On Sunday last, the 4th instant, several of our townspeople drove to Brantford to witness the ceremony of a new Oatholic church in that town. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton, officiated, assisted by his chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bardon, and the Parish Priests of Brantford and Paris. The Choir, which at present includes ten members of the military band, rendered their parts with powerful and pleasing effect. At the conclusion of the ceremony, a discourse appropriate to the accasion was delivered by Rev. T. J. Dowling, of this town, who spoke for about an hour upon 'the unity, extension and indes-tructibility of the Church' The offerings laid by the people on the corner stone amounted to \$850. In the evening, we are informed, the Bishop, by special invitation, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Carryon and Dowling, dired with the Colonel and officers of the Royal Fasiliers.—Paris Star.

### ST. ANN'S BAND

Last Thursday evening, 15th inst., a grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert for the benefit of St. Ann's Band was held in the Mechanic's Hall which, nowithstanding the wetness of the evening, was filled with a large audience. Mr. Torrington presided at the piano, and a very varied and excellent programme was given by the St. Ann's Band, the Orpheonists, Mr. Ackerman, Mr. Hamall, Master J. Wilson and Sig. Baricelli. A number of pieces were given, and among them'some specimens of the rising talent of St. Ann's Band, on the violin, cornet, and fife, which were very creditable, especially as some of the performers were little above three feet high. Miss M. J. Wilson also suog ' Norah the Pride of Kildare' with much taste, and was encored. The whole affair passed off very agreeably, and we doubt not fully answered the purpose intended, in a financial point of view

EMIGRATION .- During October there sailed from Liverpool to Oanada tour ships, with 1061 passengers, of which 163 were cabin and 898 steerage. Of this number 380 were English, 52 Scotch, 188 Irish, and 278 fore gnors. From a rough calculation it appears that during the past month upwards of 3600 emigrants

have left Liverpool for America. COMPEREMATION -- It is stated that a document will be made public after the departure of the ministerial delegates to England, announcing the course to be pursued by them in London, and stating fully the proposed plan of appeal from the Local to the

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Martintown, A Lowry, \$2; Morrisburg, J Gor-mely, \$2; Hochelags, Roy J L Mongeau, \$2; Morrisburgb, Rev Mr Meade, \$2; Sarnia, T Hewitt, \$1; risburgb, Rev Mr Meade, \$2; Sarnia, T Hewitt, \$1; Huntley, J Mantil, \$2: Parma, E Hickey, \$2; Oran-bourne, P Cassidy, \$2; Maryaville, T Lee, \$2; Aa-phodel, T Shea, \$2; Downeyville, P Molloy, \$2; Hamilton, Very Rev J Gordon, \$2; Amherstburg, W Rowan, \$1; Brockville, M Shaw, \$1; Renfrew, Rev Mr Rougier, \$2; Fairfield, Vt. Rev G N Caisey, \$4, U S cy; Westwood, J S Driscoll, \$2; Lyndhurat, D O'Connor, \$2; Levis, T Dann, \$2; Starnea-boro, P O'Donnell, \$5; Russelltown, E McGill, \$3; Port Colborne, D. McFall, \$2,50; Granby, Rev Mr. McCAuly, \$2; Dunbam Rev G J Brown, 2; Ber-Mr. McCauly, \$2 ; Dunham Rev G J Brown, 2 ; Berachoir, P Jones, \$1; St Gregoire, Dr Boargeons, \$2; Granby, M Gannon, 2; Lochiel, Rev Alex McDonell, \$2 ; Westport, A Rooney, \$2 ; St. Sylvester, Rev. E Fafard, \$2; St. Johne, Sergt. Fitzgibbon, \$2; Loughboro, J Lahey, S4; Perth, M McNamars, S2; Gan-aneque, L. O'Neill, S2; Cushing, E Walsh, S1; Porttmonth, A Grant, Sl Norwood, M O'Shea, S2; Seneca, M. Sweeney S1; St R≤phaels Rev Mr Masterson S2; Arichat N.S. Rev H Gerreir \$5; Biessington, J Lally, S1; Napierville, W Moran, S2.

Per P Purcell Kingston-D Lynch \$2.50 ; Jas King \$2.50; D Hagerty \$1; Jn Quinn \$2; M O G(r man \$5; Storringon J. Kennedy, \$2; Gleabornie J Hickey \$3 ; Portsmouth O McMunus \$1; Collins Bay C Caroline \$3 ; Highlands W Keon \$2 ; Westport Rev M Lynch \$4 ; Tyendinage, Rev Mr Brophy \$2. Per H Brettargh, Trenton-Brighton, P Egan \$1 ; Codrington T Hollerin \$2.

Per Rev Mr Michel-Fatate of the late Rev Mr. Synnott S4.

Per J O'Regan Oshawa-U O'Malley Brooklin S2 ; R Lannan Greenwood S1. Per P Doyle Toronto - P Hanley Lloydtown \$1. Per J O'Reilly, Hastings-J Armstrong, \$2; Mrs

Grabam, SI ; Jas Smith, S2 Per E McCormick, Rochester-J Allen, South Duoro, \$1. Per W Chisholm, Cornwali-W Hill, \$1; Rev Mr

Hav, St Andrews, \$2 50. Per Rev E Fitzpatrick, St Louis, Mo-Self, \$2

B Fitzpatrick, S2; F Deneny, S2. Per P Neville Quebec - Rev Mr McGauran S2

J Marphy S4 ; J Brennan S3 ; H Martin S2 ; J P J Morphy 54; J Brennan 53; H Marun 52; J F O'Meara \$2 50; T McGreevy \$2 50; Most Kev Dr Targeon \$2; Rt Rev Dr Baillsrgen \$2; Rev Mr Auclair \$2; Rev Mr Bonneau \$2; G M Muir \$2; J(hn Roche \$2 50; M McNamara \$2 50; Jas Kelly \$2 50; Hon Justice Duval \$2 50; Rev Mr Lemieux \$2; J Ellis \$2; J Johnson \$2; J O Dowd \$2 50; P Walsh \$5; T Dubig \$2; Silery D Bogue \$2; J McIneoly \$2; M H O'Ryan \$2; Mrs. Lynch \$2 50; St Mary's Beauce R A Fortier \$2. Per F O'Neill Fitzroy Self \$1; Oedar Hill T O'Connor \$2 ; Pakenbam Rev J J Collins \$2:

Per Rev Mr Gravel Compton -J Facley \$2.

the sufferers, with whom she deeply sympathizes. 'Secretary Fire Relief Fund, London.'

We regret to learn that the Montreal built ship 'Annie McKenzie' was abandoned in a sinking state on the 21st October, in lat 42 N., long. 25 W., while on her passage from the Olyde to this port. -Montreal Gazette.

### Married,

At Huntingdon, C.E., on the 12th itst., by the Revd. Father Gagnier, Mr. William Fociat to Miss Margaret McRae daughter of Duncan R. McRae Ergr. Dandee, C.E.

At West River, Picton, Nova Scotia on the 23rd Oct. by the Rev. R McDonald, P. P., Henry Wentworth Johnston, Esq., Barrister, Halifax, to Teresa Frances, daughter of Hon. M. Tobin, Brook House Dartmouth.

#### Died.

On the 23rd of October, Oatherine Collins, aged 51 years the beloved wife of Edward McGilliveray Esq. Merchant, Ottawa Uity.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 20, 1866. Flour-Pollards, \$3,50 to \$4,00 ; Middlings, \$5.75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,35; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$7,00; Superfine \$7,20 to \$7,25; Fancy \$7,30 to \$7,45; Extre, \$7,50 to \$7,75; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$3,85 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 20c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Batter, per lb. — Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c., accord-ing to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,05: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.60. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,20 to \$5,55 Seconds, \$5,60 to \$5,62; First Pearls, \$7,25 to \$7,40.

| MONTREAL | RETAIL | MARKET | P | RIO | 85.  |
|----------|--------|--------|---|-----|------|
|          |        | Nov    |   | 20  | 1866 |

|  | NOV. 20, 1866                         |                  |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| ,                                      | 8. d. 8. d. (                         |                  |
| Flour, country, per quintal,           |                                       |                  |
| Oatmeal, do                            |                                       | DALTON'S         |
| Oatmeal, do<br>Indian Meal, do         |                                       | St. Lawrence     |
| Whest, per min.,                       |                                       | forms his friend |
| Barley, do., (new)                     |                                       | stantly for sal  |
| Peas, do,                              |                                       | Frank Leslie     |
| Data                                   | • • • • • •                           | Pilot, Irish An  |
| Batter, fresh, per lb.                 |                                       | ly, Yankes No    |
| Do, salt do                            |                                       | Zeitung, Orimi   |
| Beans, small white, per min            |                                       | Franco-Americ    |
| Potatoes, per bag                      |                                       | News, World,     |
|  |                                       | Illuhtrated Pa   |
| Lard, per lb                           |                                       | Faskion Book,    |
| Beef, per 1b                           | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |                  |
| Pork do                                |                                       | Gazette, Tran    |
| Beef, per lb<br>Pork, do<br>Mutton do  | 0 5 to 0 6                            | ness, La Miner   |
|  | . 0.5 to 0 6                          |                  |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen                 |                                       | Novelette, Din   |
| Turkeys, ner counte                    | 7 0 to 7 6                            | Books, Alman     |
| Turkeys, per couple<br>Apples, per brl | \$2.50 to \$6.00                      | sic Paper, Dra   |
| Haw, per 100 bundles,                  |                                       | Writing Paper    |
| Straw                                  |                                       | the very lowe    |
| Beef, per 100 Ibs,                     | S8 50 to \$8,00                       | Prints. Subs     |
| Pork, fresh, do                        | \$7 75 10.58 75                       | Magazines        |
| A NEW REPENDENT AND A STATE            |                                       | . multistant     |

In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER BEAU-CHAMP, Trader, of the Parish of Montreal, Insolvent.

The Oreditors of the Insolvent are by these present notified that he has made an assignment of his property and goods, in virtue of the above Act, to me, Syndic undersigned ; and they are required to furnish me. within two months of this date, with a statement of their claims, specifying what guarantees, and their value, they may hold, if they have any : and if they have none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, together with the documents supporting their claims.

#### FRANCOIS PERRIN. Syndic.

Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal, 7 16th November, 1866.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

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

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep

mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

### SPECIAL NOTIOE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and Lawrence Streets .-- W. Dalton respectfully inms his friends and the public, that he keeps conantiy for sale the following Publications :-Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Bostos ot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comjo Month Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table t, Staats situng, Oriminal Zeltung, Oourrier des Etats Unis ranco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, ews, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and lubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorer's, askion Book, Leslle's Magazine, Godey's Lady's oo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald lazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit? ess, La Minerye, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation e, Le Perroquei, La Scie and Le Defricheur.-The ovelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke ooks, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Moc Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Triting Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, of , a very lowest prices. Albums, Photography and . rints. Subscriptionssecoived for Newspapers and \_\_ lagasines -

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. NOVEMBER 23, 1866.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

# FRANCE.

6. č.

Private letters from Bisrritz state, that the Emperor's health has profited by his stay at the seaside. but that his spir.ts, far from improving, continue very depressed. He is represented as being in one of those fits of indecision which are commoner than his very warm admirers allow. No one calls in question the persevering courage with which he carries out a resolution which he has once arrived at: but many of those who have studied him most closely assert that his decisions are much oftener the result of events then their cause. Bis entourage certainly regard with alarm the growing feeling of discontent which exists in the nation, to which they can neither shut their own eyes nor blind him. The most opposite plans are proposed to restore the pressige of the Government, but nothing indicates that the Emperor is inclined to listen to any of them. On all hands it is allowed that for the present, and for a considerable time to come, the peace of Europe will not be menaced by France. - Paris (Oct. 18) Cor. London Daily News.

The Roman question, so far as France exercised any influence over it, has gone through three distinct phases. The Pope has been deprived of the Legations by the express act of the Emperor Napoleon, who, compelled the Austrians to evacuate those Provinces, and suffered their inhabitents to rise in rebellion; that was in 1859. The Pope has been deprived of the Marches and Umbria with the positive consent of the same Emperor who bade Oialdini Frapper vile, et frapper fort.' That was in 1860 .---That move of Oialdini broke up the Pope's military power and p aced him in utter dependence upon the French garrison. Finally, the Pope was, or will soon be, deprived of the support of the French bayonots by the September Convention of 1864 in which M. de Thouvenel had no hand What may really be understood by the terms of that September Convention we have as yet no means of knowing; we are by no means sure that the Emperor himself knows, and we have, at any rate, no hesitation in believing that those who know least about the matter are M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Minister who is said to have thrown up his portfolio because he thought that French protection should uphold the Pope even after the removal of French bayonets ; or M. Moustier, the Minister who caught up that portfolio as it fell, bacause, it is asserted, he is ready to withdraw the French garrison and let the Pope take his chance .--T.mes.

The Memorial Diplomatique publishes the following :--

Several foreign journals persist in attributing the malady of the Empress Oharintte to her interviews with the Holy Father, and the Europe of Frankfort adds a recital of certain family incidents relative to a pretended clause in the will of the late King Leo. pold, which, according to that journal, had subjected the Empress of Mexico to a tutelary council for the management of her patrimonial fortune. As regards the interviews of the Empress with the Sovereign Pontiff we are in a position to affirm that nothing in the attitude or language of the Holy Father was of a nature to cause a painful impression on the august visitor, who was the object of the most affectionate interest on the part of His Holiness. As to the pretended testamentary clause on the part of King Leopold, we are also able to assert that it does not exist; and we may point out that no law gives to the testator the right to attach any limitation whatever to the legitimate portion of each of her children. It is only on the disposable portion that he could place any reserve; and in the present case nobody is ignorant that that portion was left to the Count de Flandre in its totality.

A letter in the Nouvelle Presse Libre gives what it states to be authentic particulars of the malady which has come upon the young and ill-fated Rm-press of Mexico. It appears that it was at Bautzen, on her way to Miramar, that she first had the idea, which has since become a fixed one in her mind, that her attendants were in a conspiracy to poison her. At Bautzen she refused to partake of any cooked food, and would only eat fruit she had gathered with her own hands and drink water she had berself drawn from the fountain. When she arrived at Rome she hastened to the Vatican, and demanded that her attendants should be instantly arrested for an attempt on her life. The Pope, who was in complete ignorance of her condition, gave orders for their ar-rest, and it was only when it clearly appeared that she was under a delusion that the order for their imprisonment was countermanded. In a short time all doubts were removed, and the Count de Flandres was invited to take her back to Miramar. At Miramar she grew worse. The Archduke Obarles, who went there, was obliged to return in 48 hours without seeing her, as her medical attendants dreaded the effects of any emotion on their patient. The Count de Flandres also left Miramar; and when she took leave of him she threw herself into an armchair, saying, 'Now they will do with me what they please.'-It was thought that the house in which she reaided, being built on a rock close to the sea, was dangerous, and she was transferred, though against her will, to another at some distance in the park. She cow sees nobody except Dr. Ileck (who exercises a certain control over her, and who has been allowed by the Emperor of Austria to devote his whole time to her), and her former confessor, the parish priest of Miramar. The physicians are said to have given up almost all hope of her recovery, and they greatly apprehend the effects of a nervous fever, which in her present state might be fatal.

home on unlimited furlough all the soldiers of the classes 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839, who form part of the let, 6th, and 7th corps d'armee, as well as those of 1840, in the infantry and the bereaglieri. -The same measure is likewise, extended to all the Tenetian soldiers who were in the service of Austria, and who are being successively given up to the Italian officers by the Austrian military authorities -According to the arrangements made, the transfer was to take place simultaneously at Verona and Udine, but it is only being carried out at the former place, having been suspended at Udine for sanitary reasons.'

The Government of Florence is trying every means to blacken the insurgents whom it could not subdue, except at so heavy a cost. It hopes thereby to justify the cruelties it has committed during the conflict and subsequently the merciless bombardment, and the wholesale executions. But the cruelties of the Piedmontese have made Europe hold its breadth with horror, and they will consign to everlasting infamy the memory of the excommunicated church-robber and his myrmidons.

Rows .-- Judged by the ordinary rule in such mat-which is to swallow us all up bodily, eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, as if earthquakes were things physically impossible. The truth is-say our onemies-that we are simply demented that we may be all the more signally destroyed. The gift of prophecy is rather largely bestowed in these days ; but we Romans are incredulous enough to snap our fiogers at the prophets of the English, French, and Italian press, and to calcu-late our chances somewhat coolly. Bay we-while the moral influence of France remains, the Roman Committee dare do nothing but bray. And while there remains a single French corps upon our soil, that influence is as real as if there were a hundred thousand Frenchmen upon it. The Antibes Legion is made up of men who are thorough Catholics and edifying Christians. The commander is a devout Oatholic; and we all know what a chivalrous and high souled being a religions Frenchman always is. Every man of the Legion has sworn to defend the rights of the Holy See; and a good Frenchman will always die rather than bet-ay his trust. Numerically small, the Legion may yet be fairly pitted against. at least, five times the number of Italians. The Italians who oppose it will not be soldiers or rational creatures, but mad revolutionaries-mere lads or idle workmen. This we know well enough; for the Italian Government is beginning to do something more than snub the Republican party. It is going off on a decidedly Conservative tack-it is beginning to court the Church a little-and its growing intimacy with Austria 18 warrant for hoping much from its new tendencies. Indeed, the supporters of Victor Emmanuel are quaking for a system which has the worst to fear from the Republican party. Re-ports reach us that a large force is being distributed near the frontiers to protect us from any Republican inroads; while, it is a fact, that the Ministry has gone so far as to order that the most careful scrutiny of all persons approaching the frontier shall be made by the Italian police, and already there have been certain straws to indicate the current. As we are pretty sure that the Italian Government will not advance a step towards us-as we are quite sure that France will never allow a single man of the Legion to be molested by a people whom it thoroughly deapises, even for other reasons than because it is not French, we are beginning to think the Temporal Power secure from the very fact that those who have at heart the doing away with it, have first to pass through the-ter their own interests-not very useful phase of Kilkenny calism. It is therefore, little

wonder that Rome is gay and full of life-that the corso is thronged with carriages evening after even. ing-that the theatres are filled, and the churches too for that matter-that strangers are pouring in, and that people are busily pulling down little barns to build up great ones. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

Mr. Gladstone is here, and has called on Cardinal Antonelli, who is but slowly recovering his usual health. He has located himself in an apartment on the Piazza di Spagna, at the corner of the Via Frattina' under the shadow of Propaganda.

A letter from Rome in the Journal de Bruxelies, states that the Oatholic Bishops throughout the world have been invited, conditionally, to attend the celebrations which will take place next year in the month of June, on the occasion of the canonisation that of several sain's already advanced to the rank of Blessed,' and of the centenary of St. Peter. If it please God that the peace of Rome shall not be distarbed at that time, the solemnities that will take place will surpass anything that has been seen in one day. The Pope frequently speaks of the year 1867 as a year that will mark an epoch in the history of the Church, and he expresses himself with a calm certainty that leads one to think that he has received from God, at the foot of the crucifix, a promise that the gates of hell shall not prevail in the month of June, 1867. From time immemorial on the occasion of a canonisation the interior of St. Peter's has been hung with tapestry, but on the present occasion it is proposed to cover the walls with sheets of gilded copper, which will reflect the light of ten thousand candelabra. THE KING OF NAPLES. - A letter from Rome states that on the 4th instant the fele of the King of Na. ples was celebrated at the residence of his majesty, the Palazzo Farnese, Rome. A great number of persons of distinction paid their respects to King Francis II. Amongst the esemblage there were no less than twenty bishops, many of them doubtless exiled from their diocese by the traitors and church-robbers who style themselves the Government of Italr. The King said to them-'I am pleased to see you here, but I should he better pleased to know that you were all at your diocese, for the interests of religion surpass all other interests.' A bishop replied with emotion-'Sire, we should all be in the midst of the flocks which God has entrusted so our care, if we had not been driven from them by violence. We only await the hour when we shall be permitted to return to them to share their dangers, and help them to bear their trials like Obristians." KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Naples, Oct. 16. -Arrests are still made, and on a large scale, in Palermo and elsewhere, and among them have been the friars of San Nicolo and the Capuccini of the Piazzo del Greci, in the monastery of which ten muskets were found. Nevertheless, agitation and alarm continue, perhaps, to a certain extent, as a consequence of the extreme rigcor which is practised. Had the insurrection been of a very limited character it might be stamped out by rigour, but where it engages the sympathies of many thousands-for such is the case when the power and influence of the monasteries are considered -it may be doubted how far it is prudent to carry this severity. The number of the prisoners is so large that two assistant military tribunals have been formed, in addition to one which is now in full Under the title of 'An Unforeseen Difficulty,' the action. Great exception is taken to them by the finance National publishes the following observa- party of action, who allege that such tribunals are prohibited by the Constitution, the common law providing for all cases of armed insurrection; but it is difficult to believe that the Government would have ventured on a measure not sanctioned by the highest authority. Bands of insurgents are still wandering about the country, and, as I informed you lately, have threatened Catania; but there can be no doubt as to their ultimate fate when Italy can pour may be a question, however, whether more may not | it is that the recovery of the Aya Sophia would rebe done by conciliation than by extreme severity. A limited amuesty might induce many to give up their arms who otherwise, with a price on their heads, will fight desperately and occasion yet great loss. Fresh troops have been sent to Catania, where 'The reduction in the armaments are being active- cholera is another source of agitation. The as little advantage from their allegiance as does | It is peculiarly the auty of the ly carried out. The Minister of War has just sent Communal Council of Lecce has given expression to Turkey. She will guarantee them their religion and cleanly - they show dirt so easily.

impossibility of meeting the demands, which are nor will they render her armies more vistorious than made on the people. In silence or expressed great, at present. It is not Russia who has revived the made on the people. In silence or expressed great. discontent has been created by over-taxation, and Oriental difficulty, but that difficulty revived itself. now by the forced loan. We cannot pay is the The Paris Congress baving been unable to settle it, language of individuals and of bodies of men. Many did no more than cause its adjustment to be deferred. plead in forma pauperis, and I have known of sequestrations being put into the houses of the poor, who have scarcely u bed to sleep upon. You may imagine the ill-feeling which this produces among. the masses, who reason from their stomachs, who live only in the present, and have little patriotiem to support them .- Times Correspondent.

Our intelligence, says the Monde, from Palermo is as follows :- It would impossible to depict the terrible condition of this unhappy country since the revolution of which it has been the scene. Terror and want prevail throughout, and a death-like silence reigns supreme. Nnumbers of the lower classes, and a great many priests and monks are arrested from day to day. At the Piazza de Greci the Capuchins and the fathers of St. Nicholas have been all arrested and carried off to Palermo. Not a day passes but you may see hundred of people arriving in custody. On the sixth our correspondent saw twelve priests executed like the vilest malefactors, along with some peasants. The prison of Vicaria is full already of persons under suspicion, and for want of room, several convents have been turned into prisons. One most odious feature in these transactions is the conduct of the police, who subject the prisoners to the worst possible treatment. In the quarter of the Questura and at the Trinita, a great number of unfortupate wretches were scourged with rods, that disclosures might be wrung from them, and the lives of many of them have been thereby endangered. All who are gravely compromised withdraw to the mountains and keep holding the troops in check.-A letter from Misilmeri states that that district is almost deserted, and that only women and old men are left, those who are able to carry arms having joined the various bands. Monreale, Parco, and all the regions in which the standard of revolt has been raised are in the same state. The insurgents are reckoned at 20,000, and although there are 40,000 regular troops who pursue them in separate bodies, there is nothing to indicate that the movement will be shortly suppressed. Many bloody conflicts have already taken place, the particulars of which are unknown, but judging from the cart loads of dead and wounded which one sees come in, there is reason to believe that the troops have suffered heavily. A fresh encounter in the wood of Ficuzza is spoken of. It is impossible to read the Italian journals without feeling indignant. They torture facts and falsify the truth, and are full of lies and calumay. Those journals which are Gatholic and independent are silent, not daring to lift up their voice, under a pro-secution which is bitter to a degree, and thus people. in other countries are duped by the mystification and deceit of the Liberal press. Being no longer able to deny the serious nature of the revolt, they agree to represent that Palermo has been invaded by a horde of robbers and assassins, and that the inhabitants, struck with terror, have taken no part in the movement, and have allowed things to take their course.

The mass of the people, however, rose in the sole ; robs any, only gentlemen. hope of witnessing the return of Francis II, their lawful king, whom they have long regretted, and in the belief that the time had come for shaking off the Piedmontese yoke and taking vengeance on all those liberals who deladed them, in 1860, and who are the cause of all their misery, and in fact, at the first outbreak of the revolution, they sought out the Rudinis, the Perroni Paladinis, the Serias, the Maglianos, the Perriconis, etc., but not finding them they were satisfied with destroying the furniture of their houses, and short would the shrift of these worthies have been, had they been caught. At the Hotel-de-Ville the portrait of Garibaldi was spit upon, and torn in pieces and trampled under foot ; and on all sides one might hear the words, ' Let these blackguards of Garibaldi come once more, and we will teach them a good lesson.' This is enough to show how the fillibuster and his creatures are despised, and how the Sicilians detest the unity work of 1860, whatever the Italianissimos may say, this great revolution can only be considered as the final effort of an exasperated people to free themselves from Piedmontese oppression.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 24. - The Evening Post says .- Intelligence has recently been published that the Austrian Government had declined a proposal alleged to have been addressed to it by the Madrid Cabinet, been only a few who had such an acquaintance with oain and Austria sho for the defence of the temporal power of the Pope .--With reference to this statement, we must observe that if it is correct that Spain, like all other Catbolic Powers, is strongly interested in the welfare of the Holy See, and has made that question the subject of certain representations, the latter have never assumed the character of formal proposals. The Austrian Government could, therefore, have had no occasion to give a reply of any kind to the Spanish Govern. ment. The settlement in the Tyrol of fugitive monks and nuns from Italy is rapidly proceeding. Not only are all the monasteries and convents full, but four of five secular buildings are being turned into clerical establishments. The Jesuits from Padua have purchased considerable property at Brixen, where they propose to found a college. Another Jesuits' establishment is being formed at Dornbirn, in the Vorariberg.

what is the general feeling of the South as to the | nationality, but they are too poor to enrich Russia' There is no particular acuteness required to prophesy that Turkey perhaps will have ceased to exist BIX months hence. Everybody now-a-days acknowledges that in the whole course of history a more absurd government than the Ottoman never held sway. But the Eastern question is not confined to one locality only; by the piercing of the Is:hmus of Suez it will be removed from the Bosphorus to India.'

The inuendo thrown out in the first sentences of this extract is improved upon by the other Government paper of Warsaw, the Dziennik Warszawski, which, being written in the vernacular of the country, is meant for the instruction of the native portion of Polish society. The Paris correspondent of the Dzeiennik says .---

"I am frequently asked why the Dziennik (the Warsaw paper in Russia above quoted) has lately began to attack France. Probably it has convinced itself that the Polish worm gnawing at the entrails of Russia is fed by France. Is it decent, is it becoming for the Poles to allow the flames of dissatiafaction to be fanned by foreign fuel, and to serve as scapegoats to all the French Embassies that will take them in ? Russia progresses with gigantic strides. It is mad infatuation to dream of stopping her onward march. Proud of her riches and intelligence, every one of us rejoices to be called Russian. France, throwing impediments in our way, and desirous of marring our development, forgets bow much Russian money finds its way into her coffers in exchange for the products of her 'Brummagem civilization.

From the fact that such sentiments being officially propagated among the dominant as well as the subject race of our neighboring empire, it is, perhaps, not rash to conclude that the Russian Government think they have reason to look forward to foreign complications, against which it would be better to prepare public opinion at once .- Times' Cor.

THAT WICKOD CHOLERA. - The Nobles' Gazette of Moscow contains this curious phrase :- 'Until now, thanks to the visible protection of Providence, the cholera had only attacked the lower classes ; but at present the terrible scourge attacks the middle classes, and even the nobility  $\overline{} - Express$ .

#### UNITED STATES

THE FATE OF ALL SUCH .- An editor of a Western paper, while taking a snooze after dark, travelling in a railroad carriage, had his pocket book picked. The thief next day forwarded the pocket book by express to the editor's office with the following note: You miserable skunk, hers yer pocket book. I

dont keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallit and nuthin in it but a lot of noose paper scraps, an ivry tuth comb two noose paper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemtable imperish un the bublick. As I hear year a editor, I return yer trash I never

IRISH PROPHECIES - COLUMBRILLE.

That many of the Irish Saints were gifted with the miraculous power of prophecy, is admitted by several ecclesiastical writers and accepted as an indisput-able fuct by Catholic Ireland. St. Patrick, St. Columbkille, St. Fenian, and many others left after them prophecies, which are still preserved with the Several greatest care and the deepest veneration. MSS. of these prophiecies are preserved in the old gaelic throughout all parts of Ireland, and many of great antiquity are deposited in the libraries of the British Museum, of the Bodleian, Cambridge; of the Trinity College, of the Royal Irish Academy, and many of the continental universities. In the past, several of these vaticinations have been verified, and there are events at present, transpiring that were minutely detailed conturies gone by. But those genu. ine and authenticated prophecies are accompanied by of a multitude of spurious ones, written and circulated for ulterior and personal purposes. Any one well versed in the Irish tongue and Irish antiquities can discriminate between the spurious and the veritable The late Professor O'Carry has contributed materially in his lectures to render this an easy matter. Since

the commencement of the 17th centary there have cular language of the Gael as could enable he vern

CHARITY .- Night kissed the young rose and it bent softly to sleep. Stars shone, and pure dew drops hung upon its bosom; and watched its sweet slumbers, Morning came with its dancing breezes, and they whispered to the young rose, and it woke joyous and smilling. Lightly it danced to and fro in all the loveliness of health and youthful innocence. Then came the ardent sun-god, sweeping from the east, and smote the young rose with its scorching rays, and it fainted. Deserted and almost heart broken, it drooped to the dust in loveliness and despair. Now the gentle breeze which had been gamboling over the seas, pushing on the home bound bark, sweeping over hill and dale - by the neat cottage and still brook-turning into the old mill, fanning the brow of disease, and frisking the curls of innocent childhood -came tripping along on the errands of mercy and love, and when she saw the young rose she hasten. ed to kiss it, and fondly bathed its forehead in cool and refreshing showers, and the young ross revived and looked and smiled in gratitude to the kind breeze, b.t she hurried quickty away; for she soon perceived that a delicious fragrance had been poured on her wings by the grateful rose, and the kind breeze was glad in heart, and went away singing through the breeze. Thus charity like the breeze gathers fragrance from the drooping flowers it re. freshes, and unconsciously reaps a reward in the per. formance of its office of kindness, which stepls  $o_n$ the heart like a rich prefume, to bless and to cheer.

A HAPPY WOMAN .- Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life ? A woman who is bappy because she can't help it; whose smiles even the cold est sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, for talents or style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under circumstances. Rich or poor, high or low, it makes no difference; the bright little fountain of joy bubbles up just as musically in their hearts. Do they live in a log cabin, the fire that leaps up in its hum. ble hearth becomes brighter than the splendid gild. ad chandeliers in Aladdin's Palace. These joyous tempered people don't know half the good they do.

Let no man think of a happiness distinct from the happiness of home. The gayest must have their languid, sick, and solitary hours. The busiest men often relax their labor, and there must be some retreat for them where they may seek refreshment from the cares, and collect the spirits that disappointments frequently depress. They who live the most for the public, still live for the public but in a small part, and they are apt to find the public service a heavy burden, which encouragement, other than that of ambition must furnish the strength to sup-"JJCC

A fellow who had robbed an editor of his pocket book, returned it next day with the following note: You mizerabie skunk, heres your pocket book. I don't keep sich. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet and nothing in it but a lot of noospaper scraps, an ivory tooth comb, too one sent stamps, a pass for a railroad conductor and s counterfit 50 cent shinplaster, is a contemptible im. position on the public. As I heern your a editor I return your trash, I never robs any only gentleman.

THE NUMBER OF THE BEAST .- Lord Macaulay used to tell a story of being bored about ' the Num-ber of the Beast' when he was in India. He arrived late at a clergyman's bungalow up the country, and was much fatigued. After supper, fancy his dismay when his host said :-- ' Mr. Macaulay, I positively cannot let you retire till you state your opinion as to the .' Number of the Beast.' 'I answered on the spot, 'I have no doubt as to what was foreshadowed by that mystical number-the British House of Commons! The number elected-658-the three clerks at the table, the sergeant-at-arms, and the deputy. sergeant, the librarian, and the two door keepers, making 666,' and I rushed to my couch.'

A Scotch Highlander was taken prisoner by a tribe of Indians, and was about to be put to death, when their chief adopted him for his son. They took him to their country, where the young man learned their language, assumed their habits, and became skilled in the use of their arms. Sustaining his honorable, bough irksome captivity Dhilogophically possible, he yet longed for his home and kindred with an intensity which the old chief could not fail to understand. At length the tribe started to join the French against the English. During the night they passed near the English lines. Early in the morning the Indian leader aroused the young Highlander, and led him to an eminence where he could discern the tents of his countrymen. The old man was restless and agitated ; he seemed as if trying to make up his mind to some measure which he was reluctant to execute. After a long pause he said : 'I lost an only son in the battle with your nation. Are you the only son of your father ? Do you think that your father is yet alive?' 'I am the only son of my Father, replied the young man, ' and I trust that he is yet alive.' The sun was now rising, and the landscape had all the beauty of a spring morning. The trees beneath which they stood were in bloom. Turning abruptly, as if in anger, from his companion, the old man said: 'Let thy heart rejoice in the bounty of the sun . to me it is as the desert : but you are free; return to your father that he may again rejoice when he sees the sun rise in the morning, and the trees blossom in the spring.'

Dr. Lynch, President of the Irish College in Paris (Rue des Irlandais,) will be consecrated Coadjutor Bishop of Glasgow on Sunday, the 4th of November. The consecrating prelate is Dr Keane, of Oloyne (county of Uork), and the ceremony, which will take place in the College, will be strictly private .- Times Cor.

The administration of Public Relief in Paris has only now published its return for the year 1863 .-It appears from the census taken in 1863, after the annexation of the faubourgs, that there were 40,056 families, comprising 101,570 persons, on the books, of the Relief Committees. A year later-namely, on the 31st of December, 1864, according to the returns of the same department, the indigent population of the capital comprised 42,629 families, or 117,740 persons showing an increase of 5,623 families, or 16,176 persons, during the twelve months. It is to be observed, however, that by reason of the changes of domicile a considerable portion of the destitute appear at the same time on the books of several offices, which would consequently reduce the figures. Still, it is undeniable that the number of the indigent is on the increase. Paris is no doubt embellished, but pauperism is in proportion, to the embellishments, and one is reminped of the old proverb that ' all is not gold that glitters.'

Avenir National publishes the following observation :--

' The question is how and by what means 100,000 persons are to get every day, whether on foot or in conveyances, to the Exhibition. It must not be lost sight of that it will be situated at one of the extremities of Paris, and that, starting simply from the centre of the city, the distance to the Exhibition and back, together with the ground to be gone over in the building itself, will make a journey of not less into the island an unlimited number of troops. It than several leagues to the majority of the visitors.

### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Venice, Nov. 7th .- Victor Emmanuel, entered the city at 11 o'clock this morning.

A Florence letter in the Monileur says :-

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#### PRUSSIA.

The North German Gazette declares that the assertion of some English papers that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg upon German questions is entirely unfounded.

#### RUSSIA.

The language of the Russian Government press in egard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent that it behoves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Petersburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw contemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandizement. Above all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath. On Russia's present relations with Austria I intend soon to enlarge more fully, but what the Ozar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following. The Russki Dnevnik, a Warsaw Government paper, in the Russian language, intended to give the appropriate tone to the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar bias, contains the annexed correspondence from Paris :--

'Even before his departure from Constantinople the Marquis de Moustier began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to cede some islands in the Mediterranean to Russia and the United States. At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprung up between France and Russia-a statement, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with Prussia or England. Some foreign papers, it is true, finding a man like M. de Lesseps in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remember that such an alliance might be in the interest of France, if she at all intends to solve the Eastern question. However this may be, certain dound to the glory of Christendom, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the Greek religion, are incompetent to form a judgement upon the Eastern question. If Russia becomes the master of the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and Albanians she will derive

them ro read the MSS. of the 6th 7th and 8th centuries, or any literary production antecedent to the 13th century, when the English usurpation initiated a period, all but fatal to the sanctity, literary celebrity. and Christian propagandism of Ireland as it was, to its moral and civic growth and to its sturdy independence.

In all times of extraordinary excitement, on the eve of every bold attempt on the part of the Irish people, the prophecies become popular; and, strange as the fact is, it is true that their general circulation precludes every remarkable movement. The afflictions heaped upon Ireland, the prostration of her chiefs, the prosecution of the people, the proscription of the clergy, the robbery and profanation of the Church, the famine and pestilence and utter destitution which worried, withered or swept away the population, have been vividly foretold, and the lan. guage of the priest-prophet of the day, after the apse of time, might, without one distortion, be adopted by the historian, so descriptive, so veritable, have been many passages of them. The prophecies are now again being circulated, after having been Reglish readers that the prophecies are now to be found, not only in the literature of the hawkers, but even in the newspapers, and one of the Dublin Liberal daily papers has lately published a series of letters from persons in possession of prophetic deliverances, which, it says, appears to have a partial fulfillment in the present year of grace and the Pall Mall is left to infer that their complete fulfillment will not be delayed beyond the first of January. One correspondent states that he had a book which was published several years ago in his possession, and that this volume mentions the name of Lord Abercorn as a future Viceroy of Ireland and it adds that he is to be the last Lord-Lieutenant. Other corres-

pondents, it continues, corroborate this statement from books in their possession, and so strongly are the peasantry convinced of the truth of it that one made a pilgrimage from Kildare for the purpose of seeing the Viceregal entrance into Dublin of the Last of the Vicerovs.

As we have already stated, there are many spuĥut rious prophecies concocted for special purposes, it is equally true that there are genuine ones, and had there not been the spurious would never have seen the light.

For many years we have been collecting and transcribing, at home and abroad, the Irish prophe-cies, and have a goodly number. We have often been pressed to give them, with translations, and historical, illustrative, and corroborative notes and dissertations. We have hitherto hesitated so to do but now. yielding to supplementary pressure, we are disposed to give weekly in the columns of the Universal News, such of the prophecies as we most appreciate and which are best calculated to throw a light upon the past, present, and future of our country.

A young widow who edits a paper in a neighbour-'We do not look as well as usual to day on ac-

count of the non-arrival of the males.'

It is peculiarly the duty of the white race to be

A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a cotemporary says :

He needs no cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor-whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bunghole of a barrel.'

An anecdote is told of a gentleman in Monmouthshire, which exhibts the pride of accestry in a curious point of view. His house was in such a state of dilapidation that the prorrietor was in danger of perishing under the ruins of the ancient mansion, which he venerated even in decay. A stranger, whom he accidentally met at the foot of the Skyrrid, made various enquires respecting the country, the prospects, and the neighboring houses, and, among others, asked - ' Whose is this antique mansion before us ?' ' That, sir, is Werndee, a very ancient house ; for out of it came the Earls of Pembroke of the first line, and the Earls of Pembroke of the second line; the Lord Herberts of Oberbury, the Herberts of Ooldbroob, Ramsey, Oardiff, and York; the Morgans of Acton ; the Earl of Hudson ; the houses of Ircowm and Lanarth, and all the Powells. Out of this house also, also by the female line, came the Duke of Beaufort.' 'And pray, sir, who lives there now?' 'I do, sir.' 'Then pardon me' and accept a piece of advice ; come out of it yourself, or you'll soon be buried in the ruins of it.'

A COOL DUTCHMAN. A cunning old Dutchman was a memoer of the Pennsylvania' Legislature, measure ; but when the measure came up he voted against it, and it was lost. The lobby member came to him in great wrath, and the following colloquy ensued : Sir, you promised to vote for my bill. Vell, said the Dutch member, 'vell, vat if I did ?" "Well, sir, you voted against it.' 'Vell, vat if I did ? Well, sir, you lied ;' 'Vell, vat if I did ?' was the l cool reply.

# THUR FOR STOL

动心:

ودعمه المانية جداومتها

#### ALLE AND THE PRIME AND MUSIC PRIME PARTY STATE THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE --NOVEMBER 23 1866.

# Why are wrinkles and gray hair like food for cat le? They are forage (ior age.)

In a storm at sea, the obaplain asked one of the In B worm at see, the search asked one of the rew if he thought there was any danger. Oh, yes he replied ; if it blows on at this rate it will blow be repried 3.4 if to blow som at this rate it will blow to heaven in an hour' The chaplain, in alarm, plaimed, 'Oh! God forbid !'

There now,' cried a little girl, while .rummaging s drawer in a bureau, 'there now, gran, pa hus gone "beaven without his spectacles."

WEAR STOMACH, OPPESSION AFTER EATING, &c .-ladigestion takes innamerable shapes. Sometimes the sumach becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the summer becomes so sensitive that it rejects even the simplest food; and in other instances, digestion is opanial that the patient is afraid to in. ulge the spetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of appetite. It is in cases like these that the tonic properties of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PiLLS are most strikingly manifested. Mrs. Mar-net McElroy, of Troy, New York, testifies that for the years, she was unable to digest solid foodthing nothing but jeilies, rice, and arrow root-and eren these caused her so much uneasiness, that she was obliged to limit the quantity to a couple of ounces, three times a day. She was terribly emaeined, and, to use her own worde, 'hardly cared to After having commenced taking BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and she states the result se follows: 'I am thankful to say that I am quite

well. I eat heartily, sleep comfortably, have recovend my flesh, and feel no pain. All this I owe to RISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, and I earnesily recommand them to all who suffer from weak mach. They are sure.' 411

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggra-vaved by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-A should us used in connection with the Pills. 409

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THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES. - Liver THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES. — Liver complaint, in some form or other, is all but universal in warm climates. In tropical America, prior to the is troduction 61 BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, it paralyzed the energies, ruined the constitutions, and soortened the lives of tens of thousands of both sezes. But a great sanitary revolution is now in progress there. Blue pill, iron, and many other an-cient nostrums have been abandoned, and this powerful vegetable alternative, tonic, and demulcent, has taken their place, relieving the sufferings, restoring the vigor, and saving the lives of multitudes of hopeless patients. There is no form of biliousness, acute or chronic, that it will not cure. BRISTOL'S VEGE. TABLE PILLS, the great cure for all diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels, should be used at the same time in moderate doses. 513 Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Jampbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Co., J Gardner, J.A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault& Son, Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealersin Medicine.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written or the Rev. U. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Mussenger, at Chambersburg, Penn .:--

#### A BENDFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will store the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery: Of this we are so sure, that we will teach out 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precasely what it professes to perform, every part of it' goric,' Drops,' Laudanum,' aud every other ' Nar. colic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupicity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only

A OARD FOR THE DRESSING ROOM. - Ladies, YOIT AGUA DE MAGNOLIA: - The prettiest thing, the attention is invited to the especial advantages of "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical comwater, it has important annitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headace, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep; and soothes the nerves. Infused gists. into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other teilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the

atmosphere.

bottle. Without this none is genuine. Agents for Montreal:-Devins & Bolton, Lampbugh & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell& Uo., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault& Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers 12 Medicine.

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THIS School is under the direction of the Gentlemen of the R. C. Eishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial.

Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Forms of notes, Letters, Receipts, &c., are taught only in English.

Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six ; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their teacher is a clergyman, and they receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares

required by their age. Pupils from other educational institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the Directors of the same.

The course embraces three years for those who can read French and English and write when admitted ; a fourth year is required for special studies. Paren's receive, at least every two months, a report of the conduct, application and success of their

children, All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Oathedral, on Sandays and Holidays.

Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness and frequent non attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parent: must make known the cause of the non-attendance of their children.

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching

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Study A.M., from 8 to 9. P.M., from 1 to 2 o'clock. Olass " " 9 to 11. " " 2 to 4 " Study " " 11 to 12. " " 4½ to 5½ " Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thursday. TERMS.

For Papils who attend study, per month, S1.25. For Juniors who do not attend study, per month, \$1 00.

N.B.-Each pupil must provide his own writing desk and chair for study. Tuition is payable monthly and in advance.

For everything concerning the school, apply to the Director, at the Parlor of the school, St. Margaret St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 A.M.

# NEW IMPORTATIONS

Just Received at the -uothing less. Away with your ' Cordial,' 'Pare. FASHIONABLE OLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,

> Owing to the great panic in the money market, I ensh archage

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S. T.-1860.-X.-The amount of Plantation 520 Bitters cold in one year is something startling.-IP Purchasers are requested to see that the words They. would fill Broadway six feet high, from the "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each institutions of New York. It is said that Drake bottle. Without this none is genuine. cabalistic "S. T .- 1860, - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disf-guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and 3 great appetizer.

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

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WHAT Did IT !- A young lady, returning to her country home after a gojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents. SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggista.

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well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1866. 12m.

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#### INTERNATIONAL CONTRACTOR and a stand of the second of the second of the second of the 1866.

|  | THE FRUE WITNESS A   | ND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE   | NOVEMBER 23, 1866.   |
|--|--|---|--|
| WILLIAM H. HODSON,   | CONVENT  | S. MATTHEWS,  | THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR-  |
| ARCHITECT,   | OF ST  | MERCHANT TAILOR,  | RY'S FOOD Ours No. 68,413 Rome, July<br>21st, 1866 The health of the Holy Father is                              |
| No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.  | VILLA-ANNA,  | BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public   | excellent especially since abandoning all other  |
| and the second | LACHINE,   | generally that he will for the present manage the   | remedies he has confined himself entirely to Du<br>Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced            |
| Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.   | (NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST).  | business for his brother, at  | a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and  |
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| Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.   | every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue,<br>and the sciences becoming their condition The         | chasing at this Establishment will save at least  | DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVA-   |
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| Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters,  | bealth, their wants will be diligently supplied, and vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in | stantly on hand.  | liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and enegry  |
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| ·  | Astronomy, &c., &c.  | OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,  | Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every   |
| DIRECTORS:   | TERMS.   | No. 74, CHURCH STREET,  | description furnished to order.  |
| BENJ. OOMTE, Esq., President.<br>Hubert Pare, Esq.   Louis Comte, Esq.   | (PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE).<br>Board, per annum   | TORONTO.<br>L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOR   | RICHELIEU COMPANY.   |
| Aleris Dubord, " Michel Lefebvre,  | Washing 10.00  | Augast 25, 1864. 12m.   | AIUALLIAU UVMFANI.   |
| L. A. H. Latour, " [Joseph Larammee,"<br>Andre Lavierre, " [F. J. Durand, "                                      | <b>W</b> usic—Piano  | C. F. FRASER,   |  |
| The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this   | Drawing  | Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor  |  |
| Gity is undoubledly THE MUTUAL INSURANUS   | Bed and Bedding 6.00   | in Chancery,  |  |
| COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally<br>half less than those of other Companies with all de-            | The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months.<br>No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before         | NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  | DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE  |
| sirable security to parties insured. The sole object<br>of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insur-      | the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible  | BROCKVILLE, C. W.   | BETWEEN  |
| ence on properties to the lowest rates possible, for   | TEABORS.<br>UNIFORM.   | 23 Collections wade in all parts of Western<br>Canada.  | MONTREAL AND QUEBEC,   |
| the interest of the whole community. The citizens<br>should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing       | In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One   | RIFURENCES-Messra. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal<br>M. P. Ryan, Esq., "                                 | And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of<br>Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Obambly, Terrebonne,        |
| Company.   | plain White Dress, with Cape.<br>In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape.                                      | James O'Brien, Esq., "  | L'Assomption and Yamaska and other intermediate  |
| OFFICE No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.<br>A. COMTE,  | July, 5, 1866. 12m   | STOVES,   | Ports.<br>ON and after MONDAY, the 5th of NOVEMBER,  |
| Secretary.   | MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.  | 526 CRAIG STREET.   | and until otherwise ordered, the Steamers of the<br>Richelieu Company will leave their respective wharves        |
| addicat, hay 4, 1000   |  | THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE.   | as follows :   |
| ROYAL  | PROFESSOR SWIFT,<br>(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern  | " ALBANIAN " " "  | The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will<br>leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square,          |
| INSURANCE COMPANY.   | Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indi-  | RAILROAD " " "  | for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,<br>at FIVE F.M. precisely, calling, going and return-           |
| FIRE AND LIFE:   | snia),<br>Having opened Winter Evening Clusses, for in-  | HOT AIR " " "<br>BOX, PARLOR and DUMB "   | ing at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers  |
| Capital, TWO <sup>**</sup> MILLIONS Sterling.  | struction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and   | KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.   | wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean<br>Steamers at Quebec can depend on being in time in            |
|  | Sparish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing    | ROYAL COOK (wood) "<br>STANDARD " "   | taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a  |
| FIRE DEPARTMENT.   | shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement.                                   | MEILLEUR & CO.<br>N.B.—Ail our Stoves are mounted with real Rus-  | tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.  |
| Advantages to Fire Insurers.   | Professor Swift's claims to public notice and en-  | sia Iron.   | The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will<br>leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6                  |
|  | couragement are backed by the strongert recommen-<br>dation from H. E. the late Oardinal Wiseman, the        | DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!   | P.M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and return-  |
| The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of<br>the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this               | Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent<br>gentlemen both in this City and the United States,      |   | ing at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.<br>The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval,               |
| branch:  | whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but  | 50,000 Cull Deals,  | will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers<br>every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going          |
| 1st. Security unquestionable.<br>2nd, Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.                                    | whose written testimonials he possesses, and to<br>whom he is kindly permitted to refer.                     | CHEAP, FOR CASH.<br>J. LANE & CO.,  | and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup,   |
| 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-  | Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as<br>purity of acceut, are guaranteed, and form an            | St. Romas, Quebec.  | Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three<br>Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at          |
| derate rates.<br>4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.  | integral purt of the Professors system.  | Nov. 9, 1865.   | 2 p.m., calling at Lanorate on the Friday trips from   |
| 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances ef-<br>ected for a term of years.                                   | The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr             | A CARD.   | Montresl, will proceed as far as Ohamplain.<br>The Steamer MOUCHE-A-FEU, Capt. E. Laforce,                       |
| The Directors Innite Attention to a few of the Advan-  | Swift a call.<br>Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended -   | THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES              | will run on the Rivers Francis and Yamaska in con-<br>nection with the Steamer Columbia at Sorel.                |
| tages the "Royal" effers to its life Assurers :  | Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin  | & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in<br>THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splen-  | The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Davelny,   |
| Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-  | and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved.<br>Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and              | did FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of  | will leave Jacques Cartler Wharf for Sorel every<br>Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going and re-         |
| hip.<br>and. Moderate Premiums.  | Literary objects given on the most moderate terms.   | announcing to the Utizens of MUNTREAL and the<br>public generally, that he will, from time to time dur- | turning, at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, La-  |
| ard. Small Oherge for Management.  | No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street,<br>Montreal.  | ing the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well  | noraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Monday<br>and Thursday at 4 a m.                                 |
| 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.<br>6th: Days of Glace allowed with the most liberal                            | October 25, 1866. 3-m.   | established premises, No. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES<br>STREET, the various extensive consignments direct      | The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux,<br>will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Ohambly                    |
| nierorstativa.   |  | from this celebrated establishment, embracing all   | every Theaday and Friday at 2 nm calling going   |

### Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for , Mercer, & O by the parents. 2m. ration of the term, except in case of sickness. CO., Plaid. Payments must be made invariably in advance. RS, MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN TREET, COFFIN STORE of every MONTREAL. ANY. Metal, at very Moderate Prices. Ap**Fil 1**, 1864. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA LINE IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER,

rd the Ocean when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and ig in time in the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. nere will be a without extra This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily at Nelson, will

A DIET DRINK,

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

### OF THE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

#### OF

Scrotula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions; It is also a sure remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPH. LIS, even in its worst forms.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO.THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL mistence.

# A. M. D. G.

Lamoureaux, for Chambly from this celebrated establishment, embracing all every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p.m., calling, going the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLAOK-WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave

Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Street,

tablishment where he will constantly have on haut COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es.

languages,.....\$7.00 Music. 2.00 Drawing and Painting 1.50 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME.

WILLIANSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English

and French languages, Music, Drawing, Palating

and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH :

Board and Tuition in the English and French

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Washing.....

No deduction for pupils removed before the ezpl.

Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherdy,

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

12m.

a quarter of a centu-

ry, maintained its as-

cendency over all

other Perfumes.

throughout the W.

Indies, Mexico, Cen-

tral and South Ame-

vor, richness of bou-

Water of Murray &

Lanman.

February 1, 1866:



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes: contains in its nignest degree of excellence the arof excellence the ar-oma of flowers, in full natural fresh- and speedy relief for a Co Headache, Nervous A r mpure matter armpure matter ar-ound the teeth and gums, and making gums, and making the latter hard, and FORof a beautiful color. With the very elite

fashion it has, for

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by -- Devins & Boiton, Lamplough & Oampbell, Davidson & Oo., K Campbell & Co., J Bardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leadng Draggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. April 186 ;. 12m.

## PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jeans.

Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, p fter adding a course of Law to its teaching department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms

the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and

English languages, and terminaths with Philosophy. In the lutter, French and English are the only

languages taught ; a special attention is given to Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents ; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Olasses for younger students.

TERMS.

For Day Scholars......\$ 3.00 per month. For Balf Boarders..... 7.00 " For Boarders,......15.00 " Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

#### rica, &c., &c.; and we confidently re-CHARLES CATELLI, MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY, commend it as an article which, for No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET, soft delicacy of fla-

#### MONTREAL.

THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of quet, and permanen-cy, has no equal. It will also remove Oo-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of OATELLI & OO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horau, Bishhop of Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the with pure water, before applying, ex-cept for Pimples.--As a means of improvince of Canada, he respectfully invites clergy-men to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable parting rosiness and for Churches, Oratories and other places of devoclearness to a saltion.

All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for o namenting low complexion, it is gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand. CHARLES CATELLI. without a rival. Of course, this refers

Montreal, 1st June 1866. only to the Florida

> G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

07 HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL BLOCK,

NO. 269 AND 376 NOTRE DAME STREET. MONTREAL.

Cash paid for Raw Furs.

demands of modern taste and convenience.

In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining Housekeeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facil ities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties seiling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale.

Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and OITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.

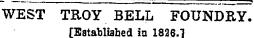
A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising -Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely-

- lst-There will be no charge of e per cent to the purchaser.
- When bong fide sales are effected not exceed-2nding £5000, the commission will be £5; and on amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, exclusive of the cost of advertising; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.
- 3rd-When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disbursement for advertising.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business, and strict adhesence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same. N.B .- All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention.

L. DEVANY,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate. March 27, 1865 12m. 12m.



THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address

E: A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 2 p.m. and Wednesdays at 12 s.m.

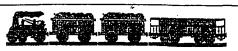
at 12 a.m. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captaih L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Oartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle and Lachenaie, and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 s.m., Tuesday at 5 a m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. E. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning at St. Paul l'Ermite, and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 a.m., Tuesday at 5 a.m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 203 Commissioners Street.

J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

Office Richelieu Company, ? 2nd Nov., 1866.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows : GOING WEST

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich } 9.05 A.M. Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa and all points West, at ..... Night do do do .... 9.00 P.M Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at .... 7 Night do .... 9.00 P M

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, &all intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Vermont Central Railroad, at Burlington 3.30 A.M with the Rutland & Burlington Railroad, also with the Lake Champlain Steamboats for LakeGeorge,Saratogo New York, &c, at .... Ditto do connecting at Rouse's Point, 3.30 P.M Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7 7.00 A.M. Quebec, and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston and intermediate

points, connecting at St. Johns with 8.30 A.M. the VermontOentral Railroad, at.... Express for Island Pond and inierme. 2.00 P. M. diate Stations,.....

Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, { 10.10 P.M. River du Loup, and Portland .... O. J. BRYDGES. 

Managing Director]

Oct. 15, 1866.

It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-eases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with





(Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY OLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP. SY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY

J. F. Henry & Oo. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montroel General agents for Oanada. Agents for Montreal Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Oampbell, K. Oamp bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co. Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. La, tham, and all Dealers in Medicine. April, 1866. 12m.

