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VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1865.

No. 21.

" CHURCH AND STATE."

The following admirable Lecture on "Church and State" was delivered the other day in St. Louis, U.S., by R. A. Bakewell, Esq., a gentleman well known to the Catholics of this Continent, as having been for many years editor of the Shepherd of the Valley, than which no better Catholic journal was ever published in America. Mr. Bakewell's name must also be familiar to many of our Montreal friends, as his brother has long been working amongst them as one of the pastors of St. Patrick's Church:—

Gentlemen and ladies-There is one consideration that must occasion more or less embarrassinent to the man of average delicacy of sentiment on arising to fulfil an appointment of this kind, unless indeed he is a lecturer by profession, If damued custom have not brazed him so,

To make him proof and bulwark against sense It is this: that the very announcement of the proposed lecture, the invitation to the public, seems to say, ' Come and hear me, and to imply I have got some thing new to say; or, I can say something rather better than it is usually said.

Of course, I have no pretensions of this sort. If we go back far enough, we shall perhaps find in the constitution of modern society the reason, the excuse, for my appearance before you to night.

It has been discovered by some one-I think it to the attention of Europe - that the object for which man was created, is to get rich; that his interests are wholly material interests; that the soul was made for the sake of the body, and that nothing is worth anything which does not tend to gratify the five senses, or some, or some one of them. The theory will be found drawn out in the Novum Crganum, to which, or to the brilliant defense of it by his admirer, Lord Macaulay, in the pages of the Edinburgh Re-

view, I refer you for details. . Since that time, men have been poorer than they ever were in Christendom before. I do not mean that there is less wealth; you all know ever was before since Christianity became a fact | sacred desk. of civilization. The wretched classes that dis-Labour and the London Poor," were unknown

three centuries ago. But the ages of a St. Francis and a St. Louis, of Faith and of Chivalry, are gone, and that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded. There are no longer revenues, the offerings of faith, the accumulation of ages, devoted to the wants of the deserving poor; and those who, under our altered circumstances, suatch a few to the claims of charity, are often at their wit's wants forced upon their attention, and which they

Times were, when men saw in the poor the Members of our Lord, and gave for the love of God. Now, they must be trapped into contributton. Hence our fairs, balls, lotteries, and other pious frauds. Hence the present lecture, to be delivered at the request of some charitable gentlemen engaged in visiting the poor in certain districts in this city. It is for the benefit of those poor. Let us hope that the excellence of the end will prove an apology for whatever may be deficient in the means.

are personally unable to relieve.

The noble and gallant Joinville, who shared -that great Saint-from whom our city takes its name, reports him on one occasion es having spoken, in his own French, thus: 'L'omme lay, quand il ouit medire de la loi Crestienne, ne doit pas dessendre la loi Crestienne ne mais que de being interpreted, means-The laic, when he hears Christ's law attacked, should defend it only with the sword, of which he should give his adversary as deep into the bowels as he can thrust.

Now, i suppose, by the light of certain uncharitable and false traditions, these words of the mean St. Bartholomew massacres, the thumbthe New Constitution principle, of allowing no one to teach until you are sure he is on your side; the doctrine that rebels have no rights.

before State-craft had produced its Medicis and well established that they were taken for granted, all speech was interpreted accordingly, and

lo interpreting all speech, we should regard Church cannot admit the right of the State to tion to the State, then is the Church her slave; instruments and companions of their lust.

and the times. King St. Louis was a crusader, pel ministers. She alone is authorised by God engaged in protecting the outposts of Christendom from the onset of the followers of Mahound But for him and those like him, men with both brains and heart, Cœur-de-Lion, Louis of France, Godfrey, stout Earl Douglas, the Bruce, whose heart won victories when it had ceased to beat, fore, disregards such laws; she tramples upon but for those Bayards of an earlier age, stainless, them, as she did upon the edicts of the Cæsars, sumes as her domain the whole field of rights and fearless, blameless cavaliers, but for those brave and does now upon the exclusive laws of the knights, those gallant gentlemen, to whose stainless escutcheons, to whose old battle cries, we go yet for those maxims, those mottoes, which, after the lapse of centuries, stir our hearts as the blast of a clarion, but for them, Christendom would not have been, or would have ceased to be. Modern civilisation is their work, for they have preserved from destruction its germs and seminal principles, and kept back the flood. All of fair Europe, but for them, would have become what once fairer Northern Africa, what Asia and Egypt have become and are; for the Christian family, we should have the barem of the Turk; the shriek of the Muezzin for the churchbell; the Koran for our Bible; the doctrine of tholic rebel. Obedience, strict obedience, to all immutable fate in place of our glorious creed; - and for our doxology, the cry, There is no God but one, and Mahomet is the prophet of God.'

FREE SEE STORY

What had he and his soldiery to do with argument? They were seculars protecting Christian civilization from the Turk. He meant this:was Lord Byron who first brought the discovery " Use your proper weapon, and do your best allegiance is due, but as to the principle itself, he with it in your day." The armor of Saul for can never doubt. The Catholic, for instance, him that has essayed, and can wield it; the sling under the Federal Union which existed before of David and the pebble of the brook for him this war, might well choose, and, indeed, as a who has no cunning beyond these. But what- thinking man, was bound to choose between the ever your weapon, do your best. Sword to the hilt, or stone crushing through head-piece and schools, one claiming the first allegiance of the skull defenses to the core of the brain of Goliath citizen as due to the United States, the other of Gath.

It is not for the Layman to approach the discussion of sacred themes; nor is this the time thorities of his State and the Federal Governor place for religious controversy. The rule of ment, he might be compelled by the rule sum-St. Louis will not, perhaps, be violated, however, by the choice of a subject which, properly die!" to take sides and to give "aid, comfort, handled, must involve the assertion and develop- countenance, or support," to one of the two conment of certain fundamental religious principles, tending powers; but the Catholic would hardly the contrary to be the fact; but I do mean ment of certain fundamental religious principles, that there are, since then, more people poor if those principles be regarded from the secular claim that his allegiance was due to either, that in proportion to the mass, and the poverty is stand point, and the line of argument necessamore hopeless, more squalid, more abject than it sily adopted by one unsuited to the dignity of the

grace our large cities, and much more the large subject of my lecture. The title is somewhat never given aid, comfort, countenance or supcities of Europe, of whom we have so faithful vague. I presume, though, that at least a por- port to the enemies of either the Federal Union so fearful a picture in Mayhew's "London tion of my audience anticipate that I am likely or State. It was not from the brain of a Cato treat the subject with a certain reference to tholic that emanated the magnificent idea of rethe conflict between the temporal and spiritual order which has arisen in our State.

the two orders. The State and Church are at

Si riza est, ubi tu pulsas, ego va pulo tantum.

I use the word ' Church ' here, and no Christian moments from absorbing occupations to devote in the audience can object to it. The State has not attacked any particular form or profession of end lo devise means to remedy the pressing Christianity: it has been careful to so frame its enactment as to attack Christianity itself, and has done it thus: it has prescribed a certain oath to be taken by every person before be can preach the Gospel in this State. Preach the Gospel. The framers of the law were prudent; they do not attempt to define what the Gospel is: they specify no religious teachers in particular; the thing they attack is preaching the Gospel. You the Church were instituted for the Individual, may preach Judaism, preach that Jesus Christ is and not the Individual for them. The Individual, an impostor, preach Mormonism, preach Mahometism, preach Spiritism, preach politics, no oath, no conditious whatever, are required for that; but you shall not preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ until you have taken a certain oath the friendship and captivity of that great King of allegiance to the State. For all those who believe it to be wrong to take the oath under such circumstances (amongst whom are the whole body of the Catholic clergy) this amounts to saying to them, you shall not preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ here at all. The clergy do espee, de quai il doit donner parmi le ventre what St. Peter and St. Paul did under similar dedans taut comme elle y peut entrer, which, circumstances; having received from God a mission to nreach His eternal Gospel, they preach it in spite of the prolabition of the State. They nullify that law, and, of course, when arrested,

suffer the punishment imposed. I may remark here, by the way, that it would be foreign to my subject to discuss the character stout soldier of Christ would be interpreted to of this oath, and the various objections to which it is open, for the reason that the clergy do not screw and the rack, gag law, the new principle, refuse to take oath on the ground that it is objectionable in itself, self-contradictory, or for any of the many reasons which may well arise in ide; the doctrine that rebels have no rights. the case of laity. They object not to this be found. This popular idea that the whole But the great Christian King lived before the oath, but to any oath whatever, when imposed question of Church and State is settled by saybrood was hatched of Cromwells and of Drakes; by the State as a qualification for preaching the ing that each has its own sphere, each is supreme Gospel. The oath might be most innocent in cer'ainly seems to bear him out. My objection Apostle, so much as name. Such is the change Louis Quatorzes; when Christendom was united its character,—an oath, say, to support the Con- to the theory is, that it shirks the question alto- of manners effected by the Christian Church, in one faith; when certain principles were so stitution of the United States and faithfully to gether, and leave us where we were. For which that you would stop your ears, you would rise up demean one's self as a Minister of God-still no of these two supreme and adependent powers is and drive me from this stand, did I but hint at Catholic Priest could take it when imposed by to determine for the other the limits of its sphere, the vices in which these stains of manhood walit was not necessary, as now, so carefully to the State as a necessary qualification for dis and when those bounds are overstepped? It lowed, together with the trembing nobility of charging the duties of a Priest; because the you leave the decision of this all-important ques- Rome, of every age and sex, the witnesses and

the speaker, those spoken to, the circumstances, | commission or pass upon the qualification of Gos- | for the State may usurp the whole field of morals, to pronounce upon qualification for the ministry. She calls this an interference with her Liberty. She says that the State, in this, steps out of its sphere, and trenches upon the rights of the Church, upon the rights of God. She, there-

Chinese Empire. Now, it cannot be denied that there are many persons, and some Catholics, and intelligent Catholics, too, that entirely overlook the principle upon which this action of the clergy is based, and, if not disposed to censure ecclesiastical authority, for the position it has taken, are, at least, at a loss in what way to defend its course, or to recoecile it with that obedience to the Government which is, according to Catholic morals, one of the first of duties; a duty, too, for the performance of which, no class of the community is what we have got to settle, after all. is more exemplary than Catholics themselves.

There is, there can be, no such thing as a Cathe commands of lawful authority, this is the grand principle that lies at the foundation of Catholic morality. When there is a could ct betwixt two authorities, both claiming allegiance, both claiming to be supreme, the Catholic may, of course, besitate as to the object to which his interpretations of two recognized political claiming the first allegiance as due to the State, and the civil war breaking out between the aumons "Under which King, Bezonian; speak or he could lawfully oppose both, much less would he be willing to exact from his fellow-citizens at the close of the ar an oath that they had The relation between Church and State is the | throughout been on both sides at once, and had quiring an oath that the citizen, during a death struggle between the only powers claiming For there is, in our State, a collision between supreme temporal authority over him had been as neutral as was the Arkansas lady during the struggle between her husband and the bear.

But, though no Catholic can be a rebel, the Catholic learns from his religion the dignity of his nature. He obeys lawful authority as the minister of God, and, in this, he finds true freedom, and he insists that he will be free. He says that there are found in Society three elements, the Individual, the State, the Church .-The Individual has certain inalienable rights, given to him by God, not serived from the State: which he does not surrender to the State, which the State has no right to touch, which can only be forfeited by crime. These rights the State is instituted to protect; and both the State and the State and the Church; the Liberty of these three is necessary to the well being of society, which can only be attained by preserving strictly the rights of each.

As to the relations of Church and State there are three theories.

1st. That Church and State are equal and independent, each supreme in its sphere.

2d. That the State is supreme. 3d. That the Church is supreme.

The first theory is really no theory at all .-The second is the Pagan theory. The third is the Christian theory, the theory which I propose to explain and maintain.

The first theory is the popular one of the day. It is that of politicians, of men of the world .-Like most modern theories, out of the purely material order, it will not stand the test of examination. Count Joseph de Maistre says, that you may take it for an axiom to hold false whatever in our day is popularly believed; and the more indisputably true the theory is supposed to be, the more absolutely and stupidly false it will but Cæsar, was compelled to sacrifice as to Gods.

probabit the Church from condemning as immoral certain acts, determine what shall be the relation of the sexes, and what forms of worship are in accordance with, and what opposed to. the material progress of the age and the good order of society. If you say the Church, then you make the Church supreme; she then asduties, prescribes to civil authority its limits, beyond which its acts are void, and cease to bind the conscience of mankind, rules the rulers of men with "a rod of iron, and breaks them in pieces like a potter's vessel." Your theory works well enough as long as no theory is needed. But some day these spheres, which you claim to be revolving side by side, do actually clash; there is no mistake about it; State and Church are brought face to face? It is to be the war of Giants; but which should yield? One or the other is supreme. Which is it? That

The second theory is that of the supremacy of the State. It is the old Pagan doctrine of those who hold that man was created for the State .-It is the denial of the individual, the denial of the family; the doctrine of those who claim the right of the State to take the child from the cradle, from the family, and educate it from infancy for the greater glory of the State: who recognizing no supernatural destiny for man, despising the weakness of the individual, at whatever sacrifice of private rights, of individual happiness, determined to build up and keep up a great and glorious State. Those who conceived this idea were statesmen, and so far as organizing the State for its own protection goes, the ancient Greeks and Romans did well; were there no God, no hereafter, no supernatural destiny for man, perhaps they did the best that could be done; for what would such vermin as individual men, on that theory, be worth? If combined they can erect something worthy of honor, of respect, of admiration; why not sacrifice the paltry happiness of each atom to the common glory of the whole? Such was the theory of the worship of the State; of the State-God. It reached its full development in Cæsarisin under the Roman Empire. The Emperor was chief magistrate, Chief Pontiff, God. Altars were erected to him, colleges of priests maintained to do him homage with the proper rites, men swore by, and sacrificed to, the Genius of the Emperor. Quod principi placuit id legis habet vigorem. The will of the Einperor is the supreme law; that was the maxim; and what came of it all?

"We will have no King but Cæsar!" shrieked the multitude when Religion, represented by the Man-God, was presented for their acceptance .-"Away with this fellow, we have no King but Cæsar!" Awful cry! and awful answer to that cry. Read Tacitus, and consider the horror of Cæsarısm:

"Tiberius," says Tacitus, " was much esteemed as long as he held office under Augustus; he was artful in fergning virtue in the beginning of his own reign, till the death of Germanicus, his actions were a mixture of good and evil during the life of his mother, Livia, but on the death of Sejanus, freed from all restraints of fear and shame, he abandoned himself to every sort of cruelty and profligacy, and followed his abominable inclinations as his only guide." Sejanus, bad as he was, was to Tiberius what Wolsey was to Henry VIII: a restraint. It was not until his death that the Romans began their terrible expersence of Cæsarism in all its horrors. Now it is a fact that the death of Sejanus corresponds in date with that rejection of Jesus Christ for Cæsar. Then it was that the gloomy hypocrite threw off all restraint, and showed the trembling world for what a King they had rejected the Prince of peace, the Son of Mary the Virgin, Him that came to them " meek, and riding upon an ass and upon a colt the foal of her that was subject to the yoke."

Yes, read Tacitus; the pages of the philosophic historian, those terrible pages, those wonderful pages, brief, obscure, but not impenetrable, glimmering with a doubtful, fearful light, fitly snow forth the horrors of those years. It is really as if God had raised him up, and bestowed the divine gift of genius upon that wonderful Annalist, and endowed him with that inimitable style of his that he might well show forth to future generations the image of those Cæsars to whom the civilised world, which would have no King

Of them, there are no words in which to speak. We cannot paint them in our modern tongues .-The things that they did, we may not, say the

When Tacitus fails you, take up Gibbon, and from Commodus down, and back again, you may make a Devil's litany of Crosars, and see what is Cæsarism pure. "Hell from beneath was moyed at their coming," as, one after another, these monsters descended to the pit. We can fancy that the imps of the abyss gathered together in curiosity to see these souls, and shrank abashed from the presence of more than saturic malice. "Devil with devil damued firm concord holds," the poet says, but these scourges of humanity rejoiced only in the miseries of their kind,-Caligula, who removed by murder successively all those who attended on his person, his thirs? for blood unslaked by his butcherly Gladiatoria ? shows, in which slaves were massacred before him by wholesale for the sport, complained bitterly that no signal calainity would mark his reign. "The destruction of the Legions under Varus," he said, " will recall Augustus' reign ; the fall of Fidenes' Amphitheatre upon hity thousand souls at once will mark that of Tiberms, but no catastrophe happens under mine," His favorite amusement was to throw money, mixed with knives and daggers, out of the window to the crowd below, and to watch the deadly struggle which ensued. In one of these bloody scrambles, two hundred and forty-seven men killed each other in one day. Remember that the people over whose hearts these monsters rode, had inherited the ideas of a tree-born ancestry; that the history of Rome itself taught. them to revere a free, virtuous and victorious commonwealth; that the yoke under which they groaned forced them daily to the most aject flattery of monsters whom they loathed; that each senator and gentleman was conscious of the base servility of his neighbor; that their whole lives became a he; that this tyranny filled the world; that there was no escape; that the habitable universe of those days was but a safe and dreary prison for the enemies of the Empire; that the basest compliance often failed to purchase life. and was awarded with a cruel death, and picture to yourselve what, to sufferers of such exquisite sensibility, was the torture of Casarism after the crucifixion of our Lord.

Tiberius, Caligula, Claudian, Nero, Domitian

Cæsarism, Statolatory, the supremacy of the State in both orders, the temporal and spiritual. is hopeless despotism under every form of gov-

The theory was effectually and practically revived at the time of the Reformation, at that time in favor of Henry the VII Kings who wished to become absolute monarchs from constitutional rulers which they were before: the revival of it under any form of Government is the inauguration of despotism, for whether it be a King or a popular majority, it matters but little to the victim of tyranny by what name this absolute supreme ruler, from whose edicts there is no appeal to a higher law.

But the doctrine of the supremacy of the temporal order over the spiritual, of the State overthe Church, is a doctrine not only historically Pagan, but necessarily so. What Christian, who but an Atheist, can declare the State superior to the Church, the temporal to the eternal, this world to the next, the body to the soul. man to God? If what we are accustomed to . boast of as American Institutions mean anything at all, we should think they should at least mean . Liberty of Conscience, freedom of the Church. freedom to worship Gcd. We have been used to hear that our first settlers fled here to seek in the wilderness liberty to work out the promptings of their better nature, or to follow the impulses of the Divine Spirit, unchecked by the enactments of the State; that New England was settled by Puritans flying from a State that would enslave the Church; that South Carolina received the Huguenots, a small remant fleeing for conscience' sake from Cæsarism in France; that Maryland was the refuge of European Catholics driven from home by cruel laws which denied freedom of worship to their ancient Faith-And is it in this land, and at this day, after the experience of three centuries of futile persecutions, that the State is to raise again a sacrilegious hand to touch the vessel of the altar and the ark of God? When the State thus advances beyond her sphere, and the spiritual power resists, the State has but one alternative; she must persecute or yield; and whichever she does, the result, as to her pretentions, will be the same. The statesmen of our day-we do not mean such modern lawgivers as those who under dictation, adopted for this State a New Constitution, which one or two partizan members of their body made to their hands, but the statesmen—huve learned from history this lesson at least; that, though persecution may destroy individuals, it propagates the principle attacked-The friends of Religion are not afraid:

Merses profundo, pulchrior evenit; Luctere ; multa proruet integrum Cum laude victorem, geretque Praelia conjugibus loquenda. The third theory, the Christian theory, is that the Church, the spiritual order, is supreme. This es as true as it is that the soul is to be considered before the body, the next world before this, the Church before the State, God before man.

I am not saying in this, that the State is the creature of the Church, or that the Civil Magistrate derives, in any way whatever, from the Church, or through the Church, his right to rule in temporal things. I am not denying that the State has her sphere; nor do I deny that the Civil Magistrate derives through the people his right to rule, andoctrine maintained by great names. What I say is this : That where Church and State come into collision, where the question arises as to the limits of their power, it is the Church that must define her own rights and powers, and in so doing, limit those of the State. I am not denying that the State is the minister of God, who created man, and wills that he should be civilized and subject to rulers and to civil law. I say, too, that the State has its own province, but I claim that it is evident from natural reason that upon that province, the Church never has intruded during the course of eighteen centuries, and therefore, on that province, it is fair to conclude on general principles that she never will intrude.

The doctrine commends itself at once when stated, to the acceptance of every man who beheves that man is raised in the scale of being above the brute. The Spiritual order must be supreme, it we admit the spiritual order at all .-Conscience is supreme. It must be obeyed at all hazards, even when it comes in conflict with human laws. There is a Higher Law than the all religious bodies on the earth, has the confimere enactments of fallible men, than the Constitution or the statute book.

Over conscience, the State has, and can, in the nature of things, have, no control. It cannot know the thoughts: it bas no right to know them. Its forum is exterior altogether; it can judge, reward and punish, only acts. The wretch loaded with the guilt of deliberately planned parricide, is guiltless in the sight of the State, if accident restrain him from the commis--sion of the act! whilst the external violation of the law will be followed with civil punishment and civil mamp, however circumstances of which the secret tribunal of conscience alone can take cognizance, may acquit the offender before his

The difficulty is not in the doctrine, which is felt to be true; it is in the practical application of it, which the law-maker dreads as subversive of social order, as individualism-as anarchy, in-

But the doctrine is undeniably true, if man have a soul, a conscience, if there be a spiritual part of him: if he be in the sphere of being above the brute. If, then, in practice, it leads to disorder, this must arise from erroneous conception of what the Spiritual Order is.

When you speak of the Spiritual Order in this connection, then what do you mean? Do you mean Religion without the Church, without an organization? This is simply an idea, an opinion; this is individualism, the worship of self, no higher, not so high, and more dangerous, than the worship of the State. The rights of conscience are, of course, supreme, and this alone is suffielent to prove that there must be for conscience some external guide, or each man will set his private conscience against the State, and Somety must fall to pieces, like a rope of sand. The Higher Law of private opinion, of private judgment, is no higher law at all; it is, in reality, a very much lower law than the law it attacks .--This is the difficulty with the New England political doctrine of the Higher Law. The Law of the State may be, probably is, the result of guidance, surely this judge is better able to prolong experience, it is the wisdom of ages, the labor of sages and statesmen; and shall we call prince or people yield by submission to its claims? Commons, that they will engage with one another to consentient voice of millions, the result of the r fee private opinion of the individual pitted against this, the higher law? Shall we make that give way to this? There is, or was, a school of politicians which said so when it suited them to nullify the laws of the United States, but modesty never was their ruling virtue. Their Higher Law theory-correct so far as maintaining the rights of conscience—cannot be accepted, because it does not provide for enlightening couscience, and would have legislative enactments pullified as individual whim or fanaticism may - suggest.

Do you mean, then, by your Spiritual Order, Church? But what Church? A human organisation? Well, the State is as much as that .-How should that be superior to the State?-Why not take the State for your Church at once? No, you say. A congregation of faiteful men who agree as to the interpretation of the Scriptures. Yes, agree among themselves, but differ from ninety-nine-one hundredths of the socalled Christian world. No; your Church must not be a mere human organisation, else it either becomes the State, or, at any rate, it cannot claim to be superior to the State; it is not in a bigher sphere; it is purely human, so is the State. When a man shall succeed in lifting himself from the ground by the seat of his breeches, then may archy and the Empire, under the snows of Canahe hope to raise himself spiritually by the help of da, and the fires of the tropics; a Church who a Church which depends upon himself; then may be hope that such a Church will strengthen him against the tyranny of the State, or restrain him when disposed to invade the rights of authority. But between the State and the individual, we need, as we have seen, something independent of they will, her dogma and her morals remain the both, to save the State from anarchy, the individual from tyranny. Our religion must be something, some authority, outside of us, above us, in a superior plane. Your fulcrum must be out-side of the world, if you would get leverage. Your Spiritual Order is a sham, without a Church; lition with the North; she has not one rule for it is merely yourself, your private views. Your communion in one latitude and another in the Church is a sham unless it be free, unless it be able to govern you, to direct you, unless it have other in the next. She does not add to the rage power from on high to do so, unless it be supreme in its own sphere; unless it be, not only the popular cry of the day. Always the same, able to guide you right, but, in spiritual matters, she refrains the madness of the people. The incapable of guiding you wrong.

ritual order, supreme, like Luther's drunken press those views with warmth, and urge them ted. The entire persons assembled were extertained peasant on horseback, it reels from side to side; with all the energy of conviction; but place him with dinuer and refreshments by Mr. M'Ginnis. So Statolatry and the worship of Self.

straight, tract distributing will not do it, nor all the fine writing and fine talking in the world .-Who was ever turned from the career of his humor by these paper bullets of the brain?'-Who is he that would attempt to dam up the waters of the Nile with bulfushes? It may be the well meaning gentleman who fondly hopes to stem the swelling tide of vice in this great city by short sermons in a Sunday paper, but surely there is no one else. Pretty moral writing flourishes most in the most corrupted age .-Seneca, the very prettiest of moralists, was the tutor of Nero; Sterne's route, in his Sentimental Journey, lay through the France of Philip of Orleans and Louis the Well-Beloved; Robespierre, in his day, perfectly flowed over with sentiment; the only streams that kept pace with his philanthropic flow, were the streams from his guillotines. It is more than doubtful to me whether sentiment, tract-writing, or Bible distribution, will supply the place of a visible Church. I do not, on the whole, believe that a Lawrence Sterne, writing sentimentalities on dead asses, can save or guide the world.

The Spiritual Order, then, when Luse the words, means the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, the Church in communion with the Roman See. As a Catholic, it could mean to me no less. I should blush, as a man of sense, too, to ask that the State should yield in anything where there is question of authority to any power not claiming those prerogatives of infallibility which the Roman Catholic Church alone of dence to claim.

But this doctrine, we are told, leads to spiritual despotism of the very worst kind, and upon it were founded the monstrous pretensions of the medi æval popes. The question of spiritual desrotism must be settled by an appeal to history, but as to the prefensions of the Popes, there is no one pretension of any one Pope that has been renounced by any of his successors, and Plus IX claims for his See every right for which a Hildebrand contended with the impious Cæsars of his day.

But the Roman Catholic Church has claimed the right to depose Kings, and release subjects from their allegiance. This is a terrible bugbear; but, like some other phantoms, look steadily at it, and it will vanish into air. What is the danger, if it be so, and of what does the State complain? This power, if claimed, one would think, must be claimed for the protection step by step. The 'self-instruction in Irish' or of the State. No one supposes that a people is 'Gwlic Lessons,' published in this journal, from the of the State. No one supposes that a people is going into revolution simply because they learn, as a matter of fact, that they can do without sin. But, a tyrant says he has a right to rule, and you must obey his behests. Either there is a tribunal which can decide for the oppressed individual, or the oppressed nationality, when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and when armed resistance ceases to be a sin, when the tyrant by his crimes has forfeited his rights as a legitimate ruler, or there is no such tribunal. If no tribunal exists out of the nation, free, not subject to the tyrant's will, the individual or individuals oppressed will take their case into their own hands, judge for themselves, and absolve themselves from their allegiance as conscience or passion may dictate. If there be such a tribunal, removed from all dependance upon the ruler, or the ruled, the spiritual head of millions of the human race scattered all over the globe, of every clime, country, and form of government, surely such a tribunal affords some check upon passion, and, looking at the matter in a purely natural way, waiving all claims to infallibility or supernatural nounce upon the matter than are the interested parties themselves. What of freedom does either But if, in the nature of the case, it be impossible that this tribunal should be governed by caprice, if it be bound down by well established principles and precedents, by a history of eighteen centuries during which, as the city set on the hill, it has not been hid - by its own claims to infallibility; what danger is there then? Surely such a tribunal can no more yield principle to the madness of the people in the pineteenth, than it did to the claims of kings in the sixteenth Age.

Why this fear of spiritual despotism from a Church under whom whatever we have of free institutions was formed? of a Church to whom we owe the Christian family, Christian civilization, in short, whatever distinguishes us from the Turk; of a Church that insists upon freedom for berself, and, in so insisting, secures it for the individual and the State; of a Church that, because she is a Church, preserves her autonomy, and refuses to be absorbed into the individual or the State; of a Church which, everywhere, always, in all times, has maintained the same law. the same system of morals under whatever varying circumstances; of a Church, not of one nation or of one age but equality at home in Italy and Ireland, in the slave State and the free State, in the Republic, the Constitutional Moncounts as her undoubted spiritual children St. Augustine and Fenelon, Theodosius and Nanoleon, Origen and de Maistre. Let the prejudices, the private political views of her spiritual children, her prelates and her princes be what same. Wars separate countries, divide peoples; they do not rend her seamless robe.

'Unpractised she to fawn, or seek for power, By doctrines tashioned to the varying hour.'

She is not Pro-Slavery with the South and Aboother; one system of morals in one age and anof party excitement by joining her voice to swell Bishop of Cincinnati or of Boston, say, may have Unless poor humanity have such a Church, his political private views of the questions of the free, intallible, in all things pertaining to the spi- day: on the rostrum and in the press, he may ex-

pronounce the fact of holding slaves, or the practical carrying out of the doctrine of States' rights to be sin? Dare he have said, to any so-called rebel, slave-holding prisoner, to whom he ministered in jail a year ago, Renew your allegiance to the United States, free your slaves, or I cannot admit you to the table of the Lord.' He dare not? Or, reverse the picture. Let it be Libby prison, and the Bishop of beleaguered Richmond on his errand of charity to some Catholic Yankee, who, under Grant, was invading the sacred soil. Dare that Bishop say to his penitent: 'The South demands only to be let alone; you have no right to join the multitude to rob us of our property and force us back into a Union which we rejected in accordance with our strictest rights, and on the instinct of self-preservation; promise to leave the army, or you cannot be reconciled to God.' We all know that these purely political questions could not, under such circumstances, come up at all, and all that is, or can be, asked of the Catholic in these cases is an honest conviction of the justice of his cause.

. (To be concluded in our next)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The fact made public that the Rev. Ulick J. Bourke

has been raised to the Presidency of St. Jarlath's College, Tuam, has an interest for the readers of this journal - and we think it not too much to say for Irish Irishmen' all-' wherever they may be.' Since death's rude hand struck down in rapid succession our great Celtic Scholars, O'Donovan and O'Curry, the eyes of all lovers of 'the olden tongue,' turning westward, to St. Jarlath's, have been fixed upon pro fessor Bourke, as the one man destined to fill the space thus made void. We know of no other man now living in Ireland—except his own illustrious and venerable Archbishop - who has, within as many years, done so much for our Gælic language. His Irish Grammar is now the most popular and highly-prised work of its class. But Professor Bourke early saw, as we did ourselves when we determined to establish the 'Gælic Department' of the Nation, that he who would really set about arresting the decay of our language as a spoken tongue amongst the people, should begin elsewhere than amidst the work -(invaluable in its own way) -of our Catholic savans and Ossianic translators. He saw that he was precisely amongst the class of whom those labours took no note the real battle was to be fought; and bravely he set about fighting it. He saw that it was around the hearths of 'the cottage homes of Ireland' the study of the language should be popularised, aided, and directed; taking the student from the first simple beginning and leading him onwards, pen of Professor Bourke, speak nobly for his devo tion to 'the language of our sires.' He is now following them up by the more serious laborious, and comprehensive work of an' Irish English Dictionary. All this has been with him entirely a labour of love. To him we and our Galic readers are indebted for the editing of the Gwic department of the Nation; and but for his staunch assistance we would have long since been obliged, in all probability, to discontinus it. We and our readers -- and all who love the ancient tongue of Erinn - have, therefore, peculiar reasons to express pleasure and satisfaction at the elevation of Professor Bourke to the high and honorable position no now holds as President of St Jar lath's College. Under the great and good Preinte ruling over the West, our national lauguage, like every other feature of our nationality, has found protection. There remains for us but to wish success to the new President and to the College of St. Jarlath's. For years that institution has held its proud Place amongst ' the schools of the West;' and under the President and Professorial staff now directing its course we can augur for it none but a happy and

prosperous career. - Nation. We are told that the twenty-three Irish members who signed the requisition for a conference, will meet in Dublin od Tuesday next. We do not, of course pretend to foresse their decision, but we know some of the hopes and some of the expectations which are founded on their meeting. There are those who hope that that they will agree to banish all scruples about sitting on that ministerial side of the House of sit together on that side of the house, and that they will somehow or other contrive to come to some resolution to which they may refer as justifying them in giving the Whig Radical Government their sunport. As to promises of measures for Ireland, the Government is rather favourably situated just now for holding out hopes to Ireland. They are going to bring in a Reform Bill and a Reform Bill can always be made to serve as an excuse for postponing other measures of importance. If the Government can secure the Irish vote for next session in exchange for a promise that something shall be done for Ireland after the Reform Bill has been passed, and by a new Parliament, they will not have managed badly.

THE KING'S COUNTY ELECTION. - Sir Patrick O'Brien and Mr. J. P. Hennessy, who, with Mr. King, contested the honour of representing the King's County in Parliament, are both in town making arrangements for the adjustment of their claim to the seat. At the election Mr King, the Tory candidate, was returned by a very large majority over Sir P. O'Brien, the Ministerial Whig, and Mr. Hennessy, the Ultramoutane Conservative. The high sheriff made up the poll, and declared that 1,246 votes had been recorded for Sir P. O'Rrien, and 1,240 for Mr. J. P. Hennesssy. The latter now asserts that the return was erroneously made up, and that some sheets of the poll books were inadvertently omitted to be counted. He has obtained a certified copy of the poll books from the clerk of the Hanaper in Ireland, and they show that Mr. Hennessy, instead of being in a minority of six. bas in reality a majority of fourteen. As however, it is admitted by the sheriff that his return is wroug. he will have to appear at the bar of the House of Commons and ask to be allowed to amend it. Should it then appear that Mr. Hennessy has the majority he will be entitled to take his seat, but Sir P O'Brien may within fourteen days demand a scrutiny before a select committee of the House, and should he fail to establish his claim to the seat, he will have to pay the whole of the costs. Mr. Hennessy will have a 'swinging' action against the high sheriff of the county for making an inaccurate return .- Cor. of North British Mail.

GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD - A Strabaue correspondent writes. Some time age one of our enterprising merchants, Mr. Patrick M'Ginnis, purchased a property in Donegal, known as the Longvale farm, near Liff ord, for the sum of £6,600. What makes this property so valuable is that on it there is an excellent limestone quarry, which gives considerable employ. ment and a profitable trade to the owner. When Mr. M'Ginnis became the purchaser, his friends resolved to give him a day's ploughing. Thursday last was the day appointed, and they gathered for that purpose in large numbers. The number of acres turned over at half past three o'clock was 91. Allowing Salf an acre for each plough, would make toe total number of ploughs present about 182 182, a number which some persons in the field coun-

Mere Sentimentalism will not keep things bunal. Dare that Bishop as a Minister of God ber had been only twenty. During the day, at regular intervals, the ploughmen were supplied with mountain dew, by Messrs R Gormly and H Donnell owing to whose judgment and tact the day passed over very pleasantly. At the parting glass the ploughmen all expressed their desire to give Mr. M'Ginnis alday's harrowing. I would be trespassing on your space to be giving the names of the gentlemen who sent their ploughs on this occasion. Suffice to say, that every class of the community was represented and throughout the day the greatest har-many and good humor prevailed. The first horses and plough that entered the farm, accompanied by their owner, belonged to the High Sheriff of Donegal, William Knox, Esq. of Clonleigh. He and his brother-in law, Captain Friel, not only partook of Mr. and Mrs. M'Ginnis hospitality at the manse, but during the course of the proceedings took an occasional stroll through the farm, accompanied by Mrs. Knox and family, to the delight and evident satisfaction of all assembled. The ploughing over, friends and ploughmen all departed highly gratified, wishing Mr. and Mrs. M'Ginnis long and happy days to enjoy their handsome residence at Longvale. - Derry Sentinel.

> STEPHENS WHILE IN PRISON -We may here mention a singular fact—that, from the moment of his arrival in the prison until his escape, Stephens did not see -and refused to see - any visitor, male or female, legal adviser, friend, messenger, or relative -though facilities were afforded him of seeing them, if he himself desired any such visitors to be admitted. He refused even to see his wife. Any communications, therefore, between him and his co-operating liberators outside the prison must have been carried on solely through the 'friend' or 'friends' inside. He asked, however, to have the newspapers regularly brought to him; and a pile of them was found on bis cell floor .- Nation.

> THE SEARCH FOR JAMES STEPHENS .- On Saturday night the coastguards, armed to the teeth, thorough y searched the Smack Thomas, now lying in Kingstown harbor for Stephens. It is almost needless to add that the search proved fruitless. This morning as the steamer Munster was about to leave for Holynead, the movements of one of the passengers, a gentleman were narrowly watched by the police on duty, thinking that he was the fugitive Stephens. -The gentleman proved to be a member of the Stock Exchange. The authorities were again at fault in the case of a lady whose tiny feet were encased in a pair of Wellington boots.

The Freeman's Journal makes the following observations on this event:- The escape of Stephens is one of the most remarkable and at the same time instructive and suggestive events that has occurred in connexion with the Fenian conspiracy. That his escape was the result of treachery there is no longer any doubt, and that this treachery was aided by the emission of due precaution on the part of the authorities is no less plain from the facts which we have collected. The prison was, in fact, for hours in the hands of the Head Centre and his accomplices, and the only matter of surprise is that all the prisoners as well as the chief were not liberated by those who used the master key with such effect. Whether the warder who was arrested last night be really implicated or not we do not pretend to say. The grounds for suspicion are very strong against him, but notil his case be investigated judicially we must assume his innocence, white, at the same time, we cannot hesitate to affirm that it is impossible to believe that Stephens escaped without the active co-operation of more than one of those in whose custody he was assumed to be afe. The management of the prison is culpably at fault Three policemen were called in to aid in guarding the cells and corridors. Why were not three times three called in? The demand for one policeman indicated a sense of insecurity that ough: not to have been appeased by the presence of three men. The most searching examina-tion into the whole of this case is needed, and we hope that the Inspectors General of Prisons will prove the affair to the very bottom. If the man who has been arrested be incocent, a speedy investigation will save him. If the result of full inquiry should lead to the detection of the guilty person, we hope that the utmost rigour of the law will be exercised, in order to make an example that will warn others from the perpetration of similar acts of criminal We ask the Government-we ask those who, for the vile purposes of party, have sneered at the arrests and prosecutions as needless efforts-is there no indication in the escape of Stephens of the depth and breadth of the ramifications of this conspiracy? If our very prisons are infected with the taint, what place, what offices, what brarch of the servic CAD We feel certain of? allies in authority is a significant and suggestive

fact. The furniture and effects of the house in which James Stephens resided at the time of his arrest were lisposed of by public auction on Thursday last at Mr. Bennett's salerooms, Ormond quay, and fully justified the statements made respecting their style and magnificence.

Dublin. - Alfred Aylward, clerk to Mr. Bolton, sessional Crown prosecutor for the county of Tipperary and solicitor to the Government Valuation ffice, was this day charged with being a member of the Fenian Brotherhood. The prisoner it appeared, was arrested last night on a charge of drunkenness, and while being conveyed to the station house dropped a document, which the constable took up, referring to the cost of a certain number of rifles, Enfields, revolvers, and other weapons, amounting to £820. The prisoner's office was searched this morn. ing, and in it was tound a large quantity of manuscripts - one a plan of revolution, how it would be earried into effect, &c., and the others essays in relation to Ireland, military tactics, &c., all signed in his own name. The prisoner was remanded .-Times Cor.

The Irish Times, of Nov. 28, contains the following paragraph :- We have received a communication from a correspondent to the effect that when oh his way home to Newbridge from Naas late at night re cently, and when within about two miles of the former place, he heard a noise, and on climbing up the bank and looking over into the field he perceived large bodies of Feuians drilling. Sentries were posted around the field to give the alarm if any one approached. Our correspondent adds that he slipped down into the road again unperceived, and on his arrival in Newbridge at once reported the matter to the military guard, We are, of course, unable to vouch for the accuracy of these statements further than that our correspondent has given us both his name and address, and we have forwarded his letter to the proper authorities.

A Dungannon correspondent of the Waterford Citizen writes; - Will Mr. Barry be re-elected here when he falls in for the office of Solicitor-General? Will the man who made the most solemn declarations at the bustings that he had given up his appointment and ceased all connexion with the Government, that he may go into Parliament as an independent member? Will such a man be elected as the representative of this once spirited and patriotic borough? These are questions which are now being actively discussed by the electors and non electors of the town. On one side it is argued that the greater part of Mr. B's. supporters at the last elecion voted for him because he was a Whig official and a rich man, and that the higher he rises in office and the richer he becomes, the greater are his chances of retaining his sea. (By the way, his roceipts this year must be enormous. If the present Judge Monahan realized by the state trials of '48 the large sum of £18,000, what an incredible amount Mr Barry must amass in this year of grace '651). On the other hand, it is alleged that a great many who, repeasant on horseback, it reels from side to side; with an Confessional, let the slave-holder and the by Mrs MGinnis that, under her superintendence, the tio, are now, seeing that he has so unscrapplously entire party were as well accommodated as if the number of Self.

At eleven on Saturday, night last, O'Callaghan. Archdeacon, Scally, Mulcahy, Fugarty, O Boyle, Oleary, Oarey, Roantree, O'Mahoney, Kare, Haltigan, O'Closisey, Sweeny, Daffy, O'Brennen, Byrne, Fortrell, Kenny, Donovan, Gillie, O'Neill, Heyburn, and Quigley, who had been confined in Richmond Bride. well, were removed in vans to Kilmainham Jail, under an escort of the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 11th Hussars, and a number of the mounted police; They arrived at Kilmainham prison, at eleven o'clock, and were at once given in charge to Mr. Price, the governor, who had them at once locked up in separate cells for the night. There are fifty men belonging to the 8th Regiment, under the command of a captain and a subaltern, and a body of the metropolitan police, on duty at the prison. The troops are under arms day and night. This order was carried out in pursuance of a warrant signed by the Lord Lieutenant, in consequence, it is alleged, of a feeling of disaffection existing amongst some of the warders of the prison. Shortly after the prisoners left Richmond Bridewell, Sir Rober: Peel and Colonel Lake visited the prison, where they remained for some time, after which they left for town. At the rising of the court on Saturday evening, O'Leary, O'Donovan (Ros:a,) Hopper, and O'Connell, who had been in Green street Court house all day, were removed direct to Kilmainham prison. The guard of the 8th Regiment that had been on duty at Richmond Bridewell has been removed, but the police are still retained on duty. O'Keeffe, who has been ill, was not removed till Sanday.

Dublin, Dec. 4 .- After the removal of the prisoners on Saturday night, Sir Robert Peel and Colonel Lake one of the Police Commissioners, visited Richmond Bridewell, where it is said that preparations had been made for the escape of the prisoners.

A writer in the Belfast News Letter directs attention to some important facts connected with the case of Byrne, one of the wardens, now in custody. It appears that he was appointed in 1861, and under date June 12th, in that year, the Governor made the following report to the Board of Superinten-

'Warder Denis Byrne, appointed on the 6th of February, 1861, in the place of the late hospital warder, William Tigbe, having passed the term of probation, I have, with regret, to report that I cannot be justified to certify his being a fit, proper, and efficient person to be appointed to the office of a general warder. I have found him a quiet and willing person, correct in his moral conduct, but wanting smartness, and of accounts he knows nothing. 'D. MARQUIS.'

This report was corroborated by the Local Inspector, a Roman Catholic, who wrote,

The Act 19th and 20th Victoria, cap. 68, sec. 19. equires that the officer should be fit in every respect to fill the duties for which he was elected. I am reluctantly obliged to state that in my opinion, he does not possess the necessary qualifications, nor, indeed, almost any qualification at all.

GARRISONING RICHMOND BRIDEWELL .- Late on Sunday evening information was conveyed to the governmest that an attempt would be made to rescue the Fenian prisoners confined within Richmond Bridewell. It was also stated that Stephens before he left the jail on Friday morning had organised plans for the escape of his co-conspirators, and that when he had gained his liberty he would put his plans into execution. These and other rumours as well as a great deal of general apprehension prevailing through the city, a detachment of the 8th Regiment, consisting of fifty rank and file, marched to the prison on Sungay night, and took up the position assigned them Sentries were placed on the ramparts, at all the gates, and pickets patrolled within the outer walls. Twenty-five of the metropolitan police, acting under the instructions of Inspector Armstrong, of the A division, were also placed on duty within the jail in charge of the corridors in which the cells where the Fenian prisoners were confined are situ-ated. All the officers of the prison remained on duty during the night, and the greatest vigilance was observed to prevent any surprise. The police in every quarter of the city were on the alert, but the night passed over without the slightest disturbance or anything transpiring that would lead to the belief that any attack on the prison from within or without was contemplated. With regard to the escape of Stephens, nothing up to the present has transpired beyond countless rumours, on which no reliance can be placed. The search for him and for information concerning him have been carried on up to this morning without the slightest clue having been obant liberation of James Stephens by his friends and he is likely to be found. All his furniture and property in Fairfield House, Sandymount, have been disposed of, and that which a short time since was only spoken of as a ramour is now regarded by the majority as a positive certainty, that Stephens has succeeded in getting safely out of the country. From an early hour yesterday, up to seven c'clock last night, Mr. J. Lentaigne, D.L. and Mr. Corry Connellan, Inspectors General of Prisons. were engaged at the jail examining witnesses, and making the most minute investigations into the circumstances attendant on the escape of Stephens. The proceedings were strictly private, but it is now generally believed that the release of "The Head Centre" was not accomplished without the aid of more than one person perfectly a quainted with the interior construction as well as with the discipline of the prison. The inquiries of the police up to a late hour last night resulted in their not having received the slightest information concerning Stephens. A gentleman who resides at Roundtown states that as he was going home shortly after one o'clock on Friday morning he saw an outside car waiting at the end of Clanbrassil street, near the road leading to the prison. The carman asked him for a light for his pipe, which he gave him, and as he did so, spoke of the fearful character of the weather, as it was blowing very bard and raining in torrents at the time. The carmun said he was waiting for two gentlemen who had gone in the direction of Richmond Bridewell, and it is supposed now that they were two of the friends of Stephens who had gone to receive him after leaving the prison and drive him either to a place of concealment or of embarkation.

> The kind of man who is caught by Ferianism is described in our Irish intelligence of this evening.— Mr. Alfred Aylward in a patriotic roung lawyer's clerk, who, in spite of his master's warnings, has taken upon himself to join the Association for regenerating Ireland by invasion and reb llion. Conspirators ought not to get drunk, but Mr. Aylward not only drinks himself into a state in which he commits breaches of the peace, but actually goes about with the whole scheme of revolution in his coat pocket. In transpontine melodramas murderers carry about manuscript confessions of their crime, which are seized and read in the last act, but we have never known anything like it in real life except the case of Mr. Aylward. As for the document itself which fell into the hands of the police, it may be presumed that the writer had not abstained wholly from whiskey when he penned it. It opens with the sentence that 'powder and lead are the only remedies for the country.' If the Fenians were quietly ' to usurp autho.ity,' they would be supported by the constabulary, the majority of the military, and the people. The millenium which would then be established may be judged by the circumstance that the Fenian Government " will hang all who say Boo!" It is interesting to know that the Republic will send an account of its proceedings to the five great Powers, and that all English prisoners will be mercifully sent home. Perhaps Mr. Aylward's acheme, being drawn up in a moment of convivial excitement, may not express the real purposes of the Fenian leaders'; but it is at least not more absurd than others which have been made known, or than that which is being carried into practice at the Fenian Capitol in New York,

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -DECEMBER 29, 1865.

the audacity of those writers who praise the Trish treme reluctance I let our friend O'Donnell leave me Executive for the way in which the Fenian rebell at this crisis. It is absolutely necessary I should ion has been dealt with. The movement began on have a man here like him, in whose honor I have imthe other side of the Atlantic, and had attained a considerable degree of organisation there before it made its appearence in Ireland. The first article published in the Irish People was as openly rebellious as the last. Indeed, the most effective passages quoted against the prisoner were chosen from its earliest numbers; and yet for three years it was suffered weekly to present to the poor and ignorant maddening pictures of their wrongs, and at the same time to direct them into tempting paths of sedition as an escape from their miseries. During the last eighteen months of the existence of this paper the police-and, one may presume, the Governmentwere fully aware that its office was besides the central executive of a conspiracy having for its object to prepare the people to assist in any attempted in vasion of Iretand by Americans, an event which has more than once within the last few years seemed not impossible to wiser men than Mr. Luby. And yet the Irish Government allowed the whole organisation to go on spreading and gaining strength amongst the people. The Standard concesses itself unable to understand the wisdom of that policy which, in order to pile up unnecessary evidence against a few ringleaders of a treasonable conspiracy, suffers the doctrines of sedition to be daily propagated amongst hundreds of thousands of the poorest classes.

In his reference to this provision of the law, Justice Keogh impressed with great emphasis upon the mind of the Grand Jury the duty and the necessity of taking care before finding true bills against the accused, that the publications which might be handed up to them by the Grown as evidence of any ef the guilty intentious aimed at by the Statute, were brought home to the prisoners, and did in fact indicate the guilty intent charged in the indictment. But, observed his Lordship, to do this, you must carefully scan the entire matter of the publication, and you must do it, let me say, with all the freedom of thought which becomes a free-korn British subject, who knows and feels that the liberty of printing and publishing is one of the best safeguards of our liberties. If in the careful perusal of such publications you should find in them language hot, vehement, even intemperate, you will not upon that account arrive at a conclusion of guilt. I would say to you not to be over nice in your criticisms upon such publications. So long as they do not pass the limits of fair discussion no matter how intemperately carried on, so long as they do not travel into the region of absolute force and violence, a British Jury cannot be too indulgent.'

We are now in a position to estimate more clearly than we could before the nature and objects of the Fenian conspiracy and the extent to which it has grasped the sympathies of the Irish people. The evidence given on the trial and the production of the correspondence carried on between the principal conspirators help us to understand with as much clearness as we shall ever now be able to attain what end they had in view, and by what means they proposed to accomplish it. We must own, however, to a considerable amount of disappointment in this respect. Most people who are about to risk life and liberty and property in pursuit of any particular object are not only supposed to be warmly attached to that object, but to have some clear and well-defined notion of what it is. But we miss this familiar feature in the Fenian projects. Their programme, even as set forth under their own hands, is singularly barren. Liberty, independence, the shaking of the yoke of the tyrant, and similar high sounding phrases, flit through their pages like some phantas-magoria; but as to the kind of liberty they want to establish; how Ireland is to be ruled, supposing that she were withdrawn from English influence tomorrow -on questions like these they seem never to have bestowed a thought. Their great anxiety throughout appears to have been the establishment of a blind and unquestioning obedience on the part of the privates to the 'Bs' and of the 'Bs' to the Head Centre, all in the name of universal freedom and independence; as for anything beyond the only man among them who seems to have had a practical and business-like idea in his head, was poor crazy Mr. O'Keeffe, who held that no revolution was worth fighting in which did not begin by cutting the throats of the landlords and hanging every priest over his own church porch. The rebellious principle in Ireland, which at no distant period ran high and permeated dangerously through the whole mass of Irish society, has gradually subsided till it now remains a mere residuum at the bottom, giving tion than that of infant baptism—that the only nature, our historical teaching, our European law.—
us good hope that with care and pains the perilous authority which could give it a satisfactory solution Even in Europe we are glad to see Italians or Gerstuff may soon be purged out of the system altogether, and Ireland may become as loyal and contented, and have as good cause to be so, as England or Scotland .- Standard.

Kelly and Connolly, two of the warders of Richmond prison, have been suspended from the discharge of their daties. The military guard and patrol were continued in the jail, and the police were retained on duty in the corridors, where the Fenian prisoners are confined . - (From the Breeman.)

In a wery short time after the sentence of the court was passed on John O'Leary, he was conveyed from the dock in Green street Court nouse to a prison van, which was in readiness to receive him in Halston street, and, having taken his place within the vehicle, it drove off at a rapid pace for Mountjoy Penitentiary, where it arrived shortly after three o'clock, followed by a troop of cavalry and the mounted police. After the prisoner had been given into the custody of the governor his flowing beard and moustache were shaved off and his hair closely cut, his clothes were taken off, and he was dressed in the prison dress and placed in the cell assigned to

CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS. - A great portion of yesterday was occupied with the examination of a German compositor named Hermann Schofield, who had also been a perfumer, and delivered lectures in Dublin on Poland. He was a fugitive from the conscription in his own country, and came to England so far back as 1852. In October, 1853, he went to New York, and there saw John O'Mahony, the head of the Fenians, twice. He went on both occasions in order to see him write, and was thus enabled to prove his handwriting to several documents which we produced for the prosecution One of the letters, he said, was entirely in O'Mahony's handwriting. He (Schofield) was sent to O'Mahony, in Duane street, New York, by the British Consul, Mr. Edwin Mortimer Archibald, and several times received money from the Consul. He knew Mr. Archibald for a long time. He was paid in greenbacks, and got acquainted with O'Mahony by writing for Irish bonds. He was never a member of the St. Patrick's Brotherhood. Patrick Power, of Clonmel, an approver, corroborated Nagle as to Stephens having sent a letter to Clonmel to the B's, and having given him a letter to a person who supplied him with fifty pikes. When he came to Dublin he went to the Irish People office, and was brought by Nagle to a house where he met Stephens. He took the Fenian oath to 'establish the Irish Republic;' and was told at the time that there was two hundred thousand Fenians in America. He volunteered to give information for the first time when he had been arrested and put into Olonmel jail. The finding of two letters in Kingstown by a boy connected with the Magnetic Telegraph Company, was proved, and the letters when Reform Bill has been conceded even by the party read proved to be, the first a communication from which is hostile to change. The very constitution John O'Mahony, H.C.F.B., accrediting P W Dunne and P. J. Meehan to the Bro berhood in Ireland, with full power to treat of and arrange all existing relations between the organization they represent and the 'I. R,' (Irish Republic.) This letter inclosed £150, and was addressed to the 'Brothers' from the headquarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, Daane street, New York. The second letter was signed James Mathews, and addressed to James | feet.

THE FEMIAN TRIALS. The Standard wonders at Power, Esq, (Stephens) and ran- It is with explicit cocfidence, and in whose fidelity and friendship toward yourself your faith is unshaken. Send him back at once in view of prompt and cordial work?

The Ardglass police recently arrested the Comber mail-driver, insisting he was James Stephens. It appears that the car drivers of Ardelass and Comber had exchanged places on Sunday, 26th uit, the Ardglass man driving to Comber, and the Comber man to Ardglass. He says he was somewhat surprised to observe that wherever he and his wife went through town or along the shore a policeman was in his wake; that at length he was arrested, and in the station put under the standard and closely compared with a photograph, to which, it is said, he bears a most striking resemblance; that his age, complexion, hair beard, and even the funny eye cor respond, as well as his tight, lively, and genteel ap pearance. It was in vain poor M'Cutcheon protested he was not Stephens, but the driver of her Mejesty's mail. Fortunately Mr. Lennon, the brewer, was in Ardglass, and assured the police he was not James Stephens, but Alick M'Cutcheon, his neighbor, a liege subject in confidence of the Government, in proof of which for several years be has been entrusted with her Majesty's mail from Downpatrick to Comber.

Search is being at present made at Kilmanagh, on the Glebe land of the Rev. Samuel Madden, for a vein of coal, indications of the existence of which were found recently in the course of repairing the well shaft which supplies water to the Rectory. An experienced Welsh miner, named David Charles, is engaged in the operation of seeking for the vein, which he expects to find of extent and quality sufficient to make the working of a colliery there most remunerative. At last account be had sunk his shaft a considerable length and was actively engaged in the pursuit of his work - Kilkenny Moderator.

In advocating the cause of the Irish Society in the parish church of Tralec, lately, the Rev. Thomas Moriarty, the rector, among other facts stated, that, in seven counties in Munster and Connaught there were 55,000 people who spoke nothing but Irish, 25,000 of whom belonged to Kerry alone! And in all Ireland there were 650,060 who spoke English and Irish, the majority of whom conversed in Irish. The collection was the largest, by double, that ever was made in the Church before.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, FENTIMAN-ROAD. South Lambern. - The institution of the Little Sisters of the Poor was founded in 1840 at St. Servan in Brittany. The aim and end of this charity is to provide homes for the aged and infirm poor of both sexes - to feed them, clothe them, and minister to all their wants. The little sisters of the poor kave no funds or income whatever. They support their aged inmates by whatever public charity affords them, collecting daily, from house to house, scraps of food, old clothing, alms in money, or anything that may be offered them. This undertaking has gradually spread over France, Belgium, Spain, Switzerland, England and Scotland; and the little sisters bave now more than ninety houses, containing many thousand aged and infirm poor, who have thus found a comfortable home for their declining years. The houses of the little sisters are at all times open to visitors, and although the institution is Catholic, no distinction is made on account of their religion, provided they are infirm destitute old people, incapable of gaining their own livelihood; and having no person to gain it for them, they are fit objects for the asylum of the little sisters of the poor. All that is required is a recommendation, and the sum of £2 14s. each, for defraying the expense of bed and bedding. The house recently opened in South Lambeth is the first foundation in England, and contains 120 poor of both sexes, but this number will be increased as soon as the sisters are enabled to add to their present building.

Dr. McCorry, of St. Authony's, Murthly Castlepreached twice on last Sunday, in the beautiful Church of St. Ignatius, Wishaw. The Rev. Dr. in the midst of his address in the forenoon took occasion to advert to the storm which at present rages in Scotland on the Sabbath question. He said that rev. gentleman might deliver eloquent speeches at Presbyteries and Synods on this much vexed question, but that they would no more settle that queswas the living Church of the living God, - She it was who rose upon the ruins of the Jewish Synagogue by the divine power with which she was invested, she i was who authorised the change of the Lord's day from the seventh to the first day of the week. She authorised that change out of respect to the great event which had taken place on that given day, for it was on the first day of the week that God created the world it was on the first day of the week that Christ rose from the grave, and it was on the first day of the week that the Holy Ghost came down upon the Apostles. He argued that the present excitement was an indication of better times which were in store; that the Pharissical fanaticism which se long had brooded over poor Scotland like a nightmare, was gradually disappearing, and that the beautiful churches which were now rising over the length and breadth of the land were elevating the minds of men and calling loudly for another and a better religious worship than the cold and deselating system of Calvin and of Knox.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL. - During the past month 9,857 persons have emigrated in vessels from the Mersey. This shows an increase of more than 3 800 over the numbers in the corresponding month of last year. Of the gross total, 8,771 sailed in vessels under the Act; the remainder in 'short' ships. Of course the majority were Irish, and their destination the United States.

The Morning Post considers that the answer returned by the Prime Minister to the Bradford memorial on the subject of Parliamentary Reform removes all doubt at the policy of the Government in reference to that ques ion. It has doubtless been considered in the Cabinet, and the decision arrived at will, one would fain hope, convince the most sceptical that the illustrious statesman who identified himself with the interests of his country presented no obstacle to its progress. This is due if not to the memory of Lord Palmerston, to the political character of those who thoughtlessly committed themsolves to assertions wholly averse from the truth. It should be understood, too, that the decision of the Government as not susceptible of modification-that is to say, there is no ground for agitation. Ministers may, they think proper, adopt the suggestion of appointing a royal commission, but anyway the question cannot be entertained until it is ripe for a solution, and this delay is realty in favor of the calm.

The Daily Telegraph is satisfied that there never has been a time when Reform was discussed in so liberal and generous a spirit as at the present moment. The coming session will in all probability be signalised by a serious discussion of the most glaring acomalies and defects in our representative avstem, and, one may earnestly hope, by the enactment of a measure for their rectification. The need of a which is hostile to change. The very constitution of the present Cabinet inevitably implies a serious measure of reform. The hero of a fifty years' campaign in the cause would have been untrue to himself and to his own history had he denied the urgency of the popular demand. The new leader of the House of Commons would have stultified his own celebrated definition of the fundamental right of suffrage had he shrunk from giving it practical efshort report of Earl Russell's reply to the Bradford deputation—only a few lines indeed—which was to say that the Government has not in any way changed its intention with regard to Reform; and it is believed the measure to be brought in will be one for which the Cabinet can fairly reckon on the support of all sincere reformers.

The Court Journal has the following on the subiect of the death of an illustrious lady, which was exclusively reported at the time in our columns :-A story went round the newspapers lately about an Italian Princess of the ex-reigning family of Modena, who has said to have been reduced to such distress that she sought admission into the Marylebone Workhouse and died there. As though to make the story more sensational, it was added that after her death a valuable chain, which she greatly prized was missing, and must have been stolen by one of the pauper nurses who attended upon her. A consider able modicum of truth is here set forth, but these are the real facts; - The Princess de Gonzaga on Sunday morning showed symptoms of insanity and became uncontrollable. Her friends were absent, and her physician, thinking that the best and safest place for her would be the workhouse, conveyed her there. But she bad a separate room, with a paid nurse, and was only in the workhouse four days, after which she was taken to an asylum and died there on the 9th of October-eleven days after her removal. A rosary of beads belonging to her is missing, but this was in her possession when she left the workhouse. Her friends have, of course reimbursed the parish authorities all expenses incurred on her behalf.

The ravages of the Cattle Plague are even exceeding our recent anticipations. We stated on Wednesday last that the number of attacks reported for the week ending with the 18th of November was 2 669, and we remarked that an estimate of 2,800 or 3,000 for the week to follow would not be unreason. able. The actual return, we regret to say, instead of being 3,000 is nearer 4,000. The four weeks of last month show a succession of figures which speak for themselves. In the first week the cases were 1,765; in the second, 2,580; in the third, 2,669; in the fourth, 3,610. At this rate of progress, which is only too likely to be accelerated, we may easily have return of 7,000 a week by Obristmas; and if half of these perish, either by the axe or the disease, the losses which averaged but 700 a week during the first four months of the plague will have risen in the wo months ensuing to just five times that number. - Times Dec. 4th.

The Cattle Plague is growing upon us, and the Return which we yesterday published is perhaps the best justification of the slarming Report made by the Commissioners a month before. At that time-that is to say, up to the 21st of October-there had been 14,083 unimals attacked since the commencement of the disease, about the 21st of June. Of these 6,711 had died, and 5,119 had been slaughtered, so that the total losses during the whole period were 12,000. But now the casualties of four weeks have doubled the previous tale of four months. The total number of cases is now returned as 27,432, and of deaths alone at 12,680, while as many as 8,998 have been elain. Week by week, too, the disease increases still. The Returns, which were 1.765 on the 4th of this month, were 2,580 on the 11th and 1,669 on the

If the population either of our own provinces or of Mexico freely and spontaneously declared that they thought this their best chance of peace and prosperity the British people would only feel the most passing regret at the loss of a name, and the proportionate aggrandizement of the United States. Of course the case is altered if the object is to be obtained by fraud, by force, or by intimidation. In that case, not only s there actual wrong done upon our own loval fellow-subjects, and others entitled to our sympathy, but there is also established a prescription, a policy, and a temper ruinous to the future peace and even progress of the world. History contains some very colossal instances of continual annexation by fraud and by violence; in fact, by policies constructed with a special view to perpetual aggrandizement.— But the event yet condemns them; the moral sense is opposed to them; and modera politics are mainly directed to prevent the recurrence of the evil. It is from no special jealousy of the United States that we dread this indefinite enlargement by the means too often employed, and vainly decounced by American moralists. It is our English habit our second mans achieve more comprehensive unions than cir-cumstances have hitherto allowed. Nor should we object to any amount of aggregation in America by equally allowable means. Only, as a great State, or cannot bear to be ousted, outwitted, and coerced, and to see our own people suffer for their loyalty. -

London Times, Dec. 5. THE JAMAICA REVOLT. - On Tuesday a deputation consisting of the Mayor of Manchester. Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Rev. G. W. Conder, and Reverend A. Steinthal, had an interview with Earl Russell, and n Manchester, praying his Lordship, as the head of the Government, to advice Her Majesty to institute a commission to inquire into the origin, cause, and true nature of the alleged insurrection, and into the legality, justice, and necessity of the measures adopted for its suppression. Earl Russell said be was not in the lest surprised that there should be great anxiety and strong feeling on this subject in the country. There was much anxiety respecting it in the Cabinat Had there really been an intention on the part of the blacks to rise and murder the white people, then e verity on the part of the Governor might be justified . Orders had been already sent to Governor Eyre, requiring him to send immediately to the Government full and explicit explanations of the whole affair. Until those explanations were received it would be as well to suspend judgment .- Manchester Guard-

THE INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA. - The Scotsman publishes the following letter from a missionary in Jamaica, dated November 3, which has been received by a gentleman in Edinburgh :-

"You will be interested to know something of the fearful outbreak of popular violence which took place so unexpectedly in the eastern part of the sland a few weeks ago. The savage ferocity with which they attacked and murdered the chief magistrate, ministers, and other gentlemen assembed in the Court-house of Morant Bay, when deliberating on the affairs of the parish, will be in all the public prints. I will therefore endeavor to give you some idea of its probable cause. The diabolical idea appears first to have entered into the mind of George William Gordon, about three years ago, of murdering or banishing from the island all the white men and respectable and influential brown men, and putting it into possession of the blacks. He was a man who had a pretty good standing in society, and was member of the Assembly for the parish of St Thomas in-the-East, now almost desolated. He made a great profession of religion, and was for a time s leading member of Mr. Watson's church. He was kind to ministers, and I have more than once spent some time with him, and was pleased with the Christian way in which he conducted his family, generally presiding at worship one part of each day. After he was elected member of Assembly he became a loud and constant advocate for all popular rights .-On this account, and by his interminable harangues, he disgusted many, and raised up a host of enemies for himself in the Assembly. It was generally thought that he was harshly treated, both by the Governor and the Custos of his own parish, now murdered, and he got into violent quarrels with the clergy and leading men of the parish. I have no

intends to postpone the question of Reform. The rally accounted the leader of the popular party. In all his ambitious designs, finding himself constantly thwarted and contemptuously treated by his oppublished, did not, of course, profess to be an exact ponents, the thought of getting rid of his enemies in the end be worsted, they will meet with neither version of Earl Russell's words. The Star ventures appears to have taken possession of his mind. To pity nor sympathy when the heavy hand fails upon accomplish this infernal design, he seems to have them, and, though they may fancy that they may imagined that the only way was by an outbreak of find consolution in another communion, they must the people; and this led to the mad and horrible thought of destroying all the present influential men in the island. It now appears that for the last three years he had been making preparations for this general massacre, and for the last three months has been indefatigable in maturing it. . . . By corship the admirable skill and promptitude of the Governor true. the power of the rebels was in three days annihilated and a hearty welcome, and the more that come the and in three weeks almost every vestige of rebellion obliterated. I doubt not that in addition to the wide-spread desolation it has occasioned to the parish in which it broke out, and to the misery of untold multitudes whose houses have been burnt, and they themselves forced to hide in dens and thickets to preserve themselves from military execution more than one thousand persons have either been shot or hanged, and a great multitude severely lashed. Such appears to be the end of this wicked revolt. Gordon some time ago joined the Baptists and became a preacher among them; but I fear he was a wicked bypocrite and a savage at heart. He was hanged at the Court-house, where the slaughter commenced, unpitied by all, and leaving a name to be execrated by all good wen. What gave Gordon considerable influence was the distressed state of the colony. For some time the price of sugar in the home-market has been very low, which has occasioned great loss to the planting interests, and they were compelled to reduce wages to the lowest possible rate. Then, the high price of clothing and a great drought with which the island was visited brought the laboring classes into great misery .-Many public meetings were held throughout the island, and the distress of the laborers brought very prominently into view, and also many remedles suggested. Unfortunately little sympathy was expressed by the leading men of the island for the people. -Though the rebellion is now quashed, and will probably not be renewed, after the fearful example made of the rebels, yet I fear that there is no small disaffection still in the minds of many of the people. -The planters being brought into great difficulties have been latterly peculiarly severe upon the laborers. Many of the overseers are magistrates, and often are severe in punishing the people by fines and inprisonment, while the people have no redress. At present a great multitude are undergoing punish. ment for what no man in the island ever considered an offence. The common fruits of the country, growing near the road, in open pastures, were freely taken by all classes, I suppose, since the British landed upon the island. This was a great help to the laboring classes, and I believe did little injury It was like the law among the Jews by which any traveller was permitted to pluck ears of standing corn as they passed through the fields. ---Depriving the people of such privileges, after their long enjoyment, produces a most powerful impressien on popular feelings; and I cannot help believ. ing that the hundreds, or perhaps thousands, who are now undergoing punishment for disregarding the orders of the planters in this matter, are becoming prepared for any seditious movement."

PETROLEUM IN YORKSHIRE .- It has recently been found that the shales of unctous clay overlying the ironstone deposits of the Yorkshire moors, in the North Riding, can be made to produce a mineral oi! similar to petroleum, at a cost of 6d. per gallou-From the fact that these shales crop out to the surface in almost all the valleys the discovery is expected to impart a wonderful degree of activity to those hills, unpeopled since the days when Roman legions held them in military occupation. It is evi dent that during the Roman occupation both the iron and coal deposits were wrought, the refuse from the workings being met with occasionally below the heather. This last discovery, coming quickly upon that of coal and ironstone, has raised the value of land. Last week a small property of about 150 acres, for which-it being fit only for grouse shooting-5/ per acre was thought too much a few years ago was sold for nearly 601, per acre. The price was paid simply because it is believed oil-shale and ironstone lie below it. Most of the moors are Orown lands leased. It is stated that the oil will soon be in the market.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR ANGLICANISM. - ACcording to the Guardian a new ecclesiastical movement has been set on foot under some of the leaders Evangelical' party. Rev. C. D. Marston, rector of St. Mary's, Marylebone; the Rev T. A. Birks, rector of Kelshall; the Rev. J. C. Ryle, vicar of Stradbroke; and the Rev. J. Leighton, vicar of Bispham. These gentlemen have issued a statement, which is only at present in private circulation, but which will be made public in the course of a few days. According to the Berk shire Chronicle they state that the object of the new association which it is proposed to form will be to obtain a reversal, by legislative and other measures, of the Romanising movement which is now assuming such alarming proportions in the Protestant Estab presented the memorial adopted at the town meeting lishment. They urge that it is from the Romanising party the opposition to the Bishop of London' scheme, about to be subitted to Parliament, for putting an end to differences in the Church, mainly springs; and that it is obvious that if Protestant Churchmen fail to support the proposal of the Bishop the Romanistic system will go on extending until it is at length a lowed to settle in the Church, with lamentable results. They add-'Our immediate want is a declarative Act, settling some points now disputed and giving summary powers to the authorities in administration. The leading innovations of the present day are four-the lights, the cross on the table and in processions, incense, and vestments.'-They point out how the rubrics apply in reference to these cases, and High Church party habitually violate them. 'Experience has shown,' they say, as the case now stands legal proceedings, tedious and expensive, are not tufficient to put a stop to innovation. The evil can be easily and practically met by a declarative Act of Parliament, setting forth that lights in the daytime, crosses on the table or in religious services, incense, and uncanonical vestments are illegal, and giving summary power to the authorities to suppress them. There are other questions of importance, such as monastic institutions and auricular confession, which would follow, and might be settled in like manner apart from the vexed question of revision. The promoters of the move-ment express their conviction that if some such measure as they recommend be not carried into effect, the consequences will be ruinous to the Church, not withstanding the Act of Uniformity; and that the Church at last will fall to pieces to the triumph of Rome. Many Bishops and leading Church dignitaries have expressed their approval of this proposed new ecclesiastical agitation. An anonymous writer in the Guardian is terrified at the Evangelical attack which is preparing. He expostulates nervously with the ultra ritualists. After naming some of his fears, be adds : --'la short, I dread another disturbing of the waters

in the Church of England, which may, for many years to come, mar and retard the work that she certainly is at present performing at home and The ultra-ritualists may depend upon this -that they will not be allowed to go on as they are now going. Something will inevitably be done to stop their proceedings. The liberty that has been at present accorded to them has, may be, sprung from desire to see how far they will venture to go .-Bishops and other high dignituries are represented as expressing an approval of the principle of this new association, so that in all human probability something decisive will be done before long. All I can say is that if the ultra ritualists will, without delay,

The Star does not believe that the Government | that was taken of him, and especially as being gene- | ings, a very large body of Churchmen will respect them as persons who, for the sake of the peace of the Church, are content to forego what they value and admire. If they hazard a battle, in which they must not forget that very few have received a real welcome in it.'

This gentleman evidently does not believe in the greatness and final prevalence of truth. He is not one who would counsel martyrdom or even confes-. By corship. His last insinuation is ungenerous and un-overnor time. Converts are welcomed among us with a real beartier the welcome, and the greater the consolation. But even if not what great matter? People come over to save their souls, else why should they come at all?

THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. - It is arranged that Parliament shall meet on Thursday, the 1st of Feb. and a formal notification to that effect will, in all probability, be made after the Privy Council, to be held to morrow. The first business will, of course, be the election of a Speaker. Mr J. Evelyn Denison, the late Speaker, will be again a candidate for the post, and we do not anticipate that there will be any opposition to his re-election. The swearing in of members will probably be proceeded with up to Tuesday, the 6th, or Thursday, the 8th, on either of which days the Royal Speech will be delivered As our readers are aware. Her Majesty has signified her intention of, if possible, opening Parliament in person. - The Globe.

The Manchester Courier has the following paragraph with regard to the confested election in the King's County: - Sir P. O'Brien and Mr. J. Pope Henness, who, with Mr. King, contested the honor of representing the King's County in parliament, are both in London making arrangements for the adjustment of their claim to the seat. Should it appear that Mr. Hennessy has the majority, he will be titled to take his seat, but Sir P. O'Brien may within fourteen days demand a scrutiny before a select committee of the House, and should he fail to establish his claim to the seat he will have to pay the whole of the costs.

UNITED STATES.

The Mormons have just received a batch of recruits from Denmark. A Salt Lake paper says :-There isn't one of them apparently, who might not as easily have been persuaded to emigrate to heathen lands where heathenism prevails, as to the Mormon heritage, provided the same misrepresentations bave been made to them by their proselytisers. The arriwal of these fair-haired girls from Paderland created considerable commotion among the faithful. A lot of old fogies, who had already six or seven forlors wives, were seen examining the new comers, most likely with the object of selecting one in order to save her soul.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFRESON DAVIS. - Washington, Dec. 20.-In the House to-day, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, submitted a series of resolutions, which, his own motion, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed for future action, namely:

That public justice and national necurity demand. that, as soon as it may be practicable, Jeff. Davis, a representative man of the repellion, should have a fair and impartial trial in the highest appropriate civil tribugal of the country for treason most flagrans. in character by him committed, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated, the truth clearly established and affirmed, that treason is a crime, and that the offence may be made in-famous, and at the same time that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

Resolved—That public justice and national geor-rity demand that, in case of the conviction of said Jeff. Davis, the sentence of the law should be carried into effect in order that the constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated and faithfully executed, and the truth clearly established, that treason is a crime, and that traitors should be nunished.

Resolved-That in like manner, and for like reasons such of the most culpable of the chief instigators and conspirators of the rebellion as may be necessary to satisfy the demands of public justice, and furnish security for the future, and those criminally responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and punished for the high crimes for which they have been guilty.

Resolved—That justice should not fail of its ourpose, and that all who are guilty of, or are responsible for the assassination of the President, and the great offenders of the recent rebellion are guilty of and responsible for the murder and starvation of Union prisoners of war, should be tried and convicted by a military tribunal.

' PRESENTED' TO GRANT .- Part of the scene on the 20th uit, at the levee held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by General Grant is thus described by the New York Times :- 'The presentation business was really very absurd. In front of the flowers stood General Granut with the committee all about him, like bees about a lump of sugar; just by and at his right were Mrs. Grant and other ladies mentioned; at his left wis. General Hooker, Mr. Ethan Allen, General Woo?, John Van Euren, Miss Dix, General Cook, occasionally General Hooker and the members of the presa: In front was the multitude shouting, jostling, her, tired, cross, weary crowd, badgered and bullied, and pushed and pulled by the infelicitous committeemen ... As each couple approached a little man asked their names; he generally managed to get them wrong; and announced to the General all queer kinds of cognomens which were as amusing to the parties presented as they were unintelligible to the General. Sometimes a couple would go by without a name being given, the consequence being that in his commendable effort to keep up with the crowd the gentleman whopresented them would give Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. the appellation by which Mr. and Mrs. Jones were ordinarily known, and the direct confusion of course existed. Every man and woman insisted upon shaking the General by the hand, so that by the time the affair was ended his right hand was shockingly swollen and shapeless. Some pious and reverent people offered little prayers for him as he passed, and others judged it a good opportunity of making pretty little speeches like these : - ' l'm so glad to see you, General. God bless and preserve you many years. General, this is my eldest son, William Mason - Willie, tell General Grant the little prayer you say for him every night.' (Willie attempts 10 do so, but is moved on suddenly by the active committeemen.) 1 always knew you would be victorious, General told Dr. Vinton that God would surely crown so good and great a mau with success. May I not kiss you, General? (The General declined.) 'You remember we met last fall at West Point?" (The Genoral smiled varantly, as if he did not like to tell a story.) 'Quite a crowd here to night. All deserved Sir; all deserved.' 'God bless, God protect you, dear, dear General?' 'I want to talk with you, old fellow, about Chattanooga.' I had a brother in the 29th Connecticut. I wonder if you knew him? These and scores besides were said to the General. who solemnly permitted his hand to be pumped up and down at the will of the merciless populace. So far as we could see, besides a tendency to blood in the head, there was no fatigue or change in him from the time of commencement until the close. He rarely spoke, save when some old army acquaintance or some particularly charming lady made a remark, and then his words were brief, and to the point.' 1 34

YANKEE SMARTNESS.—The bill to stop the impor-tation of cattle juto the United States as a means of preventing the introduction of the rinderpest bas passed the Senate. The Courier is of the opinion doubt that he was mightily puffed up by the notice give up the chief peculiarities of their novel proceed- that the act will cut off the cattle trade with Canada.

The True Witnes.

CATHOLIC CHRONICL ENIETZD AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no fellers will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER- 1865. Friday, 29-St. Thomas of Canterbury, B. M., Satarday, 30-Of the Octave. . Sanday, 31-St. Sylvester.

JANUARY-1866.

Monday, 1 - Ofreumcision. Toesday, 2 - Octave of St. Stephen. Wednesday 3-Octave of St. John. Thursday, 4-Octave of Holy Innocents.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The facility with which the British Government, without exposing itself to any suspicion even of having dexterously manipulated the Jury "lists, bas obtained verdict after verdict against . the Fenian prisoners, and the general indifference with which the tidings of their conviction and sentence have been received in Ireland, are sure proofs that Fenianism uself is not in high esteem on the other side of the Atlantic, and that the British Government has but little to fear from the action of President O'Mahony, and his refractory .. Senate. Any danger of armed insurrection, if danger there ever was, has now to all appearance passed, in so far as Ireland is concerned; and the Government having asserted its authority. and made a display of its irresistible power, can well afford to be lenient to the misguided men whom it holds in custody, whether untried, or with verdicts of guilty recorded against them.

Messrs. Luby and O'Leary immediately after sentence, were removed to Mountjoy prison. where they were shaved, cropped, dressed in the prison costume, and treated in every respect as ordinary convicts are treated. It is supposed that they will be removed to Portland; but what their ultimate tate will be is unknown. Byrne, the warden of Richmond Bridewell, is to be tried for baving aided in the escape of Stevens. It is training of a minority-(aliens in birth, and insaid that this man is a Catholic: that he served terlopers in position)-which is too stingy to In the Papal Brigade at Castelfidardo; and that pay the expenses of its own salvation, and mean . be is now a Fenian. This seems hardly credible: andeed it is contradictory. No Catholic can be * Fenian in the hist place; and in the second place it seems incredible that a man who had the bonor of serving in the Papal Army, of fighting in the noblest and holiest of causes under that brave Christian gentleman and soldier General Lamoriciere, should ever so far forget his glori-. ous antecedents, should ever so disgrace himself and sink so low as to become a Fenian, an outcast from, and the avowed enemy of, his Church. Such degradation is almost incredible. We would as soon believe that some of General Lamoriciere's soldiers had turned Orangeman as crodit it; and indeed of the two, of the Orangeman and the Fenian, the latter is to every true Catholic by far the more hateful.

And now that the Fenian insurrection has been put down in Ireland, it would be politic as well as gracious on the part of the Imperial Legislature to direct its attention to the causes of chronic Irish disaffection, with the view of re-.moving, in so far as it is in the power of buman legislation to remove, them. At the opening of the approaching Session of Parliament it is to be hoped, therefore, that in the Speech from the Throne, the attention of the Legislature will be , called to the subject; and that during! the course of the year some measures may be devised and carried for giving real peace and satisfaction to long distracted Ireland. Never perhaps was a more difficult and complicated problem presented to statesmen for solution; but warned by bastory and the experience of former failures. legislators of the present day may start with the assurance that the solution for which they seek is net to be found in Coercion Bills, or in the reimposition of Penal Laws.

The death of the King of the Belgians, though an event long expected, may well be the beginming of troubles, and of great political disturb. ances in the European political world. A clever and well meaning man himself, he managed during . has lifetime to keep things pleasant, and to ward off the storm. But how it will be with his successor is very questionable; nor is it likely that three will be able to steer clear of the dangers and dispassionate view of the whole case. The Jubilee.

Catholic, and although itself nominally a Catholic country-is ripe for revolution-since its destinies unfortunately, are in the hands of the baps France will avail herself of these circumstances to rectify her North eastern frontiers.

The accounts of the almost bankrupt condition of the finances of Victor Emmanuel's bogus Kingdom of Italy are most consoling—since they seem to indicate a speedy break up of that monster fabric, compounded of fraud and rapine. Yearby year the deficit, or difference betwixt the yearly income and the yearly expenditure is widening; and whilst to increase the former all means bave been tried in vain, the only plan proposed for a diminution of the latter consists in an ammense reduction in the Piedmontese army.-But this alternative is impossible; for as it is, and with all the troops that he has at his command, Victor Emmanuel can barely maintain armed possession of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies: and the Neapolitans, if for a moment the alien force which holds them in subjection were withdrawn, or considerably weakened, would rise en masse to assert their national independence, and to throw off the hated voke that the Piedmontese have imposed upon them. There seems therefore no hope for the robber King's exchequer, since there exist no means either for replenishing it, or for seriously diminishing the incessant drain upon it caused by the necessity of holding the Neapolitans in subjection.

The Sovereign Pontiff in the meantime is calm and to all human appearance full of confidence in that divine protection shich for nigh two thousand years has been accorded to the successor of the Prince of the Apostles. Many troubles may be in store for him, The intrigues and the arms of Piedmont may compel him perhaps once more in his old age to leave his City, and seek shelter and hospitality from his faithful children elsewhere. But none of these things dismay him, who puts his trust in God and His promises.

However deeply Catholics may execrate the secret society cabals of Fenianism, there is no doubt but that every right-minded man, be he Catholic, or be he Protestant, must deplore the injustices and oppression of British rule in Ireland. To the Englishman with his inherent love of fair play, and deep admiration for the British Constitution, these oppressions must indeed carry with them a deep sense of humiliation and degradation, seeing that his household Gods, Fair play, and the British Constitution, are so sad a failure on Irish soil. That the Milesian majority (consisting as it does of nine-tenths of the whole population of the island) should be taxed to its utmost capacity to pay for the religious enough to accept them at the hands of others, is certainly a melancholy commentary on Fair-play -whilst the philanthropist and politician will re cognise therein, with regret, nothing else but the utter tailure of the most admired and extolled of political institutions.

And to the Canadian it must ever appear an anomaly, that, whilst to Canada, an insignificant and distant dependency of the British Crown, have been vouchsafed the inestimable blessings of self-government, from Ireland, situated within the charmed circle of liberal institutions, these blessings have been withheld. The presence of a Basque language amongst the Indo-Germanic tongues of Europe is an anomaly in Ethnography. The presence of this, the rankest despotism in the very centre of liberal institutions, is equally an anomaly of no mean significance. Mr. Newdegate, in his chivalrous defence of the Irish Church, assigns the Repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846-7 as the cause of Ireland's ills, which, if true, is only adding another to the already long list of Irish grievances. 'Tis the jast feather breaks the camel's back, quoth the proverb. Whether Mr. Newdegate's Repeal of the Corn Laws be the first or last feather of the burden, we know not; nor do we care to inquire, for whether first or last we opine it matters little to the camel. His back is broken; and gentlemen high in position-had assembled to though, according to the proverb, the last feather has to bare the whole of the blame, we shrewdly suspect, that the beast will have long ago come to the by no means brutish conclusion, that the whole of the burden has equally as much to say to the disaster. It is a prevailing fault of the age to cherish pet theories, and to give them obtrusive prominence on every occasion. The cobbler thinks "there is nothing like leather."-The tee-totaler declaims against whiskey as the "root of all evil;" and Mr. Newdegate thinks the Repeal of the Corn Laws is at the bottom of citizens who escorted him to his palace. all the ills of Ireland. It may be all very well for Mr. Newdegate, in his chivalrous defense of the Irish Church (and patronage) to endeavor to he addressed a few words to the congregation,throw back their imputations upon her opponents but it is one thing to act prisoners' counsel, and Church, giving the Benediction of the Blessed the roung and inexperienced heir to the Belgian another and widely different one to take a broad Sacrament at the close of the service for the

to agold which taxed to their almost the skill and camells back is broken (the proverbito the contray prudence of his successor. Belgium it cannot be notwithstanding), neither by the last feather nor concealed, though many of its population are still by the first, but by each and every feather conjointly and severally of the whole pack. And a sorry pack, and a disgraceful withal, to be hoisted upon any back, is this pack upon poor Ireanti-Catholic and Freemason party whose violent | land's back. A pack of feathers, perhaps; but

And meanwhile Featanism, if we may believe the New York World, is taking root amongst us. This is to be deplored-deeply deploredand by none more so than by Catholics, and the well wishers of Ireland. Nothing is to be obtained for Ireland by force. Independent of God's curse, which revolution ever entails. Ireland must always be numerically and physically weaker than her proud Anglo-Saxon sister, whilst to depend upon external aid, even though that aid have Irish blood in its veins, is to rely upon a broken reed. But need Ireland then despair? Need she sit down and hug her chains in sullen silence? Assuredly not. If she be but true to herself and to the tradition of her Church, she need never despair. If nothing else will do it, depend upon it, her sufferings alone, and their patience will earn from God their reward in due time even on earth. But independent of al this, reforms are not to be obtained by the sword. Were Ireland to be freed to-morrow by the sword, she would fall lower in her freedom than she is now in her chains; the sword must needs cut also the flesh into which those chains have eaten, alas! so deeply. The deaf-mute just restored to speech, must learn caution in the use of the much coveted gift. It would need the intimate direction of a divine power to save Ireland from anarchy, were she restored to speech to-morrow. But it would be otherwise, if she were restored by constitutional means; here restoration to the rank of nations would be so gradual, that the muscles of her newly found freedom would learn gradually their hidden powers. And what is more, and no mean consideration to a Catholic, she would have God's blessing on her restoration.

And this leads us to the purport of our article to urge upon the Irish Catholics of Canada -loyal subjects (doubly loyal, because loyal against the grain) of the British Crown-to use every constitutional effort in their power to obtain for Ireland redress of her wrongs. It is thus only that the insidious attacks of Fenianism can be counteracted. Every Irishman, if he has a soul, must feel the degradation of his country's slavery—and if he obtain not redress by constitutional means, he will be of necessity driver to seek them by unlawful means. Thus Fenianism with its dark deeds, will fill the land, and ripen its poisonous fruits of disaffection and hostility to British rule. Let then the influential men of Canada, Protestants as well as Catholics, ask for Ireland the same blessing as we here in Canada enjoy. Let them ask them respectfully, but firmly-(an consistent man can refuse to do so) -and the Throne, the fountain of all grace cannot dare refuse. Ireland is too necessary to England's greatness, military, literary, and com mercial, to be able to be spared; whilst joined to England, and free, Ireland would rise to be the frontal emerald in the British Crown.

SACERDOS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL -To the great joy of the Catholic population of this Diocess, their beloved Bishop is once more amongst them, safe and in good health, after an absence of about thirteen months.

His Lordship left Rome on the 14th of last month, and passing through Paris, at Havre took passage on board of the steamer Bellona tor New York, where, after a boisterous and somewhat long passage, he arrived on Saturdiy the 16th inst. Here, on account of Quarantine regulations, be was obliged to wait two days: but on Monday evening he started in the cars for his Episcopal City, where it was expected that he would have arrived early on Tuesday afternoon. In consequence, at the nour when the cars were due, a large crowd, composed of ecclesiastics, and laity, the latter comprising many of our most influential citizens-amongst whom we nonced His Honor the Mayor, M. Cherrier, the Chief Superintendent of Education, and other meet His Lordship in the Bonaventure Station. They were doomed to be disappointed however. for the expected traveller came not, it being, we believe, his wish to avoid anything like a demenstration or display, to which, from motives of Christian humility, he is very averse. On Wednesday, the 20th inst., however, about 10 a.m.. our hearts were gladdened by a merry peal of bells from the Parish Church, announcing that our Bishop had at last arrived. He was met at the Station by a number of the clergy and

The first act of His Lordship was to offer the Holy Sacrifice in action of thanks, after which In the evening the Bishop assisted at the Parish

SABBATARIANISM AND IMPURITY. - Some very curious statistics of Scotch illegitimacy are published in the English papers, to establish the fact that those districts of Scotland which are most notorious for their rigid Sabbatarianism are invariably the most infamous for the drunkenness of the men, and the unchastity of the women. revolutionary proclivities are well known. Per- a pack of feathers in which every feather is itself It is not urged, of course, from these facts, that this Jrunkenness, this impurity, are the consequences of rigid Sabbath observances; but it is thence argued, and with considerable force, that there is no necessary connection betwixt these observances, and Christian morality.

> Aberdeen is one of the most savagely or sourly Sabbatarian districts in Scotland; its good people are terrified into fits by the very idea of a railroad car being allowed to run on a Sunday; and the proposition to take a quiet Sunday afternoon walk in the country would probably bring on an attack of anoplexy if made to an Aberdeen puritan. With all this rigidity, however, about the Sabbath and its observances, with all this borror of Sabbath travelling and Sabbath recreation, the men and women of Aberdeen display certain characteristics which show that on the matter of chastity their morality is as lax, as on the other question it is rigid. The Returns of the Registrar General for Scotland show for instance that about ONE child in every six born in Aberdeen, is the child of sin and shame. In other words, 15.4 of the children born in that Sabbath-observing part of Scotland, are has-

> It is much the same in the other most prominent Sabbatarian districts. In Wigtownshire, for instance, where no Sunday trains are allowed, there of the births, 17.5 are illegitimate; and worse again is it in Sabbath-keeping and puritanical Kircudbrightshire, where nearly onefifth, or 19.9, of the births are put down by the Registrar-General as illegitimate!

> There is nothing perhaps equal to this to be found in Europe, amongst the professed irreligious communities. Even in Paris where the precepts of the Jewish and of the Christian law are, by the great mass of the middle classes, set at defiance ; where the anti-Catholic principles of the Revolution are dominant, and where, to all intents and purposes, the majority are Protestants, that is to say, Protesters against the Church-things are not so bad as they are in pious, God-fearing, and Sabbath-keeping Scotland. In the latter the illegitimate births are, as it will be seen from the the above, in some instances, nearly as twenty per cent of the whole, or as one in five; in Paris, bad and immoral as revolutionised Paris is, the illegitimate births are about one in eight.

> Drunkenness too increases with the spread of Sabbatarianism. The most filthy and drunken districts of Scotland are precisely those where the gloomy Scotch Sabbath is most rigidly observed, and where all innocent amusements are frowned down by the spiritual children of Calvin. Thus, since the passing of the Forbes-Mackenzie Act, by which it was proposed to make the Scotch sober by Act of Parliament, it oppears that the expenditure on whiskey in Scotland has increased by the sum of about a million and a half, or upwards of seven millions of dolllars. In 1853 that expenditure was £3 500,000. to-day it is set down at £5,000,000.

> The explanation of the above cited phenomena is by no means difficult, their cause is not very recondite. When the conscience or moral sense of man or woman can be so degraded, so brutalised, so vitiated as to see sin in innocent recreation, in a quiet walk, or a child's joyous frolics on a Sunday afternoon, it will soon be so far degraded. brutalised and vitiated as to be unable to detect sin in anything, even there where the latter does really exist in all its deformity, as in drunkenness, and the most abominable uncleanness,... According to the generally received code of Protestant ethics, there is no distinction of mor tal and venial sins. All sins are alike mortal: and therefore betwixt the sin of unchastity and the peculiar Scotch sin of Sabbath-breaking, i.e., a walk, or a tune on the plano of a Sunday afternoon—there is no moral difference.

RESIGNATION OF MR. GEORGE BROWN.-The telegram from Ottawa announced this imnortant change in the Ministry just as we were going to press with our last week's issue. Many are the conjectures to which this event has given rise, but the simple truth of the matter is that as vet nothing certain is known as to the cause of this rupture. By some it is bioted that there was a difference of opinion betwixt Mr. George Brown and his colleagues on financial questions, and the policy to be pursued as towards the U. States in the matter of the Reciprocity Treaty; by others it is insinuated that merely personal motives have led to Mr. Brown's retirement from the Cabinet; and so until the meeting of the Provincial Parliament when official explanations will of course be given, we must be content to remain in ignorance.

It would be premature to speculate on the probable consequences of this change upon the notice of the Ministry. Mr. Brown so it is said will continue to give his support to his former colleagues upon the Confederation question .-What will be his attitude towards them upon other matters is quite uncertain.

We are requested to state that the Rev Gentlemen of St. Patrick's will not receive the New Years' visit of their friends on account of the Mission.

The Mission will be continued throughout New Year's Day. In the morning there will he the usual Low Masses; at 9.30 High Mass and Sermon by one of the Rev. Father Redemptorist; and in the afternoon, at 7 p.m., the usual exer. cises of Rosary, Sermon, and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Mission will be closed on Tuesday morning, with a Solema Requiem Mass for the souls of the faithful de-

There were confirmed in St. Patrick's Church. by HisLordship the Bishop of Toronto, 632 adults, as the first fruit of the Mission of the Redemptorist Fathers.

IMMORTAL SOULS PERISHING FOR LACK OF BREECHES .- All our swaddling societies seem this year to be in a bad way. Money comes in but slowly, and those unconscionable Papists keep the price of the soul market as high as ever. They are not reasonable; they do not take the hard times into consideration at all; and actually charge as much for getting converted, or coming to Jesus" as the Protestant formula runs, as they did when prices were low, and old clothes abundant. This is most exorbitant on their part. and no wonder that the poor man who styles himeelf Principal of the Pointe aux Trembles schools feels quite down-hearted upon the subject. and cries out in bitterness of spirit, "we don't know to what we engage ourselves, when we engage to support a mission,"

The cause of this grief is simply this. The boys at the above-named school are-we blush as we write it, but the truth must out-the boys are sans culottes, and the Society though it has lots of Gospel to offer them, is out of clothes .-Now Pointe aux Trembles Gospel is a very good thing in its way no doubt, but it won't fill the belly nor will it cover the back-and as we all know it was for the sake of these, of back and belly that F. C. parents of the looser or more dissolute sort allowed their children to attend the Souper

But with the falling off in the victuals, and the wearing out of the small clothes, there is a sad diminution in the number of Romish pupils .-Day by day they fall away, like leaves on the approach of Autumn frosts; and for lack of a sufficiency of breeches, and because of an madequate supply of under clothing these immortal souls are in a fair way of again falling into the bands of the "Beast." In this extremity the Principal invokes the aid of the public.

"Two of our Roman Catholic scholars," he tells us, " have gone away because they had not enough clothes." And again he cites another fact of the same import. "Two Canadian boys of 12 and 13 were brought to us last winter by their mother :" but the parents have skedaddled, are off to the States-and the boys are naked. Alas! for the wages of apostacy. These wretched parents for a miserable mess of pottage, for a trifle of warm clothing sell their unfortunate little ones to the seducer of souls; and find out when, too late, that the latter will not keep faith, and that the very clothes and victuals for which they bargained as the wages of their turpitude are witheld from them. Truly the way of transgressors is bard.

How it Works .- The efficacy of our present system of secondary punishment in the moral reformation of criminals was admirably illustrated by a scene that occurred in Toronto a few days ago, in the criminal courts of that city, before Mr. Justice Hogarty.

John Malone was brought up to receive sentence for theft, and other felonies, and was thus addressed by the Judge:-

" Fifteen years ago, standing in that very dock, you were sentenced to be hanged; but Government mercifully commuted your sentence to seven years in the Penitentiary.'

The same Judge took occasion also to complain of the great increase of criminality, especially amongs the young, and well-to-do members of the Toronto community; he said:-

"It has been subject of remark to me, the number of decent-looking, well-dressed young men in this City who seem to be leading lives of infamy; and I am sorry to say that the ranks of these persons appear to be increasing. They are not belonging to the lower orders, but are of the higher classes of

Under such circumstances we are not surprised to learn from lately published Official Statistics. that for 1864 the total gaol expenses of Upper Canada were \$81,134 against \$53,820 for the Lower or Romish section of the Province.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. October, 1865. Leonard Scott & Co. New York. Dawson Bros. Montreal :- The current number is remarkably destitute of all articles on domestic politics, and has not a word to say on Femanism in Ireland, or any of the other exciting questions of the day. It has however many interesting articles on other topics of which we subjoin the list: -

1. Cathedrals of England. 2. The Mariner's Compass. 3. The Resources, Condition, and Prospects of Italy' 4. The Poetry of Praed and Lord Houghton. 5. Blind People. 6. Field Sports of the Ancient Greeks and Romans. 7. The Gallican Church. 8. The Russians in Central Asia.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW. October 1865. Leonard, Scott & Co., New York. Dawson Bros. Montreal :- The force, and the direction of the currents of thought, in the non-Catholic world are set down with the greatest accuracy in this leading Protestant periodical; so that he who desires to know whither the Reformation is drifting, and what its destinies, must needs consult as his chart the Westminster Review-the organ of the more advanced section of the Protesting community in the religious order, and of the Liberal or Radical section in the political order. The contents of the present | ment. number consist of articles on the following sub-

1. Personal Representation. 2. Rationalism in Europe. 3. Capacities of Women. 4. Palsgrave's Travels in Arabia. 5. The Holy Roman Empire. 6. The Doctrines of Nationalities and Schleswig-Holstein. 7. Mr. Grote's Plato. 8. Letters from Egypt. 9. Contem. I know the Catholics well, having had extenporary Literature.

THE ARGOSY-London. Dawson & Brother. Montreal.

This is the title of a new and very handsome monthly published in London, and offered to the public of Montreal by Messrs Dawson & Brother. If we may judge by the contents of the first number, it is likely to prove a success. It opens with a new tale, Griffith Gaunt, from the pen of Charles Reade, author of " Its Never In Ireland, where there are still many grievances Too Late to Mend," " Hard Cash," and other unredressed, as admitted even by the more enlightentales, in which the author has established his claim to rank with the foremost novelists of the loyal to the Crown, and the few Catholics who are day, in spite of his peculiar opinions on some of the great social questions of the day; such, for instance, as the question of secondary punishments. m which he is open to the charge of being ... viewy" and extravagant. The other articles are all interesting, comprising tales from several well known writers, and one, Life in Bokhara, Sor. I think we have nothing to fear so long as the by Arminius Vambery.

ARTEMUS WARD. - HIS BOOK. Canadian Edition; by R. Worthington-With Illustra-

The American edition of this very laughable series of sketches and caricatures - sells for \$1,50. Mr. Worthington, for the low figure of 25 cts., offers to the public the same work, admirably printed, and in point of execution, little, of at all, inferior to the more costly work.

Ave Maria .- We have received two numbers of this new Catholic periodical, published in Indiana. It is especially devoted to the honor of Our Lady, the Blessed Virgin, and is highly recommended to the people by most of the Bishops and Archbishops of the Catholic Church in the United States.

SPARE Hours, No. 1 .- January, 1866 .-This is an illustrated Catholic Monthly Miscellany, brought out by Patrick Donohue of Boston. Its contents consist of selections from approved Catholic writers, and it is, in every sense, suitable to the Catholic family. The price is only 20 cents, and the monthly number contains lingly and bravely than no less than Sixty one pages of interesting mat- Province. ter, and several illustrations.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper. -December, 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

Besides its usual quota of serial tales, this periodical contains many very interesting articles on scientific subjects, biographical sketches of the leading men of the day-and incidents of

> To the Editor of the True Witness. Cornwall, December 20, 1865.

Dear Fir, - Sunday the 17th inst. dawned upon the Parishioners of Cornwall, who, with gladdened hearts, longed to witness an imposing and religious scene. The sun rose in full splendor as if to honor the solemn rite that was to be performed; and at ten o'clock, although the day was frosty and cold, anxious Catholics crowded to see the dedication of their new and commodious Church to the service of the Most High. The usual caremonies on such an occasion were performed by the Very Dean Hay of the neighboring parish of S: Andrews, assisted by the Revd. Mr. O'Connor of this Town; after which High Mass was sung by the Venerable Dean, who, in conclusion, in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, congratu-lated the Catholics of Cornwall for their efforts and sacrifices in erecting such a suitable place of worship in so short a time.

It is well known in this and the surrounding vicinity, that the terrible and fierce gale that swept over the Province on the 12th of April last, levelled to the ground, to the sorrow of the parishioners and that of their beloved Pastor, the new Catholic Church then in course of construction in this Town If was then little expected to see reared up in the place of the crumbled ruins, a substantial brick church of Gothic structure, which, excepting the spire, is finished as to the exterior - and the interior is in such a fair way of completion, that service can be conducted therein for the future. But as determination and union for a good purpose will effect a great deal so (as I have learned) by the energy and weal of the good and indefatigable Priest; and the co-operation of his Parishioners with him, in the face of difficulties, the good work has been accomplished. Yours very truly

OTTAWA Dec. 21st-Murphy the notorious Fenian agent, who was lately carrying on operations at Toronto found his way here a couple of days ago, but he was not desirable, and that if he did not leave the place at once the consequences might be disagreeable to himself. He took the bint, and left town by the first train.

GREAT SALE OF DRY Goods .- The business etir n, the Main Street is becoming remarkable; and the New Year's sales promise to be very large. We notice one important sale going on at the Mari (J. A. Rafter's) which is to be continued for three weeks. The numbers visiting this large Store have become considerable; and we are informed that the prices noticed on Rafter's Alarm Telegraph Cards, and by the press, are strictly adhered to when customers call; this is a wise course. We wish Mr. Rafter success in his husiness. The fact that men's suits of all wool tweeds, made to order, can be had for eleven dollars, and good skating coats for nine dollars and a half, accounts for the extensive orders which, we are informed, are daily received at this establish-

THE NEW YORK 'HERALD' AND THE FEMILIES

To the Editor of the Stratford Beacon. Sir.-I have been much surprised in reading in your last issue that bold assertion of the correspondent of the New York Herald, that there are Fenians in Stratford. From my knowledge of Perth and Huron, I can safely assert that there is not one man who has even sympathy, much less connection, with sive missions both in this and the neighbouring counties; so that I feel perfectly safe in making this statement. The denial is not necessary here, where we are well known, for no one questions our loyalty; but in the States, this untruthful assertion might be taken for granted, were it to be suffered to go forth without contradiction. Perhaps the correspondent concluded that from the fact of being Catholics, we must necessarily also be disloyal. If that be so, Her. Most Gracious Majesty has many rebels. They are counted by millions both at home and abroad, and occupy high and important positions both in the military and civil departments of State. But this is erroneous; for Catholics are necessarily loyal—not only as a matter of interest, but for conscience sake. ed of their opponents, they are truly loval. Bishops and priests and millions of the people are faithful and disaffected are but as a mere handful.

As to Canada, there is no part of the Queen's dominions in which Catholics are freer or happier. They have here all they can desire. They have equal rights with others, and more than that they cannot reasonably wish for; and thousands, I am happy to say, have by their industry made for themselves comfortable homes, which they will be found at all times ready to defend, no matter who may be the aggres-Britain. Any mere gang of fillibusters crossing the lines can do us no real harm, for they would find here a stern resistance. From recent reports, I think the famous Irish Republic, domiciled in New York, is coming to an end. The senators are squabbling about the spoils-a sure indication of the approaching dissolution of the order. If these patriots are really sincere and desired to serve their countrymen, why lavish thousands of dollars in baving luxuriously, while their fellow citizens of Irish origin, with their families, are scattered in tens of thousands through the cities of the Union without a home or protection? Why not remove these helpless people to the Far West, and give them a hold on the country, and there build up a nation? This would be truly patriotic. and for bringing such a result to pass they would deserve and receive the gratitude of their countrymen at home and abroad—yes, and millions yet to come would honor and bless their memory. But such an act would be judicious, and too practical for these visionary heries. They must fain measure swords with England. The whole affair is too absurd to deserve serious attention. Bowever, our government has acted judiciously in taking the necessary precau-

It is desirable that our public journals should ancourage a spirit of union among all classes of the people. Anything to the contrary is unpatriotic, and ends to create the very evil which they apprehend. Union is strength.' It is equally the interest of Catholics as of others to preserve the peace and order of the country. Our homes are here—our lot s the same in common with that of Protestants. And if the day should ever come that Canada would require resolute men to defend her, I believe there is no class of the community would do so more wil-Irish Catholics

P. F. CRIENAN. Dean and Catholic Pastor. Stratford, Dec. 11, 1865.

MERCHARTS' EXCHANGE BUSYED TO THE GROUND. -About 10 o'clock on Sunday night last a fire was discovered in the roof of the above building. The Fire Brigade were promptly on the spot, and, notwithstanding their utmost efforts to save the building, the Exchange was burnt to the ground. The roofs of the adjoining buildings fronting on St. Sacrament and St. Francois Xavier Streets were also damaged by fire and the stock by water. During travel—thus furnishing a large amount of amusing, interesting, and instructive reading matter,
accompanied with several well executed illustraas two or three of the firemen. The fire was got under about two o'clock this morning. - Herald.

> SAUSAGE MEAT POUND .- On Wednesday night as the policeman was pensively pacing his wear; rounds between St. Alexander and Bleury streets, and gazing abstractedly at his boots, he was 'ware of a clumsily made up parcel lying on the road before him. Being one of the model policemen, he saw the bundle at once whenever pointed out to bim, and lost in conjecture as to what it was, be nicked it up and found that the cover was an old blanket. An investigation shewed the contents to be fish of some description. and further examination brought to light the fact that it was a dog, skinged and cut up. It is supposed to have been dropped by a sausage maker on the way to his place of business.

As a fact of importance to the citizens we may mention, we are informed on good authority that the river is now, thus early in the winter, four inches below the lowest level of which there is record. The time when it is generally lowest is in the month of February when the cold of winter has had time to seal up many of its feeders over a great portion of this northern continent. If the usual decline in the level goes on, for the next two or three months, it will be a serious matter indeed for the water supply of Montreal. At present, with the existing head, one of the wheels can only be worked. The result of this was, that on Friday the water in the reservoir declined 4 feet, with one wheel in operation, the loss being about 1,500 000 gallons. One of the breast wheels pumps 3,000,000 gallons a day. The usual quantity consumed and wasted daily by the city is about 5,000,000 gallons. We are informed that the new wheel can be worked up to a supply of 3,500,000 ga lons daily, but not more with safety. The statement of these figures shows that at present there will have to be a curtailment of the supply of water to the city; and this will be felt most by those living on the higher levels, as one pump, pumping directly on the city, not into the reservoir, will scarcely be able to reach them. If the water in the river continnes to decline, matters will become worse; but it may not do so in the usual ratio. The present squewas yesterday waited on by a deputation of Irish duct in the winter time, when the water is at all low, Oatholics and informed that his presence in Ottawa we are further told, has not been found more than sufficient for the supply of one wheel; and on this point there arises an important question, which we shall not at present discuss. We think it better that the citizens should possess the facts; and after of their advancement. - Speciator.

stating them it is scarcely necessary to urge economy in the use of water. To one other point we may allude. When the river was very low in 1861, the frazil or anchor ice formed so fast in the Lachine rapids that it caused a serious flood; and the same thing, with hard frost, will be likely to happen again this winter .- Montreal Gazette.

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THE ACTIVE FORCE -It is no use mincing matters. We would gladly throw a veil over the unfortunate occurrences woich have taken place on the Frontier. but it is no use to dissemble. The Quebec Chronicle has already given currency to the facts; and, so far as we can ascertain, we believe them to be true. It appears that a misunderstanding in reference to the payment of volunteers now on active service at Niagars, Prescott, Windsor, and other frontier posts has prevailed: It was based upon statements made that the non-commissioned officers and privates would receive the same pay that was given the administrative battalions called out in December last for the prevention of troubles upon the frontier .-This, however, prove erroneous -the rates of pay having been materially altered. But the men did not know this, and could not understand it when they were told; consequently they broke out, and were virtually in a state of mutiny; refusing to perform duty in consequence of this trouble. Saturday evening's Journal de Quebec contained a letter from a Volunteer at Niagara, in which the writer deliberately states that his comrades refuse to drill or mount guard, because they have not been paid \$0.50 a day, which they understood they were to receive. We agree with the Chronicle that action ought to be taken in this matter, and immediately. Itwas one of the gravest represents trought against Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, when Minister of Militia, that he looked upon the Active Force as a farce, and treated them as dummies. This must not be. The Active Force is composed for the most part of some of the most respectable men in the Province, who sacrifice a great deal at the call of duty. They ought to be well treated, and certainly they should not be badly paid. Half-a dollar a day is a poor return to many of them for what they could earn at their ordinary employment. But still they must be taught that while on active duty they must behave as soldiers, and not as railroad laborers on a strike. If they have been misled by their own officers for the purpose of swelling the ranks, they also ought to be punished - Truns.

OGEBRO, Dec. 21. - Blossom Admitted to Bail. -The Court to-day gave judgment on the application of Blossom, of the Montreal kidnapper's case, to be admitted to bail, the Judges on the Bench being Obief Justice Dural, and Justices Aylwin, Meredith, Drummond and Mondelet. Their Honours all expressed their opinions at some length, the delivery of the judgment occupying nearly five hours.

Mr. Justice Mondelet spoke first as one of the minority. He thought the order at Montreal committing the prisoners without bail till March next, could not be dealt with before this Court except by writ of error, which had not been taken. He argued that it it was not obligatory to bail in all cases of misdemeanor, and entering fully into the facts of the case endeavored to show that order was warranted by them.

Mr. Justice Alywin, also in the minority, said the case was not properly before this Court and that the order could be revised only on the Orown side. He deemed the order necessary under the circumstances and given with due regard to the peace and welfare of the people.

Mr. Justice Meredith in a very elaborate, lucid and carefully prepared judgment, completely exhausting the subject and citing all applicable authorities, shewed that bail must be taken in cases of misdemeanor such as this. No reported case would be found in which it had been denied in England. He viewed the Montreal order as open to grave objections and unsupported by a single precedent. It was for this Court to see that no one was subjected to illegal restraint, and to grant the proper relief no matter by whom demanded.

Mr. Justice Drummond spoke of the order as wholly unauthorised by law, and as tending to subvert trial by jury and annihilate the writ of hubear corpus. Beyond the order to remand the prisoners to the Montreal Jail, it was no better than a piece of blank paper. There was nothing better understood than that judges, justices, &c., were bound to bail in sases of misdemeanour.

The Chief Justice spoke last. He viewed the ceso as having acquired an importance which it did not deserve. It was a plain question of law that had to be disposed of. The Court had nothing to do with the enormity of the offence, but morely to see in what class of crimes the case was to be found. He did not go so far as to say that all misdemeanours were bailable. That question need not be determined now. Blossom's offence was a mere attempt to kidnap, and in no law-book could be found authority for saying that an attempt to commit a misdemeanour was not bailable. The Court was not called upon to revise the Montreal order, nor to express any opinion about it, but merely to say whether Blessom was bailable of right, and entitled to relief at the hands of the Court. His Honour con sidered he was, and in fixing the amount of bail due regard would be paid to the penalty likely to be imposed in the event of a conviction.

The formal judgment of the Court (Daval, C. J Meredith, J., and Drummond, J) was then read, ordering the liberation of Blossom upon his finding bail himself in £500, and two sureties in £250, or four in £125 each.

Aylwin, J, and Mondelet, J., dissenting.

ANTI-DUNKIN. - We are informed that on the occasion of a recent vote of the ratepayers of Asphodel to repeal the Dunkin By-law, but one vote was polled, and that was by a member of the Council and a gentleman who is the proprietor of two hotels.

A Distinguisum Datectiva. - When Governor Gordon of New Brunswick and the Provincial Secretary went to St. Stephen the other day, they overtook on the road near the village of Dumbarton, two men named Mulhemin and Donahos, who had committed daring robberies in Frederickton, They recognized the thieves from a previous description, and His Excellency decided on an arrest. The Provincial Secretary undertook the Magistrate's part. Capt. Hallowes, the Governor's aide de camp, became Sheriff's officer pro tem, and two special constables were sworn in by His Excellency on the spot, in whose custody the thieves - who had part of the plunder in their possession - remained until the owners of the stolen goods arrived from Frederickton and identified them. They were taken to Frederickton for trial. Governor Gordon evidently understands the duty of a ruler in not wearing the sword of justice in vain, but becoming the terror of evil doers.

The Toronto Watchman is very much excited over Bishop Lynch's proposition to place the Hospital, as to its nurse department, under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. At the recent meeting in the City Hall, a great deal of concern for the souls of the poo patients was exhibited in reference to this proposition of the Bishop. The concern of the same people for their bodies is represented by the magnificent sum of sixteen dollars, which is the aggregate amount re ceived by the Hospital in charities during the las twelve months But our Toronto friends, if they di little themselves in the way of supporting their pub lic institutions, are peculiarly happy in their efforts at d awing from the public treasury. They have received already from the public funds of the Pro vince-municipal loan fund exc pted nearly a much as all the rest of the Province put together And now they are anxious to make their hospital Provincial one, and compele the general public to support it. We do not think the thing can be done but the idea is worthy of the people of our sister city Their modesty, at any rate, will not stand in the wa The San Later Control

One of the most ingenious enterprises yet in operation for evading the elevated tariff of the republic, was broken up a few days since. The facts have got abroad, notwithstanding the secrecy maintained by the customs officials on the other side, possibly with the design that others may be entrapped. It appears that the attention of the revenue authorities of Uncle Sam was first diverted to the operations of a liquor firm in the vicinity of Lockport. The sales of this concern seem to have been heavy without any corresponding source of supply and very naturally the officials conceived the odour of a tremendous rat, of the contraband stripe, burrowing in the immediate vicinity. The operations of the firm were narrowly watched and it was discovered that their stock was produced from the private dwelling of a farmer, about one mile and a half inland from the Niagara river, opposite the head of Grand Island. The transportation was usually at night, but even on this discovery, the connections of the Lockport establishment were inexplicable, as the economy of the aforesaid agriculturist presented none of the requisites for a distillery. The whiskey supplied was unmista eably tinctured with the flavour of Canadian barley, but the shrewd detectives almost despaired of entrapping the importers, as constant watching failed to detect the bold smugglers, and still the stock in the farmer's establishment seemed inexbanstible. During last week it was determined to make a descent upon the rural branch of the Lockport house, and the enterprise seems to have resulted in astonishing developments.

The occupant of the farm-house was pumping whiskey out of the ground, and the flow of the precious beverage quite surpassed the profits of the great Scotch Oil Company. The inquisitive officials must needs follow up the vein and quite singularly found that a lead pipe leading out of the farmer's cellar was carried in a horizontal direction, instead of penetrating the bowels of the earth. In fact the tube was followed up to another establishment, situated on the banks of Niagara river, which proved to be the reareceiving reservoir of the deposit; and here the officials found a subterraneous apartment fitted up with a tane and force pump, but still the locality of the well did not appear. Following the supply pipe from this establishment, it was found to lead directly out into Niagara river. The inquisitiveness of the officers resulted in hauling in about two hundred yards of lead pipe, and it is believed that this precipitate action has been the means of losing forever the lead of this invaluable deposit, supposed to exist somewhere in the debts of Niagara river. The proprietors of this well are grievously discomfitted by the interruption, as their plans were admirably managed for a rush of business through the winter.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN P. E. ISLAND .- FIRE promises in course of time to become one of the siaple exports from P. E. Island. The farmers are bestowing much attention upon the sobject, and there eannot be a doubt that the proper culture of the article will prove highly remunerative. A gentleman in London ergaged in manufacturing, is willing, it seems to purchase the entire flax crop of the Island, including the seed as it leaves the ground, after being thoroughly air dried, or placed in the same condition as oats before stacking, deliverable in Charlottetown, where he purposes-should the farmers enter at once, and with becoming spirit and energy, into this very promising busines, -to erect a factory, equipped with all the machinery neces sary to prepare the raw material for exportation. The price offered, will, of course, depend in a great measure upon the " condition" in which the flax and seed may be delivered at the factory, but cannot fail to prove highly remunerative to the farmer, seeing that the "highest cash price possible, will be given, -" a fair return on the capital absorbed in the buei ness factory, and machinery," being all that is leoked for by this liberal minded and enterprising gontle-Here then is an offer of a cash market at their man. own doors for any quantity that may be raised of an article that has never yet been grown to any appreciable extent in that colony, but for which its oil and climate are admirably adapted.

The Commissioner of Orown Lands, Hon. Mr. Aldous, is exerting himself in the premises, and principally through his means it is that the farmers have been induced to engage in the culture.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED

St Agatha, Rev E Funken, S4; Tiguish, P E I Rev D J McIgaac, \$5; Rockliffe, R Ryan, \$5; Roxbury, Mass, Rev J Griffin, \$3; Fairfield, U S, M O'Donoghue, \$8; Metis, Rev C H Cloutier, \$2; Kenyou, G O'Brien, \$2; Windsor, Rev J R Wagner, \$2; Catherines, J Fitzgibbon, S1; Paris, W Herliher \$3; Clayton, T Downey, \$2.50; Henryville, J Malavan, \$9; Chatham, N B, M Oranney, \$2
Per W Chisholm, Dalhousie Mills — J McDonald,

Per Rev P Fitzsimmons, Centreville - W Cassidy,

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay—M Heslin, \$2. Per Rev G Volkert, Delhi—J Furlong, Otterville,

Birth.

In this city, on the 19th inst., at Elm Cottage, Chatham street, the wife of Mr. John Pierce, of a

Died.

At Williamstown, Glengarry, on the 21st Nov. last, after a short illness, at the age of 68 years. Duncan M'Donald, Esq., Merchant, deeply regratted by his unviving widow and a large circle of friends.

A kind son, an obliging friend, and a good neighbor. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 21, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Middlings, \$3,60 \$3,80; Fine, \$4,15 to \$4,30; Super., No. 2 \$4,60 to \$4,75; Superfine \$5.00 to \$5,25; Pancy \$5,75 to \$6.00 Extra, \$6.00 to \$6.50; Superior Extra \$7.00 to \$7,25; Bag Flour, \$2,90 to \$3,00 per 112 lbs.

Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c.
Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.
Pork — Quiet: New Mess, \$25,00 to \$26,00; Prime
Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5,10:

Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20.
Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7.00 to \$7,25;
Seconds, \$0,00 to \$7.75; First Pearls, \$7.50 to \$8,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. Boef, live, per 100 lbs ..\$8,00 to \$9,00 6.00 to 7.50 Sheep, each, --\$4 00 to \$6,00 Lamb 3,00 to 4,00 ...\$0,00 to \$0,00 Calves, each

MONTBEAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. December 21, 1865. ø. d.

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J. A. RONAYNE, ADVOCATE,

111 LITTLE ST. JAMES TREET, MONTREAL.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!! SLEIGHS! ! CHILDRENS SLEIGHS on hand, and made to order, chesp, at

FABIEN PAINCHOUD'S. 20 Little St. Antoine Street. .

NOTICE.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM DUBLIN, who sold vestments in Ottawa some time ago, is requested to send his Address to St. Joseph's College (Ottawa) as there is some further business to be transacted with

JUBILEE AND MISSION 1865.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Beads, Orosses, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubiles and Mission; Mission Prayer Books in every variety and style of binding.

Corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets, Montreal. December 7, 1865.

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BROCKVILLE. WANTED for the above Schools a TEACHER, holdng a first or second-Class Certificate, to enter on duties on 2nd January next. Salary, \$300.

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being adapted for Religious Communities as well as for persons living in the world. It is published on account of the Sisters of Mercy, of Cincinnati, and the profits derived from the sale of it are by them

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December 7, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro vided for the various departments. The object 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 Commercia Education. Particular attention will be given tota: French and English languages.

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TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep. ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton, respectfully in-

forms his friends and the public, that he keeps con-stantly for sale the following Publications: Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian ,Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staate Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Riats Unis Franco-Americain, N.Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad Demorester Faskion Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation sle, Le Perrequet, La Soie and Le Defricheur The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Fong Books Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers and

FOREIGN THIELLIGENCE.

ATTENDED SEIFBANCE:

PARIS, Dec. 5. - The Paris journals of this evening continue to comment upon the arrival of General Schoneld in this city. It appears certain that he has not yet given any notification of his being in-ctrusted with a tpolitical mission. The Patrie says the belief is still prevalent that General Schofield is in Paris upon a mission relative to the Mexico-American question. i al attitut.

-- The Constitutionnel of this morning says :-Some journals have alluded to the arrival of General Schofield, said to be charged with a mission from the President of the United States to the French Court. We are in a position to state that the French Government has not received any communication on this subject, and that we believe the news to be a pure invention.

It appears from official statistics prepared every year on the amount of instruction possessed by the young men called out to the Conscription that there are many of them completely illiterate. In the Haute Vience out of 100 young men 21 years of age 64 cannot either read or write. The number in the Correge sis from 61 to 62. In the Allier and the Morbihan, from 58 to 59: in the Indre and the Finisterre, from 56 to 57. There are more than one half of the young men in the same state of ignorance in the Cotes du Nord, the Cher, the Ariege, the Dordogne; and about one-half in the Londes, the Vienne, the Hante-Loire, the Pyrenees Orientales, the Nievre, La Vendee, La Puy de Dome, the Tarn, the Tarn et Ga-

ronne. . In 27 departments the number of illiterate young men is more than one-third, or one-fourth at least .-In 25 others it varies between a fourth and a tenth. It is less than one-tenth in the Marne, the Haute-Saone, the Hautes Alpes, the Seine, the Haut-Rhin. the Jura, the Cote d'Or, the Moselle, the Aube, the Vosges departments, whose efforts and success in the instruction of youth merit high praise. Of 100 young conscripts in the Meurthe and the Bas Rhin there are but four or five who cannot read. In the Haute-Marne but three or four. In the Meuse and the Doubs but two or three. These fac's are published in order to encourage the departments the most backward to follow the good example given by the others.

The Minister of Public Instruction having verified these figures, and finding that the progress made by adults is too slow, and desiring to give an impulse to this essential department of instruction, has offered a reward for the year 1866, to consist of a gold medal will be given in each department to the communal schoolmaster, the director of a class of adults. who in the period comprised between the month of Oct., 1865, and the month of April, 1866, will have been most successful in reducing the number of illiterates in the commune. The medals are to be awarded on the resolution of a commission, at which the Prefect of the department is to preside. The commission will consist of an inspector of the Academy and the primary inspectors of the department.

This resolution of the Minister of Public Instruction is much approved. The medal given for the instruction of adults will be regarded as the true decoration of primary instruction; and no doubt the teachers of the communal schools will exert them selves to obtain it. It is suggested that as some departments are larger than others it might be expedient to award two medals in the larger.

The Pope has addressed the following letter to the Bishop of Orleans :-

' Pius IX., Pope.

Venerable Brother, Health and Apostolic Benediction! Fame had already brought to us the eloquent discourse you delivered in honour of the glorious General de Lamorciere. You have celebrated his courage as a warrior; his elevation of mind; his sincerity of faith. And that man who was ever victorious in combat, and who distinguished himself as well in the dangers of revolution, you have shown still greater by his firmness of soul in adversity, by the magnanimity with which be braved contradictions. perils, and even defeat, to hasten to the defence of the holiest of causes; and, finally, by his piety and the practice of all the virtues in the duties of private life, and in presence of death. Wherefore we have been delighted at receiving from you a printed cooy of that noble funeral oration. Your discourse has been all the more pleasing to us that while paying | Pope's retreat, I leave you to decide. I understand to this great man a just tribute of praise, it taught this lesson to all, that it is not success which constitutes true and solid glory, but rather virtue and justice, after which true glory always comes. We congratulate you on having rendered to truth this new and brilliant service; and, in proof of our particular affection towards you, we bestow upon you and all the faithful of your diocess, from the bottom of our heart, our Apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, at St Peter's the 8th of November. 1865, and of our Pontificate the 20th year 'PIUS IX., Pope,'

The Echo du Nord states that a farmer has suggest ed a cure for the cattle disease to the veterinary college of that department. He proposes to inoculate healthy animals exposed to contagion with the saliva of a diseased beast. The operation is described as simple as vaccinating a child. It is done by making an incision of about half an inch deep in the inside of the hind quarter of the beast so as to form a sort of a pocket, in which the saliva of a diseased animal is to be deposited. The animal thus treated will be attacked with the disease in a mild form, and, according to the farmer, will be for ever safe from any further attack.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-Florence, Nov 27 .- The political party that gained most in the late Italian elections is the Left, and already it begins to assume an imposing attitude in the Chamber. Its opponents console themselves with the hope that there will be a Moderate Left and an Extreme Left, and that even in those two principal divisions there will be schisms on certain questions. This may be so, but at the same time it is impossible to deny that the Left just now displays much Parliamentry tact and good sense. One great want of that party has been calm and sensible organs in the press. The principal of them, the Diritto, is often ably written, and is altogether one of the most vigilant and vigorous of the Italian journals, but its violent party spirit and its bitter natred to certain political antagonists sometimes betray it into puerilities which injure its character and lessen its authority. As an example of the language held by a Democratic journal, hitherto more often noted for intemperance than for moderation, I will make a short extract from a recent article in the Diritto:

"For us it is a great and incontestable truth that the country, weary of patriotic phrases and magnanmous declamations, asks of the new Chamber positively useful and substantial reforms. The country will neither forget nor give up Rome and Venice but it feels it necessary, while awaiting the opportunity of obtaining them, to take measures to avert public and private ruin. The country would not accept a programme which, coesidering the kingdom of 22,000,000 as already complete, should lay aside the intention of fully carrying out the Plebiscitum; but neither is it disposed to suffer for another five years the continuation of disorder, misgovernment, and dilapidations for the love of Rome and Venice. We believe that no one can deny that such are the

sentiments of the nation .- Times. The 'Two Standards' have been unfurled in Rome and Florence, and Victor Emmanuel has ranged himself under that which is in perpetual and undying enmity with Christ and his Vicar. So much the better. There is nothing like les positions tranchees, and the more of the debateable ground, the 'no man's

men dare say what they meen are absolute boons to religion. The demagogue who calls for the guillotine and asks for three bundred thousand heads in the name of collective humanity, is a benefactor to his contemporaries, he knows what he wants and means and takes care that we do the same, so that if we are not on our guard, it is our own fault. In the same measure Victor Emmanuel can no longer pass himself off as a pious and injured son of the Church, desiring to arise and go home to his father, and only deterred by that father's repellant attitude. On the contrary, by his own showing, the reconciliation was in his hands, on the most moderate terms, and he refused it, and stands before the Catholic world in the voluntary condition of a prince rejection the peace of the Church and Waging war on God's Vicar. ~ Cor. of Tublet.

The Nuzione of Florence says that the Church Property Bill is already drawn up, and gives its main features. The Bill provides for the resumption by the State of all the property of the Church The Bill will provide for the restoration to the State of all the property of bishoprics, of parishes, and of convents. The State will replace the property by an annual charged inscribed in the Great Book. Out of this charge a fixed salary will be allowed to archbishops, pishops, and parish priests. As to the suppressed monks and nuns, they will receive a simple alimentary

The number of bishoprics is to be reduced, and in every parish the e will be established a Conseil de

fabrique a Fabric Board, as in France. Yes, that is the true way of putting it. The Bill will restore the lands of the Church into the State, from which therefore the Church received them. The State will resume the property of the Church, which, therefore it bestowed upon the Church. We say therefore received, and therefore bestowed, for how could the lands be restored to the State if it had never possessed them; how could the lands be resumed by the State if it had never given them away. But did the Church ever receive these lands from the State, and was it the State which bestowed these lands upon the Church? Nothing of the sort. Everybody who knows anything knows to the contrary. These bish-oprics, these parishes, these convents, became possessed of what they possess by the gift of individuals, or by purchases, made with money given to them.— Restoration and resumption are falseboods. Expropriation and appropriation are the proper term?, but they mean nothing more and nothing less than robbary .- Tublet.

Rous, Nov. 22 .- At last all the French troops have left whom it is intended to withdraw at present. General Montebello had received orders, indeed, to evacuate the whole of the Southern portion of the Pontifical States, but Cardinal Antonelli represented to the General that great inconvenience might probably arise from so complete an abandonment of the South by the French troops, and requested him to leave garrisons in the neighborhood of Rome, limiting the evacuation to the maritime provinces and Campagna. In consequence of this application the Gaueral telegraphed to Paris for orders from his Government, and permission was given to leave a French garrison in Albano and some other place. A detachment of French soldiers was sent therefore to Frascati to replace the Zouaves.

Meauwhile our worthy French protectors are behaving in a singular fashion. They are going they say, and yet they lock and seal the few rooms they have hitherto evacuated, as if they meant to come back. In fact this locking and sealing process has heen so zealously carried on, that they actually locked up and scaled up by mistake the Obaplain of the Community of San Silvestro, in Capite, who happened to be then in his room. The poor Priest had to make all the noise he could to be unsealed, as the

keys had been deposited at the French Embassy. Our British Government and its Eavoy, Mr Odo Russell, are very busy, meanwhile, in renewing to the Holy Father their very kind offer of the island of Malta and its Governor's palace, as a place of refuge in case of need. The offer, I am told, goes even to the extent of placing the British squadron at the Pope's disposal, to keep up his intercourse with the world at large. Whether this invitation is meant to belp the 'Central Committee' to the desirable arrangement of finding the Pope gone from Rome, when the well-prepared, well-calculated moment comes,' or whether this is a new British dodge against Napoleon, who would be the greatest loser by the that the Holy Father has most courteously thanked Weekly Register.

The Correspondence & Rome indignabily denies the assertion of certain Florentine prints, assuming to be governmentally inspired, to the effect that the Pope had, yielding to a pressure from the Tuileries, delegated His Eminence Uardinat Nardi as an envoy from the Holy See to the Court of Florence, to treat on

pending ecclesiastical questions. KINGDON OF NAPLES. - Further details which I have just received by private letters from Naples, represent the state of the city as miserable in the extreme The cholers returns have been considerably diminished by the municipality and police, and above 200 persons have fallen victims to the epidemic. Among those was several Sisters of Charity, the Prince of Fondi (one of the earliest traitors to Francis II.) and the young Dake d'Avalos, one of the last descendan's of the great Marquis of Pesara, and cousin to the present Prince Lucien Murat. Several professors of the Secco Vittorio Emmanuele have also died. In the lower classes the recoveries are very few, as the people have no confidence in the sanitary commission, and refuse the remedies, which they believe to be

Three or four days since an emeule took place on the occasion of the holy visticum being carried to the sick. The population insisted on following it with lighted faggots, according to the old Neapolitan custom, and driving away the police succeeded in doing so with above 200 great torches. In the same way the images at the corner of the streets were replaced, and the wax lights replaced forcibly a weak since, but the police took them down again the night before the King's arrival.

As to his Majesty's visit, it passed off as his visitits to Naples generally do. He visited the military and marine hospitals on Sunday, and is said to have given 60,000f, for the poor; but as no one has yet benefited by it it is popularly supposed to have gone into the pocket of the municipality. The Toledo was lined with police in plain clothes when he passed, and his carriage was preceded and followed by carriages also filled with agents of the Questura. The people cursed him as he passed, the very beggars who scrambled for his alma shouting 'Thief!" Excommunicated wretch!' and many much coarser expressions in which the Neapolitan vocabularly is extremely abundant. At Piedmonte the women lined the streets and howled at him, and the fishermen of the quarter invoked imprecations of every kind on his head. Scarcely a iving soul lifted his hat, and the theatre in the evoning was entirely filled with Piedmontese officers. with agents of the police, and the government em ployees and their families.

I have these details from an old resident who has every facility of observation, and on whose accuracy I can thoroughly rely.

The Bishop of Castellamare, who was exiled, has returned to his diocese in the teeth of the prohibition of government, and an order for his arrest has been issued, which it is, however, very doubtful if the Italian authorities will dare to execute. The example is a noble one, and, it is to be hoped, may have numerous imitators. as it is becoming evident in Naples especially that the people are inclined to resist further aggressions on their religion and its ministers land of Moderates and half-bearted Catholics is cut and the police do not always care to try the issue.

the best of most contests. I may cite Cardinals Corsi, Morichioi, and Antonaci and the Archbishop of Spoleto as illustrous examples of the benefit of

ocal resistance.—Cor. Tablet. Thursday at San Giovanni; after having devoted herself to suffering humanity in San Severo, Apricene, and, lastly, in San Giovanni .- Times Correspondent.

Poor Sicily has undergone lately another regeneration, in the shape of a man-huat, on the part of its Piedmontese rulers, and 4,497 persons have been arrested at one sweep, for mulvivenzu, whatever that elastic word may mean, as it includes more than 500 deserters and refractory recruits. The Naples journals inform us also that Victor Emmanuel practised his powers of speech upon the Operative Society there, and informed them that ' the slipper business' (kissing the Pope's feet) was at an end, and that they were 'on the way to Rome' now.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 25. - On the opening of the Hunga garlen Diet, it is asserted that a general amnesty for all potitical offences will be promulgated in Hungary. PRUSSIA.

Bentin, Dec. 3 .- The Grand Duke of Oldenburgs finding himself but feebly supported by the Ozar, has expressed an intention to renounce his claims on the Ribe Duchies. As yet, however, his application to the Diet has not been formally withdrawn.

Count Eulenburg, the private in a Prussian regiment of Hussars, who killed M. Ott, at Bonn, has been sentenced by court-martial to nine months' honorable imprisonment in a casemate. I do not know whether the sentence has been already confirmed by the ning. — Times Cor.

HOLLAND.

The Revue Catholique of Louvain gives an account of Protestantism in Holland. A school of preachers has been denying the authority of Scripture and even the personal existence of God. Complaints have been made to the Synod, the highest ecclesiastical authority of Dutch Protestantism, which has seriously considered the matter. One of the complaints had proposed ironically that if such teaching was allowed it would be better to declare the holding or rejection of all doctrine free. This proposal the Synod seems to have considered serious. At least it seriously considered it, and decided that it cannot be accepted, because 'it cannot imagine a Church with no doctrine.' It therefore lays down that certain doctrines must be received, namely: 'The preachers must be lieve—1, in God, 2, in Jesus Christ, 3, in the Gospel of Divine Grace or Jesus Christ, 4, they must be attached to free enquiry' It need not be said that this rule admits even an Atheist-for in our times those who deny God do it by denying His personal existence, not by declaring in words that He does not exist, and yet even this miserable list of credends is not to be enforced. The Synod says, 'the theology heretofore generally received.' i.e. Christianity, is to be a matter of question in future. They say, 'We are powerless in the presence of the actual position of things. And then the report goes on to say that the present state of things has arisen from the development of 'physical science,' which has contradicted the 'received theology' te., Ohristianity—that there is nothing to do but to wait and see whether this philosophic system will turn out to be true, in which case the actual theology' (ie., Christianity) will wholly disappear, or whether it will turn out to be false, in which case theology will prevail; or lastly, whether it may be part true and part faise, so that the two may go on together.

We have really some fear that we may be expected of eraggeration. But so far is this from the case, that we have understated the broad manner in which the Dutch Synod, the head quarters of Protestantism in the North of Continental Europe, avows that as yet it considers it a doubtful question whether or not Obristianity is to be wholy swept away. For there is naked deformity in the blasphemy which we shrink from reproducing.

POL IND.

LEMBERG, Nov. 30 .- In consequence of a request made by the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg, that all Austrian applicate condemned by Russian courts martial should be set at liberly, an imperial nkase to that effect is shortly expected to be issued.

RUSSIA.

The Russian journals state that the cholera, which appeared in the govern the inviters to Malta, reserving to himself to accept October, has now manifested itself in Volhynia and ties themselves. their invitation only at the last extremity .- Corr. of Podolia, but in the latter province only by isolated cases scattered among the villages.

The amnesty accorded to the Austrian Poles is a measure calculated to provoke the Russian Government. Right weeks since, on goine such pardon being asked for by the Paris press, the Austrian Cabinet, then new in office, caused the prayer to be retused in a communique inserted in an official or semi-official paper. The refusal was at once made the subject of a leading article in the Warsaw Dnevnih, the Russian gezette of General Berg, in which, amid all the eulogium bestowed upon their paternal rigour, the Austrian Government were indirectly blamed for encouraging the request, and also warned against ever acting upon it. But a week ago 60 more prisoners loaded with chains were sent from Warsaw to the far east.

Fresh intelligence has been received respecting the combined Russo-Polish conspiracy in Siberia. While a portion of the Poles had no more ambitious object in view than to effect their escape via Japan. another aimed at producing an insurrectionary movement in the very heart of Siberia: For this purpose they enlisted the co-operation of a no less nulikely class than the military -a class which, while it is the matrument of absolutism, has, by the law of extremes, been ever more accessible to schemes of a radical and humanitarian cast than any other element of Russian society. The civil service routine, it seems, so affects its every member as to keep the youngest and hottest even from dabbling in revolutionary plots; while ensigns and lieutenants, seduced by extravagant ideas, and carried away by the instincts of their manly profession, are now and then lured into treason and consequent misery. In the present instance the youthful pupils of the Cadet Institution of Omsk have been gained over. A revolutionary proclamation found on the person of one of the conspirators led to the discovery. The measures taken by the authorities were terribly prompt and energetic.

It is well known that the bearing of the Russian Government towards the annexed provinces of Finland and Poland is very opposite. In Poland the distinct nationality of a subject race is, to say the least of it, neglected by the authorities; in Finland, on the contrary, the Fins are encouraged to develope their peculiar language and literature at the expense of the Swedish minority in the country, their former masters, and even now their teachers and indispensable guides in the path of civilization. Again, the administrative authorities of Poland are practically embodied with those of the Russian empire; the Finnish civil service enjoys a partial independence, and there is even such a thing mentioned in the official records as a special Finnish Budget and debt, altho' it is true the finances of the Duchy are supposed to be sensibly affected by the rise or fall of the Russian Imperial Exchequer. The Fins have also a deliberative Parliament, a small national army, and within a very recent date their own coin.

STEAM NAVIGATION IN RUSSIA .- The Russians are rapidld covering their seas and large rivers with ateam vessels, mostly built in this country. Messrs. C. Mitchell and Co., of Low Walker, on the Tyne, have just received an order to build two screw steamers of 500 tons each, for the navigation of the Oasaway from under their feet, the better. The Saile As so far the Bishops who have had the courage to pian Sea, to which see these vessels will sail direct Gretry, the Palezzo Vecchio, and other places where remain at their posts have done infinite good and had from this country. The same firm are also about to

build two more powerful steamships for the Russian Steam Navigation Company, and intended for their fleet on the Black Sea trading with the Urimea. , They will be fitted up to carry a large number of passen-gers, and they will be supplied with engines by Messra- Penn and Son, of London, with all the modern imprevements for the economy of fuel .- Times.

UNITED STATES.

THE COMING ENVOY .- An Englishman on board a teamer on one of the American lakes conversing with a Yankee fellow-passenger on the merits of the merican orators, said he had been advised to hear Mr. Clay, as perhaps the most eminent of all. "No," said his companion, "you should hear in preference Caleb Cushing." "Why so?" asked our friend. Sir, there is no orator in our country who mounts higher and stops there longer, and slides down easier than Caleb Cushing." The Englishman, tickled with the remark, inquired of the saptain of the steamer who his informant might be, and was delighted to learn that he was no other than Caleb Oushing himself.

The New York correspondent of the London Spectator gives the substance of some remarks recently made by Mr. Seward in the writer's hearing. As to the relations of the two governments, he said that they were on a footing of formal smity, but nothing more Sir Frederick Bruce has expressed the wish that a feeling of frank cordiality might be established between the two peoples. Mr. Seward wished that it might be so with all his heart, and he would do, as indeed he always had done, all that could be done to bring about so desirable an end. As to war, that was a horrible alternative, the responsibility for which he, as far as he was able, should take care did not rest with our Government. He told the British Minister that the way towards anything more than the present relations of mere formal amity between the two peoples and governments must be led by the British people and the British Government,

The report which was current a short time since that 'corked up' Butler was to succeed General Terry in command of the troops in Virginia seems to have created quite a lively panic in that State. The feeling created may be judged by the following resolution which was introduced by Mr. Hurst, of Norfolk, into the Legislature of that State :

Whereas, It is currently reported, and generally believed, that the celebrated Hudibrastic General, B F Butler, is about to take charge of this military department with powers extraordinary; therefore, Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and couriers be despatched to the various counties requesting the people to secure or bury their plate.

It is computed that the commerce of the lakes amounts, at present, to at least twelve hundred millions of dollars annually, and that two thousand vessels and twenty thousand sailors are employed in it. It sends to the sea board one hundred millions of bushels of grain, two millions of hogs and half a million of cattle annually.

Directly opposite the mausion of Moffat, at the apper gate of Union square, a large crowd was asembled gazing in a vacant manner at the windows of the building devoted to the service of the 'Irish Republic.' A number of the men were evidently of the Roberts party from the tenor of the remarks made by them, and rather harsh comments passed by them on Col. O'Mahony and his coadjutors. The conversation was as follows: First Fenian—Well, it's the fine times thim black-

guards have in their big brown stone house, eating and drinking the best that can be go: for the money that we poor fellows had to work hard for.

Second Fenian-Yis, and nothing 'ill do the loikes of thim vagabonds but the finest iv ducks and turkeys roasht and biled, wholle a poor devil like me has to be contint with corned beef and cabbage, and sometimes not enough of that, be jabers.

Third Fenian-Faix and they have their champagne and other good whiskey punch, too. O'Mahony Fenian-And how could you tell that you omadhaun?

Third Fenian-Troth and I saw the lickers goin in a basket through the basement; may be you'd tell me I was a loir begorra. Fourth Fenian-Yis, and shure they foine gintle

men that they are, they must have waitors and lit:le nagurs and sarvants to wait on them. Second Fenian-That's what they couldn't have at

ome in Tipperary. Third Fenian-Yis, and they niver saw a bit of

mate but once a year, and that was a herring at O'Mahony Fenian (to the last speaker)-Yer a

thraitor and a sphy, and ye have been takin British goold. Third Fenian - What's the loikes of you talking

Here the crowd began to push the O'Mahony man around, and he left the vicinity unceremoniously, as the men who had been arguing with him were becoming very excited.

THE WEAKER SEX -The weaker sex! Emile Villars bids the world ponder on the old verdict. He has made his calculations. He speaks the inexorable logic of facts. When an average lady begins her toilet in the morning she weighs something between 751b, and 801b. A frail feeble creature is this; a tender flower; a sample of the weaker and the persecuted sex! Weak! Let the reader reflect. She will carry, before she is completely equipped for the Bois De Boulogne, 95 yards of textile fabrics of various qualities and weights, from lawn to velvet. Then follow the shawl, the bonnet, and the veil, studded with steel ornaments. And now for jewellery and decorations of all kinds—combs, diadems bandelettes, chains, buckles, necklace, ear-rings, false hair, frisette, powder, paint, high heeled boots! M. Emile Villars, has calculated the weight 'the weaker sex' in brief easily carries, on summer afternoon, to the Bois, in the shape of toilet. This weight is, he tells us, a little more than 18 pounds-exactly the weight of a carbineer's breastplate! This breastplate the carbineer bears only on horseback; whereas the weaker sex dances under her load. Simple folk visiting the Tower have wondered how the brave men of old bore and fought in the massive armour on show there, how much greater should their wonder be to see the weaker sex' dancing under the weight of a modern beauty's complete costume. - Paris Cor. of the Illustrated News.

A " COUGH" " COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOPES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almos instant relief. In Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine Brown's Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from-

R. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE A STATE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Reverend O. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn .:-

A BINDPACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will; prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for belping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it-nothing less. Away with your " Cordial," " Paregoric," " Drops," "Laudanum," and every other " Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her "Southing Syrup to: Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865.

STRONG EVIDENCE.

A BAD LEG WITH FOUL SORES HEALED.

Hamilton, C.W., Jan. 23, 1864. Messrs. Lanman & Kemn :

Deer Sirs-I consider it a duty to inform you of the excellent results which have followed the use of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS in my case. I was for many years troubled with three Open Sores on my right leg near the ankle joint .-The matter discharged from them was thick, of a brown color, and very bad smell. I used all kinds of salves, ointments and lotions, but without any Last December, I began using your BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS. At first, the only effect was that the sores became more painful and tender, but this gradually died away, and I am now quite well, not a sore on my leg, nor even a feeling of soreness.

Very truly yours,

JOHN V. GARDNER.

Lamplor Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

A Good Resolution .- When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermont" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholic, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C. E. December, 1865

" AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL-I am free to admit. that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine in Rev. "N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article.

J. B. WOODWAND, M.D." Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul. St. Montreal C.E. December, 1865.

Indigestion, or Dyspersia, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exalted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tene and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer : How shall this be accomplished ?-Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspentics, on this subject. about British goold for, at all. You look loike a British sphy yerself, me darling

O'Mahony Fenian—I want none of yer old gab, d'ye hear.

O'Mahony Fenian—I want none of yer old gab, d'ye hear. SUGAR COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach liver, and bowels.' Dr Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Olinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal earnestness.

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

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

IMPORTANT TO SOLD.ERS,

AND THOSE HAVING FRIENDS IN THE ARMY. From Captain T. H. Peters, Company D, 82nd Pennysylvania, Volunteers.

For many years prior to my connection with the army, I was acquainted with the merits of Hoofland's German Bitters, having witnessed the beneficial results derived from their use in numerous severe

During my career as an army officer, they have come under my notice much more frequently, and I have found their virtues still more exemplified among the soldiers of our army. I could relate numerous instances in which their merits have been put to the most severe tests, and without failure in any one instance in which they were properly used. In cases of Debility, arising from previous prostration of the system by fever, I do not think there is anything equal to it. It rebuilds the constitution in a very short time, and the patient tastes a " new lease of life." I hear it spoken of as a certain antidote for camp and other fevers, that we are subjected to, and I have no doubt that such is the case, as I firmly believe that it is the best tonic the world ever saw. I had some difficulty with the lot I first ordered, in having it passed through our lines, as it was supposed to be one of the numerous liquor preparations often smuggled through, but the investigation proving it not to be of that character, I have had no trouble

Yours truly,
T. H. PRIERS, Capt. Co. D, 82 P. V.

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are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without

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

THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducements will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several bales of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced-some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color; very cheap. The Spring and Winter eady made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents Full Suits will be completed within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be with the printing departments. Free fleasts will be given to customers going by the City Cars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in frewith each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitte, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Orang on the

WANTED.—Parties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all w ol, can have the same made to order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 31 Main street (J. A RAFTER'S)

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$32 Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 68 3d.

RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES.

WASHING done by MRS. GALLAGHER, at No. 15, MAYOR STREET, Head of Bleury Street. Nov. 29, 1865.

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL. Cash Advances made upon Consignments to our

Triends in the United States. Special attention given to the organizing of Petroleum and Mining Companies, and everything connected with the Oil and Mining business. Dec. 14, 1865.

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DISEASES RESULTING FRUM

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GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION.

Have more Testimony,

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

And will Pay \$1000
To any one that will produce a Certificate published

by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from

a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive

Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E:uctations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmon of the Head, Hurried and Difficult

Breathing Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vi-sion, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyer, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in

the Flesh,
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

> REMEMBERTHAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT

ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards,

But is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen-Having stated it verbaily to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they

desire to be. - Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From the Rev Thos. Winter, D D, Pastor of Roxborongh Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Ohurch, Rutztown, Berks Connty, Pa.

Dr. C. Jackson - Respected Sir : I have been troubled with Dyspensia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very fliuch improved in health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with

J. S. HERMAN.

From Julius Lee, Esq. firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:

February 8th, 1864. Messrs, Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoof-land's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unbesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspensia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Eminence has been much pleased with the Bitters has given me ease when everything else had of the Lamp, and the position it has taken. failed .- Yours truly,

JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one battle gave decided relief, the seconding effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure. for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.

Beware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICE-\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory-No. 631 ARCH riority.

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A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand. N.B. -The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

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L. S. HEYDEN. August 25, 1864.

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Now ready, price 8s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 a 2 of THE MONTH,

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"THE LAMP,"

New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1,75. The Lamp in 1865.

It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that "His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respecetive political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periocals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain supe-

The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGGES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English lan-

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and nonorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.

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exclustvely by the young Ladies.

In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.

It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages. Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for

this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar. Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Poonsh Painting, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the use ful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory

and practice of Domestic Economy. No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.

Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

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

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865.

LUMBER.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of DEFIGURE OF TOT SAIS A VETY INFIGURE ENSUREMENT OF PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 11-in PLANK—1st, and, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SOANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.,—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices: and 45,000 will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Fest of CEDAR.

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March 24, 1864.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has RE-MOVED from his Old Establishment, known as " Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him,

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

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(Late of Hamilton, Canada West.)

THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years hat large and commodious three-story cut-stone ouilding-fire-proof roof, plate-glass fron, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet-No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and ashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he datters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a shares of public patronage.

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GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c. AND

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DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES. GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,

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CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES 40.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his One. tomers and the Public that he has just received, a OHOIOR LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of

YOUNG HYSON; 😘 🛷 😘 😘

Colored and Uncolored JAPANS.
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a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROV

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COFFIN STORE,

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es. tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.

IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood

Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER.

when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months.

This safe, though powerful, detergent cleaness every portion of the system; and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK,

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OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or s Old Sores. Boils, Tumors,

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions: It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA. nd is the only true and reliable CURE for

LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection

BRISTOL'S



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

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

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY (. . MIND WAY

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March 27 1864.

GUNPOWDER, Charles

SIONS,

Country Merchants would do well to give him

N. SHANNON Montreal, May 25, 1865.

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OARS MADE TO ORDER.

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Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets. MONTREAL.

April 1, 1864. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA





1866.

NEW YEAR'S DAY,

1866.

Gay joy bells now are ringing
Out on the wintry air,
Glad voices strains are singing
That banish brooding care,
Friends stop kind words to utter,
Or heartfelt wishes say,
For time again has brought us
Another New Year's Day.

In happy homes what gladness
Reigns round the household hearth,
Forgotten care and sadness,
The countless ills of earth;
And, though to-morrow, shadows
May darken joy's bright ray,
Ah now, their gloom's forgotten
For it is New Year's Day.

The storms of bitter winter
May sweep throughout our land,
Roar through the bending forests,
In dreary beauty grand,
Transfix our lakes and rivers,
But they cannot chill the glow
Of friendship and affection,
That warm hearts feel and know.

Whilst household loves we cherish,
Let us in memory keep
That great love which surrounds us,
Like ocean wide and deep;
And a long glance backward casting
Upon the year just sped,
Recall the thousand blessings,
That on us He has shed.

Think of our plenteous harvest,
The seas of golden grain,
That lay in mellow Autumn
On hill side and on plain:
Think of our happy freedom
From sickness dire and wan,
Whilst the Dove of Peace has nestled
Our happy hearths upon.

Yes—Peace—choice boon of Heaven,
Here may it e'er find place,
Nor risk we its possession,
In feuds of creed and race;
But that love which from our Father
In boundless streams doth flow,
Teach us to all our brethren,
Fraternal love to show.

Whether Scotland's heath clad mountains
Were first to meet our sight;
Or, in fair English valley,
We greeted life and light;
Whether shore of dear old Erin
Was cradle of our youth,
With the sons of our new country,
Live we in peace and truth.

Aye! dearly should we love it;
It has given a pleasant home
To many a weary exile
From youth's scenes forced to roam;
It is our children's birth-place,
O'er them its maples wave,
And when life's dream is over
T'will be our common grave.

And joining peace with charity,
Remember too the poor,
Whose privations are so many,
So bitter to endure,
Their prayers and heartfelt blessings
Will increase your household bliss;
Think, too, of the poor Carrier
Who humbly hands you this!