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UNCLE GEORGE; OR, THE FAMILY MYSTERY.

By Wilkie Collins.

Was it an Englishman or a Frenchman who first remarked that every family had a skeleton in its cupboard? I am not learned enough to know; but I reverence the observation, whoever made it. It speaks a startling truth through an appropriately grim metaphor - a truth which i have discovered by practical experience. Our family had a skeleton in the cupboard, and the name of it was Uncle George.

I arrived at the knowledge that this skeleton existed, and I traced it to the particular cupboard in which it was hidden, by slow degrees. I was a child when I first began to suspect that there was such a thing, and a grown man when 1 at last discovered that my suspicions were true

My father was a doctor, having an excellent pract ce in a large country town. I have beard that he married against the wishes of his family. They could not object to my mother on the score of birth, breeding, or character—they only disliked her heartily. My grandfather, grandmother, uncles and aunts all declared that she was a beartless, deceitful woman; all disliked her manners, her opinions, and even the expression of her face-all, with the one exception of my father's youngest brother, George.

George was the unlucky member of our family; the rest were all clever; he was slow in capacity. The rest were all remarkably handsome; he was the sort of man that no woman nver looks twice at. The rest succeeded in life; he failed. His profession was the same as my father's. He bad, like my father, the best medical education that London and Paris could afford; and he profited by it, by dint of dogged industry, so as to be quoted among his medical brethren as one of the promising surgeons of his time. But he never got on when be started in practice for himself; for he never succeeded in forcing the conviction of his knowledge and experience on the wealthier class of patients. His coarse, ugly face, his hesitating, awkward manners, his habit of stammering when he spoke, and his incurable slovenhaess in dress. to call him in when they could get anybody else. In experience he gained greatly by his profession, in money and reputation he gained nothing.

There are very few of us, however dull and unattractive we may be to outward appearance, who have not some strong passion, some germ of what is called romance, hidden more or less deeply in our natures. All the passion and romance in the nature of my Uncle George lay in his love and admiration for my father. He sincerely worshipped his eldest brother as one of was engaged to be married, and when the rest of the family, as I have already mentioned, did not hesitate to express their unfavorable opinion of the disposition of his chosen wife, Uncle George, who had never ventured on differing with any one before, to the amazement of every body, undertook the defence of his future sister in law in the most rebement and positive manner. In this estimation, his brother's choice was something sacred and indisputable. The lady might, and did, treat him with unconcealed contempt, laugh at his awkwardness, grow impatient at his stammering-all that made no difference to Uncle George. She was to be his brother's wife; and in virtue of that one great fact, she became in the estimation of the poor surgeon, a very queen, who, by the laws of the domestic constitution, could do no wrong.

When my father had been married a little while, he took his youngest brother to live with made president of the College of Surgeons he could not have been prouder and happier than he never understood the depth of his brother's affection for him. All the hard work fell to George's share; the long journeys at night, the physicking of wearisome poor people, the drunken dirty business of the surgery, to short, was murmur. When his brother and sister-in law not sooner part with than Uncle George's ship. went out to dine with the country gentry, it | My life at the seaside was a very happy one. to put him.

on the subject of my Uncle George. My own my absence from home traveled to the seaside to his arms without a word, covered my face with subject of talk perpetually and mysteriously inpersonal experience of him is limited to what I remember as a mere child. Let me say something, however, first about my parents, my sister, and myself.

ATHOLI

My sister was the eldest born and the best loved. I did not come into the world till four years after her birth; and no other child followed me. Caroline, from earliest days, was the perfection of beauty and health. I was small, weakly, and, if the truth must be told, almost as plain-featured as Uncle George lumself. It would be ungracious and undutiful in me to presume to decide whether there was any foundation or not for the distike that my father's family felt for my mother. All I can venture to say is that her children never had any cause to complain of her. Her passionate affection for my sister, her pride in the child's beauty I remember well, as also her uniform kindness and indulgence towards me. My personal defects must have been a sore trial to her in secret, but nerther she nor my father ever showed me that they perceived any difference between Caroline and myself. When presents were made to my sister, presents were made to me. When my father and mother caught my sister up in their arms and kissed her, they scrupulously gave me my turn afterwards. My childish instinct told me that that there was a difference in their smiles when they looked at me and looked at ber, that the kisses given to Caroline were bands which dried her tears in our childish griefs touched her more gently than the hands which dried mine. But these and many other small signs of preference like them, were such as no parents could be expected to control. I noticed them at the time rather now without a harsh thought either towards my father or my mother. Both loved me, and both did their duty by me. If I seem to speak constrainedly of them here, it is not on my own account. I can honestly say that with all my beart and soul.

Even Uncle George, fond as he was of me, was fonder of my beautiful child-sister. When aunt's room. I used mischievously to pull at his lank scanty repelled people. The sick poor, who could not hair, he would gently and laughingly take it out choose, employed bir, and liked him. The sick of my hands; but he would let Caroline tug at started when they saw me, as if I had been a called softly, with an unaccountable terror and rich, who could—especially the ladies—declined it till his dim wandering gray eyes winked and grown-up master who had caught them neglect- sinking at my heart, 'Uncle George!' watered with vain. He used to plunge perilously about the garden, in awkward imitation of the cantering of a horse, while I sat on his shoulders: but he would never proceed at any pace beyond a slow and safe walk when Caroline had a ride in her turn. When he took us out waiking, Caroline was always on the side next the wall. When we interrupted him over his dirty work in the surgery, he used to tell me to go and play until he was ready for me; but he would put down his bottles, and clean his clumsy fingers on the noblest of human beings. When my father his coarse aprou, and lead Caroline out again, as if she had been the greatest lady in the land .-Ah! bow be loved her!-and, let me be honest and grateful, and add, how he loved me, too!

When I was eight years old and Caroline was twelve, I was separated from home for some time. I had been ailing for many months previously: had got benefit from being taken to the seaside; and had shown symptoms of relapsing on being brought home again to the midland county in which we resided. After much consultation, it was at last resolved that I should be sent to live, until my constitution got stronger, with a maiden-sister of my mother's, who had a house at a watering place on the south coast.

I left home. I remember, loaded with presents, rejoicing over the prospect of looking at the sea again, as careless of the future and as happy in the present as any boy could be. Uncle George petitioned for a holiday to take me to the seaside, but he could not be spared from the surhim as his assistant. If Uncle George had been | gery. He consoled himself and inc by promising to make me a magnificent model of a ship. I have that model before my eyes now while I was in his new position. I am afraid my father write. It is dusty with age; the paint on it is cracked, the ropes are tangled, the sails are moth eaten and yellow. The hull is all out of proportion, and the rig has been smiled at by clothes. Alter we had left the failur's I perevery pautical friend of mine who has ever cases, the revolting cases-all the drudging, looked at it. Yet, worn out and faulty as it is -inferior to the cheapest miniature vessel nowturned over to him; and day after day, month a days in any toy shop window-I hardly know after month, he struggled through it without a a possession of mine in this world that I would

never entered his head to feel disappointed at I remained with my aunt more than a year. My being left unnoticed at home. When the return mother often came to see how I was going on. dinners were given, and he was asked to come in and, at first, always brought my sister with her. at tea time, and left to sit unregarded in a But, during the last eight months of my stay, corner, it never occurred to him to imagine that | Caroline never once appeared. I noticed also

watch the progress of my recovery as often as kisses. I knew that he was crying, because my bis professional engagements would permit, now cheeks were instantly wetted with his tears; but kent away like my mother. Even Uncle George, who had never been allowed a holiday to come and see me, but who had bitherto often written and begged me to write to bim, broke off our correspondence. I was naturally perplexed and amuzed by these changes, and persecuted my aunt to tell me the reason of them. At first she tried to put me off with excuses; then she admitted that there was trouble in our house; and finally she confessed that the trouble was caused by the illness of my sister. When I inquired what that illness was, my aunt said it was useless to attempt to explain it to me. I next applied to the servants. One of them was less cantious than my aunt, and answered my question, but in terms that I could not comprehend. After much explanation, I was made to understand that something was growing on my sister's neck that would spoil her beauty for ever, and perhaps kill her, if it could not be got rid of.' How well I remember the shudder of horror that ran through me at the vague idea of this deadly ' something ! A fearful awe struck curiosity to see what Caroline's illness was with my own eyes, troubled my inmost heart; and I begged to be allowed to go home and help to nurse her. The request was, it is almost peedless to say, refused.

Weeks passed away, and still I heard nothing except that my sister continued to be ill. One warmer than the kisses given to me, that the day I privately wrote a letter to Uncie George, asking him in my childish way to come and tell me about Caroline's illness. I knew where the post office was, and slipped out in the morning unobserved, and dropped my letter into the box. I stele home again by the garden, and climbed in at the open window of a back parlor on the with wonder than with repining. I recall them ground floor. The room above was my aunt's bed-chamber, and the moment I was inside the nouse I heard moans and loud convulsive sobs proceeding from it. My aunt was a singularly quiet, composed woman; I could not imagice that the loud sobbing and morning came from her; and I ran terrified into the kitchen to ask the servants who was crying so violently in my

> I found the housemand and the cook talking together in whispers, with serious faces. They ing their work. 'He's too young to feel it much,' Nobody answered; but my aunt cam I heard one say to the other. So far as he's concerned, it seems like a mercy that it's happened no later."

To a few minutes they had told me the worst. It was indeed my aunt whom I had heard crying in the bedroom. Caroline was dead.

I fall the blow more severely than the servants or any one else about me supposed. Still. I was a child in years, and I had the blessed elasticity of a child's nature. If I had been older, I might have been too much absorbed in grief to observe my aunt so closely as I did, when she was composed enough to see me, later

in the day. I was not surprised by the swollen state of her eyes, the paleness of her cheeks, or the fresh burst of tears that came from her when she took me in her aims at meeting. But I was both amazed and perplexed by the look of terror that I detected in her face. It was natural enough that she should grieve and weep over my sister's death; but why should she have that frightened look also, as if some other catastrophe had happened? I asked if there was any more dreadful news from home beside the news of Caroline's death. My aunt said No in a strange stifted voice, and suddenly turned her face from me. Was my father dead? No. My mother? No. Uncle George? My aunt trembled all over as she said no to that also, and bade me cease asking any more questions. She was not fit to bear them yet, she said; and signed to the servant to lead me out of the room.

The next day I was told that I was to go home after the funeral, and was taken out towards evening by the housemaid, partly for a walk, partly to be measured for my mourning said. Your mother and I love you dearly; but suaded the girl to extend our walk for some dis tance along the sea-beach, telling her as we again-mind, never! Now kiss me, and go went every little anecdote connected with my away. iost sister that came tenderly back to my memory in those first days of sorrow. She was so interested in hearing, and I in speaking, that we ing back.

The evening was cloudy, and it got on from

So much for what I have heard from others My father, too, who had at the earlier periods of me away from the girl, and catching me up in line dead, Uncle George gone, and a forbidden it was too dark for me to see who he was or even how he was dressed. He did not, I should think, hold me half a minute in his arms. The housemaid screamed for help, I was put down disappeared in the darkness.

CHRONICLE.

When this extraordinary adventure was related to my aunt, she seemed at first bewildered at hearing of it; but in a moment more there came a change over her face, as if she had sud dealy recollected or thought of something. She turned deadly pale, and said in a burried way very unusual to her, Never mind; don't talk about it any more. It was only a mischievous about it, my dear- forget all about it.'

It was easier to give me this advice than to make me follow it. For many nights after, I thought of nothing but the strange man who had kissed me and cried over me. Who could be be? Somebody who loved me very much, and who was very sorry. My childish logic carried me to that length. But when I tried to think over all the grown-up gentlemen who loved me very much, I could never get on, to my own | me must have been no other than Uncle George. satisfaction, beyond my father and my Uncle

I was taken home on the appointed day to suffer the trial-a bard one, even at my tender years-of witnessing my mother's passionale grief and my father's mute despair. I remember that the scene of our first meeting after Caroline's death was wisely and considerately shortened by my aunt, who took me out of the room. She seemed to have a confused desire to keep me from leaving her after the door had closed behind us; but I broke away, and ran down stairs to the surgery, to go and cry for my lost playmate. with the sharer of all our games, Uacla George.

I opened the surgery door, and could see no body. I dried my tears, and looked all round the room; it was empty. I ran up stairs again to Uncle George's garret bedroom-he was not there; his cheap hair brush and old cast-off razar case that had belonged to my grandfather, were not on the dressing-table. Had he got some other bedroom? I went out on the landing and

up the garret stairs.

'Hush ?' she said. 'You must never call that name out here again! Never.' She stopped frightened her.

'Is Uncle George dead?' ! asked.

My aunt turned red and pale, and stammered. I did not wait to hear what she said: I brushed past her, down the stairs-my heart was bursting -my flash felt cold. I ran breathlessly and recklessly into the room where my father and mother had received me. They were both sit ting there still. I ran up to them, ringing my hands, and crying out in a passion of tears, 'Is Uncle George Jead?

My mother gave a scream that terrified me ipto instant silence and stillness. My father the arm, and dragged me out of the room.

He took me down into his study, seated himself in his accustomed chair, and put me before my shoulders, shaking violently.

George again, he said in a quick angry tremmother, never to your aunt, never to the sernever, never!

more than the suppressed vehemence with which he spoke. He saw that I was frightened, and softened his manner a little before he went ou.

'You will never see Uncle George again,' he if you forget what I have told you, you will he

moment he had kissed me, and went and hid my let the sun go down before we thought of turn- self in the garden. 'Uncle George is gone-I speak of him again'-those were the words I dusk to dark by the time we approached the repeated to myself, with indescribable terror and town again. The housemaid was rather nervous confusion, the moment I was alone. There was seemed incredible; but that he should have been at finding berse'f alone with me on the beach, something unspeakably borrible to my young guilty of an act of baseness at the very time he was treated with any want of consideration, at the same period a change in my mother's and once or twice looked behind her distrustfully mind in this mystery which I was commanded or respect. He was part of the furniture of the manner. She looked paler and more anxious at as we went on. Suddenly she squeezed my hand always to respect, and which, so far as I then impossible. And yet, there was the incomprehouse, and it was the business as well as the each succeeding visit, and aiways had long con- hard, and said, Let's get up on the cliff as fast knew, I could never hope to see revealed. My hensible fact staring me in the face, that the pleasure of his life to turn himself to any use to ferences in private with my aunt. At last she as we cap. The words were hardly out of her father, my mother, my mother, my aunt—all appeared to be death of Caroline and the disappearance of Uncle which his brother of his sister in law might please ceased to come and see us altogether, and only mouth before I heard tootsteps behind me; a separated from me now by some impassable bar- | George had taken place in the same week!—

terposing between my parents and me.

Though I never infringed the command my father had given me in his study (his words and looks, and that dreadful scream of my mother's, which seemed to be always ringing in my ears, were more than enough to insure my obedience), gently on the sand, and the strange man instantly I also never lost the secret desire to penetrate the darkness which clouded over the fate, of Uncle George. For two years I remained at home, and discovered nothing. If I asked the servants about my uncle, they could only tell me that one morning he disappeared from the house. Of the members of my father's family, I could make no inquiries. They lived for away, and never came to see us-and the idea of writing to them, at my age and in my position, was out of trick to frighten you, I dare say. Forget all the question. My aunt was as unapproachably silent as my father and mother; but I never forgot how her face had altered, when she had reflected for a moment, after hearing of my extraordinary adventure while going home with the servant over the sands at night. The more I thought of trat change of countenance, in connection with what had occurred on my return to my father's house, the more certain I felt that the stranger who had kissed me and wept over

> At the end of my two years home, I was sent to sea in the merchant navy by my own earnest desire. I had always determined to be a sailor from the time when I went to stay with my aunt at the seaside-and I persisted long enough in my resolution to make my parents recognize the necessity of acceding to my wishes. My new life delighted me: and I remained away on foreign stations more than four years. When I at length returned home, it was to find a new affliction darkening our fireside. My lather had died on the very day when I sailed for my return voyage to England.

Absence and change of scene had in no respec & weakened my desire to penetrate the mystery of Uncle George's disappearance. My mother's health was so delicate that I hesitated for some time to approach the forbidden subject in her presence. When I at last ventured to refer to it, suggesting to her that any prudent reserve which might have been necessary while I was a child need no longer be persisted in, now that I was growing to be a young man, she fell into a violent fit of trembling, and commanded me to say no more. It had been my father's will, she said, that the reserve to which I referred should be always adopted towards me; he had not authorized her, before he died, to speak more suddenly, and looked as if her own words had openly; and, now that he was gone, she would not so much as think of acting on her own unaided judgment. My aunt said the -ame thing, in effect, when I appealed to her. Determined not to be discouraged even yet, I undertook a iourney, estensibly to pay my respects to my father's family, but with the secret intention of trying what I could fearn in that quarter on the subject of Uncle George.

My investigations led to some results, though they were by no means sausfactory. George had always been looked on with something like contempt by his bandsome sisters and his prosperous brothers; and be had not improved his looked at her for a moment, rang the bell that position in the family by his warm advocacy of summoned her maid, then seized me roughly by of his brother's cause at the time of my father's marriage. I tound that my Uncle's surviving relatives now spoke of him slightingly and carelessly. They assured me that they had never him, between his knees. His lips were awfully beard from him, and that they knew nothing white, and I telt his two hands, as they grasped about him except that he had gone away to settle, as they supposed in some foreign place, after 'You are never to mention the name of Uncle having behaved very basely and badly to my father. He had been traced to London where he bling whisper. 'Never to me, never to your had sold out of the funds the small share of money which he had inherited after his father's vants, never to any body in this world! Never, death, and he had been seen on the deck of a nacket bound for France, later on the same day. The repetition of the word terrified me even Beyond this nothing was known about him. in what the alleged baseness of his behavior consisted, none of his brothers and sisters could tell me. My father had refused to pain them by going into particulars, act only at the time of his brother's disappearance, but afterwards whenever the subject was mentioned. George had sent away from home. Never speak that name always been the black sheep of the flock, and he must have been conscious of his own baseness or he would certainly have written to explain and to How his lips trembled - and, oh, how cold justify himself. Such were the particulars which they felt on mine! I shrunk out of the room the I gleamed during my visit to my father's family. To my mind they tended rather to deepen than to reveal the mystery. That such a gentle, am never to see him any more-I am never to docile, affectionate creature as Uncle George. should have injured the brother he loved by: word or deed, at any period of their intercourse, when my sister was dying, was simply and plainly wrote to know how my health was getting on. man came round quickly to my side, snatched rier. Home seemed home no longer with Caro- Never did I feel more daunted and bewildered

by the family mystery than after I had heard all the particulars in connection with it that my father's relatives bad to tell me.

I may pass over the events of the next few years of my life briefly enough. Mr nautical pursuits filled up all my time, and took me far away from my country and my friends. But, whatever I did, and wherever I went, the memory of Uncle George, and the desire to peneevening on the beach, the strange man's burned | Why leave him to find you here? embrace, the startling sensation of feeling his tears on my cheeks, the disappearance of him before I had breath or self-possession enough to say a word. Often did I think over the inex. vainly in the attempt to form some plan for inducing my mother or my aunt to disclose the secret which they had hitherto kept from me so perseveringly. My only chance of knowing what had really happened to Uncle George, my only hope of seeing him again, rested with those two near and dear relatives. I despaired of ever getting my mother to speak on the torbidden subject after what bad passed between us; but I mately inducing my aunt to relax in her discretion. My anticipations, however, in this direction were not distined to be fulfilled. On my next visit to England I found my aunt prostrated by a paralytic attack, which deprived her of the power of speech. She died soon afterwards in my arms, leaving me her sole heir. I searched anxiously among her papers for some reference and kindness which had prompted my companto the family mystery, but found no clue to guide me: All my mother's letters to her sister at the time of Caroline's illness and death had been de-

More years passed; my mother followed my aunt to the grave; and still I was as far as ever from making any discoveries in relation to Uncle George. Shortly after the period of this last affliction my health gave way, and I departed by my doctor's advice, to try some baths in the south of France. I travelled slowly to my destination, turning aside from the direct road, and stopping wherever I pleased. One evening, when I was not more than two or three days' journey from the baths to which I was bound. 1 was struck by the picturesque situation of a little town placed on the brow of a hill at some distance from the main road, and resolved to have a nearer look at the place, with a view to stopping there for the night, if it pleased me. I found the principal inn clean and quiet-ordered my bed there - and after dinner strolled out to look at the church. No thought of Uncle George was in my mind when I entered the building; and yet, at that very moment chance was leading me to the discovery, which, for so many years past, I had vainly endeavored to make-the discovery which I had given up as horeless since the day of my mother's death.

I found nothing worth noticing in the church. and was about to leave it again, when I caught a glimpse of a pretty view through a side door, and stopped to admire it. The churchyard formed the foreground, and below it the hillside sloped away gently into the plain over which the sun was setting in full glory. The cure of the church was reading his breviary, walking up and down a gravel-path that parted the rows ofgraves. In the course of my wanderings I had learnt to speak French as fluently as most Englishmen: and when the priest came near me I said a few words in praise of the view, and complimented him on the neatness and prettiness of the churchyard. He answered with great politeness, and we got into conversation together immediately.

As we strolled along the gravel walk, my attention was attracted by one of the graves standing apart from the rest. The cross at the head of it differed remarkably, in some points of appearance, from the crosses on the other graves. While all the rest had garlands hung on them, this one cross was quite bare; and the more extraordinary still, the name was not inscribed on it. The priest, observing that I stopped to look at the grave, shook his head and sighed.

A countryman of yours is buried there, he said. 'I was present at his death; he had borne the burden of a great sorrew among us, in duct had taught us to respect and pity him with all our hearts.'

How is it that his name is not inscribed over his grave?' I inquired.

'It was suppressed by his own desire, answered the priest, with some little hesitation. 'He conlessed to me in his last moments that he had lived here under an assumed name. I asked his real name, and he told it to me, with the particulars of his sad story. He had reason for desiring to be forgotten after his death. Almost the last words he spoke were, 'Let my name die with me.' Almost the last request he made was that I would keep that name a secret from all the world excepting only one person.2

'Some relative, I suppose,' said I.

'Yes-a nephew,' said the priest. The moment the last word was out of his mouth, my heart gave a strange answering bound. I suppose I must have changed color also, for the priest looked at me with sudden attention

had loved like his own child. He told me that if this nephew ever traced him to his burial place, and asked about him, I was free in that case to disclose all I knew. 'I should like my little Charly to know the truth, he said. 'In spite of the difference in our ages, Charly and I were flaymates years ago."

My heart beat faster, and I felt a choking sensation at the throat, the moment I heard the priest unconsciously mention my Christian name in reporting the dying man's last words. As soon as I could steady my voice and feel certain of my self-possession, I communicated my family name to the priest, and asked him if that was not part of the secret that he had been requested to and my misery from all eyes that have ever looked

his bands amazedly.

'Can it be!' he said in low tones, gazing at me earnestly, with something like dread in his

I gave him my passport, and looked away towards the grave. The tears came into my eyes, as the recollections of past days crowded back on me. Hardly knowing what I did, I knelt trate the mystery of his disappearance, baunted down by the grave, and smoothed the grass over me like familiar spirits. Often, in the lonely it with my hand. O. Uncle George, why not watebes of the night at sea, did I recall the dark | have told your secret to your old playmate!-

The priest raised me gently, and begged me to go with him into his own house. On our way there, I mentioned persons and places that I thought my uncle might have spoken of, in plicable events that followed, when I had re- order to satisfy my companion that I was really turned, after my sister's funeral, to my father's the person I represented myself to be. By the up in his arms, and left you again before you had a house; and oftener still did I puzzle my brains time we had entered his little parlor, and had sat down alone in it, we were almost like old friends together.

I thought it best that I should begin by telling all that I have related here on the subject of Uncle George, and his disappearance from home. My host listened with a very sad face, and said when I had done:-

'I can understand your anxiety to know all that I am authorized to tell you-but pardon me felt more sanguine about my prospects of ulti- if I say first that there are circumstances in your uncle's story which it may pain you to hear'-he

stopped suddenly. Which it may pain me to bear, as a nephew?

' No,' said the priest,' looking away from me; as a son.

I gratefully expressed my sense of the delicacy ion's warning, but I begged him at the same time to keep me longer in suspense, and to tell me the stern truth, no matter how painfully it might affect me as a listener.

In telling me all about what you term the Family Mystery,' said the priest, 'you have mentioned as a strange coincidence that your sister's death and your uncle's disappearance took place at the same time. Did you ever suspect what cause it was that occasioned your sister's death?

'I only knew what my father told me, and what all our friends believed—that she died of a tumor in the neck, or as I cometimes heard it stated, from the effect on her constitution of a tumor in the neck.'

'She died under an operation for the removal of that tumor,' said the priest in low tones. ' And the operator was your Uncle Geoge.'

In those few words all the truth burst upon

'Console yourself with the thought that the ong martyrdom of his life is over, the priest went on, after allowing me a few moments to control the violent agitation which his disclosure had caused in me. 'He rests; he is at peace. He and his little darling understand each other, and are happy now. That thought bore him up to the last, on his death-bed. He always spoke of your sister as his 'little darling.' He firmly believed that she was waiting to forgive and console him in the other world-and who shall say he was deceived in that belief?'

Not I. Not any one who has ever loved and

suffered, surely! It was out of the depths of his self-sacrificing love for the child that he drew the fatal courage to undertake the operation,' continued the priest. Your father naturally shrank from attempting after half past four o'clock during the past few days, it. His medical brethren, whom he consulted, in readiness for any contingency that might arise. all doubted the propriety of taking any measures | Armed patrols of police paraded the city on Saturday for the removal of the tumor, in the partucular condition and situation of it, when they were called in. Your uncle alone differed with them. He was too modest a man to say so, but your mother found it out. The deformity of her beautiful child horrified her; she was desperate enough to catch the faintest hope of remedying it that any one might hold out to her, she persuaded your uncle to put his opinion to the proof. Her horror at the deformity of the child, and her despair at the propect of its lasting for life, seem to have utterly blinded to all her natural sense of the danger of the operation. It is hard to how to say it to you, her son, but it must be told, nevertheless, that, one day, when your father was out, she untruly informed your uncle that his brother had consented to the performance of the operation, and that he had gone purposely this town, for many weary years, and his con- out of the house because he had not nerve enough to stay and witness it. After that, your uncle did not hesitate. He had no fear of results, provided he could be certain of his own courage. All he dreaded was the effect on him of his love for the child, when he first found himself face to face with the dreadful necessity of touching her skin with the knife. It is needless to shock you by going into particulars. Let it be enough if I say, that your uncle's fortitude failed to support him when he wanted it most. His love for the child shook the firm hand that had never trembled before. In a word, the operation failed. Your father returned, and found his child dying. The frenzy of his despair when the truth was told him, carried him to excesses which it shocks me to mention - excesses which began in his degrading his brother by a blow, which ended in his binding himself by an oath to make that brother suffer public punishment for his fatal rashness in a court of law. Your uncle was too beart-broken by what had happened to feel those outrages as some men might have felt them. He looked for one moment at his sister-in-law (I do not like to say your mother considering what I have now to tell you), to see if she would acknowledge that she had envouraged him to attempt the operation, and that she had deceived him in saying that he had A nephew, the priest went on, whom he his brother's permission to try it. She was allent; and when she spoke it was to join her husband in denouncing him as the murderer of their child .-Whether fear of your father's anger, or revengeful indignation against your uncle most actuated her, I cannot presume to inquire, especially in your presence. I can only state facts. Meanwhile your uncle tursed to your father, and spoke the last words he was ever to address to his eldest brother in this world. He said: 'I have deserved the worst your anger can inflict on me, but I will spare you the scandal of bringing me to justice in open court. The law, if it found me guilty, could at the worst but banish me from my country and my friends I will go of my own accord. God is my witness that I honestly believed I could save the child from deformity and suffering. I have risked all, and lost all. My heart and spirit are broken. I am fit for

He started back several steps, and clasped pity or forgiveness. If you think less harshly of me when I am gone, keep secret what has happened; let no other lips say of me what your's and your wife's have said. I shall think that forbearance deserved. Forget me in this world May we meet in another, where the secrets of all hearts are opened out Your father never saw or heard from him again.

I know the reason now why my father had never confided the truth to rny one, his own family inoluded. My father had evidently told the worst to

"Your uncle told me," the priest continued, " that before he left England, he took leave of you by stealth, in a place you were staying at by the seaside. He had not the heart to quit his country and his friends for ever, without kissing you for the last time. He followed you in the dark, and eaught you chance of discovering him. The next day he departed from England. He had spent a week here once with a student friend, at the time when he was a pupil in the Hotel Dieu. And to this place he returned to hide, to suffer, and to die We all saw that he was a man crushed and broken by some great sorrow. and we respected him and bis affliction. He lived alone, and only came out of doors towards evening, when he used to sit on the brow of the hill yonder with his head on his hand, looking towards England. That place seemed a favorite with him, and he is buried close by it. He revealed the story of his past life to no living soul here but me; and to me he only spoke when his last hour was approaching. What he had suffered during his long exile no man can presume to say. I, who saw more of him than any one, never heard a word of complaint fall from his He had the courage of the martyrs while he lived, and the resignation of the saints when he died. Just at the last his mind wandered. He said he saw his little darling waiting by the fireside to lead him away and he died with a smile on his face-the first I bad ever seen there

The priest ceased and we went out together in the mournful twilight, and stood for a while on the brow of the hill where Uncle George used to sit, with his face turned towards England. How my heart ached for him, as I thought of what he must have suffered in the silence and solitude of his long exile? Was it well for me that I had discovered the Family Mystery at last? I have sometimes thought not I have sometimes wished that the darkness had never been cleared away which had once hid from me the fate of Uncle George.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Cork Examiner says:-"The arrival of the

telegram announcing the execution of the convicted prisoners, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin, caused an ex citement unequalled even by the startling news which agitated the community on the 6th of March last. Although for a short time before public opinion regarded the event as almost certain, the news that it had really occurred was received at first with almost general incredulity, and it was only when successive telegrams had confirmed the first appouncement of the tragedy that many people could bring themselves to believe that the deed had been done. The popular suspense in the country districts was no less deep and universal than in the city. The people had been auxiously watching at the railway stations for every rumour from Cork, and the passengers by the early trains were besieged with eager inquities. Everywhere the one topic engressed all conversation, and till the last hope was dispelled a merciful com mutation of sentence was confilently discussed. The decisive intelligence was received with every manifestation of feeling-a feeling not confined to particular classes, but strongly shared by persons vehemently opposed to the principles for which the doomed men suffered. Judging from the tone of pub-lic comment the execution of the prisoners appeared to have excited the most wide-spread and bitterest sentiments of sor ow and indignation. It was feared that the step taken by Government might be followed by some undesirable demonstrations, and the soldiers in garrison have therefore been confined to barracks night and last night, but the streets were on each oc casion more than unusually quiet and deserted. Immediately upon the announcement of the execution, a large number of shops, particularly in the North and South Main streets, were closed and shuttered as a mark of mourning for the unfortunate men, and bust ness in these establishments was suspended throughout the day. On Saturday the rush on the newspaper offices assumed the form of an actual panic, the resources of the publisher being taxed to the utmost to supply the clamouring crowds. Yesterday, in most of the Catholic churches of the city, after the usual prayers for the departed, a special appeal to the faith. ful was made in behalf of the three deceased, and received, it is most needless to add, a fervent response from the congregations, who were deeply affected. On the entrance gates of several of the churches of the city appeared a placard printed on superfice glazed paper and with a deep mourning border having the words-" Of your charity pray for the repose of the murdered patriots. Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin. God save Ireland:" This placard had no doubt been put up during the night. Prayers were also offered for their eternal repose after each Mass at Queenstown and in different other churches through the country. On yesterday numbers of the young men of the city were crape round their hats, with the addition in most cases of green rosettes. Funeral processions were also formed. A gentleman from the city driving out by Glountane, near Carrigtwohill, met a procession of upwards of a hundred men, most of them of respectable appearance, all wearing mourning badges and attended by an immense crowd. Yesterday the excitement aroused by the event had of course cooled down considerably. Nevertheless, even gentlemen of adverse faith and hostile politics were heard to characterize the execution as a cruel and barbarons proceeding, adjectives which it may be supposed would receive a much stronger form of expression from the large class whose sympathies are wholly with the

Conx, Monday. - The wide-spread and all but genecal sympathy existing here on behalf of the men who suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Saturday was plainly shown after intelligence of their execution had reached the city. In less than an hour the greater number of the shops were in mourning, so far as putting up shutters went, and any one not aware of the inciting cause would naturally be led to the conclusion that some great benefactor had ceased to exist, or some national calamity befallen the State. In addition, at the street corners groups of people congregated and with bated breath and significant gestures carried on conversation. Along the two main streets, George's-street, Castle-street, and all the avenues for traffic at the north and south sides of the city, the majority of the shops were half closed; but the owners of public houses, many of whom reaped harvests out of the Fenian organization, were conspicuous in their display of sympathy and doep feeling for the three men who ended their days on the scaffold. These demonstrations continued throughout the entire day, and until the places of business were closed at night, and altogether the city presented an appearance from acon to near midnight that was strange in the extreme. During the night parties of armed police patrolled the streets. Fearing any disturbance more than the usual vigilance was exercised, but all remained perfectly quiet. Yes

wearers were rather demonstrative in their exhibition of grief. No occurrence for many years seems to have occasioned such a general sympathetic feeling atonement enough-atonement greater than I have as this; and yesterday printed notices, surrounded by a line of deep monraing, were posted on the chapels calling on the people to pray for the souls of the murand where the child who is gone before may make dered patriots, and ending with the sentence "God peace between us!" He said those words, and went Save Ireland."—Cork Constitution. THE PROCESSION .- DUBLIN, Dec. 3 .- The extraor-

dinary spectacle presented in the City of Cork on

Sunday last is a subject of varied comment in the journals. The Press which contributed to produce it eurveys its handiwork with the satisfaction which her sister, under the seal of secrecy. And there the an artist would teel in pointing out his favorite points dreadful disclosure had been arrested in a chef deurre. It is full of exultation and in a chef d'œurre. It is fall of exultation and enthusiasm. The Cork Examiner raises a cry of joy which the Freeman responds to with the redoubled force of an Irish echo. 'Nearly 15,000 persons, the force of an Irish echo. former states, 'walked in solemn procession.' The latter, fixed with military ardorr declares that 'the people. numbering over 40,000, marched in a solemn funeral procession.' The Cork Herald proclaims that 'the procession was about 30,000 strong,' while the Constitution, which is highly unimaginative, sets down the numbers at '4 000 men and 2 000 women, girls, and boys.' Whatever the numerical force may have been, it is stated to have represented 'almost every town in the country,' and the Examiner remarks that there would have been half as many more, and of a higher social grade, 'but that there is a certain hesitation among many about joining in a demonstration which might be supposed to identify them with the Fenian organization.' It may be reassuring to timid people to have the admission, on such excellent authority, that there are half as many more of a higher social grade who disown Feniantem. The Constitution putting this less delicately, says there was 'not one man of any position here or anywhere else to be seen in it " This does not tally with the more complimentary description of the Herald which states that after the bearse came the members of the Young Men's Society, the gentlemen connected with the several drapery establishments," some students of the Queen's University, and mercantile men.' In the same journal the motive which induced the women to take part in the demonstration is can didly admitted to have been 'not so much to exhibit their regret for the violent death of O'Brien, Allen, and Larkin as to evince their sympathy with Fenianism and their abhorrence of the red hand of tyranny being lifted against those who hocestly endeavoured to free their country.' The Freeman, with characteristic gallantry, expresses warm admiration of the female contingent. Its reporter exclaims in impassioned terms, "it has been my lot to have witnessed many public displays and great catherings of neople, but like others, I was not prepared for the imposing spectacle of a procession of young ladies of the educated middle classes.' He dupes to die the felon's death. It is capable of midcould judge of the accomplishments at a glance. It remained for Cork,' he adds, 'to make such a comely and at the same time portentous innovation.' Although not equally impressed by the appearance of the 'Fenian Sisterbood,' as the Herald frank'y calls them, all the reporters concar in the description of their dress. They were profuse in solemn pledges and is only anxious to save its own their display of the national colour. Crape was | skin. Compare this conduct with that of Garibaldi very generally worn with the green, but the predominating colour, we are told, was the green.' Stalwart men and tiny children had their share of it lying from their coats or around their caps, but the how of it by their fair sisters threw them altogether in o the shade.' Many of them appeared absolutely covered with green, while the young boys of the monastery and other schools were in addition to ribands green neckties. The features of the procession have been already described, but a few more particulars may be of interest. The haberdashers had made a good hervest of the opportunity. Up to 11 o'clock on Saturday night they had been busily engaged selling green riband by the mise,' as the Freeman informs us. One establishment disposed of 721. worth, and others were more furturate.

But while the popular journals are exulting in the demonstration of Sunday, it is viewed in a very different light by the Conservative organs. The

Daily Express has the following observations: -'The Government have now an opportunity of showing their determination to enforce the Party Processions Act with impertiality. If the display at the mock funeral in Cork on Sunday last be not a violiation of that law, it is impossible to imagine how it can be broken. It was intensely and openly seditions. The organs of the agitators leave no that n STOWS that its object was ' to express aympathy with Fenianiam,' and that 'sympathy with Fenianism means hatred of Eugland; and the Cork Examiner, owved by Mr. John Francis Maguire, M P., says that the people intended thereby 'publicly to express their sense of the motives which had brought them (the Manchester murderers) to an untimely doom, and the harshness of the decree which consigned them to t.' When we read the glowing accounts of what the Fenian sympathizers did, and do not yet hear that any steps have been taken to prosecute the leaders, we ask in amazement what is a party pro-· · · The Legislature never could have cession? intended to suppress loyal demonstrations only, and to permit declared sympathizers with Femanism to march with impunity through a large city in open day bearing among them the emblems of sedition. We trust that the Government, therefore, will at once bring the Cork offenders to justice, or will declare that they cannot hope to prosecute the Northern Protestants with the slightest prospect of

8uccess.1 The Evening Mail, after commenting upon the means which were employed to excite the people,

observes : — 'After all the efforts that have been put forth, the resulting demonstrations are marked with the agitator's brand, and not with the characteristics of a spontaneous sentiment. It was an organization of religious confraternities, rather than of trades; and, in order that the rising generation might not escane influences so benign, the boys of the Ohristian Brothers' School were prominently introduced. It is said that no pricets were present, but societies were there in groups over which the Roman Catholic Bishop has control. The Cork procession, though it will teach, as we hope, our English friends much, ought not to be unfairly held as evidence that the Irish people are in any excited condition in consequence of the late determination of the Government to make the laws respected. It had none of the features of an outburst of Irish feeling. That it was a defiant breach of the law need hardly be said. It offers a signal opportunity for the display of that 'impartiality' which has been boasted of as a reason for pursuing loyal men with much legal real and parade of indignation. With the merely peaceable ending of such an event all responsibility does not

The Freeman contends that no breach of the law was committed by the procession, but it will be difficult to persuade the people of Ulster that even handed justice is administered if such demonstrations can pass with impunity in the South while 105 prisoners at present lie in gaol awaiting their trial for taking part in loyal though illegal processions in the North. -Times Cor.

Dublin, Nov. 23.-The news of the execution of he Fenian murderers in Manchester has not elicited any demonstration of sympathy or indignation here. While every person of humane and generous feeling must deplore the necessity of vindicating the law by so terrible an example, yet a deep impression prevails that no other course was left open to the suthorities after the attempts at intimidation which garb. were made by the friends of the prisoners. There is reason to expect that is will have a salutary effect apon the disaffected classes. They have been taught by a certain class of journals to believe that under terday in the city and rural districts the Fenian sym. no circumstances would the British Government his class. A considerate treatment has worked his on me. I shall never come back, never expect your | pathy was manifested by the wearing of crape on the | venture to enforce the extreme penalty even for the | reformation so (ac. - Daily News.

arm and in the button-hole, and in some instances the highest crime known to the law where it can be construed as a political offence. They are now undeceived, and it is to be hoped, will profit by the lesson. The 'national' press is, of course, highly incensed at the failure of their efforts to frighten the Government, and speak in no measured terms of the conduct of the jury, the Judges, and the Orown. The Nation, which is the most able and respectable of the popular organs, has an article on what it culls ' the tragedy at Manchester,' and another article, headed 'Hypocrisy unmasked,' and written in the same spirit, discusses at length the evidence given at the trial, and asserts that upon such grounds the Crown might doom three fourths of the population of Ireland to the fate of the convicts. The Irishman is published in mourning sheets. There is no expression of repentance for the language which it used-indiscreet, to say the least-while the fate of its friends was trembling in the balance, but in a strain of half tombast, half blashlemy it seeks to draw a mischievous lesson from the Holecaust.'-Times Cor.

DUBLIN. Nov. 26 .- The Fenian executions are still a fruitful topic of discussion in the journals. In most of the organs which profess Radical principles they are condemned in strong terms. The Evening Post, for example, compares the treatment of Ireland to that of Poland. The Freeman's Journal compares Allen and his companions to Algernon Sydney and Lord William Russel. The Cork Examiner says the Irish people will believe that three of their fellow countrymen ' were offered up on the scaffold as a sacrifice to the spirit of hatred and brutal revenge, and adds, 'we, at least, shall not attempt to persuade them to accept injustice as one of the inevitable decrees of Providence.' The reckless perseverance with which a portion of the press endeavours to embitter their national prejudices and represent the executions as a cruel and unjustifiable tragedy may produce a crop of future mischief. In admirable contrast with the tone of such journals is an article in the Northern Whig, which enforces with ability and exprestness the true moral to be drawn from the scene on Saturday. The Whig observes :-

'A stripling of 19 and two other Fenians have died for Kelly and Deasy, and, of course, much Kelly and Deasy care. Stephens is in Paris, avowing himself with suspicious ostentation to be in great poverty, and borrowing money from his friends to pay even the expenses of the advertisements he issues for pupils as a teacher of English. Kelly and Deasy are skulking in places best known to themselves, evidently not disposed to run any risk. The challenge had been openly given for this Fenian organization if it possessed any vitality worthy of acknowledgment by its enemies to show itself. It slunk away to its fitting home, the slums of Salford Manchester, and Liverpool, and allowed its wretched night assassination, of the most atrocious threats, and the vilest bombast. When, however, it is resolutely confronted, whether it be by a dozen Irigin policemen, or openly braved, as on Saturday morning at Manchester, by all that can stir the blood it, like the bully and coward it is, thinks nothing of its and his volunteers near Rome. And yet we have read in the Irish organs, which alone abuse the liberty of the press, and are themselves a proof that never before did a Government tolerate so much, that Garibaldi, for whom the whole Italian people have such a passionate veneration, is a mere filibuster, while Kelly and Deasy are heroca !- Times Cor.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN CORK BY ALLEGED FENIANS .--Some excitement was occasioned in the city on Saturday morning when it became known that the extensive establishment of Messrs George Richardson and Son, gunsmiths, Patrick street, had been entered during the night, and a considerable number of firearms removed. On inquiry we were informed that the work in the factory was suspended as usual at half-past five o'clock on Friday evening, and at half-past eight the shop was closed. At half-past eleven, having seen all secure, Mr Richardson retired for the night, after depositing the key of the back door, which opens into William street, in its usual place of keeping—the desk on the counter. The proprietor and his family reside in the upper portion of the premises, and they do not appear o have heard any noise luring the night to alarm them. baturday morning Mr. Richardson was astonished to find the key of the back door in the lock on the outside, and, on making a search, he found that four large cases of new revolvers, containing about thirty each - some six some twelve, and others of sixteen chambers had been abstracted from shelves inside the counter. From the large glass case in which the guns are ranged he missed eight new Snider rifles, not one of the many muzzle-loaders, which were there also, having been removed. It is also believed that a small quantity of revolver cartridges were taken, but this is not certain. No violence whatever had been resorted to, and there seems little doubt that the robbery was either committed or facilitated by some person well acquainted with the premises. All the weapons taken were of the newest pattern. A meeting of magistrates was held in the city on Friday, Mayor presiding. The object of the meeting, which was strictly private, was, it is understood, chiefly to consider whether or not the extraordinary occurence at Messra. Richardson's, on the previous evening, would necessitate magisterial interference with the proposed procession on Sunday. The matter having been discussed, it was decided that no step should be taken to prevent theprocession.

FURTHER PARTICULARS - Active measures were taken on yesterday by the authorities for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, a clue to the poreon or persons by whom the arms were stolen out of this establishment on Friday morning, but no trace has been discovered nor have any of the articles been yet found. The affair presents some bighly singular features. For instance, a number of ordinary rifles arranged in racks near the door by which the burglars apparently entered were left untouched, nor were any of the glass-cases filled with guns of various kinds meddled with save the one containing the Suider rifles. An open box containing a large number of ordinary pistols lay at the near end of the counter but was evidently undisturbed, while the cases in which were the revolvers, and which were in a much more convenient position were forcibly opened with, it would appear, some of the tools from the workshop, and by a crattaman of some kind, the lip of each being neatly burst up with scarcely a bruise of the timber, as if the burglar had actually been careful not to disfigure the boxes and had done his work in quite a leisurely manner. A rifle with a short dagger-bayonet fixed on the muzzle was found lying on the floor near the door as if dropped by the thieves when leaving. The number of arms taken is 130 revolvers and 9 Suider rifles -among the latter the prize rifle won by Mr. O'Sullivan (Mr. Richardson's secretary), at a recent rifle shooting match. The key of the back door was found in the lock inside, the door itself being open. The watchman of the district says that he met three men that morning at the corner of William street, one of whom knocked him down. Upon getting on his legs he ran down the lane, where he met two others, one of whom 'snapped a cap'or 'fired some sort of shot at him.'

On the 26th ult., Cols. Warren and Halpin, with Capt. Costello, were removed from Monnijoy prison to Kingstown, whence they were forwarded to one of the English convict prisons. During transportation they were manacled, but were not dressed in prison

O'Donovan (Rossa) .- It is said that O'Donovan (Rossa), who was for a long time the most unmanageable prisoner known to the convict prison authorities, has lately become one of the most docile of

APPERHENSION OF AN ALLEGED FENIAN LEADER, BURKS. —At Bow street, on Saturday, a gentlemanlylooking man, who gave the name of Bowry, and who described himself as a medical student just returned from Hamburg, but who is alleged to be Burke, a Fenian officer (supposed to have commanded at the raid at Obester Castle in the month of February lost) and who, it appears, bas managed to escape from Ireland to this country, was charged before Sir T. Henry with treason felony within her Majesty's dominions, and another man, named Casey, was charged with assaulting the police and obstructing them in the pro-secution of their duty.

Mr. Poland appeared for the prosecutor, instructed

by the Solicitors to the Treasury.

Mr. Poland said it was originally proposed to send the prisoner Burke to Ireland, but as most of the England, it was thought that it would be better to

proceed here. Mr. Thompson, Inspector of the Detective Force. Ecolland-yard said - On the night of the 20th inst. shortly before eight o'clock, I was in Clarendonst, St. Pancras, with a man named Devancy. We saw the prisoners; and followed them to Woburn-We had then got into a position to see their faces - Devauny especially. The latter made a communication to me about Burks. I had in the meantime got the assistance of a police constable, E 53. who had known me before. The constable and I fol lowed the prisoner. I said to Barke, "I am Inspec tor Thompson, of the Detective Police, and hold a warrant for the apprehension of Richard Burke for a serious crime." He said, 'What do you mean? I am not the person at all.' I said, 'Then who and what are you?' He replied, 'My name is George Bowry. I am a medical student, and just arrived from Hamburg. I said 'Whether you a e Bowry or Buske you must come with me to the station-house.'
He said, 'Let me see your warrant.' I said, 'You will see it at the proper time and place. He replied. All see to do sud mperor. I thun told the consts, I to take hold of him on one cide, and I took hold of him by the shoulder on the other. Oasey interfered He was present all the time. He obstructed me in taking Burks, and struck me several blows. He struck me in the chest. The prisoner Burke then walked quietly. He protested very much against my apprehending him. When we got to the correr of the square, near Russell-square, Burke made a sddden effort, and said, 'I am not going to be beld in this manner, wrenching himself out of my grasp, and other. He then became very violent, and struck at us, and pushed us about. After a little of this strug-gling! drew a revolver, and raid, 'Burke, if you at-tempt to escape I will shoot you' 'He said, 'Don't do that' I then called a cab and at last got the prisoner Barke into it. I then sent for John Devanny, who said when he looked at the prisoner, 'That is Richard Burke.' I was about to search him, when he said he had no documents. John Devany, the informer, said that in October, 1865 he was in New York, and joined a consoiracy called the Fenian Brother-

hood, with the object of overthrowing the British

government in Ireland, and establishing a republic

prisoner Burke in New York. I first eaw him in Sep-

tember. He then went by the name of Captain Rich

ard Burke. He went to Ireland in 1865, and reture ed

in July, and I saw him on his return. He sail he

had been in Ireland. He also said he had been in

London and had gone by the name of Major Windsor

an officer in the Confederate army, and that he was

working the thing in London. He asked me if I

thought there was any chance of success, as the men

in Ireland were auxious to fight. He said he had

seen men Iring down and crying because they were

not allowed to fight. I cannot say for certain when

be left America. It was after I lefc. I next saw

hin about three months ago on Hangerford-bridge.

On the night of the 20th I was with Thompson and

the prisoners. I had not known Casey before. I had

not seen him before to my knowledge. I spoke to

Thompson about Burke. I left Thompson following

the prisoners. I was afterwards cent for to the police station, where I saw the prisoner. Being cross examined by the prisoner Burke, the witness said that when he joined the Fenian organisation he took the Fenian oatb. He left America to go to Ireland, where he was sent by the police to give evidence in the case of Meany. He did not then give a different version of the oath, but as rearly as he and men under his charge, at Ferne, county Wexford. could remember the same as he had given now. He One of those arcested gave his name as John Brine was cross-examined at great length by the prisoner and stated that he was a pensioner, belonging to the on this point, and also as to his expectations ward, in respect to which he said he only told the truth and did not care whether a conviction followed or not. He had received money for his support. From £50 to £100. He had never considered whether he would be paid if the parties were not cor-

Mr. Polard, at this stage of the examination, asked for a remand, which was granted.

victed.

A correspondent of the Daily Express reports that for the last forinight large belies of men supposed to be Feniars, have been seen and heard marching in military rder outside the town of Enniscorthy, that recently an assembly of them was seen by several persons in the direction of Vinegar-hill and that shots have been fired at night, which were thought to be signals Another correspondent of the Express states that on Thursday night the establishment of Messrs. Richardson, of Patrick street, Oork, gua smiths, was robbed of no less than 150 revolvers of the best kind, and eight new Snider riffes. It is feared that other arms have been taken which have not yet been missed. The whole value of the articles which are found to have been abstracted is 8001. There were no marks of violence about the place, and it is supposed that some one lay concoaled and opened a passage for accomplices at the rear of the premises. Fonians are suspected, but no arrest has been made. The question 'What's in a name?' received an able solution yesterday in a case which came before Mr Justice Keogh in Chambers. An action has been brought by Mr. M'Kenna, the editor of the Ulster Observer, a Belfast Roman Catholic paper, against a priest for alleged slander. The words complained of among others are, 'He is a Garibaldi,' and the meaning of the proper name was thus developed in the innuendo, - meaning thereby that the plaintiff had been unfaithful to the trust reposed in him as a newspaper editor, and misconducted himself as such editor, by holding and expressing opinions at variance with the views for the expression and diffusion of which the said newspaper was established.' This interpretation of a name rivals in expressiveness Lord Burghley's famous shoke of the head in the play of The Critic. Judge Keogh observed that it was interesting to have such a copious explanation of what 'Garibaldi' means, and hoped it would appear in the next dictionary. Defendant's counsel wanted to traverse that it meant all that, and his Lordship gave him liberty to do so.

Martin was formerly a prominent member of the Young Ireland party, was associated with John Mitchell in the publication of the United Irishman, and these, which evidently spring from the same source, was exiled for participation in the rebellion in 1848. He has since been an advocate of the repeal of the union, and is chief of the Irish National League, an organization but indirectly, if at all, connected with to be of great importance. It is reported that the pri. the Fenian movement.

In the Annual Report of the Directors of Jonvict Prisons, printed in the early part of the present year, Dr. Macdonnell the medical officer to Mountjoy Prison, made some remarkable statements. Having observed that one of the untried prisoners had died in 1866, he added that all o her cases of serious illness were reported to the Government, and were discharged from prison, upon its being understood that confinement was likely really to

was attributed to injury to health received while in prison. In this case the evidence, as we said is insufficient to sustain the charge; but the charge acquires a certain a priori credibility if bad cases are ischarged lest they should become worse in prison. Dr. McDonnell further adds that, 'apart from diseases; the hea'th 'f a good many of these prisoners has deteriorated from their prolonged confinement.' There are at present, be continues, thirteen antried political prisoners who have been confined in this prison for eight months or upwards, and who are subjected to a cellular discipline more strict in some respects than that to which a convict is submitted.' There were many others of the same class, part of whose confinement had been spent in other prisons. On strictly medical grounds the physican strongly recommended that they should be allowed, if possible, overt acts were alleged to have been committed in some degree of association with their fellows. The necessity for treating the political prisoners in their cells when sick, he adds, instead of admitting them into the hospital wards for treatment, increased the severity of the discipline to which they were sub-In consequence of the remons rance of the mitted. medical office, Lord Nass, replying to a question from Mr. Blake evrly in May, stated that he had ordered an ecquiry to be made and gives directions for a material relaxation of the rules. The amount of exercise was doubled, the prisoners were allowed to smoke while at exercise, and to walk in association, one prisoner with another, during that time. In the recess he had ordered a report to be made, and was informed there had been no cases of serious illness amongst the Fennan prisoners. They were permitted to obtain their food from outside; and, if they were unable to do this, the prison dietary was made more liberal in their behalf. Other relaxations had been allowed them; the object of the Government was to do nothing harsh, but only to adopt those measures that were absolutely necessary. Thio amelioration has, we believe, been fairly carried out in Mountjoy Prison, where the medical officer had frequently urged it. But it would be a great mistake to suppose that all the Irish prisons have had their rules relaxed in like manner. In Kilmainham the untried prisoners are still subject to almost everything from which they have been relieved in Mountjoy; and with regard to other prisons the same rule holds good. - London Chronicle.

The Waterford News of the 29th ult, says :- On Saturday evening last an affray took place at Fennor. near Trampre, which has since terminated fatally for one of the parties engaged, the primary cause being pushing me on one side and the constable on the the debating indulgence in intoxicating drink. On the evening named, two parties of men were drinking in a public house, and, after some time, one of the two parties left for home—On the way, Thomas Flynn, a youth bearing a peaceable character, thought he missed one of his comrades and returned to the public house to find him. Outside the door he met the members of the party, and from them he inquired for his absent companion. One of the party cried out to a comrade, on Flynn repeating the inquiry, 'why do you answer him - strike him.' The other, it appears without any healtation, raised a heavy blackthorn stick, struck poor Flynn a fearful blow on the head and felled him to the ground, in its place. Meetings were held for the purposes of fractured his skull. Firn lingered until Tuesday the organ zation and for raising money. I knew the evening, when he died. A man named John Walsh has been committed to jail on charge of the homicide.

> MURDER IN THE COUNTY LONGFORD, -Athlone, Nov. 23.-Information has just come in here of a barbarous and cold-blooded murder committed last night at a place called Toome, near Ballymahon, in the county Longford. The vicim was a respectable Protestant farmer, named Andrew Waters, holding over 100 acres of land under the Hop. King Harman, of Newcastle. Mr. Waters had been in the town of Ballymahon up to 6 o'clock, attending the market. Shortly after that hour he was last seen alive on his way home, and this morning his body was discovered about a mile from his house on the public road with two wounds - one in the back, the other in the chest from a knife or dagger. Death must have been instantaneous, as the heart and lungs were penetrated by the thrust. There is great excitement here as well as in Ballymahon, at this occurrence -There are parties who attribute it to Fenianism, as Mr. Waters was beard on that evening very freely to give his opinion on the conviction of the Manchester rioters.

> ARRESTS AT FERNS, Co. WEXFORD - Two arrests were made on Friday by Head constable Blackwill Royal Artillery. It is said that his appearance answers to the description of the person who fired at the Crown witness, George Reilly at Blackrock, some time ago, as given in the Hue and Cry, while the name of the person so described is given as James Byrne, a rensioner of the Royal Artillery. The other man who has been arrested gives his name as William Smith, a blacksmith. He is said to be such a person as the Hue and Cry describes as the smith. Kearnoy, who was suspected of the shooting of Constable O'Neil, some months ago, in Dublin. On Saturday the prisoners were trought before T. G. Oranfield, Esq., J.P., who remanded them for a week. - Express.

> THE CASE OF JOHN FRANCIS NUGERT. - Drogbeds. Monitay. Ospiain Coote R.M., attended at our county prison here and received the information of Robert Gardiner, Esq. sub-Inspector, Constable Collum, and sub-Constable Gannon, charging the prisoner. Nugent, at present confined, with having on the 16th of May, 1868, while in custody under a war rant of the Lord Lieutenant, effected his escape from deponents by jumping from a back window of his father's house into a yard beneath. Nugent was lost sight of subsequently until the Manches er affair. The prisoner now stands fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Drogheda assizes on the charge named. --- Freeman.

> Sympathy with Fenjanism means barred of England. Therefore, when in a single city of Ireland tens of thousands of its inhabitants come forth in the face of day to walk in a procession, the object of which is to express sympathy with Fenianism, the fact is plain that tens of thousands in that one city bate England. By no sophistry or ingennity can any other conclusion be arrived at. The thing is an axiom; in fact needing no demonstration. - Corle Heraid.

> ARREST IN BELFAST. - On Sunday morning the police arrested, in a boarding bouse in Gamble-street a young man named Charles Ferguson on suspicion of being implicated in the Fraian conspiracy. The prisoner, after being arrested, was taken to the police office, when he stated that he had only arrived in Balfast from Glasgow the previous morning. The prisoner was remanded for a week. - Belfast News-Letter.

> THREATENING LETTER. -Mr. Price, the Governor of Kilmainham prison, whom Halpin, the Dublin Fenian convict, lately attacked so violently, has since received a number of threatening letters, but it is stated there is a likelihood that the authorship of some of may be traced. - Pali Mail Gazette.

> ARREST IN GRANARD -An arrest was made in this town on Thursday evening, which it is said will prove soner is one of the principal organizers of the Fenian conspiracy to this country. The prisoner has been conveyed under a strong escort to Longford Gaol.

> The Government have agreed to pardon John Francis Nugent, one of the prisoners who was acquitted at Manchester, but re-strested and brought to this country on a charge of Fenianism. The condition of his liberation is that he is to leave the United Kingdom .- Times' Dublin Cor .

Fenian Assassination Counitre. - The authoriaggravate their disease. This statement has a certain | ties are reliably advised of the formation of Fenian

We have promise of an unhappy winter in this part of Ireland. The Fenian desperadoes have, within the last few days, become more outspoken and daring than beretofore, and, I am sorry to have to record, are meeting with encouragement from men holding her Mejesty's commission of the peace. Parties are going openly abroad levying subscriptions for Fenian objects, and this day the names of deputies-lieutenaut and justices of the peace were unreservedly men'ioned as throwing in their mites to the Fenian treasury. Besides this, preparations on the most extensive scale are making for the defiance' of two morrow. The sale of crape for hatbands and female bonnet trimmings has been unprecedented. One establishment in this city-and I have the statement from the department ealesmansold yesterday nearly four thousand crape bathands. The quantities disposed of by the other drapery establishments in this city are equally astounding. This alone wil show the gigantic nature of the rebel display proclaimed for to morrow. The question but by every loyalist is, ' Have we a Government at all?' Every hour during the day it was expected that a proclamation would appear from the Castle of Dublin directing the suppression of such a defiance of the law, but up to the moment I write no relief is afforded to the loyal. It is known that rebels congregate more than ever, that they are better provided with the munitions of warfare, and that they are more daring than heretofore. the country swarms with American rowdies, and life and property are jeopardised. - Saunders.

In the Probate Court, Dublin, Judge Kenting presiding, a suit was recently brought by Right Rov. Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, to establish the will of the late Mr. George O'Beirne, of Occlock, county of G.lway. The Bishop was named executor in the will to carry out certain religious trusts. The niece of the testator was the defendant, the will being disputed on her behalf by her mother. Messra. P. Kennedy and Jas. Hurley proved the execution of the will by deceased. Judge Kenting said he would give a decree establishing the will. Defendant's counsel app ied for costs. Judge Keating said there was no ground for disputing the will, and he refused the application.

#### GREAT ERITAIN.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP CLERKENWELL PRISON -December, 13.-To day, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, three men accompanied by a woman were observed by persons passing at the moment to roll a barrel against the wall of the Clerkenwell Green prison, where Col. Burke, who was arrested a short time since - charged with an active comrlicity in the Fenian clots in Manchester-and other Fenian prisoners are conflued; some under remand from a maxisterial examination in the Police Court, and others awaiting transmission to different towns for trial. The barrel was placed at the wall bounding the side of the prison yard in which persons confined in Olerkenwell are permitted to take exercise at the hour of four o'clack p.m. Soon after it was fixed in what may be called its position, an awful explosion followed by most disastrous consequences, took place. The prison wall was blown down to a great shattered many of them being almost completely leveled to the earth. Two men, with a woman, who, it is supposed, are the parties who fixed the barrel, were immediately arrested, but the third man, who was seen to light the fuse which was applied to it made his escape. None of the prisoners confined in the jail got out, as the term of their time of outdoor exercise had terminated and they had been marched from the yard and locked up in their cells just before the explosion took place. The street opposite which runs parallel with the prison, at the spot is narrow and built with houses three stories high. They are for the most part rented out in apartments of one or two rooms each. The inhabitants of the extensive suburban parish district of Clerken well are very poor. Twenty bonsen were almost utterly demolished and rendered untenantable by the crash. The city firemen were immediately summoned to the spot, and are now employed in digging in and under the rains for dead bodies. Forty persons, men, women and children, have been found to be wounded .-A house which stood in the street just directly op posite to where the breach has been blown in the prison wall, has been suspected for some time as a Fenian headquarters, or place of rendezvous for Fenians. The police authorities had ordered that a strict search should be made on the premises to morrow. The remainder of the injured persons have been removed to the nearest hogpitals. The scene presented in the neighborhood during the darkening evening and since nightfall is exceedingly romantic and picturesque, thousands of people being gathered in the vicinity, each one discussing the event, its origin and consequences, with his or her neghbor. The ruins of the dwelling and the prison wall are guarded by a strong force of police. The street highway has been sipped up to a considerable distance by the explosion and the walls of the jail have fallen to some extent, into the breach, revenling the interior of the prison yard. No damage has been done to the prison buildings.

LONDON, Dec. 18. - An attempt was made to day to blow up one of the walls of Millbank Jail, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed, and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators without attracting attention, but owing to some defect in the arrangement of the materials the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt to carry it out could be renewed. No arrests have been made, and no clus has been obtained to the guilty parties.

PERCAUTIONS AGAINST FENIANS - The Warwickshire country constabulary have been armed when on night duty with Only's six-chambered revolvers and cutlasses, which have been lent by Government at the request of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The Militia stores at Warwick and Leamington have also been rendered more secure. The depot at Warwick is at the rear of the County-buildings, and could only be attacked from Barrack street. The high wall noutting on that thoroughfare has been perfora ed with loopholes for musketry so as to command the whole of the street. The entrance gates have also been strengthened and provided with additional bare, and the store room door where the rifles and ammunition are deposited has been coated on the inside with sheet iron. At Leamington a square tower has been erected over the entrance to the quadrangle and the wells are perforated by loopholes so as to command the approaches to the stores. The whole of the rifles, both at Warwick and Leamington, with the exception of those used by the permanent Staff, have been temporarily rendered useless by the removal of the locks and ramroads. On two occasions rumours have been circulated that attacks on the stores were contemplated, but both seem to have been without foundation.

A FALSE ALARM. - On Sunday morning just before the church bells at Editburgh began to ring for Divine service, a startling noise was heard, recembling the discharge of firearms in the open air. Ten or twelve shots were heard in :apid succession, and in the quiet of the morning, the reports coming bearing on the case of John Fotrell, whose death bands of assassins to take the lives of eminent man. guppowder, it being necessary to use the only opportmant bearing on the case of John Fotrell, whose death bands of assassins to take the lives of eminent man.

traffic on the Sunday morning.

We protest that there has not been as yet in the public mind of England any impulse of 'revenge. What feeling may be roused among a certain class of our population if these threats are persisted in, or acted on, we dare not say; but hitherto the universal eeling of Englishmen is one of intense regret that fellow-subjects - members of a nation whom we admire and have reason to be proud of-should, under the most baseless of delusions, be dashing themselves and their fellow-countrymen to pieces against our

nals from which we quote declare war against us and our institutions in the plainest language. Do they expect to wage war upon us, and that we should abstain from fighting our own battle and waging war with them? What do the Fenians mean, what have they ever meant, by storing rifles revolvers, and pikes, but that they may inflict death on those who resist them? Are they to have the privilege of put ting their enemies to death, while their opponents are to be precluded from meeting them with their own weapons? It has often been argued that an armed insurrection may, under certain circumstances, be justified, but it has never yet been maintained that an armed resistance is unjustifiable. Mer have always recelled bitherto at the peril of their lives, and if a different rule is to be established, rebellion will become, not only the gravest, but the most despicable of crimes. The Nation appeals to "that mighty people who, at the termination of the greatest revolution that ever shook the earth, never sullied their laurels with a drop of blood not shed in battle." The exception is instructive. The Americans shed sufficient blood in battle to render it perfectly unnecessary to shed a drop of blood after the battle. But if the South appealed to arms, they did not expect deferred till inquiries could be made concerning his the North to reject the appeal. We were not the previous history. first to shed blood in this unhappy business. Allen and his associates were executed, because they were concerned in the murder of a policeman. Until an unmietakable murder was committed, we abstained, as not a few thought, with misplaced leniency, from inflicting the capital penalty upon men who had justly rendered themselves liable to it by and 67. Hanging has always been the doubt gencovert rebellion. Even if the Fenians abstained from what they call unnecessary outrages in the Spring, they undoubtedly levied war against us, they did their best to shoot the Irish constabulary who defended their stations, and it is palpable that they would have done more if they could. B ond was shed on that occasion, but English justice did not retaliate by bloodshed. In a word, if the language upon which we are commenting has any meaning, it means that we are to fight with our hands tied. Is such a proposal worthy of a cause "which can count among ts martyrs the noblest spirits that ever the love of liberty inspired?" To us it appears unworthy of men who have counted the coat and made their re ex'ent, a gap almost one hundred feet wide having solve. If they persist in their insane struggle, they been made in in ruin. The dwelling houses situated | must expect us to defend ourselves by all the means on the line of street opposite to the prison were in our power. We should certainly hold our own, whatever the cost; but to generous and manly eneuies we should entertsin, as we entertsin now, not the least animosity. It is a different matter if we are confronted by men who refuse to risk their own may be quite true that except upon some such understanding the Facian scheme is perfectly impractica-ble. That proves the absurdity of the conspiracy, but it does not acquit the conspirators of something too closely allied to a quality which is equally repugnant to English and Irish nature .- Times.

THE PROCESSIONS IN IRRLAND .- HOUSE OF LORDS .-Lord Dufferia moved for the police reports of the processions which had recently taken place in Ireland in order to show exampathy with the Fenishs who had been ( xecuted at Manchester. He would not express, or ask the Government to express, its opinion as to whether the parties had kept within the letter of the law. He deprecated the tone assumed by the respectable portion of the press which represented Allen and his companions as martyrs, and esquestly impressed on the Government the absolute necessity of impartially administering the Party Processions Act throughout Ireland, without reference either to religious or political opinions. It was contended would not easily recognise the difference, for the national colour was now certainly degraded into a party emblem. He hoped that the Government would continue to administer the law with the same mouliness and impartiality which they had shown, especially in the case of the Orange societies of the North, who were the most staunch political supporters of the Government The Earl of Derby whilst doing full justice to the general, he hoped not the exclusive loyalty in Ireland of the Orange society, had never hesitated to carry out the law with the utmost impartiality, and he knew that his regret was shared by the leaders of that society. He deeply regretted that a portion of the press should have represented the executions at Manchester as dictated by political reasons. The offence was not a political one, but a eimple murder, and the Government, without vindictiveness and without political feeling, felt it was necessary after the leniency shown last year in not carrying out the extreme sentence of the law, that they should not be deterred by any consideration of the consequences to themselves from carrying out what they felt to be a most painful but imperative duty. He could assure the noble ford that the Government would continue to carry out the law with firmness and impartiality. The Party Processions Act, however did not meet the case of these funeral processions, the parties engaged in them having, by not displaying barners or other emblems, kept within the law, as far as his information went. The' motion for the reports was then withdrawn.

Lord Stanley had laid before Parliament a despatch to Mr. Ford, at Washington, of date so recent as the 16th ult., which shows clearly the state of the question pending between this country and the United States with regard to the Alabama claims. The difficulty raised so gratiously by Mr. Seward on Lord Stauley's accession to office still obstructs a settlement. Mr. Seward had so fremed his acceptance of Lord Stanley's offer to refer the American that it is the desire of the United States Government the Alabama claims may enter into the question whether the act of policy of her Majesty's government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent Power was or was not enitable to the circum stances of the time when the recognition was made. Lord Stanley says distinctly that the Queen's government cannot consent to a reference of the question. In any reference of the Alabama claims to an arbitration it must be assumed that an actual state of mor existed between the government of the United States and the Confederate States,' that point being conceded, it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there been such failure on the part of the from the south-west part of the town, were heard 3. High government in its duties as a central as could even in the eastern and northern districts. A be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the vague apprehension of a Fenian outrage spread part of the British government to make good losses through the town, and in the locality whence the of American cltizeus caused by the Alabama and noise proceeded there was great excitement and other vessels of the same class. This is the purport many ran to find out the spot, and, if possible, discover the supposed conspirators against the public column. The public we believe, is by this time neace. It was found that the discharge proceeded heartily weary of a discussion which seems unterfrom a railway bridge over the Caledonian Railway, minable, and we are not going to multiply words which, having to be removed in connexion with the upon it. There is one thing, however, most necesimprovements of the access to Edinburgh station, sary to be remembered.—Mr. Seward is undenbtedly had, for the cake of expedition, been blown up with the most aggravating of correspondents, but he Server the engineering the control of the property of the property of

tunity afforded for the purpose by the cessation of write less and behave worse. A great transfer o political power in the United States is fors-shadowed by the late elections, and it is all in favour of the democratic party—the old and bitter enemy of England, the party, moreover, to which the American Irish belong and to which they are indispensable. If it should come into office while these claims are unsettled, and while Fenianism was rife, the consequences might be such as the friends of peace and ivilization on both sides of the Atlantic deplore.-London Times.

A VERSATILE SWINDLER .- The Carlisle Journa recogniz a in John Hall, who pleaded 'guilty.' to a charge of forgery and false pretences at Middlesex But there is, we think one argument which ought Sessions last Monday, the man who, in conjunction to have weight with the disseminators of this sedi-tions rant. We are denounced by every epithet in with the Irish 'poet' Young, was nominated by Lord. Derby for a grant of 50l. from the Royal Bounty the language for baving enforced the penalty of Fund. The applications made a good deal of noise death. Now, would we have it considered whether at the time, and after the check had actually been we have done anything more than accept a challenge signed it was discovered that Hall, who had reprewhich has been persistently forced on us. The joursented himself as a literary man in distress was not a deserving person. Hall resided in Unrliste three or four years, and tried various modes of swindling. One of these was to write to gentlemen whose death had just been announced, making fictitious claims upon them either for goods supplied or for money owing, in hopes of obtaining money from executors. A few days after the death of the late Sir Gilbert East was announced in The Times Hall sent in a claim for 571. 18, under the name of Henderson, from some alleged transaction between them. A similar fictitious claim was made upon the late Lady Alvanley. Another mode of operation was to write under another name directing attention to the condition of 'poor Hall,' as a person to whom the recipient of the letter should send money in order to make him some reparation for an injustice or injury done him in years gone by. He left Carlisle not long after the attempted fraud upon Lord Derby was discovered and exposed and thence he appears to have come to London, where, by forging the names of Lord Vivian, Lord Elcho, and others, he attempted to obtain goods under false pretences. Having pleaded 'Guilly' on Monday, sentence was

> Suicides. - The London Athenaum directs attention to the Registrar-General's curious return of the number of suicides in England during the eight years from 1858 to 1865. They average 1,300 annually, and to every million of the population run thus in ench successive year; 66, 64, 70, 63 65, 66, 64, and rally adopted by suicides, 28 out of the ratio of 67 per million suicides falling under this bead. After hanging follow cutting, stabbing or drowning, poisoning and by firearms. The ratio of suicides per million of the respective populations in 1864 was 110 in France, 64 in England, 45 in Belgium, 30 in Italy, and fifteen in Spain.

#### UNITED STATES.

SNUGGLING AS A FINE ART .- How it is practiced in New York - Some interesting incidents. - The New York Tribune publishes an extended report of frauds on the customs at that port, and specifies some in-stances which have occurred within a few weeks. When a foreign steamer arrives and the baggage of the passengers is all on the wharf, the following scenes usually take place; - The Inspectors detailed for the vessel while in port take charge, and seal the hatches. The passengers descend to the pier, and the inspection begins Each passenger, before the lives while they claim the right to take our own. It examination, file out a blank form, in which he enumerates the contents of his trunks. If there is nothing but his own wearing appared he certifies that there are no new or dutiable ar icles within. Then commences the ludicrous scenes. They are requested to unlock their trunks. The ready, easy manner with which many open them, without being called upon, produce a good effect, convincing the officer that they have travelled, and therefore understand the form. He gently passes his hand down the inner side and under a few articles of clothing, shuts the lid, and chalks it UK But you must not fancy yourself safe. Keen gray eyes are watching you from a distance, and if there is any ex-pression of exultation, if one is nervous or irritable, he goes through another ordeal. He is suspect-His truck is measured inside and out, the sides and the top sounded, and a general manipulation takes place. If anything dutiable or new is found, it is immediately confiscated, and becomes the property of Uncle Samuel. In the meantime the Deputy Surveyor and his side are taking a general survey of that green was not a party colour, but an Irishman the scene of operations. One of the mids has his eye on a large, heavy looking man, who is wrapped up in a great coat. He walks like an invalid, and is attended by a friend who has met him on the pier. The aid thinks his garments fit him too 'muchly; he takes the Inspector aside and informs him that after he (the officer) has examined his baggige he will atumble over his value or bag. Of course the large man with so much clothing on will stoop to pick up his baggage, which has been so suddenly and clumsily displaced, at which time the Inspecttor must watch his back. The ruse succeeds; the back of his cost appears as if it covered a pan full of biscuits. Trembling with fear the passenger is taken inside the small office and from under his coat is drawn a well padded vest containing fifty gold watches. He is now subjected to a thorough examination; his boot legs and heels do not escape their scrutiny. The heel of one book is found to be hollow-off it goes and inside is found singly ensconced in cotton two brillian's worth \$2000 .-When entirely stripped of his superfluous garments he appears like a second 'Oalvin Rdson.' Another victim bas been selected, and is called aside and subjected to corporal examination. He is portly and tries to be jolly. He laughe boisterously, and informs the officer that he supposes he must do his duty. Underneath his shirt are hundreds of yards of costly inco defily wound around his waist. After the officers have denuded him of his smuggled under garments he looks more like a plucked fowl than a human being. Another man has passed the inspection, and his trunks are strapped to the rack of the carriage. He seems very much elated and is in a great hurry. On his arm he carries a lap rug, of which he seems to be very careful. As he is about to step into the carriage, the aid taps him on the aboulder and ac. costs him familiarly. He asks him if he enjoyed his trip, and gives him a friendly poke in the ribe, by which he detects a rather spongy something shout the waist. Of course an examination follows and he turns out to be another 'lace reel'. The lap rug claims to arbitration as to convey the impression is ripped open and found to contain more of the same precious material, point applique and Valenciennes that any tribunal 'o be agreed upon in dealing with lace, appraised at \$12,000. These three men are professional amngglers, who in all probability have made several successful trips. After being detected and stripped of their valuation, they are set at libertz.

> The negroes in all the Southern Conventions vote for the highest compensation, and in the Virginia Convention those distinguished and intellectual patriois have fixed their pay at \$8 per day - a larger sum than they ever received for barbering, white-washing, or blacking boots. They regard \$8 per day as a 'luxury of freedom,' and they are disposed to enjoy their rights.

When John Brown was bung, the national debt did not exceed \$60,000,000. Fight years afterward, the national debt amounted to \$3,000,000. It is thus seen in what direction John Brown's soul has been murching on.

One of the most original juvenile inventions was that of little Fanny, who, instead of saying her prayers at night, spread out her alphabet upon the bed and raising her eyes to heaven, said 'O, Lord 1 here are the letters; fix them to suit yourcelf.'

Severe distress prevails among the whiter and negroes of the Ponth, and worse times are coming. --

## Witness. True

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 1 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

to all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the sabscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the termes shall be Two pollars and a-half.

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

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1867. Priday, 27-St John Ev., Ap. Saturday, 28-Holy Innocents, M. M. Sunday, 39-Sunday of Octave, St Thomas of Can terbury, B. M. Monday, 30-Of the Octave.

Tuesday, 31-St Sylvester, P. C. JANUARY-1868.

Wednesday, 1-Circumcision of Our Lord. Thursday, 2 - Octave of St Stephen.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

No better means for arousing a social persecution against the Irish population in the large cities of England could be devised than are those which certain infatuated parties are actually pursuing. The past week brings us tidings of several fresh outrages, akin to that which was so fatal to life at Clerkenwell. An abortive attempt to blow up the wall of Millbank prison; a nitroglycerine explosion in the North of England, by which many innocent persons were killed and mutilated; attempts to set fire to warehousesall these things, attributed, God knows with what of truth to Irish Femans, have stirred up the such as that which in the days of Charles II., was taken advantage of by Oates, Dangerfield and others, the Whalleys and Murphys of the Angio-Saxon to madness. God knows where all this will end: but two things are certain .--First that no nation, or community ever achieved its independence, or bettered its condition, by means either of the dagger of the assassin, or the torch of the incendiary: and secondly, that a terrible, cruel and undiscriminating persecution of the poor Irish laboring classes in England will the consequence of resource to such ignoble ed true bearted patriots of Ireland in days of old, would have repudiated with scorn and indignation. At the same time it should be remembered that some at least of the devilish outrages to which we allude, may just as well have been the work of the English criminal classes, and have been resorted to for purposes of plunder, as of the Irish Fenians, and designed to effect a political object. They do in fact savor strongly of Trades Unionism, an organisation which as recent enquiries have demonstrated, is accustemed to employ assassination and arson as its Tavorite weapons.

The inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Clerkenwell explosion was held on the 17th mst., but no fresh evidence as to the guilty par-Ties was adduced. The Jury brought in a verwhich of murder against Timothy Desmond and Jerry Allen: four other persons, Mulvany, Eng-Rish, O'Keaffe, and W. Desmond have also been arrested on the same charge, and their case was andergoing preliminary investigation at the last advices. The authorities are everywhere on the Rert: the police force is being augmented, and the other day a respectable tradesman in Dublin The Cabinet has determined to apply to Parliaement to suspend for a season the operation of the Habeas Corpus Act in England. This shows to what depths the naturally sluggish English respect, to all appearance an eligible match .amind has been stirred by recent events.

The much talked of Conference on the Roman question has been given up, as every one saw "that no good could possibly come of it. There care but two ways of settling the Roman question. One, the plan of Garibaldi and the Revolution vests; which consists in the annexation of the Pontifical States to Piedmont, and the exspulsion of the Sovereign Pontiff from Rome .-The second, which is the only plan consistent with justice and common honesty, consists in the restoration to the Pope, of the dominions wrested From him by Piedmontese arm. Any other plan Chat may be proposed as a compromise, or middle Firm betwirt these two extreme plans would be but an intrigue, which would satisfy nobody, and which would scarce endure till the ink with which its conditions had been written, were dry. In the meantime, and with a view to fresh at-Tacks upon the Holy See, the Catholics throughwent the world, are tendering their services, their re-elected by acclamation to represent the County Fortunes and their persons for the defence of the of Champlain in the Local Legislature.

Sovereign Pontiff. In this noble race Canada we are happy to say will not be the last.

And perhaps after all it is not the throne of the Pope that is at the present moment the most in danger from the Revolution. That of Victor Emmanuel bimself seems to be in a far more precarious, or unstable condition, and far more likely to be overthrown in the inevitable and not very remote struggle. The party of Mazzini is again active throughout the Peninsula from North to South, and recent events have tended to make King "honest man" something more than merely unpopular amongst the Italian peoples. Besides, a financial crisis, or in other words bankruptcy seems unavoidable in spite of the beary sums extorted by the tax gatherers, and the robbery of the monasteries, convents, and Catholic Church generally. The day of retribution is evidently at hand: and as in France, Robespierre and Danton were respectively the successors of Necker and Mirabeau, so too in Italy, Cavour and Ratazzi will ere long be succeeded by fresh and more "thorough" revolutionists, whose work will as far transcend that of their predecessors, as the Revolution of '93 transcended that of '89.

There are who maintain, that Ireland has no valid grievance against England, and England's legislation to complain of. If there be any who seriously entertain this opinion, we commend to their perusal, and attentive consideration, the following paragraph from a late issue of an Irish paper:—

'An action is now pending in the Court of Queen's Beach, Dublin, to test who is rightful owner of Menlo Castle. It is an ejectment on the title, the disputed question being whether the marriage cele brated between the late Sir Valentine Blake and Miss Donelan, in 1803 was legal or not - be, Sir Valentine Blake, being as it is alleged a professing Protestant within a year previous to his said marriage; the Plaintiff (Valentine Charles Blake) living in Wales, out of the jurisdiction, being the eldest son of Sir Valentine's second marriage in 1843.'

This action therefore has its origin in one of the Penal Laws which still disgrace the British Statute Book, and which brand as concubinage all marriages contracted in Ireland by a Catholic convert, with a Catholic wife, before a Catholic priest, in the face of God and His Church, it contracted within a year of the said convert's profession of the Catholic faith. Is not this a grievance of which the Catholic people of Ire-English mind, and prepared the nation for a panic | land have a right to complain, and which if all the talk with which our ears are assailed about "equal rights," about "civil and religious libertr" be not mere cant, the British legislator is received with all the honors. seventeenth century, to good the not easily moved | bound to redress? Is it but a light thing that before the law, the Irish Catholic woman who so marries a convert to her own faith some ten or a wife, but merely a mistress, or concubine? Is weapons and modes of warfare, which the great | the Catholic Faith, and had been married in ac- tural politeness. For see what the action of the law not necessary for the maintenance of her auwanton insult to Irish Catholics; a most wicked and mutilated version of the Holy Scriptures. and gratuitous outrage upon the civil and reliin that one portion of her dominions: an oppressive and most cruel penalty inflicted by British law upon converts to Romanism, of which the painful effects are not limited to the converts, but are with hellish malignity extended to his children to the latest generation-a relaxation indeed of the Penal Laws of Elizabeth, when the rack was the palmary argument of Protestantism, and when reconciliation with the Church was a capital felony; but still an outrage upon religion, upon liberty, and the rights of conscience.

Nor does the case above indicated show the full extent of the working of this iniquitous law. But gave his daughter-after due enquiry-in marriage to a person of respectable exterior, of ample means, with excellent references, and in every Shortly after, the husband who called himself a Catholic abandoned his wife, and married another woman. Prosecuted for bigamy, he pleaded that he had not been a professing Catholic for the whole of the required twelvemonths, before his first marriage, and that therefore. in wirtue of the existing Penal Law against such marriages, it-his first marriage-was null and void. The plea was good in law; the scoundred building interests that hardly a vessel can be found escaped the punishment he so richly deserved; and his wife deserted and betrayed was sent back ruined and broken-hearted, to her disconsolate parents. Has Ireland then no valid grievances against England to complain of? Has the latter nothing in her treatment of Ireland to redress? When before the tribunal of the universe she pleads her cause against Fenianism, does she come into Court with clean hands?

M. Chapais, Minister of Agriculture, has been

CONSECRATION OF A NEW CHURCH AT ST. Sophie .- On Thursday, the 19th December instant, Ste. Sophie was made the witness of a highly edifying spectacle in the blessing of a new church, recently erected there for the accomodation of the faithful, whose number, it appears, are fast augmenting of late years. The sacred edifice is commodious and tasty in size and appearance, and was built by James Sheridan, Esq., contractor, of Montreal, under the supervision of M. Auge, architect. Amongst other persons of note who assisted at the interesting ceremony were the Hon. Edward Masson and other members of the same family, besides a bost of the neighboring gentry. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. A Prouix, of St. Jerome, and the sermon preached by the Rev. Father Landrigan, of the Church of the Nativity, Montreal. This sermon, one of the most eloquent, perhaps, that has been heard for years, was founded on the following text, taken from St. Matthew, 7th chap, 25th verse: " And the rain fell, and the floods came, and the winds blew. and they beat upon that house and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock." The Reverend gentleman's discourse occupied over an hour in its delivery. It painted in glowing language, and sublime imagery, the triumphs and glories of Mother Church from the infancy of her existence down to modern days -depicted, in bold colors, the many dangers which the bark of St. Peter had to undergo from the ever surging billows of heresy; how it rode triumphantly, notwithstanding, over the angry waters, and proudly weathered the shocks of every tempest, and how to day, despite the storms of twice nine hundred years, it is seen floating upon the waves under the pilotage of the saintly Pins IX., as buoyantly and sea-worthy as ever it did, when the helm obeyed the touch of its first Master and Vicar of Jesus Christ.

Such is a condensed summary of the substance of a sern.on which is sure to remain engraved upon the minds of those who heard it for long years to come. A sumptuous repast was afterwards served to a large number of invited guests, lay and clerical, amongst the former being James Sheridan, Esq., already mentioned, and Edward McKeown, Esq., J.P., both of Montreal. After the good thirgs of the table had properly been discussed, the day was terminated by the toast of the prosperity of the village and the new Church, and the health of the builder was also toasted and

COOL, NOT TO SAY IMPUDENT - The English Bible Society, so we learn by telegram, has had eleven months after his conversion, should be not the impertmence to wait upon the Emperor Louis Napoleon for the purpose of presenting it no valid grievance that the legitimacy of chil- him with a copy of the Bible. How the Emdren in Ireland, and their right to succeed to the peror managed to keep his countenance during property of their parents should be called in the interview with the deputation we can scarce question, because one of those parents in obe- understand; but that be did so, argues well in dience to the dictates of conscience bad embraced favor of his powers of self-command, and his nacordance with the laws of the Catholic Church, English Bible Society implied - That he to whom within a year of such conversion? And mark the Bible was given was ignorant of its contents, this! That the law is peculiar to Ireland: that it and was in little better plight than a heathen, or does not extend to Canada, or other parts of Her dusky South Sea islander. Besides, as a pro-Majesty's Dominions: and that therefore it is a fessing Catholic, Louis Napoleon could not ac cept the book presented to him as the Bible, thority or the integrity of the Empire. It is but a since it is condemned by his Church as a corrupt

We wonder what English Protestants would gious liberties of the Queen's Catholic subjects think if by way of reciprocating the compliment, the members of the Association of the Propagation of the Faith in France were to send a deputation of their members to England to present Queen Victoria with a copy of the Apostles? Creed; and yet to say the least, this would be quite as useful a present to a Protestant, as is the present of a Protestant Bible to a Catholic.

> Here is what the Commercial Bulletin of Boston says of the industrial condition of the Northern States :-

"In no part of the country is industry at so low an ebb, capital so unremunerative, and their products so poorly paid for as in New England at present. .

Not only are our manufactories closed, or running on short time, and thousands thrown out of employment, but our commercial classes are sufferring immense losses from the stagnation of trade, and shrinking in values. . . . In fact the noble race of importing and shipping merchants, once the boast of our New Rogland sea-ports, whose ships poured into our markets the wealth of every clime, are now falling into comparative decay.'

In similar gloomy colors does a correspondent of the Boston Journal depict the collapse of business in the State of Maine:-

"The fact cannot be gainsayed that, go where you may in Maine, business will be found crippled, and the cry of dull times goes up on every hand. There will be less lumbering by one half this winter than usual, and there is such a prostration in our ship upon the stocks."

And it is in a season of universal depression like this, when business is almost at a stand still every where, that the working men of Quebec butter, and to refuse work when offered to them! Truly the mercenary demagogues who incite them to this suicidal action have much to answer for, before both God, and man!

The Journal de Quebec denounces energetically the violence and brutality which, according to that paper, characterized the late municipal elections at Quebec.

of the late Ewan McDonald, of Lancaster U. Canada. This lady attained the advanced age of 100 years, 1 month and 20 days, having been born in the parish of Crongard, Invernesshire, Scotland, on the 5th of January, 1761, and having died on the 27th February, 1861 She was married at the early age of 16. Shortly after with her husband she emigrated to Nova Scotia, but subsequently removed to Glengarry, Upper Canada. This reperable lady, truly a mother in Israel had 11 children, 73 grandchildren, and 448 great-grandchildren, 17 of the next generation, and S of the next, all of whom might have attended at her funeral. Of her sons three served their king and country in the war of 1812, and thirteen of her grandsons did the same in the rebellion of 1837-38.

On Sunday 15th inst., His Grace, the Archhishop of Quebec, assisted by the Rev. Grand Vicaire Cazeau, and by the Rector of the Laval University solemnly blessed the new church of St. Sauveur. High Mass was celebrated by M. the Cure of St. Roch in the presence of a great assemblage. The sermon was delivered by the Archbishop who took occasion to remind his hearers of the obedience which they owed to their spiritual guides-and of the danger and wickedness of certain societies condemned by the Church. It is to be hoped that the fatherly counsels of their Pastor will be listened to by the people of Quebec-and that they will spuro with horror the permicious maxims of the blatant demagogues who seek to lead them astray.

The Mission at the Gesu was brought to a close on Sunday afternoon. This mission has been emmently successful, and the seed sown by the learned and eloquent Father Smarius has already brought forth good fruit in the shape of conversions to the Catholic Church. In our next we hope to lay some interesting particulars before our readers.

PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. JOHN WALSH, D. D., BISHOP OF SANDWICH.

John, by the Grace of God and Appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of Sandwich.

To the Clergy, Religious, and Laity of our Diocese, ' Grace to you and peace from God our Father, and from the Lord Jesus Christ."

pleased our Holy Father, Plus IX., the supreme visible ruler of the Church, to appoint us Bishop of the diocese of Sandwich. We accept the burden imposed upon us by Christ's vicegerant with fear and trembling, - conscious alike of its weight and our own weakness. The grave responsibilities, the momentous interests connected with the sublime office of the Episcopate may well inspire with diffidence and fear him who is called upon to undertake the arduous duties of that office. Still the Great Shepherd of our souls works through human instruments, and it is our consolation to believe that He frequently chooses for the execution of His work on earth instruments and means which, humanly speaking, would appear least adapted for His purpose. S: Paul tells us (1 Cor. i. 27,) " The foolish things of the world hath God chosen that He may confound the wise, and the weak things of the world strong, and the base things of the world and the things that are contemptible bath God chosen. and the things that are not, that He might bring to naught the things that are, that no flesh should glory in His sight." Our Divine Redeemer sought His Apostles, not amongst the great and rich and educated, but amongst the poor and illiterate. When the Apostles went forth to execute the commission given them .- a commission God. that was to embrace the entire earth for its sphere, and extend to every generation of man for all coming time, - the world was then politically united in one grand human organization known in history as the Roman Empire. Civilization, such as then existed, had reached its culminating point. A huge system of false worship held the empire in its grasp-was bound up with all its glory and dearest associations, and was interiaced with the traditions, the habits and affections, and even fears of the people. Rome, the capital. was then embellished with the genius of mankind, enriched with the wealth of nations, and decked out in the trophies of many hundred vears. There, in elegant ease, philosophers theorized, poets sang in immortal verse, orators spoke with more than human eloquence, painters made the canvas breathe and live, and sculptors took the rude stones of the quarry and chiselled them that this poor stranger was commissioned to teach

Some interesting facts have been communicated an Almighty power before which, sooner or later. to us respecting the late Mary McDonald, wife all hostile combinations, and opposition, and difficulties melted away, as the snow melts under the hat sun of advancing spring. The work of the Church then, is God's work-carried out often through very inadequate buman agencies. And this is for us a ground of confidence and consolation, in accepting the responsible position which the Courch assigns us. Paul may plant, and Apollo water, but it is God who gives the increase.

And He will give increase through those who

are lawfully sent. In accepting our appointment

by the Holy Father, and by the imposition of

hands in the sacred rite of Consecration, we are

made partakers in the Apostolic commission, and

have true authentic credentials as amnassadors of

Christ and dispensers of His holy mysteries. The

Anostles undertook not the work of the holy ministry until duly commissioned to do so. No one should take the honor to himself, but he that is called of God. Even, says St. Paul, (Hebrews v. 5, 6,) " Christ did pot glorify Himself to be made a High Priest, but He that said to Him, Thou art a Priest for ever according to the order of Melchisedech." The Eternal Father, then, constituted our blessed Lord a High Priest, and gave Him from all eternity His commission to teach mankind the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. Christ commissioned His Apostles, for He said, " As the Father hath sent Me I also send you." (John xx. 22.) and the Anostles sent their successors, and so on down through the ages. This is the Divine order established by God for the appointment and continuation of a legitimate ministry; and outside of this Divinely appointed order, no one is autho. rized to preach the Word of God, or to dispense the holy mysteries. Our blessed Lord, before His ascension, organized the Apostles into a teaching body,-clothed them with His powers. and commissioned them to go and teach the world. " All power is given to Me in heaven and on earth, going, therefore, teach all nations. · and behold I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii. 18, 19, 20.) This teaching body was constituted a moral person which was to live for ever in the execution of the Divine commission. Peter is the head of the Apostolic College—the rock on which the Church was built-the superior who was assigned by Christ the office of confirming his brethren. It was to him and the other Apostles our Lord said, "He that heareth you heareth Me, he that despiseth you despiseth Me, and be that despiseth Me despiseth Him who sent Me." (Luke x. 16) To him and the other Apostles constituing the teaching body, Christ said, "I will ask the Father and He will give you another Paraclete, the spirit of truth. who will teach you all truth, and abide with you for ever." (John xiv. 16) The Divine commission, therefore, to teach all nations was given DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,-It has to the Apostles and their lawful successors in the work of the Apostolate. To no one outside of that body were the words, "Go and teach" addressed, and therefore no one outside of it has commission to do so. Any person else presuming to exercise the office of a shepherd of souls would be rightly considered as not entering the sheep fold by the door, but by climbing up another way, and would, therefore, be a thief and a robber, coming to kill, and to steal, and destroy, (St. John x. 1,) he would be like those false prophets of whom the Lord complained through His prophet Jeremiah (xxiii. 21,) "I did not send prophets yet they ran, I have not spoken to them yet they prophesied. Hence St. Paul insisted on this lawful mission as the very basis of man's salvation. "How then," says he, "shall they call upon Him in whom they have not beheved, or how shall they believe Him of whom they have not heard, and how shall they hear hath God chosen that He may confound the without a preacher, and how shall they preach unless they be sent." (Romans x. 14) wherein the Apostle proceeds from invocation to faith, from faith to hearing, from hearing to preaching, and from preaching to mission; so that in the last analysis mission becomes as it were, the basis of man's salvation; since without mission, imparted by God to His preachers, the people could not have true faith, or the true worship of

Now, the Catholic Church is she alone who inherits the Divine office of teaching. St. Augustine, in the 5th century, proves this by tracing back the line of Bishops from his day to St. Peter, and we, in the 19th century, can do the same by the same line of argument. For says the illustrious Doctor of the Churbh, "it the order of Bishops succeeding to each other is to be considered, how much more securely and really beneficially do we reckon from Peter himself, to whom, bearing a figure of the Church, the Lord says, "Upon this rock will I build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not overcome it." For to Peter succeeded Linus to Linus Clement The gives the wnole succession to Damasus Siricius, to Siricius Anastasius. In this order of succession no Donatist Bishop appears. (T. n. Ep. lin.) Again the same Father says, "In the Catholic Church the agreement of peointo life; whilst the military power of Rome ples and of nations keeps me; the succession of ruled the world. At this time a poor, illiterate priests from the very chair of the Apostle Peter, fisherman, from far distant Galilee, visited the to whom our Lord after His resurrection com-Eternal City. Now, who would have thought mitted His sheep to be fed, down even to the present Bishop, keeps me." (Tome viii. Cont. the proud intellectual Romans the saving truths | Manichaos.) In fact, all the Christian Fathers ot which they had never beard, and to rid the recognize the perpetuity of the Apostolic College world of the false worship which had so long held in the Episcopate spread throughout the world, it in bondage? And yet, so it was; because the but in union with the Holy See: and they brand foolish, and base, and contemptible things God as aliens all who, outside of that body, usurp the hath chosen that no flesh should glory in His office of teaching divine truths, of preaching God's sight. Peter began his mission in haughty Rome, word, and of dispensing the holy sacraments, and the result is known. The folly of the Cross St. Jerome, writing to a Roman Pontiff, says, converted the world. The mustard seed grew "Following no chief but Christ, I am joined in up and became a mighty tree, overshadowing the communion with Your Holiness; that is, with the are such fools as to quarrel with their bread and earth, and sheltering peoples, tribes, and tongues | Chair of Peter. Upon that rock I know the beneath its protecting branches. And so it has Church is built. Whosoever eats the Lamb out been in the whole history of the Church of Christ. of this house is profane. If any be not in the The-humanly speaking-disproportion and in- ark of Noah, he will perish whilst the deluge preadequacy of the means employed by the Church vails. Whosoever gathereth not with thee scatto produce the mighty results history records, at- | tereth, -that is, whoseever is not of Christ is of test the presence of Divine power and wisdom, Antichrist." (Epis. xv. ad Dam.) St. Ambrose guiding her counsels, ruling her destinies, and asserts, "They have not Peter's inheritance who working through her for the happiness and salva- have not Peter's chair.

tion of the human race. Only the visible organi- Now, it is our inestimable privilege and happization appeared to men, but there was within it ness to be in communion with that blessed chair, that is, the See of Peter, and to receive our mission from the illustrious Pontiff who now so worthily occupies it. Through Pius IX. we receive and the other Apostles to go and teach the world. warning to rash speculators: The words, " Go and teach " once uttered by the Divine lips, have been continued in uninterrupted execution in the living Church of God. As a river springing from a perennial fountain, flows ever onward through many a sheltered valley and many a broad plain, fertilizing and enriching the country through which it flows; so the living waters of the blessed religion of Christ,-the waters foreseen by Isaias as breaking forth in the desert, and streams in the wilderness,-welling forth from the words "Go and teach," bave continued to flow adown the ages, through the channel of the Catholic Church, making, in the language of prophecy, "the land that was desolate and impassable be glad, and the wilderness to rejoice and to flourish as the lily, causing it to bud forth and blossom and to rejoice with joy and praise, and impacting to it the glory of Libanus, and the beauty of Carmel and Sharon." (Isias KKKV. 1, 2.}

But, Dearly Beloved Brethren, it is not enough for salvation to belong to the one true Church of God,-we must besides avoid evil and do good. Faith, St. James tells us, is dead without good works, even as the body is dead without the soul. (James it. 26.) Not every one, said our dear Redeemer, "wbo saith unto Me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he who doth the will of My Father who is in heaven, he shall enter into the kingdom of heaven." (Matt. vn. 21.) "Now," says St. Paul, "this is the will of God, your sanctification." (Thess. iv. 3.) We must, therefore, labor earnestly in the all-important work of our sanctification, in order to falfill the will of God, and thereby gain heaven. For this great end you have been created and redeemed, and it will profit you nothing to gain the whole world, if you miss reaching it. To enable you to reach this end, the Holy Church has been established. " Christ," says St. Paul, "gave some apostles, and some prophets, and other some evangelists and pastors, and doctors for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." [Eph. iv. 11] And in another place he says, [I Cor. id. 22.] "For all things are yours, whether it be Paul or Apollo, or Cephas, or the world; for all are yours, and you are Christ's, and Christ is God's." Let us work earnestly to make our vocation and election sure; and above all things, have a constant mutual charity amongst yourselves. Let us love, exhorts St. John, in deed and truth; for charity is the bond of perfection. -the golden link that binds us in sweet communion with each other and with God. We must be united and work together for the glory of God, the honor of our holy religion, and the salvation of souls; " that doing the truth in charity we may in all things grow up in Him who is the Head, even Christ; from whom the whole body being compacted and fitly joined together by what every joint supplieth according to the operation of the measure of every part, maketh increase of the body unto the edifying of itself in charity." [Eph. iv. 15.] The affair of eternal salvation should be the great concern of our lives, and to attain to it we should make use of the means of grace left by our blessed Lord in His Churchviz., earnest prayer, the worthy and frequent reception of the sacraments, assisting at the holy Mass, devotion to the most blessed Sacrament. and to the ever Blessed Virgin the Immaculate Mother of God, &c., &c. "I beseech you, therefore, Brethren, by the mercy of God that you present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, pleasing unto God, your reasonable service, and be not conformed to this world, but be reformed in the newness of your mind, that you may prove what is the good and the acceptable and the perfect will of God. [Romans xii. 1, 2.]

Should God spare us, it shall be our pleasing duty, during the coming winter, to visit the various missions of our diocese, to share the labors of our beloved Clergy, and to contribute, as far as raries: we may, to the spiritual welfare and happiness of the faithful people committed to our care.

The first act of our administration and a most pleasing one, has been to re-appoint Very Rev. J. M. Bruyere, V. G., as Vicar General of our distinguished clergyman to religion, his many virtues and talents, have well deserved this emphatic recognition at our hands.

And new, Dearly Beloved Brethren, "we beseech you, through our Lord Jesus Christ and by the charity of the Holy Ghost, that you help us in your prayers for us to God, that we may come to you with joy by the will of God, and be refreshed with you. Now the God of peace be with you all. Amen." [Romans xv. 32, 33.]

This pastoral will be read in all the churches of our diocese, wherein Mass will be offered up on the first Sunday after its reception, and on the following Sandays in the other Churches in which the respective pastors will have appointed to offer up the Holy Sacrifice.

† JOHN WALSH, Bishop of Sandwich.

Given at Toronto, on the 11th of November, Feast of St. Martin of Tours, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. We hereby grant (usque ad revocationem) to the clergy of our diocese the printed faculties given them by our predecessor.

† John Walsh, Bp. of Sandwich.

M. Hainault of Quebec, a student of the Laval University has gone to Europe to take service in the ranks of the Papal Army. He was accompanied to the stenmboat by his comrades of the University. We learn also from the Courrier du Canada that MM. Drolet and ful-a scheme which promises to become a national Prendergast, who both completed their educastart for Rome with the same generous intention. Of these gentlemen, the first named is a lawyer means to assure it that success which it merits. of Montreal, the second a lawyer of Quebec.

THE MADOC GOLD FIELDS .- In a letter by him addressed to Mr. Bell, of Belleville, Dr. Hunt thus indicates his opinion of the capabilities our commission from Christ Himself. A long un- of the Madoc gold diggings, and disposes of some broken chain of Pontiffs stretches away into remarks falsely attributed to him. The opinion the venerable past, uniting Pius IX., appoint- of one so well qualified to pronounce on the subing Bishons and commissioning them to go and ject as is Dr. Hunt, merits the respectful attenteach, with our Divine Lord sending St. Peter tion of the community, and should serve as a

MONTREAL, Dec. 12, 1867. My DEAR Sir. - I have just returned from an absence of a month in Nova Scotia, and find your letter of Nov. 11th awaiting me. In regard to the opinions as to the gold of Madoc, expressed by me during my late visit there and since. I her leave to assure you that the statement attributed to me that "there was not gold enough outside the Richardson Mine to get a dinner, etc." is an absurd falsehood. My own views, as then expressed are very well given in the Madoc Mercury of Nov. 9, by some person unknown to me, viz: That many of the miners are wasting time, money, and labor, in digging in localities where the presence of gold is not indicated by veins or any signs whatever. I, however, spoke as encouragingly as I possibly could, of those places where gold bad been actually found, and await with interest the results of trials on a large scale, which shall decide whether it is present in all these localities in paying quantities. At the same time I recommended, and till recommend people to be cautious, and not to be led by unfounded statements, to spend their money, as too many seem to have done, in sinking pits into beds of rock, where there is as yet, no evidence of the precious metals, and no appearance of any kind. Yours faithfully,

T. Sterry Hunt. precious metals, and no appearance of veins or leads

JAMES T. BELL, KSQ.

To all our friends and subscribers we wish all the compliments of the season. To those in arrears, and truly their name is legion, we would delicately hiat that, were they to pay the printer, not only would their conscience be easier, but that in all probability their Christmas and New Year dinners would sit the lighter for it on their stomachs. Nothing is so favorable to digestion, as a full and prompt discharge of one's pecuniary liabilities; only try the experiment.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS .- At this season of the year we naturally look about for suitable gifts for the young folks. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, have on hand, well suited for this purpose, a choice selection of handsome and entertaining periodical works, amongst which we notice the Christmas number of Cassell's Magazine splendidly illustrated.

LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES .- 10 an exchange we read as under :--

"A priest, and several nuns in Cape Girardeau county were recently arrested for teaching, without having taken the cath."

These things are done to day in the United States; and yet United States papers have the impudence to denounce the tyranny of England pecause in the last century the same things were done in Ireland!

The Rev. J. S. O'Connor, of Alexandria, has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS in that locality, and as there are some of our subscribers there considerably in arrear, they are requested to make an carly call on the Rev. gentleman, to settle up the amount of their indebtedness.

After a Session extending over some six weeks, our Provincial Parliament was adjourned, not prorogued, on Saturday last, till the 12th of March next. The local legislature of Upper Canada meets on the 27th inst.

shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the five in the evening till six next morning. Means affairs, and the consequence is that one of their Province. No damage of course was done, but houses shook, and domestic furniture clattered supply during the hours the water is turned off and

LONDON SOCIETY, AN ILLUSTRATED MAGA-ZINE. December, 1867. Messrs. Dawson, Montreal.

The December number of this handsome, and cleverly illustrated periodical is, as usual full of light, but amusing reading matter.

The following appeal to the Catholic youth of the country is published in our French contempo-

OATHOLICS OF CANADA, - You are all aware that for some time past a great number of young Catholics from the different provinces of our new Dominion have manifested the ardent desire of rushing to the assistance of the Christian Chief, the Sovereign Pontiff; and it now becomes a question if we should diocese. The valuable services rendered by this not organize this movement, and raise the funds ne cessary to ensure its success.

It is well known that the Catholics of Canada constantly and voluntarily contribute enormous sums, in proportion to their means, in order to support their religious and charitable institutions, and if they were all again called upon for large subscriptions the promoters of this enterprise might expect to see it fail, but after having devoted thought on their scheme and submitted it to competent judges, they have the pleasure to announce that it meets the warm approval of a large number of Catholics. His Grace the Bishop of Montreal, who has been pleased to encourage them in a special manner has just made an appeal to his diocesans, shewing them that if each Catholic in his diocese should give the sum of twentyfive cents during the year, that same would collec-

tively suffice to forward and to keep up in Italy, during one year, a corps of two or three hundred men, which would not only be of great assistance to the Pope, but a glory for our religion and an honour to our country.

The courageous young men who offer to shed their blood in defence of the Holy See, do not forget, nevertheless, that they are Caradians, and that the defence of their country is with them a duty of the first importance.

6 Should Canada be, therefore, unfortunately again menaced by a formidable invasion, they will be prepared to return in a body at the first alarm, and should the military organization of our country require the services of some among them they would immediately return, after having completed their education in that best of schools - the battle field

We therefore request the good will of all the Uatholics of the country, and we are persuaded that they will all encourage, according to their means those who so ardently desire to fulfil their duties towards

work-its conduct should not entirely devolve upon tion at the same University, are also about to a few persons. We consequently entertain the hope that all Catholic influences, individual and otherwise, will take an interest in it and seek by all possible SEVERAL CATHOLICS.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - OTTAWA, 21st Dec. - occupy in octavo, from 1864 but 380 pages; in 1865, the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings.

The members of the Senate being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following bills were assented to, in Her Majesty's name, by His Excellency the Governor Gene-

Act relating to the indemnity to the members, and the salaries of the Speakers of both Houses of Parlia. ment.

Act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. Act respecting the Statutes of Canada

Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility, or conspiring against Her Majesty's per-

Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Commercial Bank of Canada, to authorize its amalgamation with any other bank or banks, or for its winding up.

Act to amend the Grand Trunk Railway arrangemen's Act of 1862, and for other purposes.

Act to smend and consolidate the several acts incorporating and relating to the Canadian Inland Steam Navigation Company, and to change its corporate name to that of Canadian Navigation Company, and for other purposes.

Act to incorporate the St. Lawrence and Otiawa Railway Company,

Act for the settlement of the affairs of the Bank of Upper Canada.

Act respecting the Customs. Act respecting the Inland Revenue. Act respecting the Public Works of Canada.

Act respecting the collection and management of the revenue, the auditing of public accounts, and the

liability of public accountants. Act to protect the inhibitants of Canada against lawices aggression from the subjects of foreign countres at peace with Her Majesty.

Act to prevent the unlawful training of persons to the use of arms, and the practice of military evolutions, and to authorize Justices of the Pence to seize and detain arms collected or kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace.

Act to impose duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange.

Act for ganting to Her Majesty a certain sum of money required for defraying the expenses of the public service, not otherwise provided for, for the period therein mentioned, for certain purposes respecting the public debt, and for raising money on the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Ast respecting banks. Act respecting the constructing of 'The International Railway.

Act Imposing duties of Customs, with the tariff of duties payab's under it.

Act for the regulation of the Postal Service

Parliament then adjourned until the 12th March. WATER SUPPLY -We are requested by the Water Department to insert the following notice:-The

river has not been so low for many years as it is now, and should a heavy thaw not occur to raise the water to some extent, there is little doubt that inconvenience will be experienced at the wheel house in raising the necessary supply of water. In these circumstances, and as a measure of precaution, a little care in the consumption of water would be necessary. Much waste takes place from taps being left open and the water allowed to run, and although individually the amount wasted may be small, yet collectively a large quantity is allowed to run uselessly, which must be supplied by pumping from the aqueduct. Care in this respect now may save unple-sant consequences during the winter, and a little prevention of waste would enable the Water Department to give a full supply for all the necessary consumption. It must be remembered that the city is yearly increasing in extent and population, and now almost taxes to the full extent the power of the machinery, which a few years ago it was believed would have been sufficient to meet the extension of the city for years to come; and when waste is added to this it will be at once seen that the precaution of giving only a limited supply, is one by no means uncalled for, so that a sufficient quantity may be retained in the reservoirs to be available in case of fires. Should the supply be limited, it is intended to have the water on in those parts of the city below the in the neighbothcod of Guelph, attended with fatal level of Sherbrooke street from six in the morning consequences. A number of idle, foolish fellows till five in the evening, and above that level from thought it good sport to get up one of these wretched should be used by householders to retain a proper strict attention should be paid to the taps, to see that they are properly thut, as in event of a fire taking place, the tipes would fill, and an open tap might cause great damage to the property in the house where the neglect to close it occurred. Instead, too, of allowing the water to run to keep the pines from freezing, the stop-cock in the cellar should be turned off, which would be a more effectual plan, and one of easy accomplishment in most houses; and whenever practicable the cellars should be thoroughly closed, which would both add to the comfort of the house and lessen the risk of pipes

RETRENCHMENT. - In the Senate, the Committee on Contingencies have reported in favour of a reduction both in the number of the staff officials connected with the House, and of the amount of the calaries which the remainder are in receipt of. By the contemplated reduction, an annual baving of about \$15,000 will be effected, and, at the same time, it is expected that the efficiency of the ataff will be fully adequate to the wants of the Senate. It is said that the most prominent reductions and dismissals advised are as follows : - Joseph E. Doucet, additional French translator and clerk of private bills, salary \$1,800; W. A. Maingy, additional assistant and second office salary \$1,800 C. W. Taylor assistant accountant, salary \$600; John Walsh assistant English clerk, salary \$600; M. Keating, chief messenger, salary \$1,125; then there are several under messengers in the list, of whom there are at present eight or ten; also Autoine Lachance, permanent messenger, salary \$700. Then nearly all the clerks having salaries from \$1,000 and upwards are to have these reduced in sums varying from \$200 to \$1,000. J. F. Taylor, reduction \$1000; Robert Lemoine, \$800; Fennings Taylor, \$600; E. L. Montizembert \$600; Dr. Adamsov, \$400; A. A. Boucher \$400; E. Tessier, \$300; A. Garneau, \$200; R. Kimber, \$350. It is also proposed that those dismissed shall receive a years salary in advance. In the course of the debate on this subject, the Hon. Mr. McCully made some startling comparisons of the expenses of the Legis-Legislative Council of Canada, as follows :- The number of the officers and servants of the late Legislative Council of Canada proves to have been upwards of 50, and the total expenses upwards of to have been appointed as follows:-By the Earl of Elgin,; by the Crown, 4; by Spoaker Caron, 2; by Speaker Campbell, 5; by Speaker Belleau, 11; by the Legislative Council. 10; by Speaker Tessier, between 1864 and 1866, 16. The same services in Nova Scotia cos that Province less than \$2,000. The whole staff consisting of one Olerk at \$800; an Usber of Black Rod, \$300; a Chaplain 100; and Messengers \$375-in all, considerably less than two thousand dollars. The officers and servants of the Canadian House of Assembly were upwards of 150, and probably exceed that number to-day, and as nearly as can be ascertained, at an expense of upwards of \$100,000 per annum. As to the labour performed, he finds for instance that the Journals of Nova-Scotis, apart for the Appendix, were for 1864,

The speaker took the Chair at balf past 10 o'clock. 247 pages. So that it is questionable if the Clerk No business being before the House, at 11 o'clock, of Nova-Scotia single tanded does not actually perform as much labour as the whole staff in Canada. -

> LETTER FROM 'SAXIE' ALLEN TO A FRIEND IN DETROIT .-- We are enabled to present a letterprobably the last Allen ever wrote-addressed by him to an acquaintance in this city. The checks he alludes to were some bar-room checks which Riley accused him of stealing. The letter we have reproduced precisely as it was written. It will doubtless be read with interest: Our readers can form their own opinion as to the sincerity of his renentance, and the assertion of his innocence. His former career does not encourage such a belief. The Latin he quotes was probably gained from the priests attending him. He is also inclined to poetry -an unusual thing in a convict. We can, however, indulge with him in the hope that he may meet all his friends in Heaven—though most of them, we fear bave not yet started on the 'narrow road.' The following is the

> > Kingston, Dec. 5th 1867.

Dran Sin -I must tell you the sad news that I must certainly be hanged for the Governor would not commute my rentence to Prison for Life. I leave the World at peace with all. I forgive all and I wish to be forgiven. I can meet my fate with a clear conscience-bad and all as I have been. I think I am forgiven in Heaven. I hope I am on Earth-tell Jerry Riley as these are the last lines he will see from me or hear from me I want him to believe me now in regard to those Checks. I am guilty of enough without being accused for that which I am innocent of-as I had no chance to convince him that I was innocent I hope he will believe me now. I never tuck his Checks nor had them in my possessionand another thing I was accused of giving Johnney Clagae away at the race Corce an act I never was guilty of in all my life-I always felt bad about them two accusations and now I hope that my friends in Detroit will not think that I was that kind of a man to be a stool Piggon.

And now I am about to give up that which is the most nearest and dearest to man that is my lifethey call for my blood to gratify their misanthropic passion. They are welcome to it -I fear not to die -although I should not die, for 1 am not guilty of murder. This is not my first time to be the unlucky one of a party-it was also my fate So I will bring

this to a close. By bidding you all a long and last Adue on this Earth but I trust in God to meet you all in Heaven. Give my respects to my old friends Jimmy & Johnney Supple and the Boys.

Good by for ever. Dominus vobiscum-Et cum spiritu tuo ETHAN ALLEN.

O death the prisoners dearest friend The kindeet and the best I long the hour my werey limbs

Are laid with thee at rest. Farewell my friends my foes

My peace with these my love with those.

P. S .- I am sorry I leive some little debts unpaid but you will all forgive me now .- Detroit Free Press.

REMEDY FOR THE QUEBEC STRIKERS .- The Mercury says :- It is proposed that the ship-builders and the free and independent work-men form themselves into an anti-union or 'Independent Shipcarpenters, Society,' which shall not allow any interference of outsiders. The well-disposed men who are willing and thankful to accept employment in the shipyards are quite numerous enough to hold their ground, if the builders only assist them to the extent of combining, so that all the free men shall work in one yard together for one week, and then proceed to another for the next week, and so on. The strikers are not by any means so numerous as to be able to resist counter organization and combination backed by the civil and military power. The builders will consult their own interests, and those of the law abiding workmen, by deliberating promptly upon this matter, and making known their views to the men who will stand by them; and with a determined effort of the kind, the ranks of the strikers must melt away despite all their foolish parade and the agitation of interested schemers and demagogues.

CHABIVARIS. - There has recently been a charivari number has been killed from a shot fired by the party subjected to annoyance. The verdict of the jury on the inquest was the to fo'lowing effect : 'That the said Joseph Foster fired the shot from the inside of his house under circumstances of great provocation, by which the said Chamberlain died, and from the direction of the shot as given in evidence, we believe it was more to intimidate than to do any serious bodily injury to any of the parties who so illegally and persistently engaged in the outrage. This jury cannot separate without recording in the strongest terms their disapprobation of such riotous and unlawful proceedings, and hope the authorities will take decisive steps, if practicable, to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful conduct, and punish those who are known to have been so engaged on the recent occasion.'- Toronto Globe.

FRAUDS IN Wood .- The Chief of Police in order to suppress the frauds in measuring wood by small dealers on the wharf ordered two of the police in plain clothes to go to a man named Gilbert Pesant, and purchase from him half a cord of wood. They did not say where it was for but said they would show him, and proceeding up Jacques Cartier Square they took the load into the yard at the Police Station, where it was measured, and found to contain only quarter of a cord and five small sticks over. Yesterday Pesant was brought before the Recorder and \$20 and costs, altogether about \$24. His Worship expressing the regret, that so harmless a crime as defrauding the poor as Pesant had been doing, could not be punished with a much heavior fine accompanied with imprisonment .- Montreal Herald 19th inst.

THE EARTHQUAKE--CURIOUS BELIEF OF THE FRENCH Canadians. - The shock yesterday morning vividly recalled an old prophecy, and almost scared many French Canadian families out of their senses. Seve ral years ago, a nun, belonging to the Hotel Dieu, if we remember the story rightly, predicted, while on her death-bed, that an earthquake would overwhelm this city and engulf it in the St. Lawrence. This belief is very current among the lower classes, who believe that the earth underneath the city is hollow, lative Council of Nova Scotia with that of the late and liable to 'cave in' at any moment. Strange to say a similar idea is very generally entertained in the city of Moscow, and recently led to such a popular ngitation that the authorities were obliged to insti tute a series of borings in order to prove that the \$40,000 The 50 odd officres and servants appear | city did not rest on the roof of a large cavern as was generally supposed.

MISSIONARY ARRIVALS IN RED RIVER .- The Nor Wester says of the young missionaries, who came along with his fordship Bishop Tache, two, Rev. Fathers De Kanque and Letty, are destined for Mc-Kenzie's river; one the Rsv. Father Legear, is for the Saskatchewan missions, and the Rev. Decorby is for ht Boniface's missions. Two lay brothers, Brother Doyle and Mulvihell, and a scholastic, Brother McCarthy, for St. Boniface, arrived also in company with his lordship. On account of the advanced soason, the young missianaries intended for the far missions of McKenzie and Saskatchewan districts will pass the winter in the settlement, or in the neigbourhood.

in folio 169 pages; in 1865, 108 pages. In Canada, said | QUEBRO, Dec. 16.—John Lemesurier is returned Mr. McCully, I find for the same years the Journals for the Mayoralty by an overwhelming majority. Quebro, Dec. 16.-John Lemesurier is returned

An old woman was burned to death on Saturday at London. Her remains were left on the ground till 10 o'clock that night, with only an old door to cover them. To Mr. Ferguson, the undertaker, and two gentlemen, is due the credit of preparing a coffix for the corpse. The body, however, was frozen to the ground, and had to be removed with a shovel. Shame.

Birth.

At Quebec on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Edward Roche, of a son.

Died,

In this city, on the 22cd instant., Elizabeth Muldocu, aged 73 years.

At his residence, in Charlottetown. P.E on Tuesday morning the 10th December, inst., in the 43rd year of his age, the Honorable Edward Whelan, Queen's Printer, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. He was a'so Queen's Printer to a former liberal-Government and a member of Executive Conneil .- Requiescal in

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 23, 1867.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,25 \$5,75; Fid., \$6,00 to \$6,25; Super., No. 2 \$6,70 to \$6,80; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Fancy \$7,35 to \$7,45; Extra, \$7,60 to \$7,80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,45 to \$3,55 per 100 lbs.

Ontmeal 1 er brl. of 200 lbs. - \$5,90 to \$6,00. Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,60 Peas per 60 lbs - 8°c.

Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or or delivery-Dull at 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Oc to 75c. Rye per 56 lbs. - \$0.00 to \$0.00.

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex-store at \$0.00

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 45 to \$5 50 Seconds, \$4,85 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,55 to 4,65.— First Pearls, \$6.00.

Pork per brl, of 200 lbs-Mess, \$18,50 to \$19,75;-Prime Mess, \$12,50; Prime, \$11.50 to \$00.

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

Insolvent.

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

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

NAROISSE MILLETTR.

By his Attornies ad litem,
LORANGER & LORANGER. 26th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of T SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January 1868, at three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming an Assignce to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

NARCISSE PALIN. St. Cyprien de Napierville, 17th Dec., 1867. 2w

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

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

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

Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. i Bloury Street.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP.

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

S. W. DORMAN.

Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

## INFORMATION WANTED.

Left his home in the City of Montreal, on the 12th September, a boy named Edward Marlow, aged 11 years, tall of his age, with dark hair and light blue eyes. He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbon, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Anderson St., Montreal. American papers please copy. December 13th, 1867.

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Villiage, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Villiage, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

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

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

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Sersion commences on the 1st Septamber, and ends on first Thursday o July.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Univers has published its thirty-sixth list of subscriptions for the Papal army, which amounts now to 601,676 francs. The other Catholic papers show inture of France. The amount of subscriptions published in the Belgian and Fiemish papers is at present about 365,341 francs.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS AND MARQUIS DE MOUS-TIME ON THE ROMAN QUESTION .- The prelate whose views on Rome were looked forward to with most curiosity was Monsigneur Darboy, Archbiehop of Of his devotion to the head of the Church, no one doubted; but he is also known for the liberality of his opinions in temporal and his moderation in religious matters. The Speech which he has delivered in the Senate was received with much favor, and at its close he was warmly congratulated by his colleagues. His views deserve notice. He observed, with reference to the conference, that a government was bound by its signature to protect the rights which it had sanctioned, and that if any one State withdrew the unanimity of the others would be a guaran tee for their execution. But, supposing the conference got together, what could it do? There was one of three lines to follow-to give back to the Holy Father the provinces that have been torn from him, to take away the remaining territory, or to proclaim the status quo. The first though most desirable, was hardly possible. If it belonged to the jurist and the theologien to define 'right,' the politician should, also, do so. It would not be difficult to define the rights of the Holy Father for he was the legitimate owner of what was taken from him by force. But in this world people often found themselves embarrassed in material necessities; facts give birth to interests, and interests come in time to be called rights: and real necessities and facts must be taken into account. In the present instance, he did not know what was practicable; but this would be a matter for the conmideration of the Conference. To deprive the Holy Father of what territory now remained to him, seemed immoral, and almost impracticable. They were told that Italy wanted Rome; but if the Pope was forced to quit Rome it would assuredly be a calemity for those who remained there after him. Let the Senate picture to themselves the august Pontiff wandering as a pilgrim. The very eacth would tremble beneath his footsteps, and his words would be maledictions. Would they suppose the Pore remaining at Rome? No. Rome was not large enough to contain two sovereigns. He had no intention to make personal reflections; but a King of Italy was too petty a personage to have his cent side by side with the Papacy. The Pope at Rome, and Rome belonging to the King of Italy, was but a dream; the very extreme of igno-The Catholic nations would never allow the patrimony of St. Peter to pass, after 14 centuries, into the hands of any sovereign. It was in Rome that the Papacy must abide. Italy only created inextricable embarrassments by clinging to an idea which the will of Catholic nations would never sanction. There remained the third hypothesis, and on this what could the Conference do? Take all? give back all? No, perhaps; but at least it might maintain the present state of things, seek to vivify the Pontifical Government, and find the means of doing so in a good organization of resources. After some further observations the Archbishop said that the object of those who signed the interpellation was that the Senate should give its vote to these resolutions. 1. That it was desirable, if possible, that the Pontifical Government should be reinstated in its lost provinces. 2. That it was recessary to maintain the existing situation. 3. To examine whether there was such means to restore to the Pontifical Governments powerful vitality by a development of its resources. He hoped the Government would declare that the French troops should remain at Rome until the secu rity of the Holy See should be completely guaranteed In the official report of the Seance of Friday, 29th

November, published in the Moniteur of last Sunday. we find the following sentences spoken by the Baron Dupin in a discourse on the Roman question :- " At first sight one finds it difficult to discover what relation can exist between Italy and those rebels arrived from the United States, the Fenians, with the inten-tion of revolutionizing Ireland, and steeping England in blood. In the presence of this conspiracy, everywhere, in the United States in Canada, in Engand the Catholic olergy dealar cannot approve the devices of revolution, and hence it results that the Feniaus, who must not be confounded with the Irish people, bear an implacable hatred to the partisans of Catholicism and to the Holy See. You are aware of the rumor that individuals come from England had gone to join Gari-baldi. When they arrived, it was asked who had sent them? 'Our General, Mazzini, they replied. They call M. Mazzini, the writer, the philosopher, their general. Well, then, these were Fenians who, seeing they could neither succeed in Manchester or Chester, were come to serve the revolution in Italy. The revolutionists are bound up one with another (solidaires), not only in Italy and Ireland but in the entire world, and the problem is, will the civilized nations preserve against them the religion of their fathers, moral order, their king in the kingdoms, their emperor in the empires?"

Panis, Friday, Nov. 28 .- The Journal des Debats consures the violent tone of M. Louis Blanc's secount in the Temps of the execution of the Fevians at Manchester for the murder of the p-liceman, and observes that, while all his indignation is discharged on their Judges, not a word of pity is given to their victim. It says :-

It is difficult for us to discover a political crime in the bloody drama which has just received its denouement. It the mother and widow of Larkin, weeping with their son condemned to death, present an affecting picture, it should not be forgotten that Brett, too, as well as his murderers, may have had parents and children on whom his death inflicted a most cruel blow. The difference is that the murderer died in expiation of a crime which it was in his power not to commit, whereas his victim was struck down while in the performance of his duty. These are considerations which it would be well not to lose sight of.'

The same disposition was shown I remember, in 1849 to palliate the murder of General Brea, and exalt the murderers into political victims, in the June insurrection of the year before. The General had been inveigled by the insurgents within the barricade at the Barriere de Fontainebleau, and they assured him that if he entered alone with his aide-de-camp they would listen to his overtures of peace. He did so, and was at once murdered in cold blood. The chief criminals were some months afterwards discovered, tried, sentenced to death, and ex-ecuted; and the same apology was attempted to be got up for them on the same ground-namely, that the crime was a political one, and, as such, should not be purished with death

The Moniteur du Soir, in its political summary. speaking of the documents published in the Livre

Jaune, observes :-

In what regards Italy, the despatches given to the having abandoned the command of his corps by the public prove most clearly that the French Governisk he saw of a conflict among the Garibaldians ment had done everything in its power to prevent the last crisis, to enlighten the Court of Florence on its real interests, and to assure to the Convention of the 15th of September called into existence and freely signed by the Italian Government, all its force and efficacy. Any one who follows step by step the proceedings of the French agents and closely examines the friendly counsels which they never ceased to give to the Ministers of King Victor Emmanuel must admit the foresight and straightfor-

moral influence.'-Times Cor. The following is given in the Livre Bleu as the

effective force of the whole French army :-'The active army of France on the 1st of October 1867, the date of the last returns that have reached the Minister of War, consisted of 358,769 men in the also, by their large lists, a spirit of self-denial on the interior, and 65 263 in Algeria, making a total of good health. To-day he part of French Catholics, which speaks well for the 424,032. But from that number is to be deducted dislomatic personages. about 40,000 on leave, which reduces the force to 384,632. At the same date the figures for the reserve and in some cases with fear and dislike; it was found were 226,466. The general total of the active army is therefore 650,498 '

The principal interest of the statements concerning the Marine Departments lies in the accounts as deliverers. Garibaldian accounts may deny given of the situation of the navy. Under the heading of 'Naval Constructions' we find the fol-

lowing -Daring the year 1867 political circumstances demanded the services of a great number of vessels which were laid up in the dockyards awaiting repairs. Besides, the adoption of the new guns for changes requisite to fit them to receive their beavier armaments. Nevertheless, the vessels in course of construction have been advanced in proportion to the credits specially voted for that purpose, and the effective of the new fleet has continued to pro gress. The total of the fleet comprised 343 vessels, with an aggregate steam power of 77 543 horses and 110 sailing ships in serviceable condition. There are besides afficat, in process of completion, four steamships of a force of 1,215 horses, and on the stocks 39 vessels, also steamers, of 14 730, and one sailing transport.

PARIS, 17th Dec .- The Patrie indignantly denies that there is any truth in the report which has been current that the French Government has sent an envoy to Mexico.

The Assize Court of the Bouches-du-Rhone has iget sentenced to hard labour for life an American named B own, a young man of 25, for baving murdered a young Irishman named Rogers in the streets of Marceilles. They had a fight with their fists, but the Irishman, being much more delicate in frame. had the worst of it, and tried to escape. The American, however, pursued him, stabbed him in the atomach with a knife, and, to make the blow doubly sure, turned the blade of the knife round and round in the wound, and even cut out a piece of the flash. It was after some difficulty that he was arrested, for he threatened to stab the first who touched him. Drunkenness was pleaded in his defence, but the jury brought in a verdict without extendating circumstances.

They punish unmanagable female prisoners at the gaol of St. Lazare, near Paris, by putting them, and their noble gallantry! The bistant hero, who bareheaded, in a revolving 'bird cage,' which can be seen from all parts of the building. Few of the birds' that have seen the inside of this cage for a as he little calculated upon. To the laurels of the couple of hours, commit any further infractions of

prison discipline. NAPOLEON III. ET L'EUROPE.-The new pamphlet Napoleon III. and Europe in 1867,' which is said to have been inspired by the Emperor, hes just been issued in Paris. It has the following significant paragraph:- 'It would be useless and even dangerous to desire to disguise from ourselves that Europe is at present passing through ore of the mos: serious crises that have occurred since the commencement of this con'ary. There is bardly any country in Europe that has not its 'question' There are the Polish question, the Eastern question in Turkey, the question of Dualism and Federalism in Austria, the North Schleswig in Denmark, the question of Germany on this and the other side of the Main, the question of Fenianism in England, and the question of Rome, planted upon the banks of the Tiber, but. filling with its expectation and the eventualities they may issue from its solution all the Catholic peoples and even, in our sense, all the civilized countries in both hemispheres. All these 'questions' brought forward more or less imperiously by events demand solutions, some of which cannot be allowed to wait. long without increasing the uneasiness which keeps Europe breathless.'

## ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-FLORENCE, Nov. 3) .- The Official Gazette of this evening refutes an ascertion of the Giornale of Roma which approunced the concentration of Volunteers on the Tuscan frontier, and the enlist ment of men for a projected invasion of the Pontifical States.

The principal members of two Mazzirian Comittees were arrested here last night.

FLOBENCE, Dec 2 .- The late arrest of 12 Mazzinian conspirators at Florence has led to the discovery of a plot for a general insurrection, baving for object the destruction of the monarchy. Committees had been formed in all Italian cities and an active propaganda was being carried on in the army and among working men.

FLOBENCE, Dec. 4 .- A number of important arrests have recently been made in various towns of Italy on political grounds.

PLORENCE, Dec. 19th .- The Government has issued orders calling into active service additional military ICSATVES.

The Times Correspondent furnishes as with additional details as to Garibaldi and the Piedmontese raiders under his orders. Of the former be says:-It may be left to his idolators-to those who have so largely contributed by an exaggerated and fulsome bomage to turn a feeble head-to judge of the position, is which he now stands before the tribunal of European public opinion. If to him is to be attributed the acquisition of the Two Sicilies for the Crown of Italy an acquisition which many now thick had been much better postponed - it must be admitted that his exploits in 1867 have gone far to counterbalance the service he then rendered. He has brought his country into a position in which bankruptcy appears inevitable, and has exposed her to the hitterest of humiliations. Instead of accomplishing, he has indefinitely postponed the gain of the object in the pursuit of which he so rashly

precipitated bimself. Of the Piedmontese raiders the same authority

68 VB :--Many accounts have reached us of excesses committed; Monte Rotondo soems to have been nearly sacked, women were outraged, the sacred vessels emblems of the Church were befouled and profaned, and afterwards carried off, in so far, that is to say, as they were composed of the procious metals. More is known on the other side; but there seems no doubt that Garibaldi had to adopt very severe measures for the repression of crime smong his followers. It is reported that on two different occasions he had several of them shot. Whether this be true or not, there is no doubt that the conduct of many of them justified such severity. It is further evident from documents published that some of the officers were from the lower classes of the people, inexperienced, untrustworthy, eager for rapine, and insubordinate to their chiefs. A letter from Nicotera, published some days ago in several Italian papers, contains curious syndence of the jealousies of some, the mutinous disposition of others, of ill-executed orders and frequent cross purposes. Nicoters, who did not play a distinguished part in the campaign, explains his risk he saw of a conflict among the Garibaldians themselves. One Antinori, who had command of 120 men, defied his superiors and would obey no orders. This Antinori, rays Ricotera, and a certain Commendatore Bennati, committed acts worthy of the most dishonest and wicked men.' A Florence paper supplied some curious details concerning the Bennati in question, whom Nicotera described as

The Nazione replied :-Perfectly true, he is the same individual who two ward intentions which actuated the conduct of or three years ago used to stand upon the Piazza France. Nothing proves better than the perusal of della Signotia at Florence, in a carriage drawn by

cunning and habituated to scenes of quackery .-

she was placed to preserve against culpable attempts summoned the people, by sound of trampet, to have the honour of her signature and the prestige of her their teeth drawn, to undergo operations of a more or less miraculous nature, and to buy his elixirs of diverse qualities'

Rong.—Civita Vecchia, Nov. 30.—The last convoy of Garibaldian prisoners left here to-day to be handed over to the italian authorities.

Rown, Dec 1 .- The Pope continues to enjoy good good health. To-day he gave audience to various

The Garibaldians were received with indifference possible to recruit among the peasantry volunteers. for the defence of the Pope It seems proved that at Monte Rotondo, at least, the French were hailed these things, but, nevertheless, I believe them to be true, and that the attitude of the people is explicable by the colour of the flag

THE PAPAL ARMY .- The last campaign has shown conclusively of what materials this army, formed for the defence of a seint under the direction of a bero, as the Duchess of Modena said, is composed. The the iron-cased frigates already built made certain days of chivalry are not over; for what more imposing and beautiful spectacle can the annals of knighthood offer, in the palmiest days of its existence, that this flocking together of the clite of the youth of France and Belgium for the defence of the Holy City and its venerated Sovereign? Gentlemen of the noblest blood of Europe have left the comforts of their luxu ious homes, and have risked their lives in battle again and again, for the vindi cation of a sacred principle. Many of these brave warriors have met death with an alacrity akin to that of Martyrdom; and it is a source of pride and exultation to us that among those noble dead there are two, at least, Collingridge and Julian Russell, who have offered up their young lives in expistion for England's sin in encouraging the revolutionary spirit t at has wrought such evils in unhappy Italy. Both foreign and native troops have vied with each other in zeal and devotedness to their duty in this trying crisis, and it is difficult to give the palm to any where all have done so well. If we single cut the Zonaves, it is rather because they are formed of men of all nations, imbued with one spirit, who have always been in the vanguard of the battle and have been the especial objects of the Garibaldian abuse.

That body is filled with men bearing names so illustrious in the annals of France and, in a lees degree, of other countries, that a French officer, on hearing them ca'led over, said; 'Indeed, gentlemen, I almost seem to be reading a court list of the times of Louis XIV.' Not content with offering out of the abundance of their riches they have likewise been prodigal of their blood in the cause of the Church. All honour to them for their generous self sacrifice threatened to drive them away with the butt-and of his musket, has suffered such a repulse at their hands last campaign, when ' he returned triumphant after bis ten defeate,' he can now add those which he and his followers have gathered from Monte Libretti to the last crowning battle of Mentana. Let the modern Cincinnatus, ever unbappy in war as bis prototype was victorious, cultivate in peace his island farm of Caprera! On the other hand may the spirit of these new Crusaders tail them not in their contest against the new Mussulmans, as Lamoriciere called these la est assailants of the faith of Christ, so that his Cross, as it did over the Crescent may triumph over the red flag of Mazzini's socialist and infidel Republic.

THE SCCIAL POSITION OF THE PCPB'S "HIBELINGS." -'The Figaro newspaper,' says the Paris correspondeat of the Army and Navy Gazette, 'sent a correspondent to Italy, who never found himself in such good society as on board the Rio Jerome bound to Civita Vecchia with a cargo of volunteers for the Pope, consisting of scious of all of the best families of France. M. Jules Richard found himself suddenly thrown into Fanbourg St. Germain society, and in midst of dukes, barons, counts, &c . most of whom were going to fight as private soldiers in the ranks of the Pontifical army. With this noble batch of recruits went three Sisters of Mercy, and one can only hope that they did not suffer much during the voy age, for the weather was bad and the Rio Jerome had petroleum oil on board. Amongst the mest remarkable Frenchmen in the Papal army are the Charettes five grand-nephews of the celebrated Vendean chief, Anathase Ferdinand Urbain, Alam, and Armand. The six h - Louis de Charette-formerly served the Pope, but he married, and is now settled in Brittany, to perpetuate the race in case his brothers should Baron Anathese de Charette is lieutenant colonel of Zouaves, was educated at the military school at Turin, toak service under the Dake of Modens, was wounded at Castelfidardo, and is the intimate friend of the Count of Chambord. Ferdinand de Charette was officer under the King of Naples and served at Gneta; he is now a private of Zoueves, and will not accept even a corporal's strines. Alain de Charette is a captain of Zouaves; Urbain, who was also at Gieta, has only been a few weeks in Rome; and Armand, who has just enlisted as a mercenary, was left £10,000 a year by the Ducherse de Narbonne. In ddition to the five brothers, I will merely mention Colonel d'Argy, who was for some time in the French service, and was in command at Ham when Louis Napoleon Bonsparte, in the guise of a carpenter, made his escape."

The correspondent at Rome of the Westminster Guzette (Nov 30), writes as follows :-

'I am told 1,500 recruits have applied to be admitted into the Zonaves within the last few weeks. One certainly sees great numbers of them not in uniform, but dressed more or less in the national costume of their various countries, visiting the holy places under the guidance of one or more of the corps. In consequence of this increase of numbers it is on the tapis to create a third battalion of Zoueves. Two Ecglishmen have been raised this week to the grade of corporal One is Mr. Woodward, a. young English gentleman, who with so meny other generous minded youths, were not assumed to place themselves in the ranks of so nob'e an army The other, a soung private named Shea, who has won golden opinions from all who have observed him for his coal steedy courage, his accurate eye in aiming and his fine soldierly qualities. In the Trastevere effair be was seen to pick off five to his own share; and his only complaint is that throughout be has never been able to get a scratch whereby to shed i is blood for the Pope.'

## PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 23 .- As there is little hope of the Conference ever assembling, or, ware it to assemble producing a favorable result. France's pressing the matter is here attributed to a wish to make the probable failure of her exertions a pretext for prolonging the occupation, if not of Rome, at least of Civita Vecebla. To captivate the minor States, Munich has now been proposed by France as the place of meeting. Prussa's reserve will be probably ang- from God. The summer world is incomparably mented by unpleasant demonstrations proceeding more reautiful than any imagination could nicture it from her Oatholic subjects. Already 2,060 inhabitants of Cologue have petitioned the King to protect the Year's day, my teader, how fair a thing the sunshine independence of the Pope. Other addresses are in is. And the commonest things are the most beauticourse of preparation in verious provinces. Ex- ful. Flowers are beautiful; be must be a blacaguard cepting the Ultramoutane parers, which observe a who does not love them. Summer seas are beautiful ciutions reticence, the German journals, of all shades so exquisi ely blue under the blue summer sky. But of apinion, have declared against the Conference. what can surpass the hearty of green grass and green Apart from other objections, which are neither few trees? Amid such things let me live; and when I nor slight, the idea of France conveying a diplomatic am gone, let green grass grow over me I would assembly purely at her own suggestion, selecting not be baried beneath a stone pavement, not to sleep print, I withhold them, but can satisfy any one who participants and proposing the theme of debate, is universally considered as inadmissable.

The report of the revival of negotiations between Pruseia and Danmark, in regard to Schleswig, is doubted; but it is now said that active negotiations will be resumed in January.

those despatches the imperious necessity in which four black horses, with servants in livery, and who the child will not rest till it has poisoned the parent. situation, is one and the same.

UNITED STATES.

A NEW YORK OPINION OF THE CLERKENWELL PRI son Raid .- The New York Times says ;- The attempt to rescue a prisoner by blowing up his prison it original if not ingenious, and thoroughly Irish if nothing elee. It is about on a par, in wisdom and in humanity, with the average doings of people who pass for Fenians in England now-a-days, and who by virtue of that name get a great deal of 'national' sympathy with as thorough-going and brutal ruffian-ism as recent history records. What have such murders and cold-blooded structics as have been perpetrated of late in the large cities of England to do with the redemption of Ireland from misrule? -What have they to do with Ireland at all! Does any one suppose that England or any other government that pretends to authority, can allow its officers of justice to be murdered, its prisoners to be rescued, its public buildings to be blown up, and its cities set on fire without any attempt to punish the perpetrators of such crimes? We have seen no evidence that these deeds are done by persons acting on behalf of the Irish people, or that they are even intended to benefit the Irish cause. They seem to be the acts of lawless ruffians—as reckless of lifs as they are of law-men who have no more claim to public sympathy than any other class of criminals. There has never been but one way discovered, thus far in the history of nations, of dealing with such men; and England must resort to it, as the United States most certainly would under the same circum-

SHARP PRACTICE. - The late storm so filled one of our new and smaller streets with snow that it became almost an impossibility to pass through it, but as only two houses were on that street, and only two persons had occasion to pass through it daily, the task of breaking a path became a formidable one, and the expense of having it broken would by no means be trifling. One of its two inhabitants, however, had an eye for business. In the Republican be inserted an advertisement offering his house for sale at a mere song. The plan worked like a charm . -From immediately after breakfast until late at night, and on the next day also a stream of hungry speculators of all sexes and nations, on foot and in sleighs and carrieges poured down the blockaded street to secure the great bargain. Of course they were all just too late, as they were told, but long before the last had departed, the last snow drift had vanished and the street was smooth and hard as a plank floor -Lnd all for a half a dollar! - Springfield Republi-

The grand jury and citizens of Nichol county, Ark., have pe itioned Gen. Ord to station troops there to protect them and their stock against the negroes. The destruction of stock by the negroes is distressing. The great uneasiness felt by the whites is caused by fears of an insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th .- The official correspondence between Mr. Adams and Secretary Seward, regarding the 'Alabama' claims, has been published. Seward rejects the proposition of Lord Stanley, for partial arbitration, and negotiations on the subjects are closed.

The Missouri Supreme Court has sustained a ver dict of three thousand dollars damages in a suit brought by a man whose property was destroyed by rebel soldiers under Sterling Price, against a neighbor who expressed sympathy with the rebel cause.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi, has received such information relative to outbreaks among the negroes in January, that he has issued a proclamation warning all such combinations that their intentions are known and cannot succeed.

Col. Jaques, who is now planting in Arkansas, passed here yesterday for Washington to represent matters to the Government. He says no man's I fe is safe, no matter from whence he hails. John Brown was hung just eight years ago last

Monday . - Jacob Bunn's poper. John Mitcheil declines to accept the presidency of the united body of Fenians.

PECPLE IN MIDDLE LIFE HAPPIEST .- It is the average man who is most likely to have a happy and prosperous life. Great talents involve great duties, great cares, great vicissitudes, great perils. The man of fair average ability enjoys the fruits of genius without envying those who produce them. Rocks, pictures, inventions, wise laws, brilliant victories, he admires and appropriates; but not his is the long struggle after excellence, not his the agony of miskeen contest not his the n ble anguish of seeing error believed, truth derided and despised. He takes the world as he finds it enjoying what his good in it, and putting up with its unavoidable evil, like Goethe's cow that cropped the congenial grass, and, when it came to a thistle, did not resent its presence in the field, nor complain of it, nor try to tear it up by the roots, but

simply passed it by. We find, accordingly, that mediocrity is the common lot. Genius is the sarest of all the productions of nature, the Germans even averring that Homer, Shakspeare, and Goethe were the only three men of genius that ever lived. And even a wellmarked talent, or any considerable superiority of understanding, is extremely race. Mediocrity being the lot of nearly all the people in the world, how fortunate that mediocrity is also the best chance for

happiness in the world ! LOVE LIGHTENS TOIL .- How easy it is to work when we are happy ! How delightful, when we are bappy, to work for those we love. A life of constant toil merely for subsistence, is very hard and sad. No heart can bear it. The strain will break the courage and sour the temper of anybody. There must be, before the worker, some better reward than the supply of his mere physical wants, or he will become a discontented being. He must work for enthusiastic Italian. This might be difficult, for few love more than for money, or he is miscrable. Tho of us can live always among the roses. It is posthought of loving hearts at home nerves the strong sible, however, to breathe a floral atmosphese even arm of the man at his toil, and sends the warm blocd in a flowerless land. No tropic bloom exhales a singing through his beart. The wife in household inbour, is happy thinking of the evening hour, when she may sit down with her husband and be rewarded FLORIDA WATER. Every bottle of it is a fregrant by his loving companionship for all that, during the possegar, which cannot be blighted, and whose deliday, she accomplishes or endures for him and her cious aroma knows neither change nor decay. little ones. She knows not how had she works, so | Flowers, the sweet censers of Nature's temple, a c long as she is happy in him. She would, if need but transient things, but their fragrance, as concenwere, kill berself with hard labour for his sake, and trated in this exquisite toilet-water, is not for a day were. kill berseif with neru labour for his same, and not dream that she was dying. And he, if a true man but for all time.

Sould do the same for her. For what do warm.

THE GLORY OF EUMMER - God's works are better and more beautiful than our poor iden of them. Though I have seen them and loved them now for something almost of surprise, how exquisitely beauti- Medicine. fol are summer grass. Here they are again, fresh on a duil December day. You did not know on New

in the great Abbey itself .- Recreations of a Country Parcon.

Moral Pererrorive .- Falsehood, like a drawing in perspective, will not bear to be examined in every point of view, because it is a good imitation of truth as a perspective is of the reality, one in one. Truth, like that of reality of which the perspective is the Jealousy is said to be the offspring of love. Yet, representation, will bear to be scrutinized in all unless the parent make haste to strangle the child, points of view; and, though examined under every

An unfortunate man, who had never drank water enough to warrant disease, was reduced to such a state of dropsy that a consultation of physicians was held upon his case. They agreed that lapping was necessary, and the poor patient was invited to submit to the operation, which he seemed inclined to do in spite of the entreaties of his son, a boy of seven years of age : 'O father father I do not let them tap you.' said the young hopeful. 'Do anything, but do not let them tap you.' 'Why, my dear, it will do me good, and I shall live long in health to make you happy.' No, father; no, you will not. There never was anything tapped in our house that lasted longer than a week.' .

Two o'd soakers, named Thompson and Rogers, wandered home late on night, stopping at what Thompson supposed was his residence, but which his companion insisted was his own house: Thompson rung the bell lustily, when a window was op ned and a lady inquired what was wanted. Madam, icquired Mr. T, isn't this Mr. T-Thomson's house? No, replied the lady; this is the residence of Mr. Rogers.' Well,' exclaimed Thompson, 'M.s. T-Thompson - beg your pardon-Mrs. Rogers, won't you just step down to the door and pick out Rogers, for Thompson wants to go home.'

Some years ago there were five public houses in the Gallowtree Gate, Leicester, namely, the 'Bear' the 'Angel,' the 'Three Cups,' the 'Three Tun,' and White Horse.' In opposition to the others the host of the latter house had the following lines inscribed upon his sign: -

"My ' White Horse' shall bite the 'Boar,' And make the 'Angel' fly; He'll turn the 'Three Cups' upeide down, And drink the 'Toree Tons' dry."

Who's there?' said Robinson, one cold winter night, disturbed in his repose by some one knocking at the street door. 'A friend,' was the answer. 'What do you want?' 'Want to stay all night.' Queer teste, ain't it? But stay there by all means, was the benevolent reply.

A French nebleman, who had been satirised by Voltaire, meeting the poet soon after, gave him a hearty drubbing. The post immediately hastened to the Duke of Orleans, told him how he had been used, and begged be would do him justice. 'Sir,' replied the duke, 'it has been done you already!'

A bald man made merry at the expense of another, who covered his partial baldness with a wig, adding, as a clincher, 'You see how bald I am, and I don't wear a wig.' 'True,' was the retort, 'but an empty barn requires no thatch.'

SICK HEADACHE, NERVOUS HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS HEADACHE all proceed from derangements of the stomach and liver, and no medicine yet discovered, so certainly, speedily, and thoroughly cleanees, tones, and regulates these organs as BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The warrant for this urqualified assertion is a mass of testimony, which any jurist in the land would pronounce conclusive. For example: Edward Warren, of Clinton street, Brooklyn, writes, under date January 14 1862 :-After having suffered eight years from constantlyrecurring sick headache, two vials of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS cured me. This was five months ago, and I have had no relapse.' Mrs Mary Wilson, wife of Robert Wilson, of Great Jones street, New York, says: 'Your Pills have restored my en-joyment of life. I had been in almost constant misery with bilious headache for many years. No medicine seemed to touch the complaint until I tried your Pills. They have not only banished the lisease, but wonderfully improved my general health.

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

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

### ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen : I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having ur plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week,

Yeurs respectfully, J. G BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House. GUZE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO

Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862. Messis Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some

L. H. SHERWOOD.

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he seld, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two planters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she and purchased on Monday had relieved ber immediately after putting them on, and cured HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and joine.

time, and now my father is going to try them for

difficulty about his heart.

Sold by all Druggists.

'LET HE LIVE AND DIE AMONG FLOWERS' said an more enchanting odor than that which Chemistry bas wedded to each drop of MURRAY & LANMAN'S

ford bearts know of how much they endure for each legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lenman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal - Devine & Bolton , Lamp. ough & Campbell . Davidson & Oo K Campbell's more than thirty summers, I have felt this year, with Grav, J Goulden, R S. Lathem, and all Dealers in

#### SCROFULA ENTIRELY CURED! Kingston, C.W., June 17, 1864.

Gentlemen, - It gives me much pleasure to inform you of the good effects derived from the use of BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA.

One case in particular has been brought under my notice, in which a person was entirely cured of Scrofula by taking nine bottles. Owing to delicacy of parties in not wishing their names to appear in may wish to make further inquiries upon calling at my store.

I remain, yours very truly, ROBERT WHITE, Druggiet,

42 Princes Street. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davicson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulder, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

## CIRCULAR.

5.749 18

MONTSPAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fr.n. of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, tor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTEE, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LABD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BEZID, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1867.

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

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 750. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Finest 75c.

#### GREEN TEA.

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

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from

the Importers, averaging over 10c. per ib., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

## A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

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

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

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

## PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

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

December, 1867.

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

P THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the City of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them AYER'S MEDICINES make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases .- [Boston Journal.

December, 1867.

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A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

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

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

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

the following stock:—
200,000 feet let and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine
Seasoned; 10,000 do let and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 11 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; inch Besewood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawa Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from | an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD,

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

## P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

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

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

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

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

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

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO.



Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

A CARD FROM

## THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY

WALTHAN, MASS.

THIS Company beg lease to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their fac-tory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less then one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to torn their attention to other markets.

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

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MALE.

The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate m. chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by : machine-that infallibly reproduces every succeeting par twith the most unvarying accuracy. It wa only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particula satyle and then to adjust the hundred ma-chines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. It any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would sojust to its position.

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

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

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good

at all times against the Company or its agents.

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ROBBINS, APPLETON, New York,
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A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

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Montreal, September 6, 1867.

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

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Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WHILESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 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, Ja-

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

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in overy country and among all classes, as this midd but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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

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

the box, for the following complaints, which these PHIs rapidly cure:—
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.
For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Fanndice or Green Sickness, Rillous Colic and Bilious Pevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.
For Dysentery or Diarrham, but one mild

action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhaea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Etheumatism, Gont. Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Paln in the Side, Back and Loine, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disanver.

or Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they

For Bropsy and Bropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

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

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

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

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

and Consumption.

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

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

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the discase seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mustery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

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

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

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"November 5, 1867.

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NO MORE VERMIFUGES,

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

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE

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THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT,
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Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Switz being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
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A CERTAIN OURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to say to say that the Cholera baliavero aad the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effec-

tive in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Shelapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c , and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine

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

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At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhosa and cramps continue, repeat

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tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists

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CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also
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February 1, 1866.



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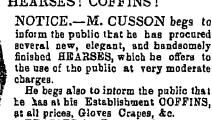
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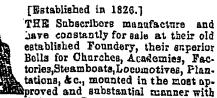
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