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VOL. XVI.

## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

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#### KATE ASHWOOD. CHAPTER XIV.

"These awful words, 'till death do part,'
May well alarm the youthful heart;
No after-thought when once a wife:
The die is cast and cast for life."

While Sir George was thus trying to take in people in London, the day arrived for the wedding which he had endeavored to thwart. Mr.

Merton's leg had progressed favorably. The marriage-settlements were soon arranged; and no impediment now remained to the celebration of the nuptials.

All was bustle and excitement, and joy and agaiety; so like, poor Kate thought, the time of her engagement. She liked Mr. Merton extremely, and respected him more and more, as she became intimate with him; and she rejoiced much in the happy contemplation of the fate which she deemed was in store for Fanny.

The ceremony was arranged to take place in the parish church. The bridesmaids included the two sisters of the bride, Miss Merton, and a cousin of the Ashwoods.

The church was decorated with evergreens, and a few flowers were also admitted; and, by the way, this subject of the admission of flowers into the sacred edifice bad caused a tremendous controversy in the parish. Some of the parishioners deemed such innovations highly idolatrous and savoring of Popery, while others had defended their presence. The former clergyman would as soon have admitted a statue of the Blessed Virgin herself or a crucifix, while the new one stood up for the rights of the slowers, and had caused sundry other changes which greatly horrified the old inhabitants; for example, an altar-cloth on which was embroidered in mediæval style I.H.S.; besides which candles actually found their way into the church, and were lighted during morning as well as evening service. Many who had patiently stood the flowers could not pray with an easy conscience while candles were kept lighted; others again submitted to the candles, but protested against their being lit. This, however, is a digres-

Fanny entered the church leaning on her father's arm, looking happy, bright, and satisfied. There was in her countenance an expression of the calmest content. The bridesmands looked well. Kate, though feeling intensely the difference in her situation as bridesmaid from the important one of bride she had been destined to fill, endeavored to keep a cheerful countenance; and succeeded so well, that few would have guessed that beneath a smiling exterior was a heart broken and weighed down by sorrow. Several friends of both bride and bridegroom assembled to do honor to the nuptials. The solemn words were at last pledged which bound Fanny Ashwood and Frederic Merton together. Somehow a wedding is always an awfully-solemn ceremony, notwithstanding all the glitter and gaiety around. The responsibility of the marriage vow is so great, so awful, that it is surprising many don't shrink from the weighty charge, considering themselves unfit and unable for accomplishing the duties matrimony entailsduties so solemn, and on the proper fulfilment of which depends the well-being of generations .-Yet unfortunately few consider these in their proper light. How often are they entirely excluded. Many enter into the holy state from a by the desire of being free from maternal restraint; and how often do we see the most unfortunate results of those marriages !-- children badly brought up disgracing themselves and their tamilies.

But enough of this sermonising. That philosopher spoke truly, who said we should all be perfect, if to do what was right were as easy as to know what was right to do; and there are few amongst us whose minds are not pretty well stocked with moral maxims on this and most other subjects, so that young ladies need not be appalled. All these truits which look so fair and tempting are not of the Dead Sea, we can tality. assure them.

The breakfast, or more properly speaking luncheon-for who breakfasts at one o'clock?not you or I, my dear readers; at least [ hope not -well, the dejeuner, then, to use the proper term, was most satisfactory.

The cake was gorgeous, covered with little doves, kissing each other most lovingly, and perched on shaking pieces of wire; Cupids aiming their sugary darts at the company; true lovers' knots and satin ribbons all attached to most snowy-white sugar, and mounted on the different steps of stairs that led the little sugar god and his satellite doves to the flag at the iop, where waved the ermorial bearings of the houses of Ashwood and Merton.

immemorial, that if they were not all married by that day twelvemonth it would be their own fault, &c.; and the bride and bridegroom were cheered and wished every happiness.

In short, the wedding was very much like every other wedding; and the happy couple drove away from Warrenstown, no end old of shoes being thrown after them. They went to a friend's house not far off, which had been lent to them for a short time; and they then started for a tour. Fanny wrote frequently very charming accounts of herself and her husband; she seemed to be thoroughly happy. And Kate rejoiced; she was one of those sympathising creatures to whom the happiness of others is important, and is in fact necessary to their own, and whose tears are more frequently

# "Flowing in rills," For others' ills,"

than for their own misfortunes.

Charles had repeated invitations from Fitz-James to return to Shanganahah, and he made up his mind to do so. He had been some months at home; and perceived that though exteriorly Kate was gay, and as full of spirits as he had known her to be in days long gone by, she was at heart sad and sorrowful. He saw it was quite useless to attempt further remonstrance with his parents, as they had evidently made up their minds to remain firm. But still 'Time works wonders, and Fitz James might become rich, though there seemed but little prospect of it at present. He therefore answered an urgent appeal from his friend in the affirmative, and took his departure.

#### CHAPTER XV.

Meantime Fitz-James was dragging on a stupid existence of Shanganabab. He was out of spirits, and meditaring a visit to an uncle's house in Dublin, where he had an invitation to spand some time.

The Dublin season, never very gay, was that year, however, duller than usual. He cared little whether it was gay or otherwise, but went through a certain number of balls, dinner-parties, musical soirees, &c., without any great gout for them. He then accompanied one of his cousins to the north of Ireland, visited the Giani's Causeway, and cut his and Kate's mitials in the rocks, to perpetuate his love for her. And there still are to be seen F. J., and K., linked in each with the bold wild scenery, the curious caves, the extraordinary octagon-shaped pillars, seeming as if lash-or.ed by the hand of man, so regu lar and exact are they, fitting one into the other, and much more resembling the labor of millions of workmen than the fantastic creation of dame Nature. He was greatly struck with the difference in the prosperity of the inhabitants of the porth to those of any other parts of the country. 'On,' thought he, 'for manufacturers to occupy our idle hands, and bring prosperity to the country.' He visited several linen-factories, where hundreds and thousands of people earned their daily bread; 'and why,' thought he again, are the other parts or Ireland shut out from such advantages? Why does a colony of dis tinct people enjoy an exceptional state of prospe rity? Is the misery of the Connaught or Munster peasant a consequence of that rocklessness and want of energy, which we are told is a charwish to better their fortunes; others attracted acteristic of the Irish Celi? or are we to attribute it to the government of past times-the oppressive spirit of which happily no longer survives-when Irish manufactures were crushed by special enactment, and by thus strangling the growth of manufacturing addustry, a fatal blow was inflicted on the country, from which it cannot recover?"

He did not remain long on his tour, but returned to Dublin, and soon afterwards home.-He there passed some time, writing frequently to Charles to return and cheer him in his toneliness; and his entreaties were at last rewarded by an acceptance of his oft repeated hosni

The two friends were glad to meet each other the intelligence of Kate's constancy, which Charles communicated to him with all the delicacy of a brother and the sincerity of a friend.

Not long after his arrival, they were stopped one day, whilst out driving, by a highly respectable looking man, who, with no end of bows, requested a parley. He addressed them as fol- Sue was a lovely blooming girl of nineteen when lows:

Gentlemen, my daughter is going to be married; and I should feel very proud if you would honor our humble board by your presence.'

Fitz-James and Charles promised to go that

the Boylan estates; and his landlord's greenhouses had been despoiled of some of their best productions for the occasion. At the appointed time, Fitz-James led off with the bride, and country dances, and jigs succeeded each other in rapid succession. One or two quadrilles also -which were looked upon with great admiration by the old folk, who had never seen in their days anything grander than their own national dances, which, for grace and spirit, bear no unfavorable contrast with the 'modern improvements.' Charles was greatly amused at finding himself tete a-tete with a rustic beauty.

At Warrenstown, where the atmosphere of aristocracy was pure and undiluted, such an idea as going to a farmer's wedding would have been scouted: and he meditated writing a description of it to his father, who would have shrugged his shoulders at the bare idea of mixing in the amusements of plebeians. Then again he considered it would be better not to provoke the displeasure of the paternals, as they might tease Kate by expressing their disapprobation of Fitz James, and the company into which he was leading Charles.

The ball was conducted with the utmost decorum. Few would have imagined they were in the midst of those who, the next day, would be following ploughs, milking cows, and making butter. Certainly the white kid gloves and satin shoes of the ladies, and the fine broadcloth and silk vests of the gentlemen, hardly suggested such an idea. They remained with the old farmer till daylight, who paid them every sort of attention. He was considered quite a character in the neighborhood. He was, in his way, a small Chesterfield, and prided himself on his grand bow and courteous conversation.

On their way back to Shanganahah, Charles asked Fitz James if these marriages were entirely the result of affection, or had wordly prudence any share in the matter. Fitz James informed hun that the thought of marrying for love was as loreign to their ideas as it would be to a young lady in the highest French circles. Two farmers meet at a fair,-the one has a son, the other a daughter, -and, while smoking a friendly pipe together, they suggest the advisability of bringing about a marriage beother monogram fashion, such as are often now- tween them. They then bargain about the readays embossed on paper. He was delighted spective fortunes as pediars might do about their wares. Charles expressed great astonishment at hearing that Irishmen, who have the charac ter of being so improvident, should have so decided an eye to the main chance. Firz James replied that at different times people had come to him to beg that he would assist them is bringing about desirable inarches; and he often found the parties knew nothing of each other; and that the piece of land or a certain sum of money was really the desired possession, and not the owner, or rather tenant who held it. This, however, he added, applies entirely to the farming classes love and romance reign paramount among laborers; they possess nothing themselves, and expect nothing in materinony, but to gain the girl they are in love with; their marriages are, in general utterly reckless and improvident. News came to Fetz James one day that the

Powers of Power Court were returning to their residence from the Continent, where they had gone to ficish the education of their children .--Bitz-James was pleased at the intelligence, as promeing some novelty and amusement for his friend. Mr. Power was very wealthy; he had inhersted the property from his father twenty years previously. He was married to the daughter of a rich gentleman in Scotland; and she thought Ireland detestable, and contrived every unaginable excuse for living as much as possible away from it. The education of the cinidren formed a very reasonable pretext for going abroad. The faintly had not been in Ireland for many years, except Mr. Power, who had two or three times visited Power Court for a short time, to look after his property. During the short time that Mrs. Power had resided -and Fuz James was gratified and saddened by there, she was very gar; she saw a great deal of company at the place, and endeavored as much as possible to prevent ennui. She did not care much for Mr. Power, and had only married him as he suited -or rather his fortune and connexion were such as she, daughter of Mr. McPh-rson of Carnstort, had a right to expect. she married—he some years her senior. There was no great disproportion in that way; but

whisky-punches. Old Hughes was a tenant on several children, all ages from two to twenty- spair; looks at him again. He is still in eranest two; from the straggling hairs of babyhood to the whiskers and moustaches of more mature years. Ten brothers and two sisters-a considerable family, and rather an anxious care for Charles selected a partner for himself. Reels, pater- and mater-familias. Mr. Power was a country dances, and jigs succeeded each other proud haughty man, proud of his ancestry, his broad acres, and his high connections. He was a Protestant, and looked with contempt on the Catholics of the country. Few of them were company are all gone; still he lingers till informever admitted inside the mansion of Power

Fitz James had been lest ward of Mr. Power, hence this intimacy with the family. Under ordinary circumstances his religion would have formed a complete barrier between them. Fitz-James and Charles went to pay a visit to Power Court immediately after the arrival of the family, and they were fortunate in finding Miss Power at home. Charles was quite bewitched with her; and if Fitz James was not so, you may be sure it was solely because his heart was previously engaged. An intimacy soon sprang up between Fitz and his friend and the Powers; and there was a constant interchange of civilities passing between them. The girls were very fascinating; and Fitz-James was becoming alarmed for the safety of Charles's heart; for he elways found reasons and excuses for visiting Power Court every second or third day.

One day the Powers asked the two gentlemen to assist them in getting-up charades. Charles had acted before in private theatricals; so he was quite at home in an amusement of that description. The word selected was 'donkey'apparently not a very romantic word, and yet a good deal of romance came of it.

The little game was fixed for the following evening. A few friends were duning at Power Court; and after dinner the company, on reaching the drawing room, found a curtain fastened across from one side of the room to the other.-The girls soon disappeared; then a noise was heard behind the curtain; whispering, laughing, and moving furniture; by degrees this subsided, the curtain was slowly drawn aside, and Mary Power was discovered leaning on a chair, enveloped in a Spanish mantilla; apparently in expectation of the arrival of some one, as she occasionally glanced uneasily at the door. A moment after, Charles enters, dressed as a Spanish Dou,' a cloak thrown loosely over his shoulders a sword by his side. He comes over to the lady and, bowing nearly to the ground, kisses ing suffered much from being crossed in love, her hand fervently. She puts her finger to her

'Hush!' she said; 'no noise. If my father knew you could think of my hand, of asking me to bear your hated name, what would he say ?-Hush! speak low.'

'My Catalina,' he replied, 'why must such hatred as this exist? Because my escutcheor is less noble than yours, am I to lose my precious treasure-my fondest love? Am I to suffer such treatment?' he said, angrily; and here he stamped his foot, as if in a passion. By my soul, I won't ! By our Lady, I'll endure this no longer!' and with his eyes flashing fire, he laid his hand on the hilt of his sword.

'Calm yourself,' said Catalina (for by this nain; we shall at present designate Mary Power) tongue, and Charles could not conceal his adfor the love you say you bear me, respect my father. Patience! he loves me dearly; he will, perchance, relent. Perhaps by that time Don-Pedro, may have forgotten the Catalian he now danced so often with Mary that many people

'Do you say this?' returned the Don; 'the my worshipped, my adored one!'

'I hear my duenna,' said Catalina; 'you must hasten away. I dread her even more than my father's displeasure. Here is a ring; and if ever that ring is not forthcoming when I ask it, I shall know that Don Pedro loves another. But you must go; I hear steps approaching.' Exit | fused she became. Din Pedro; enter duenna.

'Senora Catalina, 'tis time to dress for the ball. What will you wear?'

'A domino,' returned the girl.

But, senora, a domino is not the suitable dress for a young lady of your pretensions. Let me find some more appropriate costume. ' No !' said Cattalina, in a determined manner,

I'll have no other.' Mary is enveloped in a domino, takes the

duenna's arm, and exit. The next scene represents a ball-room.-Catalina enters, leaning on her father's arm; the duenna beside her. She espies in the distance sought in a wife one who would ornament his another lady. He does not recognise her on acmight be the brides of to-morrow; and they all seated round a table, on which were grapes, Power Court were enthusiastic in their praises right; 'seek not for noble sentiments where fortune his wife should possess than in the selec-3 de 1 1 1

were told, as they have been informed from time | melons, peaches, and apricots; port, sherry, and of the beautiful Scotch lady. They had now there is not noble blood." She seems in deconversation. She now walks about, and dances with other cavaliers, and finally quits the ball.

> Don Pedro suddenly leaves the balcony where he had been seated with the lady, and is apparently occupied searching for something which he cannot find. He tries under chairs and sofas .ed that the ball room must be closed.

Next scene. He is discovered entering Catalina's boudoir through a window. Catalina comes in, and indignantly refuses to speak to him. He asks for an explanation. She will give none. At last she suddenly asks for the ring. He looks abashed; he has it not; he has.

'Lost it!' she exclaimed; 'how can you addi insult to injury? No, Don Pedro; you are playing a double game. I saw you last night indeep conversation with a lady in a balcony of the ball room. Name the lady.'

' My married sister,' replied Don Pedro. ' We have not met for two years, and I was anxious to talk to her.

Catalina in her turn looked consused.

'But what about the ring?' she said at last .--How do you explain that?

'The ring was too small for all save my little finger, for which, however it was too loose, said Don Pedro. 'I imagine, therefore, I must have dronned it while talking to my sister.

A servant of Don Pedro enters at this moment with the ring, which had tallen into a boat moored on a lake under the balcony.

The curtain now dropped.

It rose again while Bluebeard was departing on his journey, and intrusting his wife with the key' of his treasures, and of his closet, which she was not to enter. The sequel of the story is, however, too well known to need repetition.

The tout was represented by two old women at a Petty-Sessions Court; the one accused the other of having stolen her 'donkey.' The charade was well got up and cleverly acted, and was received with great applause.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

Charles was fast becoming desperately in love and Fitz-James used his utmost endeavors to dissuade him from visiting so often Power Court. Experience is the cheapest thing borrowed, but the dearest thing bought; and Fitz-James, havwas anxious to hinder his friend from falling into a similar misfortune. Fitz James would say sometimes before Charles that Mr. Power was a tough customer to deal with; that he would require large settlements, if his daughter weremarried; that Mr. Ashwood would also be on the look out for a large fortune for his son; but his hints were all in vain. Charles still continued to pay attentions to Mary Power; and really no one could find fault with his taste.

He, however, was induced by Fitz-James to remain silent on the subject of his wishes and intentions till his return to Warrenstown. Hercould then consult his family ere he committed himself; but the eyes are often times a great deal more eloquent in their language than the miration.

A ball took place at Power Court, at which of course our friends were present. Charles remarked his attentions. As they were seated together in a recess formed in a window, Charlessun must change its course, ere I could forget mentioned his intention of leaving Shanganahah in a few days and returning to England. He look ... ed at Mary to read in her countenance what elfact such a communication produced on her. She became crimson, and looked down, abashed at her own tell-tale blushes; and the more conscious she was of her confusion, the more con-

As soon, however, as she was sufficiently composed, she looked at him in the most indifferent manner possible: hoped he had enjoyed his visit, would be give a favorable account of Ireland to his friends, &c. She could not bear that he should guess the impression he had made upon her. She was apparently cold and indifferent, or at least she did her utmost to appear so.-She suffered interiorly. She had fancied he loved her, and now it was evident he had only flirted, or else why would be return to England without any declaration of his sentiments? She was hurt at having been, as she thought, trifled with. How often are we mistaken in our views Mr. Power was cold and supercitious, and only Don Pedro, apparently in deep conversation with and ideas! and indeed Mary Power deceived herself. How little did she guess that he would drawing room, look diguided at the head of his count of the disguise. She approaches him and have given worlds to speak! that naught but evening, after the wedding-dinner was over, in dinner table, and in fact do the honors of his watches him for some time without his being consideration for her prevented him from declartime to lead out the bride for a dance. They house to perfection. For that purpose be could aware of her presence. She then advances ing his affection. He had prudence enough to The requisite number of toasts was given and were greatly amused, on entering, at the state of not have made a better or more appropriate alone to the front of the stage, and as if talking reflect on Kate's mi-ery, and take warning in appropriate speeches made. The bridesmaids fuss old Hughes was in as they appeared. He selection. Mrs. Power was declared the belle to herself, exclaim, 'Don Pedro f ithless! 'tis lime. He felt misgivings as to his parents reappropriate speeches made. The customary made place for them next the bride. Our friends of Dublin Castle the first winter she spent in the too dreadful to think of! I have believed him quirements. He thought that probably they wish expressed, that the bridesmaids of to-day were heartly welcomed. The company were limb inetropolis, and all truth and bonor. I suppose my father was would be even more exigent in regard to the

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The said the said said the sai

very obvious that a man provided with ten sons so hard that a secession of head from the other could do but little in the way of giving fortunes | members seemed imminent. So, he being quite his daughters. Then, again, Mr. Power was etly disposed of, the young lady was left to her but I appealed to the Chairman of the County, Ser well aware that his daughters were handsome, own devices. besides which they were extremely well connected and occupied a good position. Charles was -much indebted to Fitz-James's forethought for the careful consideration he gave all these -subjects.

He told Fitz-James, much to the sorrow of the latter, that he meant to return to Warrenstown immediately. Fitz-James, though quite -seeing the propriety and advisability of such a step, felt much the loss he should sustain by the departure of Kate's brother; still he was too waselfish to desire him to remain when he saw bes doing so would be attended with melancholy the other lingered for a few weeks. It was all results to himself. Two days after the ball. Charles took leave of his friend. As he neared ting the brush. the railway station, he caught sight of Power . Court in the distance, and he felt an intense pang of regret as he thought of the one lovely being who resided there, and reflected with a saddened pleasure, on the days he had spent there-days the evening till six next morning-altogether tion in Irelaid. .. be longed to recall. . .

But there is no time for sentiment in this nineteenth century; the train came up almost immmediately as he reached the station. He had but one moment to grasp his friend's hand wacmiy, and say hurriedly, 'God bless you, my dear boy!' and the train was off. He waved his handkerchief to Fitz-James from the carriage window. In one moment, however, Power .. Court, Fitz James, the station, all were out of Freaks and I went out one day at half-past ten eight, and he was fairly on his road homewards. o'clock, and we did not return till dinner-time. inclined for conversation; but after a while the penny-and he was raging all day. He thought constant efforts of his vis a vis to draw him out | perhaps Freaks and I might fall in love; and produced the desired effect; and Charles was, Bessy Parker told me he was ready to explede, almost in spite of himself, deeply interested in a like a sodawater bottle, all day long; but the most animated conversation. His opposite wrath did not explode so quickly. He walked butable to more successful exertions in pressing the . neighbor was a bright, jolly, round-faced gentle- into the dining room every five minutes to ask if can, intelligent and well informed. With a the riders had returned. I was so amused at demand for admixture with other spirituous liquors. -look of fun and amusement in his countenance, the account she gave me of him.' the seemed the very personification of kindness and good nature.

made by an offer of a newspaper-then inquiries | disliked them. from one whether the other would like to have the window opened or closed, &c. Charles, young gentleman to remain silent so very near thought of giving polite answers to all these in- her; to bring about a conversation, she adroitly sterrogations, for a while declined all further managed to drop her handkerchief close to his cavilities. The gentleman opposite was not feet. He of course picked it up, and handed it easily to be deterred from conversation. In- to her. She made use of this little circumsensibly, his remarks on thing in general, and stance to open fire at once; said she knew he Fitz-James, neighborhood in particular, aroused was English. Would be be crossing that night? my interest in Charles for information, and he Did he think it would be calm? Not that she was seen as earnest in this thirst for knowledge cared for the roughest sea imaginable; on the as the-stranger was anxious to impart what he contrary, she rather liked rough weather. - knew. After some preliminary remarks, Charles inquired if he could tell him anything of Mr. Power.

"He is," replied the other, "a regular Orangeman; no Catholic is ever admitted to his house, except indeed his neighbor Mr. O'Brien-he is tolerated for old acquaintance-sake. I knew him once to turn out a whole townland for voting - For a liberal member; and many of these tenants families had been on the land from his grandfather and father's time. He is very had and hard. Now I am not one to say that the peeple are all in the right, but they should not be deharred the privileges of men and free citizens by those in a superior class of life. I knew a gentleman who was anxious to take his agency young man. The whole thing was arranged : every one to ride and drive.' herame down here among the tenants, and tried what he could to settle their grievances; all in vain. He endeavored to persuade Mr. Power of the impropriety of turning them out; urged in an every possible grounds; but Mr. Power is desperately self-opiniated. He replied that he was the hest judge of his own affoirs; that an agent, in his opinion, acted entirely for one party (the landlord) and had no right to consult the wishes of the tenantry. This gentleman showed . him, in black and white, that if all the ejected tenantry went-as was most likely they would go-into the poorhouse, the difference in his poor-rates would probably be from one hundred and fifty to two bundred pounds a year. Nothing would alter his determination; he is as pompous an old gentleman as ever was seen; he is very zich; he has a large property in this country, and more in Connaught. It is a pity he has not dezened to make better use of his riches.

What is your oninion of his neighbor Fitz. James O'Brien?' inquired Charles.

We all respect him,' returned the stranger. to He is an excellent country gentleman, a zealous magistrate; but there are many dislike him .-He parrowly escaped being shot; his offence being, making too diligent search after the murdecers of an unfortunate gentleman in his neighborbood.

'Ab, yes; I have heard of that dreadful affair,' replied Charles.

Dreadful indeed you may call it; but like many others of his class, the victim of that outrage was not alone oppressive in his dealings with in his dealings with the people, but he was obstinate to a degree, and never beeded the warnings of friend or foe.

Charles and his new acquaintance discussed a variety of topics of every shade and quality, . until they arrived at a station on the line, where the stranger got out, having bade Charles a safe Journey, and expressed some polite regrets that be was not going farther.

Beveral people now entered the carriage ;amongst others, a very fast young lady, with an old gentleman, apparently her futher, and two wording gentlemen. She flirted tremendously with one rentleman looking up now and then to see the effect on the other. She talked of balls, parties, dejeuners, pic-nics; and when these ceased, she talked sentiment, said she adored music and her lap dog, and worshipped scenery and the last opera; she discussed novels, actors, "and actresses with wonderful velocity, talked re-Tigion and scandal in the same breath; in fact, such was the extraordinary rapidity with which these different subjects came under discussion,

Miss Norton, said one of the gentleman, do you hunt in the season?

Of course, replied the young lady, I ride is glorious to be off like the wind, dashing over excitement is quite bewitching! I never yet Two gentlemen were actually killed trying to should go rather to the poor than the auctioneer. keep up with me; one was killed on the spot, their own fault. They could not stand my get-

Were you at the Calmars' ball on Tuesday

week ? 'To be sure,' answered the lady. 'I enloved myself so much; danced from ten to twenty-five dances;—tired out three partners in one valse. I enjoyed it thoroughly. What fun a good ball is!

Were you staying long at Mrs. Parker's?

asked the same gentleman. 'Three weeks,' answered the lady. 'I liked it so much-we used to dance every evening .--We had lots of people staying in the house; and riding every morning after breakfast. Major He was moody and out of sorts, and but little Papa was so angry,-poor Freaks has not a

like the young lady. He had often met speci-As usual, in travelling, the first advances were mens of the fast set before, and on the whole

But Miss Norton was not disposed to allow a

Charles, in reply to all trese interrogations. said his intention was to reach England that night.

'I am so glad,' she replied, 'we are going over also; the more the merrier. Papa is such a dull travelling companion. Are you going far the other side of the water?

'To Shepstone.'

'Well, how odd;' said the young lady; 'I am going there too. I am going to stay with Mrs. Verner. She kindly asked me to her place. I liked being there-it is such a jolly house .-There are always such a number of people visiting there. Nothing to my taste like a good country-house, where every one does just what they like. Commend me to sport like that !while he was abroad - a nice gentleman-like And then she always keeps horses enough for they are required to keep pace with the increasing

> Charles as the velocity increased, began to wonder if the poor tongue ever got tired. But no; on it rattled; seeming to derive fresh strength from the new acquaintance; every tride excited it anew.

> Meanwhile, dear good papa was dreaming, quite unconscious of his daughter's proceedings. She tried every effort to draw Charles into a flirtation. He was totally impervious to her assaults, and was thinking all the while of Mary Power. At last, finding him what she considered a slow coach, she gave him up, and recommenced her conversation with her previous acquaintances.

Dublin was finally reached. Here Charles lost sight of Miss Norton for a while, but only to meet her again on the steamer. She had now parted with the two gentlemen who were with her in the train, and she considered that the slow coach might be agreeable; so she made him walk up and down the deck with her; carry her cloak; and when she sat down, she insisted on his wrapping his rug round her feet; and she did not refuse his offer of brandy and water .-Charles was amused with her. She said many original things. But he compared her with Mary Power, and thought what a difference !-On arriving at Holyhead, they got into the railway-carriage, when Charles soon fell asleep .--Old Norton, in his travelling cap and woolen muffler, did the same. Miss Norton remained awake for some time; she was too excitable for sleep. She set down in her own mind that Charles was the most ungallant gentleman she ever met; and here we shall take leave of them for a while, and allow them, as best they can, to proceed on their way.

(To be continued.)

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE INCOME TAX .- The following letter appeared in the Freeman's Journal: Ballingarry, 28th December, 1865. Dear Sir. -To day the recyle of this little town witnessed a rather povel sight. In former years the amusements during the Obristmas holidays were more of a fes. tive kind -the wren carried in procession, with grotesque figures, accompanied with music and dancing -customs which have now happily disappeared with the advancement of science and the progress of civilization. On this day, however, the scene was of a more serious, if not less comic kind -viz, the sale of the property of the parish priest for income tax. Why this particular time should have been selected for it, is difficult to conjecture, except it may be that the auctioneer, who is a man of sharp practice in his vocation, considered the time immedately after the Christmas collection the most favourable, lest other creditors might anticipate him. It may seem rather that Charles began to wonder if she talked by barsh at the present time to insist on taking the dues | Head Centre Stophens.

tion of husbands for their daughters ; and it was steam. Paterfamilias soon feel asleep, nodding of the Catholic clergy, when their flocks are so much diminished by emigration and famine, and, as a con-sequence, their revenues much reduced. It is just eight yours since a like demand was made on me, geant Howley, who, after a searching and impartial investigation, considered my revenues tather insuff cent for the support of myself and my curate without subjecting me to the additional burden of income tax. And, if it were so then, in the opinion of that to cover. One might as well die at once as not righteous, and just judge, how much more so now bunt; life would not be worth having. Oh, it when the dues of the clergy are decreasing every day with the population. As we neither receive any every obstacle, walls, ditches, and feaces—the sources derived from the spontaneous offerings of the people should be left untexed, which, indeed, are in halked at a fence. I have such a stunning hun- most cases under the necessary amount, and if, in ter! Few of the men can keep with me at all. some instances, it may be otherwise, the surplus

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - We are delighted in congratulating the Venerable Lord Bishop, the clergy and people of the diocess of Limerick on the tri umpuant success that has attended the recent collection in aid of the Catholic University of Irelandthe sum realised amounting to £372 7: 8d., being £50 over the collection of last year. — Limer.ck Re-

The Advertiser believes ministers bave finally determined on abandoning the mixed system of educa-

On the last day of the old year upwards of 2,000 persons took the total abstinence pledge at the hands of the Very Rav. Dr. Spratt.

CONDITION OF IRELAND. - The return of the Irish exports for the past year is published in the Dublin papers. They prove by unerring testimony, says the Express,' that in spite of some prejudicial influences, which are now fast declining, the country has considerably improved, and is exhibiting substantial proofs of commercial activity and progress. As regards the port of Dublin itself the report is capecially encouraging. The exports of porter show an increase of more than 50 per cent., when compared with those of 1862. It is still a more noticeable fact that in the last year the spirit trade has shown more buoyancy, and seems to be recovering from the long depression caused by excessive duties. A much for some years past. This may, perhaps, be attriarticle on the English market, and to the increased In the exports of sheep and pigs we find a very large Charles mentally reflected that he did not ance of advantage after setting off a decrease in the exports of cattle. The falling off in the latter may be accounted for by the alarm occasioned by the spread of the rinderpest in England, and the natural indisposition to purchase beef in quantities. The simility of English dealers, and the distrust which consumers felt in some localities, have checked for a while the supplies from this country, but as soon as confidence shall have been restored we may expect to see a strong reaction settling in. The condition of the farmer during the year has been more pros-

perous. We hear no more the monotonous cry of "three bad harvests," which politicians uttered so long that the phrase became a miserable preverb. Agricultural produce has commanded better prices, and the harvest last year was on the whole, early abandant, and well saved. The steady advance in the railway receipts is another symptom of recewed health and energy in commercial life. Another circumstance which must be regarded with pleasure in the general stocktaking of the year is the successful establishment of the new companies for the invest ment of the capital in new Irish undertakings. Within the last year a new and promising group has been added. We need only refer as instances to the National Building Company, the new Brewery Company, the Palmerston Flax Company, the Munster Spinning Company, the Civil Service Building Com. pany, to say nothing of railway speculations and projects in which private firms and individuals have embarked. As regards our own metropolis, we are happy to notice unmistakeable proof that a new spirit of enterprise has been infused into it, and that some of the industries for which in former years Dublin enjoyed a high reputation are being revived and developed. We need not point at any collateral evidence of improvement to the many local bills presented to Parliament, on the ground that demands of the public and to provide for the expansion in the traffic of the port and city already mani feat and which is expected to or arrangements. We refer with pleasure, however, to the marked improvement in the silk trade, which in the hands of such manufacturers as the Mesers Pim and Fry has received a fresh impetus and is pursuing a prosperous career, winning every day greater favor

in the Zuglish and colorial markets. EGGLESIASTICAL ART IN LIMBRICK. - The Church out and his face very much bruised. A person who of the Venerable Order of Friers Preachers in the interposed was also desperately assembled, and durancient city of Limerick, has lately been receiving ing this time Warner crawled to his lodgings. The some important features in the way of adorpment. and true to their ancient traditions, love, and en couragement of Ecclesiastical Art, the good Fathers have taken care to secure works not unworthy of the palmiest days in the ages of Faith. The new chancel built about three years ago has been, of course, the point which has called for their earliest care and attention; and a high-altar and rendos, and a stained glass Eastern window, with some rich decorative colouring in the roof and walls, are the features of new interest. The whole of the alter rendos, tabernacle, and throne, are executed in various marbles, s atuary, and sicilian, forming the principal material. It is needless to remark how much of sumptuousness of effect is thus obtained and the objections which sometimes present them selves in the employment of stone in our large towns and moist climate, are removed. The altar is panelled in front with three exquisite has reliefs from the chisel of Mr. Bolton, of Worcester, representing the good Shepherd drawing from brambles the strayed sheen: Our Lord raising Lazarus from the tomb

and Magdalen at the feet of the Lord. Running quite across the chancel, but considerably detached from the eastern wall, the reredos is composed of an elegant open arcade, with green marble shafts, having bases to capitols of Uarars marble, with the arches and cornice in Sig-lian. The tabernacle, containing an iron safe, lined with cedar and silk, with richly gilt and engraved doors set with crystals, occupies the centre of the altar. The throne above it rises up to a considerable elevation; but yet not so as to interfere with the window beyond, and terminates in a rich group of pinacies and gablets, borne on and inlaid with va rious coloured marbles, supporting, as a terminal, an angelic statuette. This work has been executed in a most creditable manner by Mr. P. Scannel, of the marble works of Cork, under the direction and from the carefully detailed drawings of the architect, G Goldie, E q., London. Many important judges are of opinion that, amongst the many exquisi e works produced by Mr Goldie, in England and Ireland, the present holds a deservedly high place. The great eastern window which consists of five lights with rich tracing, is filled in with a stained glass representation of Our Lord's transfiguration. This is a work of unrivalled excellence by Wailes, of Newcastle on-Tyne. The decorations on the roof and hall were executed by Mr. Hodkinson, of Oork.

Late news announces the death, in Dublin, of Richard MacGillycuddy, otherwise 'The MacGillycuddy, of the Reak, in the 76th year of his age.

The Fenian trials continue to progress at Dublin. A quantity of military uniforms, supposed to belong to Fenian officers, were discovered near Connear Oleuskea.

An active search is still going on in Ireland for

PERLANDA IN LIMERICK. - There is much gossip | Tow Penlan Triade; - Dubling Jan. 1866. - The on town this day respecting an arrest made last night by the constabulary of three surposed Fenians; one a late Colonel of the 88th Iriah Volunteers, who fushionable appearance and frequent visits to the leading hotele here during the last two months had The other two, in whose company he was when arrested, and both of whom were also taken into custody, are clerks in certain establishments not of merbeen on the scent owing to private information given, but it was not deemed advisable, to take active staps' However, one constable, who had been told case if he only made the arrest, decided upon distinguishing himself in the affair, and he accordingly made the capture. The three were taken direct to

ties in custody had been placed. The accusation having been deposed to, the two clerks gave their names, and repudiated any complicity with the Fenian movement. Sub-inspector Channer, under the circumstances as they presented themselves, went at once to the lodging house where the colonel sojourned (a most respectable locality), and upon examination of his boxes only found therein four books of drill instruction, but no document of any kind in connection with the Fenian movement was discover-

ed The colonel is again at large for the present, upon parole, with a strict watch after him; and, as the rumour goes, there is good reason to believe that before many hours he will be again in custody, as his associates are known to have been sympathisers,

quarter .- Freeman.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Thursday has the following respecting the alleged flugging of the Fenian prisoners: We are enabled to state, upon the authority of the Directors of Convict Prisons, that the statement which has appeared in various papers as to the flogging of the Iriah political prisoners at Dartmoor is totally without foundation. They are not at Dartmoor, but at Pentonville. They have not larger quantity of whiskey has been exported than been flogged, and have been quiet and well behaved since their arrival.

MISTAKING A CIVIL ENGINEER FOR HEAD-CENTRE STEPHERS. - We have been informed that a gentleman residing at Birdhill, county Tipperary, made rather an awkward mistake, from excess of loyalty. a few days ago. The civil engineer inspecting Mr. Malcomson's new works in that neighbourhood is said to bear some resemblance to the escaped Fenian Head Centre, Stephens, and the gentleman alluded to, baving noticed the similarity, ran after him at top speed when he got some distance. A few explanations sufficed to convince bim of his error, and the consequent loss of £1,000 !- Limerick Southern

Novel Mode of Punishing an Approver. - A young man in this town carried on the business of an eggler for some years past rather extensively, and for the purpose of further increasing his trade, rented a house in one of the outskirts of this town where he would have an opportunity of meeting people who came to dispose of eggs before they entered the town. Bverything was going on satisfactorily until a few months ago, when his brother become an approver, and implicated some parties as connected with the Fenian conspiracy. The moment the intelligence became known it was quickly ventilated far and wide, and such an effect had it that the country people refused to sell the eggler their ware at any price, or even to enter his house. which, we heard, they used never to pass by without making the sign of a cross on their foreheads, and in a short time the man was compelled to leave the place altogether .- Nenugh Guardian.

A desperate attack was made on John Warner. the informer on the Fenian Brotherhood, in the vicini y of his lodging at Richmond road, Ballybough bridge, on Thursday night week. He was escorted home by a number of police about seven o'clock, and after dinner went out to an adjacent public house, where he called for some drink. There were a number of persons in the shop at the time, and Warner having got into conversation about Fenianism, a dispute became rather warm. Wurner pulled out t revolver. The owners of the house seeing the serious turn which matters had taken succeeded in getting all the parties out of the house. No sooner had they got outside than Warner was knocked down, and one of the parties who assaulted him wrung the revolver from his hand. Happily the person who took the revolver did not know the man ner of firing it, or the result of the affray might have been of a fatal character. Warner was then severely heaten, one of his eyes being nearly knucked occurrence was seen by a woman, who immediately went for the police; but on their arrival all the persons concerned had disappeared. Warner has en since nuder medical treatment, and, being confined to bed, was not in attendance at the Commission Court during Friday and Saturday. He complains greatly of the soreness of his chest; it was believed that he would lose the sight of his eye, but it is now thought such will not be the case. - Irish

The result of the trials proves conclusively, that there is no sympathy with Fenianism to the extent of affecting Jurors, or frustrating the administration of justice. Opinion is much divided as to how far the Irish Government is justified in the large amount of precautionary measures taken within the last few weeks to suppress an apprehended rising of the Fenians. A large increase of troops has been brought over from England, a re distribution of the whole military strength of the country has been made, and a large number of police have been drafted from stations where not wanted, to the leading centres of disaffection. The news from America tends more to put down Fenianism, in its present form, than all the resources at the command of its Government. -There remains, nevertheless, the important fact, the consideration of which no statesman can ignore, that nearly the whole Irish American population is deeply dissiffected to England, that they have subscribed vast sums, a vastness greatly increased when their poverty is considered, to help to withstand British authority in Ireland, that large numbers of the working classes, at home, are ready to join, at the peril of their lives in any attempt, however foolish or absord, at treason against the constituted authorities, and, worst of all, that a very large portion of the most intelligent part of the population are deterred from active participation therein, solely from their confidence in its failure, not at ail from their belief that per se, such disaffection is, in anywise, improper. Happily, the present Government appears fully impressed with those grave truths, and scems determined to consider the political and social wants of the country with a view to the removal of existing grievances.— Times' Dublin Correspondent.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the Na tional Association held on the 22nd'ult, there was a protracted discussion on the past and future policy of the association, which terminated in the unanimous adoption of the following resolution: - Proposed by the Most Rev. Dr. County, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. Keane, and - Resolved - That (confiding that the conduct and management of the National Association will be in strict accordance with the fundamental principles on which it was originally established. viz ; - independence of all political parties) we declare that the political interests of Ireland require that the association should be sustained and strengthened, and we earnestly urge immediate and energetic action for that purpose.

public have all along looked forward with eagerness to the trial of George Hopper, brother in law to Head Coutre Stephens, and the only porson to whom served in the American army, named Byron, and whose the reception of money from the Fenian treasury in New York, to sustain the cause here, could be traced. Considerable anxiety was manifested yesterday, attracted the attention of our local detectives, and therefore, among the public generally, to obtain admade them watchful of the stranger's movements. I mission to the Commission Court when it became known that he was to be placed sin the dock; but great was the disappointment of such as secured steading room in it-for little space is left after the cantile pursuit. For a long time the police had legal gentlemen, the officials, and the police are accommodated—on hearing that he intended to plead guilty, and throw himself upon the mercy of the Orown! The near relative of the redoubtable Stathat he would be sure to succeed in establishing a pheus a supplicant for clemency from the Saxon ruler! it was, certainly, a singular and significant circumstance. For some week past there has been a report that Hopper intended to save himself, not a few went so far indeed, from the remarkable contor Channer was summoned from his residence in duct of the Crown officials in keeping him back front of the station to the apartment where the par- until they had tried many Femans of a far inferior position in society, as to assert that he would turn up in the approver's chair.

After a short explanatory address from the Attor-

ney General,
Mr. Justice Fitzgerald passed sentence. He said that the prisoner had pleaded guilty to an indictment, charging him with the crime of treason felony. The Attorney General had stated that he had looked into the case, and had arrived at the conclusion that the prisoner was mainly led, into his present position by James Stephons, who was undoubtedly the head and leader of the conspiracy, and probably by the undue influence which such a relative exercised over him: The court had also looked into the information, and had come to the conclusion that if not actual leaders, of the Fenian movement in this the prisoner's guilt did not stand on the same footing as that of others. His lordship then said the priseper had now adopted the only course open to him to make reparation to the laws which he had violated. He could only hope that those who were the dupes of Stephens would adopt the same course. Under all the circumstances, the sentence of the court was, that the prisoner be imprisoned, with hard labor for two years to date from the time of his first imprison.

The prisoner was then removed.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION - The County Cark Jury Panel.-The following protest against the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the County Jury Panel has been adopted by the inhabitants of Fermoy :-

' We, the undersigned, Oatholics of Fermoy, deem it our duty to record, in the strongest terms, our solemn protest against the formation of the panel from which the juries have been selected to serve under the Special Commission lately held in Cork, for the trial of political prisoners.

'This parish, with its seven thousand Catholics. counts about seven to one against all other religious denominations together, and this minority counts seven of its members on this special panel, whilst Catholics are entirely excluded.

We ask not whether the panel has been thus formed through design, on the old principle of exclusiveness, through carelessness, or ignorance; out we must, and do hereby, denounce it as a wanton and gross insult to the Catholics of this great Catholic county; and we further pronounce that the convictions obtained under its operation canuot carry with them the same moral weight or effect which they otherwise should. Here follow the signatures.

THE ESCAPE OF STEPHENS. - A number of rumous were in circulation through the city on Tuesday that the authorities had received some information relative to the whereabouts of the Irish Head Centre, who, it is now generally believed, is still in the country. In every district the greatest exertions are being made by the constabulary and othes persons. The rumors concerning him derived much strength from the fact that it was known that Messes. Mi-Dermott, Allen, and O'Donnell were in consultation with closed doors at the Head office on Tuesday, and that the Chief Olerk was actively engaged in taking the informations of several persons, ever these proceedings were they were strictly private, but one thing is certain there is unusual activity and vigilance amongst the police and the constabulary throughout the country relative to 8tophens.

On Wednesday a telegram from the Governmental authorities was received in Spike Island directing the placing of a large additional number of convict inbourers on the works of Fort Ourlists. The fertifications of the barbor are, from every indication, to be proceeded with at once, much more vigerously than hitherto. The authorities in Spike Island who have control of the convicts—the labourers chiefly employed in the forts-are kept continually on the qui nive by messages from the authorities as to the speedy completion of the works. It is stated that the entire of the fort walls round Fort Carliale are to be projected by a chevaux de frice consisting of iron spikes projecting at right angles to the wall from its top, and that other steps are to be taken in the speedy and effectual defence of both forte, which either show that the Government has got substantial grounds for fearing something in the shape of a speedy attack of these fortresses, or that the panic that has made Cork like a besieged city recently has extended far beyond the borough boundary ... Much speculation is excited in Queenstown by these steps .- Cork Examiner. SEIZURE OF ARMS IN DUBLIE. - One of the most

important and startling reizures of Fenian arms which has taken place since the commencement of the raid upon the conspiracy was effected yesterday morning by the detective police. It appears that Detectives Coles, McDermott, Rice, Doyle and Rotheray, acting on private information, entered a house in Blackhall row, which had been used as a butcher's shop, between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning.-They found the place converted into a workshop, furnished with banches, tools, &c, and on the ffuor were strawn 306 pikes and pike heads. : ixty-six of these weapons were mounted on ash poles ten feet long, and the rest were lying in a corner ready to be mounted. There were 29 poles without heads. All the pike-heads bore the appearance of being fresh from the hammer, and it is supposed that their manufacture is being rapidly proceeded with from day to day in various quarters of the city. They were not certainly made on the premises, as there was no forge or other appliance to be found. Four or five planes, a few chisele, &c , were on the benches, and a patent machine for the manufacture of peroussion cars. While the police were prosecuting their search a man named George Browne, a barber, residing at No. 9. Dean street, entered the shop, and on being asked his business there, he replied that he had come to shave a man. When asked to produce the materials requisite to perform that operation, he stated that he had not them with him, and he was at once takes into custody. When it became known that a large seizure of pikes and pike-heads had been discovered, the greatest alarm was generally expressed through the city, as it showed that the Fenian organization was much greater than it was supposed to be, and that the acticity of the conspirators had not abated. The manufacture of spear heads in the city and neighborheod must be much more extensive than it was generally believed. although persons were surprised that more of the pike heads sworn to at the trials of the Fenian prisoners to have been made and distributed as ' rods' had not been discovered.

No new arrests or seizures of Feniaus have taken

A LIVING WAIF. - Recently, during the late gales a fine, large brown dog, of a Russian breed, was washed ashore in a very exhausted state at the Shangaush junction of the Wicklow Railway, where it was secured by one of the pointsmen resident there. It had evidently been washed off some distressed or sinking vessel.

Sesticious Arrest in Armage. - A man named Rice has been arrested by Sub Inspector Faucett, ind y committed to Armagh county jail, under circumstanees which justify suspicion at the present crisis, especially when viewed in connection with what has been going on in that city for some time past? Rice lives in Tybol and, near Glasslough, in the county Monaghan, and the ground of suspicion is the fact | only known to the most experienced fishermen on that the is found in Armagh, having brought ten | the coast, and by the latter with the utmost caution rifies, a six chambered revolver, &c. Prima facie, the buying of rifles and revolvers is not unlawful, if the transaction were for one engaged in the trade, with a view of making money in the ordinary way. A very large supply of arms, however, has been find ing its way latterly into that particular district of the county Monaghan, and that a degree of conning and secrecy is employed sufficient to lead to the inference that the object is not one of which loyal eitizens could approve. Why Armagh is selected as the railway station for the delivery of firearms to persons living in Monaghan or Glasslough, where there are also railway stations, is one element which makes recent transactions suspicious. Another is when we find that firearms is consigned to persons of known loyalty, either in Monaghan or Glasslough when these persons, on inquiry, know nothing at all of the matter, and express surprise on learning the fact. There have been instances of this kind lately, in which the firearms were consigned to loyal persons in the towns named, but were taken by different parties at Armagh, and the alleged consignees never heard of the thing until the question was put to them. In this way, it can be proved that a very large number of firearms has been conveyed within the last weeks to the county of Monaghan, and the government is bound to make a searching inquiry into the whole affair. Rice may be able to account satisfactorily for his connection with the arms: but, because the ice has been broken, it is hoped the fullest inquiry will be instituted. In the meantime, William M. Miller, Esq., R.M., has gone to Dublin to receive instructions as to how he shall act .- Daily Express.

BURGLARIES IN DUBLIN .- The city and its suburbs have for some munths past been infested by a gang. of burglars who have broken into numerous houses and succeeded in carrying away a considerable amount of plunder. So frequent were these robberies, and so complete the immunity of the perpetrators, that a good deal of public dissatisfaction was expressed, and people began to think that the police were so busily engaged in hunting down the Fenians that they were neglecting their ordinary, but not less important; duty of protecting the property of the citizens from midnight marauders. Certainly the case with which the burglaries were effected, and the success of the perpetrators in escaping detection, did not speak well for the efficiency of the police. though it is quite possible that the plans of the former may have been so ingeniously arranged and cleverly carried out as to baffle the utmost activity and vigilance that could be exercised to prevent or detect them. We have reason to hope, however, that some, if not all, of the members of the gang have at last been captured under circumstances which reflect much credit on the police officers by whom the arrests were made. It appears that Acting-Inspector Bennet accompanied by Sergeant Beatty, was passing through Holles street, between, five and six o'clock yesterday morning, when they observed a young man standing under the archway at Denzillelane. He moved off, and their suspicions being aroused, they followed and arrested him. In his possession were found a silver salver, a bottle of champague, and other articles. It was ultimately ascertained that these articles together with other property, had been stolen on that morning from Summonscourt House, Donnybrook, the residence of Mr. Tabuteau, which had been burglariously entered about bait past three o'clock a.m. The person first arrested is a tailor named Montgomery, aged seventeen years. James Quin, nineteen years of age, described as a 'reputed thief,' James Magee, a marine dealer, 9 Denzitle-lane; Anne Magee, his wife, and John Magee, their son, aged twenty one, were also taken into custody on information obtained from Montgomery. A bag containing a handsome silver epergne and a valuable Highlander's dirk, mounted with silver, both of which were broken to pieces, were found on the roof of Magee's house. The prisoners were brought before the magistrates at the Head office yesterday, Montgomery and Quin charged with having committed the burglary, and the Magees with the unia wful possession of the plate. They were remanded for further examination. - Saunders of

a long continuance of stormy weather has not been experienced as that which prevailed for the past fortnight. The tempest of Saturday night week was nearly equalled by that which broke ever the city this mornin about two o'clock, when the wind, which had been blowing in heavy squalls during the night from W. S. W., rose to a full gale, and caused general and well-founded alarm. States from the roofs of houses were to be seen flying in all directions, and portions of chimney pots falling on the footways rendered walking in the streets most dangerous. The storm increased up to six o'clock, when torrents of sleety rain come down and mederated the wind. Large numbers of trees have been blown down in the suburbs and much general damage has been done. Those who have come in from sea report that it is fearful 'outside,' and that there is every reason to apprehend that great loss was sustained in lives and shipping at the other side of the channel. In the evening the wind became intensely co.d, and a telegram having been received that the weather was fearful off the west coasts of England and Wales, it was deemed prudent to postpone the departure of the steamer Windsor, announced to sail for Liverpool at three o'clock. The London steamer that had gone to sen had to put into Kingstown for shelter. During a beavy equall a man named Miles M'Evoy was blown into the rivor, and was gallantly rescued rescued by Francis Toole, of Florence Place. When M'Evoy was brought 'ashore 'he was great'y exhausted; and although he was supplied with stimulants, it was found necessary to take him to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, where he has restored with much difficulty. A lurge stack of chimneys belonging to the establishment of the Mesars. Kennedy, Northwall, was blown down, and did considerable damage. We are happy to say that up to a late hour last night no account of any fatal ascident caused by the storm reached us. - Freeman of Tuesday.

A Love Trat. -The following story is just now current in a remote part of a neighboring county :-A few weeks ago, a certain young lady, possessing more than ordinary accomplishments for her class in life, being the daughter of poor but respectable parents, on the death of a wealthy relative, through his bounty, became entitled to the large sum of £8,000. When the glad tidings reached the ears of her neighbors, many friends and warm admirers were raised up. Her charms appeared to have burst upon the well-to do young men quite as suddenly as her accession to fortune, and there was no end to the overtures of love. Previous to the turn of fortune's wheel, a young man of humble pretensions had been the young lady's only suitor; but the knowledge of her wealth at once placed a formidable barrier in his way, and he contented himself with being a silent worshipper at a distance. Matters ultimately came to a crisis and in order to test the affection of her devoters, the young lady caused a report to be circulated that the supposed furture was in reality only a sham, the mistake having oc-ourred through a similarity of names. This intelligence had the effect of causing the visits of the lovers to become less frequent, and, finally, cease altogether. The humble youth rejoiced at the change, and at once took an opportunity to console the mistress of his heart, who, to the surprise of all, remistress of his heart, who, to the surprise of the sur

On the evening of Sunday, the 24th ult., a French | ugger, 200 tons burthen, was observed to approach the strand of Annagasson, hoisting a signal for a of the coast, the lugger entered by a sinuous passage, at all times. The police were communicated with, and a strict watch kept upon the movements of the vessel and crew. No further prequitions were taken during Sunday; but on the next day, to the surprise of the cordon of coastguards, another French lugger, of almost equal size, was seen to approach her sister at the strand, and, in nautical phrase, "speak with her;' and immediately afterwards went out to sea. Thereupon the hitherto laggard watchmen of the coast became apprehensive, and pictures of the Head Centre became prominent in their mental vision. A small force hurried off to a neighboring magistrate, swore informations, obtained a warrant, and pro-ceeded to sea, accompanied by a Mr. F., a local land agent and justice of the peace. The vessel was searched, but nothing was discovered save a small cargo of wheat. I understand that when the second vessel which spoke with the lugger in question came alougside the shore, the coastguard boat attempted to board her; but they were repulsed by the French captain, who resolutely stated that he would oppose force to force. Some of the fishermen and peasantry of the locality boast broadly that either the ' Head Centre,' or some parties prominently connected with the Fenian conspirace, have found escape by one of those vessels, and are now -like the wild geese of old-sheltered in a southern clime, where neither extradition treaties or other power can reach them them through the force of British law or international interference .- Cor. of Saunders.

I observe that some of the Irish papers have announced Sir John Gray's appointment as Junior Lord of the Treasury, and that the worthy knight himself has been at the pains of denying that he's accepted the office. It never was offered to him. It is not even vacant. Immediately on finding that bo could not secure his re-election for Kidderminster, Colonel White tendered his resignation of the junio. lordship; but Lord Palmerston declined to accept it believe the gallant colonel made the same tender to Earl Russell; but like Lord Palmerston, the present Premier is not unmindful of the great services rendered to the Liberal cause by three generations of the White family, and as long as there seems a probability of a seat being procured for the colonel, his resignation will not be accepted. If, on the assembly of parliament, there does not appear such a likelihood, there will be a chance of office for one of the Irish members. But what about 'independent opposition?' Will it stand the test? We shall see .-London Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 4th ult., says :-During the hearing of the insolvent cases in Ennis, a man named Mortimer O'Mahony, of Kilrush,a nailer by trade, who had spent some short time in Ame rics, and recently returned, filed a schedule, amount ing to about £160, due for spirits and groceries, into which business the petitioner had got extensively, on his return home. He returned assets to within £11 of his liabilities, but some of the parties in the petitioner's debt were alleged to be in America, and amongst the number the famous Head Centre, John O'Mahony, was returned a debtor for six pounds. The insolvent was discharged.

A respectable young farmer, named Andrew Gor man, was recently drowned in the river near Boyle. He had been returning from the fair of Belnagar, in company with an elder brother !n the attempt to drive some cattle into a yard which borders on the liver, some of the cattle got into the water, and the deceased, in assisting his helpers to rescue the cattle fell in and was swept off by the violence of the flood. A verdict was returned of accidental death. The sad occurrence has caused a sensation of very sincere regret to all who knew deceased.

We are glad to find that the decided contradiction which we were enabled to give the Tory canard about the 'Attempt to Assassinate Wodehouse,' has been prominently noticed by some of our London contemporaries, of yesterday. The Star remarks on the fiction: 'It now turns out that not only was the Lord Lieutenant not fired at, but that neither the train in which be was a passenger nor the engine sassination of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in a railway train, which appeared in some of our contemporaries, has experienced a collapse even more complete than such stories are commonly subject to. It has been found that a telegraph pole was blown against the engine and that no shot was fired at all.' Neither of these journals gave currency to the at-tempt to calumniate and 'dishonor' Ireland; not so the Morning Rerald - that journal gave the fabrication all prominence in its leading columns, accompanied with comments which would lead its readers to suppose that the 'attempt' was the work of a deeplaid conspiracy; yet that journal has not up to the present, published our contradiction. In addition o the journals already mentioned, the Times publishes the following from its Dublin Correspondent: The rumor that a shot had been fired at the driver of an engine on the Midland Railway, which one of your London contemporaries magnified in a horrible attempt to assassinate the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Worlehouse, has proved to be so utterly devoid of Dublin Evening Mail.

MI. FORTESGUE AND THE GRANGEMEN. - The Observer of to-day says the Ulster Orangemen are arming, and that their conduct is connived at or encouraged by Dublin Castle. Is this the way Mr. Fortescue is going to give happiness to Ireland? The Observer says-'The conditions of the future government of the country have been settled. The Castle hes announced an offensive and defensive alliance with the Orange lodges, and, in the first instance, the high controcting parties are the Under Secretary and a herd and a huckster from Moneymore. It is easy to surmise what is to follow, and we take this opportunity of entering our protest against a proceeding as monstrous and as indefensible as if Sir T. Larcom had exchanged courtesies, in the name of the Government, with the vulgar representatives of Captain Rock or Molly Maguire. Truly it is a glorious thing to have a Liberal Government is power; and we can now appreciate the full significance of Mr. Fortescue's appointment, and the other liberal advances on the popular side.

THE ARMING OF THE OBANGEMER. - The Evening Post protests-why does not an effectual protest proceed from Irish members against this seeming renewal of a shocking policy. Our Belfast contemporary denounces it as a revival of Ninety-sight policy. But, we cannot coincide in that view.

Things are considerably changed in Ireland since then, Catholics have been admitted largely into the public service since then. Large numbers of Soldiers are Oatholies; the majority of the constabulary, as well as the metropolitan police are Catholics. The Government of to-day understands thoroughly that to let loose the Orangemen would be a mistake and a blunder—it may patrionize them somewhat condone them, and keep in terrorem.— But we doubt much if it ultimately contemplates letting them loose; for it knows well that the deeds of such friends would soon thrill with horror the meekest of men. - Irishman.

Two of the bodies washed ashore from the recent wrecks near Oork harbour were without heads. A north door, and, standing inside the locked gates, large number of fishes have been beaten to jelly read a protest against the Bishop's entry. Mr Dickagainst the rocks in the vicinity by the violence of inson these unlocked the gates, and the crowd rushed

walter and Belfast by the mysterious disappearance of a carter, named Jeffreys, of the former town, who, pilot. Immediately the coastguards of the stations on the night of the 13th December, had been in in the vicinity were in motion, and to the surprise of selfast, in company with a porter named McClann every-person possessing a knowledge of that portion and two women. The latter were to him utter strangers, and with them the men had been drinking. On leaving the public house at night McCann got separted from Jeffreys and the women, and as Jeffreys has not since been heard of, fears are entertained. Jeffreys is a married man with six children.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The following extract is from the Faneral Sermon on the late Bishop: Murdock, by the Revereud Mr. Forbes :-

"Dr. Murdock was consecrated Bishop on the 20th October, 1833. I may mention, at the outset, that his elevation to the Episcopate made not in him the slightest change, except to add to his burdens .-Along with the duties of Bishop, he for years upon rears, performed all the functions of a Priest, the ame after as before, the same as his youngest curate. But we must view him however, for a few moments, as Bishop. His administration, as Bishop, was ever distinguished for mildness, prudence, and zeal, for religion. Ever mild an ever merciful, he never had recourse to strong measures until every other means had failed. To some this might seem weakness, but to us who knew better, it was the kindness of an indulgent and affectionate father. His prudence and his zeal have ever been pre-eminent and successful; and here I might well apply the Saviour's rule - By their fruits ye shall know them,' Since he became Bishop, priests have multiplied, churches have been built, religious orders have been intro-duced, the faithful have increased, and the whole condition of Catholicity has been changed with a rapidity and effect that seem almost incredible .-When he came to Glasgow there were in this lowland portion of the district but three priessts, and when he became Bishop there were not ten-now, over the district there are nearly one hundred. Regulars, there were none. Now-glory he to God !we have three distinct orders of Holy Fathers-the Jesuits, the Vincentians, and the Passionists. Reli gious Prothers, there were none. Now, in Glasgow, there are several houses of Marist Brothers, for the teaching and training of Congregational Schools .-Not to mention the Orphan Institution, which he founded, and cherisned, and has ever guarded as the apple of his eye-we have now two Reformatories and two Industrial Schools. Aided by one whose name, for generous charity, is in all the Churches -he established the Dalbeth Asylum, which has already done, and still is doing, so much good. A few years ago in this district, there was not one Convent. We have now five distinct orders of nuns. all labouring in their respective vocations to promote the cause of religion education, and charity.

Among the passengers by the Atrato, which left Southampton on Tuesday, were eight Sisters of Charity from Chartres, in France, proceeding to Guadaloupe, in the West Indies, to fill up the places as hospital nurses of those who have just died of the cholers in that island. Most of the eight sisters who went out in the Atrato were very young women. They were dressed in the grab of the sisterhood viz., coarse woollen gowns and large white bonnets. Daily News .

A London correspondent of the Bublin Mail writes : - There is little news, but plenty of gossip, going on. Some say Earl Russell's health is break ing up, and that he cannot hold the first place long. is is the opinion of others that it is airendy arranged that the Government shall tumble to pieces, and that in that event, if Lord Berby be sent for, he will declize the responsibility of forming a Government, and recommend Lord Stanley, who will pitchfork Mr. Disraeli into the Upper House, and that great obstacle being removed, will see what he can do in forming a composite Government, with the bond of common antagonism to democracy and Ultramontanism. I give you these rumors 'quantum valeat.'

There is a curious paragraph in the Times about false lights being shown on the coast of Durham, between Tynemouth and Sunderland. A great many wrecks have occurred near Whitburn a village three miles from Sunderland, and all the masters of ships which were wrecked have stated that they were decoyed apon the rocks by a false light resembling that at the mouth of the Tyne. Some of driver was fired at. The alarm is now attributed to the Tyre pilots have also seen lights exhibited near manded for further examination.—Satisfies of a telegraph pole, which was blown against the engine So much for Tory canards." And the Pakl where the light was elevated considerably above the Mall Gazette says: The story of the attempted as land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point where the light was elevated considerably above the land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point where the light was elevated considerably above the land. This is really a case for a searching novestimate the considerable and the point was proposed as the point was provided from the proposed and the point was provided from the proposed at the point was provided from the proposed Whitburn; there were no dwellings just at the point land. This is really a case for a searching investigation. People on the north east coast can hardly believe that lights have been shown wilfully to lure vessels on shore, but there must be some explanations. Were the vessels pillaged.

Jawish Antiquities .- Messrs. Farwooth and Pizzicani have recently discovered at Nadir Sarape. near Tripoli, the remains of a Jewish house, which is supposed to have been built one or two centuries B C. Some of the rooms are in a state of perfect preservation, together with the furniture, which is for the most part, similar to that which has been discovered in Egypt. It appears from the books that the house belonged to a man of letters. Among these books are those of Moses, the Psalms of David, and a collection of Hebrew poems, which is entirely new to the most learned Hebrew scholars. All those works have been forwarded to the Asiatic Society in

Punch has a good hit at Napoleon's preposterous demand for the reciprocal rendition of political prifoundation that no shot was fired at anybody.'- soners. The scene represents a picture gallery with Napoleon's portrait and the date "1848," at which the crowned and robed Napoleon of 1866 is complacently looking. Mrs Britannia points to it with one band and holds the Extradition Treaty in the other, saying, "That, Sire, is the portrait of a gentleman whom I should have had to give up to the French Government, had I always translated . Extradition' as your majesty's lawyers now wish "

> The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton has commenced an action for libel against the proprietors of the Glasgow North British Mail on account of an article which appeared in their paper commenting favorably on the verdict in Longworth v. Salurday Review. A similar action will be brought on the same grounds against the Pall Mull Gazette.

DR. COLENSO AT NATAL. - By the Natal Times of Natal, of Nov. 22, we (Guardian) learn that Bishop Colenso had not only arrived, but had succeeded in preaching in the cathedral church at Petermaritz. burg. It appears that on the previous Friday after. noon Messrs. Williams and Dickinson, the churchwardens, waited upon his lordship at Bishopstowe, and handed him their protest against his lordship's preaching at the cathedral. The Bishop, nevertheless, firmly declared his intention to preach as had been announced. The churchwardens then withdrew. On Saturday it became pretty well known in the city that the entry of the Bishop would be forcibly denied, and the Bishop's friends then made up their minds to appeal to the strong arm of the law. Accordingly Mr. Advocate Shepstone, the Bishop's registrar, waited upon the Chief Justice, as late as ten o'clock on Saturday night, and applied to his Lordship fer an interdict restraining the Dean and Churchwardens from locking the doors of the Cathedral on Sunday; whereupon the Chief Justice granted an interdict. Immediate steps were taken to serve this document upon the churchwardens, which service was performed about eleven c'clock on Saturday night. On Sunday morning, before ten o'clock, Church street presented a most crowded appearance. Instead of its customary quietude (savs the Natal Times), Mr. Dickinson came out of the

Much interest has lately been created in Bally Turnbull, in his capacity as registrar to the Bishop | held shortly before Christmas. Professor Virchow of Capetown, then read the sentence of deprivation which had been passed upon the Bishop of Natal by the Bishop of Capetown in the same building. The Dean, who had during the proceedings turned towards the congregation, then solemnly pronounced the following adjuration :-

That which ye shall bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven. That stands ratified before the presence of the Almighty. Depart! Go away from this House of God!

The Bishop, however, ascended the chancel step, and the centry door being shut, robed himself, assisted by his steward, and a Prayer cook which he had brought being placed on the reading-book, he

proceeded to read the usual service and to preach.
At the conclusion of the sermon, Bishop Colenso pronounced the Benediction, and the congregation quietly dispersed. At the usual hour of opening the cathedral, six o'clock, there was again a large crowd about the Cathedral doors; but, owing to some mistake, there was no service.

Sounding the Alark .- Financial like all other history repeats itself, but apparently with little effeet as a warning. Belief in the American power of resuscitation has now become a rage. The pressure of a debt nearly twice as great as its annual burden as that of the United Kingdom, the disorganisation of 4,000,000 labourers, the fiercest sectional antagonism, and above all the existence of a protective and prohibitive system only to be paralleled in China and Japan, are all drawbacks unworthy of notice in estimating the future development of the energies of the country! But something akin to this has been witnessed before. In 1836 the great fire of New York destroyed nearly all the merchandise in that city, and brought ruin upon almost every commercial firm and public establishment. The English correspondents of these houses stood against, and apprehended not only the loss of all their claims. but that there must be a lapse of years before the trade between the two countries could again assume its healthy proportions. The Americans, however, railied instantly, and declared the blow to be notting. Indeed, the calamity would inspire new energy, and thus actually add to their greatness and render them more powerful than ever. All that was wanted British was capital and confidence. To the astonishment of England, it seemed as if it were really the case. During the following twelve months the bu siness between the two countries attained a point both of magnitude and nominal profit never before reached. British capital and confidence were pour ed out to the measure desired. In 1837 a bad harvest on this side sent up the rate of discount. Sudit was found impossible to go on shipping capital to America, and as suddenly it was then found that America could not pay her debts Three American firms stopped payment in London with liabilities little short of ten millions sterling, anp in the U. S. there was scarcely a house which did not suspend. In the majority of cases the ultimate collections amounted to nothing, and finally a Bankruptcy Law was passed which was repealed as so n as it had done its work of cancelling all claims. Following bard on these events came the repudiation of the debts of some of the principle States—a repudiation which in four instances has been maintained to this hour-and, finally, the stoppage and utter break-up of the United States' Bank, the shares of which were largely held in Europe, and especially in Holland. To the great majority of our trading population these are forgotten facts, but there are some of our banks and discount establishments that must still bear them in remembrance. It is for them to consider whether any of the features of 1836 can be traced (on a scale larger in proportion to the subsequent growth of commerce) in 1866.- Times.

The coroner for Liverpool reports that 938 inquests were held in the borough in 1863, and 747 cases had been reported to the coroner, in which ro inquest was necessary. Out of the entire number, a verdict of murder was returned in twelve cases, and manslaughter in sixteen others. 145 inquiries were made into the deaths of children. These were all cases of accidental suffocation, principally between the Saturday and Monday.

Amongst the mest popular of recent books has been Mr. Moens' account of his captivity among the brigands. There is a vein of piety running through it which occasionally becomes nonsensical. For instance. I am told he evoluing that he was deterred by a glance at his bocket cony of the Psalms of David from avenging himself effectually on one or more of his captors at a moment when, like the King in Hamlet,' but not through a similar occurrence, he or they were in his (Mr. Moens') power. Furthermore, this spiritual stock broker, whose spirituality I mock not, but whose odd mixture of piety and simplicity amuses me, expresses his regret that he could not induce the brigandesses to keep the Sabbath. Fancy trying to convince an Italian brigand that it is a sin too commit murder after twelve on Saturday night and that robbery must not be thought of till five minutes past midnight on Sunday .-- Cor. Liverpooi Jhurnal.

It is confirmed that the Rev. D. Woolley, the new Bishop of Sidney, and G. Brooke, the actor, were among the passengers.

The cattle disease in England continues to increase. The latest returns show that the number attacked in a week approaches 10,000.

Under the caption ' The Lust New Disease,' the London Lancet publishes an article showing the changes which arises from the use of the flesh of the unclean beast' as an article of food :-

We have lately had to refer more than once to the revailance of parasitic disease in Germany, arising from eating pork infested with the newly observed trichina spiralis. Dr. Trudichum addresses us with the following particulars of the outbreak at Hedersleben :

Reliable accounts of the enidemic of trichinissis at Hedersleben, in Prussian Saxony, show it to have been the most extensive and fatal of all outbreaks hitherto recorded. While the Hettstad: outbreak caused severe sickness to upwards of 150 persons, and the death of 28 out of this number, the epidemic at Hedersleben has already (up to Dec. 21, 1865) produced upwards of 90 deaths. From these figure we may fairly conclude that the total number of persons attacked amounts to several hundreds. All this havor has been caused by one trichinous pig! The butcher, having recognised the abnormal appearance of the meat of this pig, had carefully disguised it by mixing it wit the meat of two healthy pigs, or added it in small pieces to larger joints of pork to make up weight. He made this confession shortly before his death, which was caused by trichiniasis contracted from his own meat. His wife also died of the dis-

The most lamentable part of the history of this outbreak is, however, the circumstance that the practitioner resident at Hedersleben failed to diagnose the disease in the early stages of the first cases, when there would have been time to seize and destroy much of the fatal pork then exhibiting in the butcher's shop. The sudden and simultaneous seizure of many persons with vomiting and purging with griping, spasm, and collapse, effectually simulated a commencing epidemic of cholers, and opium was used freely to arrest the symptoms .--When the course and fatality of the outbreak at last led to a correct appreciation of its nature, the time for prevention, mitigation, or palliation had passed

Many physicians from all parts of Germany have gone to Hedersleber to study the disease. The public have been roused once more to a sense of the danger. Panic impels to unreasonable propositions. and reasonable measures are neglected. Ignorance and folly form a grotesque back ground.

addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of instituting a microscopical examination of all pork. At the conclusion of his speech, he hunded to the president a piece of smoked sausage and a piece of meat from a pig which had been recognized as trichinous. Thereupon a veterinary practitioner named Urban rose and combatted all that science has acquired during the last five years as an unfounded illusion. 'Triching,' he said, 'are the most harm-less animals in the world. It is only doctors without practice who make a noise about them, in order to create some occupation for themselves,1 (Great interruption; the president is obliged to stop the veterinarian.) Drs. Virchow and Mason de-manded an acology of M. Urban. Dr. Mason challenges Urban to eat some of snusage on the president's table. (Great app'ause.) Urban wishes to explain. The meeting calls upon him to cut. He had not spoken of Berlin doctors (' Est ent l') but of those at Hedersleben. (Eat !) He would first see whether the sausage contained triching.' (Great laughter and continued shouts of 'Ent, eat, eat !) -Whereupon M. Urban suddenly seizes the sausage onthe president's table, bites off a piece, eats it, and leaves the hall forthwith, amid the applause and laughter of the assembly.

About five days later (on Dec. 23) the Ochkszeitung reported that the veterinarian Urban was ill. He was confined to his bed, and his arms and legs were paralyzed. A hope was expressed that the illness was not caused by triching contained in the sausage of which he had been badgered to swallow a piece. Vain hope.

The Berlin Sutchers, finding their trade extinguished, held a meeting on the 30th of December, and resolved, with 200 votes against nine, to make arrangements for the microscopic examination of all pork. They have petitioned for the co-operation of the municipality, and desire to make the examinatoirs obligatory upon all.

The butchers in the exporting towns of North Germany also instituted microscopic examination --Thus we learn that a butcher at Flensburg, in Schleswig, who kills 15,000 pigs per anoum, the ment of which is mostly exported to E glaud, has adopted this measure of precaution. This is laudable, but no one should rely upon such examination exclusively. All pork should be most carefully cooked before use. Triching in man are prevented with certainty only by careful and thorough cooking.

Some say, . We in England do not eat raw meat; and therefore the danger of trichiningis does not affect us.' This is an error. In at least one county, the agricultural laborers do cat raw bacon. But the strongest proof of the possibility of trichiniasis breaking out among us at any time is the circurestance that the common tapeworm from pork, Ton.o. solium, is always infesting a number of persusy a throughout the kingdom. Now if measles carrive salting, smoking, and cooking (so-called), and after ingestion become taneworms, a fortiors it is clear that trichina will survive these processes, because they are much better protected against their influence than messles. The trichina has been discovered in this country; cases of trichiniasis have unquestionably been observed, and instances of incapsuled trichine are constantly being discovered in our anatomical theatres. Only last year a subject with million of triching in its flesh was diosected in the Middlesex Hospital. Why, therefore, disguise or deny the danger! Lat us prevent it. Let us be ready to meet it at all stages. Le. us search for the source whence the pig receives the trichina, and endeavor to close it up.

The Parliamentary Session commences on the 1st of February. The new Reform Bill was only laid before the Cabinet on the 10th ult., and then only inthe shape of a project Earl Russell and Mr Gladstone are the authors of it. It will not be introduced early in the Session.

The steamship ' London' for Melboarne, bad foundered at sea. 220 lives were lost; 16 of the crew and 3 passengers were saved. She was valued at £85,000 sterling.

### UNITED STATES.

A FENIAN DENIED CATHOLIC BURIAL .- Burtholomew Higgins, a promising young lawyer of Waterford, was buried yesterday. He died of consumption after a short illness. The deceased had a large circleof friengs, who sincerely mourn his early demiss. He was a prominent Ferian - a circumstance which excluded his remains from being received in the Catholic church of the village. Arrangements had been made for the funeral services in the church. when a telegraphic dispatch was received from the bishop, the tenor of which is not known; but as the reverend father in charge, who was a warm friend of the deceased, declined to open the building far the ceremony, it is supposed the bishop refused his sanction to the occupation of the church for the purpose stated .- Troy Times.

Some of the New York papers have adopted a new political classification of the members of Congress. The Republican members are called Disunionism and the Democrats 'Unionists.'

Senator Raymond has brought in a bill to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes, Chinese, etc .-The indians, however, are expressly excluded.

The following sensible and beautifully truthful remarks we find in a late number of the New York. Ledger, from the pen of that graceful and piquan; writer, 'Fanny Forn':-

'How often have I seen a face loitering at a church. threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not far the wide social gulf between itself and those sasembled-I will not say worshipped -there. And I know if that clergyman inside that church, spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. They want busks; they pay handsomely for husks, and they get them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle unaided as best he may wit a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brothren are wiser .--Their creed is not my creed, cave this part of it :--That the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' I often so there to see it. I am glad when the servant drops on her knees in the visies, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobudy bids her rise, to make way for a silker robe that may be waiting behind her. I am gladthat the mother of many little entitien may drop in for a brief moment, before the altar to recognise bor spiritual needs, and then pass out to the cures absmay no longer lose sight of. I do not be leve azthey do, but it gladdens my beart all the same that. one man is as good as his neighbor at least therebefore God. I breathe freer at the thought:

IOE JAM IN THE NIAGARA RIVER - For Dearly & week the Nisgara river, from Queenston to its mouth, has been passable for pedestrians, and a road has been levelled through the confused mass of ice, and loaded teams crossed freely to and tro between Niagara and Youngstown. It is reported that the ice is coming down toe river in such vast masses, that. great fears are entertained for the wharves and ware. houses, especially at Queenston and Lewiston, where the river is not very wide and the current. very rapid This is the second time in the memory of the present generation when the Niagara river was blocked up by ice so that cattle and men could. cross in perfect safety.

THE CHOLERA IN GUADALCUPE. - The Bermuda Gazette says : - The frightful ordeal which Guadaloupe is passing through, from Asiatic cholera, innaturally causing much dread in the other West. India Islands and Demarara. From Guada'oupe learn that from the 19th to the 23rd of Nov., both days inclusive, the number of deaths, in a population of 'en thousand, was 373, and at Pointe a Petre,

# The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLL FRIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FAIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

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### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. PEBRUARY - 1866. Friday, 9 -St Raymond of Pennafort, C. Saturday, 10 -St. Scholastique, V. Sunday, 11 -Quinquagesima. Monday, 12-St. andrew Corsino, B. C. Tuesday, 13 St. Titus, B C. Wedneslay, 14 Ash WEDNESDAY. Thursday, 15 - Sto. Martine, V. M.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK

The City and County of Dublin have been proclaimed, and an active search by the Police has been rewarded by the discovery of pikes and other weapons, secreted in different places. This would seem to indicate that the design of an appeal to arms is not abandoned by the Fenian leaders; and though the result of such an appeal must be obvious to every same person; though the insurgents would soon be crushed by the im mense force which Great Britain would hurl against them-yet incalculable mischief might be done in the meanwhile, and tearful destruction of both life and property would be the mevitable conat guence of the wicked and foolish policy of the Fenians. They have thrown Ireland back ball a century, in so far as the achievement of any redress of grievances is concerned: they have driven capital from the land; and they have given a new lease of life to Orangeism, which of course is again raising itself as a power in Ireland, and availing itself of the blunders of the Fenians to assert its peculiar loyalty, and therefore favorable claims on the Imperial Government.

Mr. O'Keeffe has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to ten years penal servitude. He was one of the writers for the Irish People, and the author of a letter, much commented upon, in which the massacre of the aristocracy and landed gentry of Ireland was warmly recommended .-Tue prisoner urged in his defence that he wrote for his daily bread; and that though engaged at a salary of about thirty shillings a week, to do up patriotic articles for the Irish People, he furnished the said journal with the commodity reguired as a mere matter of business, and without however declared to be worthless by Justice . Filzgerald; who ruled that a man has no more legal right to write or preach sedition for his bread and butter, than he has to rob on the highway for a similar object.

A paragraph in the Times states that an anonymous letter has been received at the Custom House, warning the authorities of a Fenian plot to burn the building: and it is also hinted that there are not wanting grounds for suspecting that the late great fire at the London docks was the work of incendiaries. The Commissioners of Customs seem to think that the warning given to them is not to be despised, and additional precautions for the safety of the Custom House have been taken, by increasing the number of watchmen on duty, and by having the apparatus for extinguishing fice always on hand ready for

The news from the Continent is uninteresting. Prim's insurrection in Spain is looked upon as virtually at an end. The people are not with him, the clergy are against him, and he has it is said been obliged to seek refuge in Portugal .-Though from the multitude of reports and explanations it is difficult to ascertain the real object of this outbreak, yet on the whole it would appear as if its chief aim were the expulsion of the Bourbons, and the establishment of one government for the whole Peninsula under the King of Portugal.

The Femans in the U. States are as noisy as ever : and though their intestine feuds are not allayed; though the hand of the Head Centre is against the Senate, and that of the Senate against the Head Centre, we are confidently assured that unless somebody hold them, the Fenians are just | them. going to begin active operations against Canada. In the Upper Province the people have had two Sweeny, the great Fenian general, and Roberts, the opposition President, passed through Hamilton in the cars, not incugnito or unbeknownst. as Mrs. Gainp would say, but in all their dignity. of the cause of Jefferson Davis, and of the dis- of his sacred functions, as he does not hold the passages by him cited, it attributes the civilisa-

not interfere with them.

seem by any means certain that Louis Napoleon | ed to prove a negative, yet the lact, that the is about to recall his troops from Mexico. Oa the contrary, he seems rather to entertain the idea of reinforcing them; and this idea will be by no means weakened when the news of the outrage offered by raiders from the United States, if not by soldiers of the United States army, to the French flag and to Mexican neutrality, at Bagdad, shall have reached his

The cattle plague, or rinderpest, is raging in England more fiercely than ever. It is now suspected that the disease is an exanthematous fever, allied to, if not identical with, small pox in the human subject; and it has been recommended to try the effect of vaccination as a preventive measure.

As the winter advances the attention of the public journals is drawn to the probability of the appearance of cholera with the warm weather, and the necessity of taking some steps to prepare for the reception of our unwelcome, but expected visitor. As yet the Civic authorities have done nothing; not only are they incapable of suggesting anything themselves, but they cannot so much as act upon the good advice given by our many city contemporaries. They dream on idly, as the pestilence approaches; or rather they squander immense sums for purposes of very secondary importance, and care not to lay out one cent for the protection of the poorer classes of the population.

THE PENAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. -Whilst the penal laws, so long the disgrace of the British Statute Book, have been repealed, amidst the joyful exclamations of all intelligent and hopest men on the other side of the Atlantic, laws precisely similar in principle, and in detail, are enacted in the United States amidst the loud plaudits of the Liberal press. We do not cite this latter fact as a phenomenon to be marvelled at, for the marvel would be were it otherwise ; or were Liberalism in America to be so false to all its European antecedents, as to reprobate in the Western Hemisphere that which it has always preached up, and when in power practised in the Eistern.

In this Canada of ours the champion par exellence of the Yankee Penal Coue is the Pays; the organ of that section of the French Cana dians who, adopting towards the Church as well as the State, the principles of '89 and of Cavour, have not unjustly earned for themselves the nickname of Rouges, in commemoration of the sanguinary principles of their political progenitors. The great and fundamental principle of modern Liberalism may be thus formulized :-The Church holds from, and in all things, spiritual as well as temporal, is subordinate to the State: it is from the Civil Magistrate that the Priest, or Minister of religion, derives the right to preach, and to minister in things spiritual .-This essentially Liberal principle is, implicitly, asserted, and unscrupulously defended by the French Liberal organ of Lower Canada.

"The rebellion being corquered in Missouri, that may guilty intent. This line of defence was State adopted a new Constitution abolishing slavery, and exacting that all ministers of all religious deno minations, without distinction of sect, should be held to take an outh of filetity of utlegiance to the State, and to the Union, before being allowed, taxant de pouvoir. to preach and celebrate divine worship - (excercer l culte." - Paus, 30th ult.

The Pays moreover eulogises this law as very wise and well-fitted to maintain order, and public surety;" and the penal inflictions with which those Catholic priests who have presumed to exercise their sacred functions in violation of this law have been visited, the Pays qualifies as just. "They have been justly coudemaed," says our Liberal contemporary.

We pass over the word " rebellion;" though we might observe truly, that the only "rebels" in Missouri are those who are now in power; those who by the aid of strangers, border ruffigns horse thieves of the "old John Brown" stain, and such like, the very scum of society, have defeated the loyalists of Missouri, trampled out its liberties, and destroyed its Constitution.

We pass over the fact that the action of the Missouri legislature is untruly represented by the Paus. Its legislation is retrospective; the oath which it imposes, and which thank God the Catholic priest scores to take, refers not only to the present, and to the future, but to the past; and the priest is required to swear not only that he is submissive to, and will for the future obey; the party now in power, but that he has always in beart been attached to that party, and that he has always been innocent not only of all overt acts in favor of the opposite and now defeated party, put of all sympathy with them. He must not only abjure State Right principles, but swear that he never held them, that he never sympathised with, or encouraged those who held

that the Penal Law by it referred to, was justi-

ply meet this statement with a point blank dental the State, the State has no right to interfere. By our latest dates from Europe it does not of its truth; and though no man can be expect-Catholic clergy who have been sent to jail, and treated like felons by the Missouri authorities, have not been charged with preaching sedition, but only with preaching without having first complied with the terms of the new law, is to the candid mind a conclusive proof of the falsity of the statement in the Pays. For why, we ask, would the Missouri State authorities have taken it make no distinction in the latter's favor, so legal action against the recalcitrant Catholic also it make no distinction betwirt him and its lay clergy, only on the second and minor count, it it had been in their power to have established against them the first, and far graver charge, that to wit of having preached treason from the pulpit? Now it is not so much as insinuated in the indictments laid against the Catholic priests, whom the Missouri authorities bave imprisoned, that the said prisoners have made a bad use of their pulpits; the only offence with which they are charged, and for which they are to be treated as felons, is simply that of having used those pulpits. But let this too pass.

> We have still before us the all-important fact that the organ of French Canadian Liberalism asserts the perfect justice and wisdom of the new Legislature which conquest has imposed upon the State of Missouri, in the premises; and therefore, by implication, the right of the State to determine the conditions on which the Gospel shall be preached, and the Sacraments instituted by Our Lord Jesus Christ shall be administered. Now it is against this monstrous as umption of power that, in the name of civil, as well as of religious liberty, we protest: denying to the civil magistrate, not the right of calling to account the preacher of treason and sedition whether he be a layman or an ecclesiastic; but the right of prohibiting or limiting the prerogative of preaching and administering the Sacraments, which belongs to the priest of divine right, which he holds not from the State, but immediately from the Holy Ghost. We ask here for no special prerogative, or favor for the priest, but only that he be treated by the State of which he is a citizen, as its lay citizens are treated; that if he excite to violence or treason he be punished as for a similar offence any other citizen would be punished; but that no oath, no disabilities be imposed upon him from which others are exempt.

> Were it to be by law enacted in Canada, that no man should speak in public, or write in the journals, who had not first taken an oath to the effect that he was, that he had always been, and ever would be, a true and loval subject of Queen Victoria, would the editor of the Paus call that law wise and just? Would be not profest against such an encroachment upon the right of speech and the freedom of the press? Would he not argue-" If I speak or write treason, indict and punish me; but you have no right to forbid me to use either my tongue or my peu?"

> And if it be just and wise for a non-Catholic simply refuse to take a particular oath, with what face could the Pays condemn the Catholic State which should banish from its domains all ministers and preachers of heresy, or false Christianity? The rule which the Pays lay down is capable of a wide application, and an indefinite extension; and certainly he who adopts it can find nothing to blame, either in the action of the English Government of Queen Elizabeth which imposed the Act of Supremacy; or in that of Louis XIV, when he revoked the edict of Nantes, and banished all Protestant ministers from his territory.

> But we forget. According to Liberal principles, that which is sauce for the goose, is not always sauce for the gander. That which is treason, and which may be justly punished in the Catholic priest, is, in all the enemies of the Church, and in all democrats, a virtue and to be extolled. The tongue of the priest may be stopped, but not so the tongue of the layman. Camille Desmoulins exhorting to rebellion and the storming of the Bastille is a patriot to be honored with a civic crown; but for the priest who dares to raise his voice in defence of the Crown and the Altar, the cry is " A la lan-This is Liberalism.

And this is why all Catholics, all freemen hate Liberalism, and regard it as the monster evil of and the very essence of all tyranny; because it assigns to the State, functions which by right do not belong to it, and claims for it unlimited power. Now all unlimited power, except in God, all exercise of functions not belonging to him or it that exercises them, is tyranny, no matter by whom exercised, whether by one tyrant, or by many. But Liberalism claims for the State the right to dictate to the Church how, and on what terms the Gospel shall be preached and the Sacraments protest. No, they say, the body of the priest or three scares; and it seems that the other day, fied by the conduct of the clergy, "who under is subject to your jurisdiction; if he murder, the pretext of preaching religion, availed them- steal, preach treason, or commit any crime punselves of the pulpit to foment sedition, and to isbable in a layman, then as with a criminal lay-

We ask-and that is all that from a non-Catholic State we do ask, or can expect—that it treat the priest precisely as it treats the layman that as it leaves the latter free to speak publicly from the hustings, or the stump; free to write in the columns of the press, reserving to steelf the right to punish the lay preacher of treason and the lay fautor of sedition, so also it impose no heavier, no other conditions on the priest: that if citizens, to his disadvantage. This is all that in a State or political society constituted as is ours, we can ask from the civil power. We ask merely that the priest be left as free to preach Christ, as the Pays is to preach democracy; as Liberal journal to exhort its readers to " ecraser l'infame."

His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston passed through this City on Friday last, on his way from Quebec to his own diocess.

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER. -Compiled for the Use of Colleges, Academies, &c., and Arranged Expressly for the Catholic Schools in Canada. D. & J. Sadlier, & Co.,

In that this work has received the formal approbation of the Catholic members of the Committee, and is adopted by them for use in the Catholic Schools, but in the Catholic schools only, of Lower Canada in which the English language is taught, it needs no recommendation from us. Inasmuch as it has been severely cri; cised by a Mr. Graham, who, we believe keeps a school at Richmond in Canada East, for its political and religious sentiments-we will say a few words in reply to the strictures of the above named gentleman.

He-over date Jan. 10th, 1866 -complains in the first place of the political tendencies of the work; and cites as occuring therein a pass age in which Ireland is spoken of as "in rags, p: overty-stricken, famme-stricken, and bleeding under blows inflicted by legal persecutors, and unfeeling butchers." To this our reply shall be

In the Reading Book, now in use in, and recommended by the authorities of the Educational Department to be used in the Catholic Schools of Lower Canada, no such passage as that cited by Mr. Graham, and by us marked in Italics. occurs, whatever may be the case in school books used in Yankee schools. Mr. Graham has in this instance apparently allowed his hostility to M. Chaureau and the Education Board to get the better of, or quench his love of truth. No more need be said on this head.

The next passage objected to by Mr. Graham for its political tendencies actually occurs in the Canadi in edition, p. 252, and runs as follow :-"In the war for independence with Protestant England, Catholic France came generously and effectually to our assistance,"

The main fact, that France did come effectually to the assistance of the revolted colonies. cannot be disputed; but it may indeed be urged that her conduct in doing so was neither it was eminently selfish conduct, and was inspired, not by any love of liberty, or of the icsurgents, but solely by the motive of crippling English commerce, and of avenging the losses sustained by France in North America during the previous war. It was also conduct eminently assigned by the revolted Colonists in the Conby the latter to the Catholic religion in her newly acquired Province of Canada. George the III. taste of his Protestant friends. they complained, had "recognised the Catholic religion:" and "ignoring the old antagonistic faith of the old Colonies, had set up civil and spiritual tyranny" in Canada. And in conclusion it was acided, in the name of the revolted Colonies, and as what ought to be be a full justification of their revolt in the eyes of Protestant England,-

" Nor can we suppress our astonishment that a British Parliament should ever consent to establish terne; away with him, crucify him, crucify him!" in that colony - Canada - a religion that often drenched your island in blood; and has disseminated impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder, and rebellion through every part of the world."

We do not think, therefore, that the conduct the day. They hate it, because it is tyrangy, of France in coming to the assistance of the revolted Colonies was either "generous" or "Catholic;" seeing that one of the chief reasons of their revolt against England was the good faith which the latter had observed towards is French subjects lately acquired by Treaty from France; and the protection and encouragement which, in Canada, Great Britain had extended to the Catholic religion. This is not however of very great importance; and were the adverb " generously," and the adjective "Catholic" erased, We pass over also the assertion of the Pays administered. The Catholic and the freeman there would be nothing in the passage quoted, to abject to.

These are the only historical or political objections raised by Mr. Graham against the work, before us; but he objects strongly to its teachmake fanatical appeals to their partizing in favor man deal with him. But with the mere exercise ling in a religious point of view, in that, in several

The authorities were aware of the fact-but did | memberment of the United States:" Wessm- right to exercise those functions from or through | tion of modern Europe to Catbolic influences: and traces the infidel and revolutionary philosophy of the last and present centuries, to its origin in the so-called Reformation of the sixteenth. For this no apology should be offered, for none is required. The book in which these teachings occur is designed exclusively for the use of the Ca. tholic schools of Lower Canada; and no Protestants are 'required to listen to them, seeing that the right to establish Dissentient schools, effectually secures the minority against the tyranny of the majority. The assertions as to the civilising influences of Catholicity, and the socially disintegrating tendencies of Protestantiam, are strictly true, and are admitted by all intelligent modern writers. No historian, qualified by study for his task, but must perceive that the French Revolution with all its peculiar tenets, religious, political, free to administer the Sacraments, as is the and social, was but the logical development, and the practical application of the canons laid down by the German and English Reformers. It was simply the negation of authority, and the right of private judgment asserted, in the natural or secular, as well as in the supernatural or religious order. The Protestant Reformation was to the French Revolution what the acorn is to the oak; and to quote the words of the Protestant Ranke, in his " History of the Reformation in Germany":-

"It was the manifest and inevitable tendency of the reforming movement, which shook the authority of the clergy from its very foundation, to foster ideas of this kind :

-to wit, the ideas that there should be no more assumption of authority by man over man, and that all meguilities of property, and social condition should be effeced. Rousseau in his evangel did but logically carry out, and propose to apply to the then existing social and political systems of Europe, the principles of the Reformation, of which the Jacobias of France also were the most logical and consistent disciples whom the world has as yet seen. They never broached a single new idea; they did but repeat, and carry into practice what had been said, and what had been attempted to be reduced to practise, some two hundred years before their day, by the Protestantised peasants of Germany.

Mr. Graham's objections are of value, however, as showing the impossibility of any combined system of Catholic and Protestant education. For if from the study of geography, history, and its collateral branches, everything is to be eliminated which may give offense to either one or the other, about as much valuable or nutritious substance would be left as there would be on a piece of meat from which all the fat had been cut off and thrown away on the plea that fat was distateful to one half of the guests; and all the lean treated in a similar manner, on the plea that to the other half the lean of meat was equally distasteful.

But if the Reader designed for the exclusive use of Catholic schools in Lower Canada, be distasteful to Mr. Grabam and his friends, because it contains Catholic views of history and sociology, so we can assure him that, in many passages, the History of England used in the Lower Canadian Protestant schools is equally offensive to our Catholic tastes. We believe it to be often false, and always untrue when it treate "generous" nor "Catholic." In the first place of politico-religious events subsequent to the reign of Henry VIII; and we look upon it as calculated to inspire pupils who draw their first rudiments of English history therefrom, with the most erroneous and uncharitable impressions of their Catholic fellow-citizens. Will Mr. Graham consent that this work, Pinnock's History. un Catholic. One of the reasons prominently be emended—he would say emasculated—so as to suit the Catholic palate? and if he will not. gress at Philadelphia to justify their appeal to we beg of him to have the modesty and the arms against England, was the protection given | decency to abstain from asking us to so after one teachings in our schools, as to adapt them to the

And to show with what bad grace a complaint against the books used in Catholic schools, exclusively, comes from a Protestant, let us point out how, when they have the power to determine what sort of teaching shall be given in schools professedly " national" and " unsectarian" but in which the majority of pupils are Catholics, Evangelicals, exercise that power, and what respect they entertain for the conscientious religious convictions of Catholics. For this purpose we cite from one of the books used in the National Schools of Ireland, and which are forced upon the Catholic pupils who attend those so-called national and "unsectarian" places of education. The matter has been already discussed in the House of Commons; and therefore the accuracy of the passages which we are about to cite is authenticated by an Official Report, or Return to the House of Commons, in answer to a motion made by Mr. Maguire, M.P., and published in the Times.

Here then are some extracts from one of the School Books used in the "unsectariag" schools of Ireland, and whose teachings are forced upon the children of Catholic parents. We bez of Mr. Graham to take a note of them:-

"There was a time, in England, when people were required to worship a piece of bread, which the Popish priest told them was changed into the body of Jesus Christ. There were many holy men who could not believe this wicked and foolish lie.'

Again: -"Was there anything in Mary which made God honor her so much? Was she different from other; women, less sinful than they; and more worthy to be the mother of Jesus? No; Mary was like every one of us -a pour wenk sinner."

"The Roman Catholics disobey the Second Commandment when they bow to pictures, and images, and crucifiz. We must pray God to pity these poor people-and to teach them, by His Holy Spirit, to worship in the right way."

These are a few specimens of the style of teaching which, when in power, Evangelical Protestants enforce upon Catholic children in so-called National and " unsectarian" schools. We will not any longer weary our readers upon this topic; but leave it to the serious consideration of Mr. Graham, who, if a modest man, will never again dare to open his lips against the illiberality of the School system of Lower Canada. If he must preach lessons of liberality, we hope that he will henceforward select for his audience the authorities who preside over the National schools of

SADLIER'S CATHOLIC ALMANAC AND ORDO, 1866 .- This is a very useful compilation to the Catholic. It contains full and accurate returns of all the clergy and religious institutions in the several dioceses of North America, and a list of the Bishops and clergy of Ireland.

number of this publication is before us, containing as usual many amosing and well written articles. One in particular on Church and State by the Rev. M. Raymond well deserves a careful perusal.

GUY DEVERELL-A Novel, by the Author of " Uncle Sulus." Messrs. Dawson Brothers,

The first works of the author of the above novel were highly praised, and the Times contains a highly eulogistic notice of his last production .-The author is an Irishman, by name Mr. J. S.

LIBERALISM IN PRACTICE. - Whatever they may be in theory, there can be no doubt about what Liberals are in practice. For the following paragraph we are indebted to the Montreal Witness of the 2nd inst., which copies it, without a word of comment; and therefore we may presume without seeing therein anything worthy of his reprobation from another evangelical journal, the N. Y. Christian World: -

CARSHAGENA, UNITED STATES OF COLUMBIA .- A day and rabbath school have just been established and regular preaching commenced in a room bired for these purposes. In this Republic, the Priests have been driven out by the government and by the indignation of the people."

Were it to be reported that from some Catholic country, all Protestant ministers, natives and aliens, had been " driven out," by the government and the people, without form of trial, without any specific charge made against them, what a precious outery there would be, to be, sure from the Wetness, from the Liberal and evangelical press! But when the Catholic priest is the victim .- Oh then it is all right, a sign of progress, and a matter of congratulation. Evangelical ethics are very accommodating, according as it is my ox, or only your ox, that is gored.

The Journal de Quebec, a Ministerial organ, and therefore it is to be supposed pretty good authority on the matter of which it treats, scouts | contains. the opinion that the return to Canada of His Excellency Lord Monck will be signalized by an immediate meeting of Parliament for a short session, to be followed by a dissolution, and a general election in the course of the summer .--The Quebec journal insists that pending the action of the New Brunswick Legislature on the question of Confederation, there can be no urgent necessity for the assembling of the Canadian Parliament, and still less for a dissolution.

A SYLLOGISM .- The Pays and the Montreal Herald, respectively, furnish us with the major, and the minor premise of the following syllogism:-

1. "There are no brigands but in those States where ignorance is purposely fostered by corrupt governments" - Pays. 2, "Thirteen men were hung for murder in dif-

ferent parts of the U.S. on the 12th "-Montreal Herald, 30th Jen.

Therefore We will leave it to the intelligent reader to draw the conclusion.

COURDURG ST. PATRICE'S SCOIRTY. - On Monday evening last the second lecture of the season under the auspices of this Society was delivered in St. Patrick's Hall by Mr P O Flyan, the subject being O'Connell.' The subject was a good one for an Irish audi nce, and the memory of the Great Tribune did not suffer any in the hands of Mr. U'Fignn. He oid it full justice, and that is saying much. Mr. O'Riynn is not so flowery or captivating a speaker, but his reasoning powers and sound logic compensate for any defects in this respect. On the present occasion be proved bimself to be both the scholar and the thicking man. The lecture was in every respect a most decided success, and we congratulate Mr. O Flyns thereon. At the conclusion of the lec-ture, a well merited vote of thanks was passed to Mr. O'F) run for the very able manner in which he acquit. ted himself on the occasion.

The Hall was crowded to excess, by a respectable and highly appreciative audience, amongst whom we were pleases to notice a number of respectable Protestants. The next lecture will be delivered in the course of a week or two, due notice of which will be given - Cubourg Sentin-1. 3rd

The Chatham Banner says that a person named Edward Green, who is now actually under arrest on a charge of stealing has been appointed to the office of chief constable of that town.

St. Ash's BALL - WINTER COURSE OF LEGITRES. -Professor Swift, recently from the United States, where be filled the chair of oratory and elocution in one of the American Colleges, gave an interesting seances in the above Hull, on last Monday, before a crowded house. The entertaiument consisted of readings from Shakespeare, Dickens, Hood, Tenny. son, and others, presenting the following sich programme: - 'Hubert and King John;' 'The Grave Diggers," from Hamlet; 'Dogberry and Verges, with the Watch; 'Nothing in it;' 'Wolsep's Farewell;' Speech of Sergeant Buzinz,' in the case of Bardell vs. Pickup, 'The Bells of Shandon;' 'The Bridge of Sighs,' and 'The Charge of the Light Brigade,' &c.' the whole concluding with the comic Irish story of Barney O'Rierdon.

The versatility of talent which Professor Swift displayed in rendering these famous pieces, both grave and comio, the truthfulness and reality with which he depicted each character, and brought cut its most salient points and peculiarities, and the compass and flexibility of his voice, its picely modulated tones, and powers of inflection, astonished everybody, anon exciting to mirth and laughter, anon filling the breast with sympathy and sorrow .-There is no doubt, he richly deserved the frequent bursts of applause which a gratified and appreciative audience accorded to his rare merits and abilities.

We hope that the Rev. M. O Farrell, to whom the public stand indebted for these 'Attic nights and refections of the gods,' will afford the admirers of this gifted gentleman another opportunity of assisting at LA REVUE CANADIENNE. — The February one of his exquisite seunces. Nothing could give us more pleasure than to spend an evening in such company.

> Mr. Hamall, who kindly lent his services for the occasion, saug some of his best songs with his usual taste and ability, and was repeatedly encored. - Com-

#### ADDRESS AND PRESINTATION.

Rev. and Dear Sir, - Having learned on New Year's day lust ('rom the Pulpit) that you were about to leave us, we cannot allow you to take your departure from amongst us without publicly expressing in a sincere manner, the feelings of respect, love and gratitude which we owe you. 'Tis but a short lime, since our facored Town of St. Marys (by permission of his Lordabip) was raised to the diguity of a parish possessing a resident Priest: and kind indeed, were your humble parishioners, when they learned, that you were the appointed Pastor. 'Tis but just, that the good works and substantial which you have performed should be mentioned, and blame us not, if now, that, the zislous and indefatigable worker is shout to resign the present field, for a more laborious one, we express the feelings of our hearts.

Un your arrival here (in May last) you found us heavily indebted and the Church in an incomplete condition. It is but a short time; and permit us to compare, the present with the past.

Now our Ohurch is completed, as far as our Holy Bervice demands. Through your aisl and noble selfdetial an addition has been placed to the Church, and the old building as also, the new, are now satisfactorily finished. The debt in which you found us, has, through your exercions been paid, and the Congrega tion—can now—indea, worship according to their Fairb, without fear of craving oreditors. The Church being completely out of debt.

Knowing that to you alone we are indebted for our independent and happy position and as, a slight token of regard, allow us, on behalf of the Congregation of St. Mary's, to present you, this purse and ia contents.

Sincerely praying that God and His Holy Mother (under whose especi I pro ection your parishioners are placed) may islumine your path through earth's weary pilgrimage -- where having realously performed your fiely functions, the reward allowed the faithful ervant of the Lord, may be your position.

Signed on behalf of the Congregation, John "reamor. O. Whelihan, Alex. Harridson, Feter Walsh, Martio Brennan, Hugh O'C. Treamor, J.mes Egan, James Fox. St. Mary, 17 h January, 1866.

### BEPLY.

Gentlemen,-The too flattering address which you have just read does not so much surprise me, because of its being unexpected, as it overwhelms me with confusion, and renders me nusble to reply in fitting terms to the many glowing encomiums, which it

Knowing, as I do, the warmhearted and generous people of this Congregation, no expression of filial offection, no tribute of respect can be to me a matter ofsurprise; in your every action, when the interests ofour Holy religion were concerned, you have shown forth how sincerely you appreciated, and how highly you prized the favor confer ed on you, by his Lordship, in enumerating St. Mary's among the purishes of

the diocese, and by giving you a resident priest.

The liquidation of the old debt and the subsequent improvements, are entirely attributable to your own united and spontaneous exertions; and it is with a comm nd b'e pride you may say, what few other congregations can-that you are completely out of

I know that to accomplish this (considering your means) great work, you have had to bear the " burdens and the beats," and that in the furtherance of your enterprise, I have at times leaned heavily; but in your praise be it said, I have without exception, always found that true obedience love and respect, which the true Catholic never fails to extend his pastor.

Gentlemen, through your exertions and the truits thereof, may seem amul and trivial in the eyes of men, yet, God who no es even "the sparrow's fali," and to whom alone you look for your recompense, will not fail to reward you an hundred fold. You have moreover the blessed certainty, that whilst you have thus so successfully labored in raising to Him this perishable edifice, that He will not fail to assist you in the erection and completion of the i upenishable one of your eternal salvation.

Thanking through you, the Congregation of St. Marys, for this additional proof of your affection towards me, i accept with hearthfelt thanks your kind and substantial gift; and in return I beg that God may pur down blessings innumerable on you and on each member of the musion.

Fa I assured, that as often as I ascend the Altar, to offer the clean oblation for the propitisticn of the living and the dead, my late parishioners will be held in my grateful remembrance, and that my poor prayers gaining strength and efficacy from the un-bloody Bacrifice, will ascend for their spiritual and temporal weifare. Begging in turn a place in your pious devotions, is the request of your late Pastor. W. B. HABRETT, P.P.

Our contemporaries are actively discussing the question whether the Lower St. Lawrence can be navigated in winter, but to the mean time nothing practical is being done. In view of the importance of the subject it seems to us that some experis - pilots and others - abould be instructed to proceed to Bic, Father Point, Gaspe and Cape Breton, and make a personal investigations into the matter. A steamer with the trade of the Main Street which speaks well could scarcely be got ready to go to Bic in time to for that locality. solve the questionthis winter, but in the meanwhile the step we have indicated could readily be taken .--Montreal Guzette.

The following extract from an excellent article on the subject of Yankee common achools and the immorality among the pupils and vice which they engender is from our excellent contempo. rary the N. Y. Freeman, and will perhaps prove of some assistance to the reader in forming bis conclusion : -

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND PUBLIS CRIME.-Mr. S. S. Randall has published his annual 'Report,' as Superintendent of the Public Schools of New York. Mr. Raudull is not a man to learn anything from tacts that reflect adversely on the yethm of which be is a prominent official. He deals, as in former years, in lamentation over the progress of vice and crime, and the non-attendance of children on the Public Schools. He argues away, as if the latter was the result of the former. The facts are, that a very small percentage of all the more serious orimes against pers n and property are committed by those that have not the instruction the Public Schools profess to give. Have the crimes of adultery and abortion that have been before the cours during the last year, been committed by persons that did not know how to read and write? Of the assassina tions and deadly assults perpetrated, a large number, in proportion, have been by those that knew how to read and write. When we come to crimes again-t property, the number, and, especially, the aggravation of these, take buger proportious against those that have had school instruction. The totally unlettered may, here and there have stolen some old article of cluthing, or a few spoons, or a dollar or so of S. P. C greenbacks. These poor wretches are awkward in their rogulty and are readily detected The poor ignorant man or woman that tries to make off with a few pounds of provisions from a grocery, or a pair of woulen stockings from a dry-goods shop. is easily caught, and quickly nuclished. They have not the "education to fit them for studying the Rugue's Manual,' nor to read the police reports, in

the papers that publish such.
But who are the forgers? Are any of them untaught in the lore of the Public Schools? We have had rather a startling array, the past year, of gigantic swindles; and rooberies, by Bankers and Bink-clerks—was it for lack of having the instruction professed to be given in the Public Sc ools? Is any one so toolish as to suppose that the organised gangs of pick-pockets, burglars, and high way rob bere that intest this city are not 'educated,' up to the Public School mark? Pooh! such would be too stupid to aid in these highly advanced pursuits of civiused communities! Those who cannot read and write must plud on in the humblest spheres of honest industry, or, if roguesh, make a desperate plange into perty pilfering. School instruction enables the rogue to strike incomparably heavier blows at the public, and, a so, in most cases, to escave detection. Or if caught, it is in 80 grand a thisving as to excite the admiration and sympathy of the great financiers, So it was with the young Ketobum, when he was 'Ketobed' himself. 'Public Schooling' and private schooling enabled bim to steal by the million! There was a fellowfeeling among other great financiers, that softened ais lot for him, and even that magnificent financer. that, keeping, (by his school-learning) within a statute for his case made and provided - though by a plain and palpable violation of the fundamenta law - the Constitution - while he did the people out their hard money, and gave them for it nothing but S. P. O .- Snin Plaster Currency, irredcemable except in other shin-plasters - He, S. P. C, Salmon P Chase, in his new position as Oniof Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, petitioned Governor Fenton not to let so h peful a young Tres surer as Keschum go to States Prison! There is an example of what 'Public Schooling' can effect for the morals, and for the security, of the people. It gives power, without moral principle. It gives intellect without conscience. It piles gunpowder among the combustibles of a mart of commerce.

Ketchum's is but one of a long array of robberies and thefis that here occurred within the year, to the extent of shaking pub is confidence in our monied institutions. Mr Randall, we suppose, puts them down to want of ' Public Schools.' It smaller royues having learned to read and cipher, have studied the doctrine of chances, and are tempted to try their luck' in parrower 3pheres, we suppose M. Randali will put all their mishaps down to the score of their not having attended the Public Schools.' But thoughtful men will conclude that reading writing cyphering, and alt the rest that the ' Public Schools' each, can only make a rogue more Can gerous, by giving him more experiness.

Facts authorise us to go farther. Within the circle of our own observation in the last twenty years, in this city, we have noticed the debauching influence of these schools on many children. Can it be a matter of surprise? Men of true virtue, and most estimable women, are yet, as heretofore, leachers in these 'Schools.' Some of them have had sore trials in keeping their places, against the general corruption of the system. But public scandals and many scandals that have been hashed up have proved that, within the period of our personal observation, lewd women, kept by persons influential in the Board of Education, have been teachers in these ' Pub ic Schools. Is it strange, it young girls, sent to such places, become immodest? And, no matter what the good character of the teachers, the more potent influence is that of association with the pupi's. Where is the guard possible, in this respect, in so mixed a community, where by the law, and by justice, if the Public School system be correct, the child that lives in a brothel has the right to come and sit beside the child that virtuous parents are striving to educate in the tender and unconscious purity of a Christian family!

With this simple statement, we might refuse to argue, and only protest, and denounce the system. is it so many months since the daily paper in Chicago of far largest circulation, called public attention to the fact that the 'Pub ic Schools" of that city had become hot beds of vice - that it had gone so far that 'any boy of lourteen years attending them was looked on as a 'spoone,' if be had not a liason with some of the girls'? And did not lead ing duily papers in Indiana and Obio, commenting on this horrible declaration, assert that the cities in which they severally published afforded grave reasons for drawing attention to the same tendency?

The death of Mr. F X. Garneau, the historian of Canada, which has been expected for some time, took place at Quebec on Saturday. He had been long affected with epileosy, and has lately suffered from an attack of pleurisy.

TEN MINUTES AT THE MART. - One might imagine himselfin the centre of Lindon while over on a visit to the Mart The dispatch the system, and the bustle going on even at this season is remarkable. In the Merchan Tailoring branch the appearance of commercial activity and the variety of customers, 18 very striking. The Mechanics and working men come from the extreme limits of the city - some with Rufrer's Telegraph Cards, others with the Evening Journal-noting and comparing the prices of suits. &c. Young wentlemen from the Colleges, Officers of the Garrison, and the leading Merchants are now familiar with the excellent system of the Mart and

its many advantages in point of economy. The scene in the General Dry Goods Department where the firs' Ladies of the city come and mix in the busy crowd of buyers, is a fact in connection

American and other visitors will be sure to find many advantages offering at this establishment both in the ladies' and gentlemen's depa tments.

The revenue of the Oatholic Bishopris of St. Hyaciatue dors not suffice, by a large sum, for the suppurt of the Bishup, and it is accordingly annunced that if a certain amount of public revenue is not secured to him by the town he withdraw from it, and proceed to some other hore generous and liberal discree. A perition calling on the Council of the municipality is now being difculated, calling upon it to impose a special rate upon the Catho ic inhabitants with the object of making up a sufficient and perm ment income. - Montreul Gazette.

The Catholics of Sorel have raised \$20 000 by voluntary subscribition for the purpose of erecting a suitable parish church, and now intimate, through their local paper, and they will giadly erect a cathedral and provide an income for the Bishop of St. Hyaciathe if he will transfer his quarters to their

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS. - The Journal de Quebec publishes un interesting communication on this subject, from which we gless the following facts: - There were at St. Andrew's, in the township of Acton, during the year just closed, 119 baptisms, and 45 bucials. Its population now consists of 177 Catholic families, of 1.115 touls, and there are 200 houses which are shot up. In St. Theodore, in the same township, there are 114 families, of 821 souls, and twenty four houses shut up. The diminution of population during three years has been in Si Andrew's 2,065 souls, and in St. Theodore 749 souls. That is to say, the people who have left are considerably in excess of those who have remained. From the whole township of Acton during the last three years 2,500 persons have left to go to the United S. ales. The Journal assigns three reasons for the emgration of the people. Of these the first is the cessation of work in the mines since last spring; next, the seduction offered by the persons who have angaged the emigration to leave for the States; and the third, which applies chiefly to the rural part of parishes - the exorbitant taxation imposed by the local municipalities. The management of those bodies has been so bad, according to this latter writer. that actions have been commenced against the City Council for more than \$50 000, and many habitants and need in sums xceeding \$80 to pay for the wante and illegalities of the municipal councillors. The writer says that the election of St. Andrew's which ought to have taken place some time before, has fal en through, and that thus it has devolved upon the Government to app tot municipal councillors, which he urges should be done at once, and that suitable elections should be made. If this is so there can be no doubt that it is the duty of the Government to act, and to act with discretion is the choice of he connections, since it is only in that way that the difficulty can be ended. We cannot, however, draw from this statement of facts, the conclusions adopted by the Journal that our whole system of local administration should be done away with, and that in place of it we should have substituted the French system of prefects appointed by the govern-

The cholera is rapidly extending throughout the West ludies; may be expected to reach the c attuent in March or April, and will then travel northwards with the rapidity of a prairie fire, increasing in intensity day by day with the nest of the sun. This is well known, but so far the crimical apathy and indifference of the City Council is nachecked, and they will not even take the necessary steps to ap point a Health Officer! How would they like to face one of the consequences of the terrible state of things depicted in the following short and graphic condition of affire in the West Indies? -

" We are in recept of advices from Nassau to the 7 h inst, from which it will be seen that the cholera is making terrible ravages in some of the West India The disease prevailed in its most violent lelaude. form at Guadaloupe, and had also made its appearance at Burbadoes. In consequence of the epidem c the Legislature had reassembled, and the authorities had taken counsel to adopt measures to meet the emergency. A law was promptly adopted for enforcing quarantine and placing funds at the command of the Executive. La er advices from Pointe a Pitre state that the population of that place bad been reduced nearly one balf. P.ople were firing in all directions to escape the plague, which was spreading rapidly to all the districts

The Council meets to night. It remains to be seen if, with the plague at its very doors, it will emil persist in its do nothing policy .- Montreal Gazette

OTTAWA, Jan. 30. - The Post of this afternoon, ter statice that the mission of Howland to Washington had been a total failure, udds, for these and other reasons, we may look for an early session of the Legislature. Indeed, it is well known to well informed political circles here that a cabinet meeting will be held immediately on the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General from England, the result of which may be the calling of a session at the earliest possible day. We will leave to those who are fund of speculation, to trace the course of events further, but we may add that the next will be the last session of the current Parliament. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that say member will be called on to deal with the new questions of public policy before the constituencies nave had an opportunity of passing judgement on

The Quebes News says; Messra, Craig & Valliere are now engaged in making extensive repairs at Spencer Wood for the reception of the Givercor General, who is expected to return from England next month. We learn that it is the Governor's intention to spend the balance of the winter, and the whole of the summer, at Speacer Wood. His Excellency will visit Ottawa and occupy Rideau Hall only for the time of the session of Parliament.

Typeus Fever Nesrs .- Montreal is not without its 'infected districts'; and some weeks ago we teard from an employe of one of the Insurance Com panies here, and whose business often calls him tomose places, that he never kniw several parts of Griffi nown, the Quebre suburbs, and even sum byestreets in the heart of the city, in a condition so fithy as is the case just now. In some of the yards or equares in the latter, inhabited by the potrer Bort of people, he could not pass from side to side, or door to door, after a thaw or a shower of rain, without sinking ankle deep in mud, decayed vegetables, and other refuse left to rot there. And we know all this, yet are silent and idle. One would thing we were enamoured of suicide; and certainly to continue in our inertness would look as if we were, each and all, in a conspiracy against our own lives as well as those of others .- Transcript.

A NICE SPECIMEN On Sunday a lad of eighteen, named Hugh Moffett, who had been in the American army, attacked his mother in the most disgustingly brutal manner, applying epithets to ber that could only be appropriate to the most degraded female, and kicking her furiously on the body. He had also robbed her of \$15. He was arrested and taken to the Chaboillex Station.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - This little colony is progressing. Twenty-three years since the nonnla tion of the island numbered 47,034, it is now over 85 000. In the year 1842 the revenue was only £13,-745; it is now not less than 60,0001. There were then but 121 achools; now there are but few less than three times that number. At that period 644 .-824 bushels of oats were raised in the colony; it now raises two and a half millione. Then it raised 83 229 bushe's of barley; now it raises nearly 30,000. It owned then 9861 horses, at present there are 20,000. The shipping of P. E. Island has increased in an equally satisfactory ratio. A judicious settlement of the Landlord and Tenant question, which can only be accomplished by Confederation, would impart a vast impetus to the " Granary of the Bt. Lawrence." Magazines)

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sherrington, M. McCaffely, \$2; Amberstburg, Rev. D Laurent, \$4; Napance, Hennis, \$3; Ulruana, V.Gill, \$2; Hamitton, J. Baiu, \$1; Hamaboro, P. Brady, \$3; East Hawkesbury, I Word \$1; St Osaute, J Murphy, \$1; Quebeo, Hov Mr Plants, \$2: sev Mr Lecuts, \$2; Norwood, W McCartby, \$4; Sgansville, B Rodden, \$2 50; Dacre, T Morrow, \$2; Alexand is, J. P. Kannedy, 2; Uote Sr. Paul, J. Daune, \$6; St. Heaciethe, R. H. Oorcoran, \$2; Nagara, Ker. J Hobin, \$5; Antigonish N S, A Modillivray, \$2; River Beaudette, T McBniry, \$1; Sillery, D Bygge,

Per F O'Neil, Fituroy -Rev E Vaughan, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville-Rev M Be-na in, \$3. Por J B Looney, Dundas - Rev J U'Railly, \$2; T Leary, \$2; T Ourgriff, \$4; Boverly, M O'Connor.

Per J. Feeny, Brantford - J O'Connors, \$2.

#### Married,

At the Uhurch of Notre Dame de Toute Graces, Cote St Luc, on the 23rd inst, by the Rev. Mr. Bouget, Patrick Dann, E.q., to Mrs. J. Mallon.

At St. Edward of Frampion, on the 23rd of Jan., by Revd. O. Paradis, P. P. of St. Anne of Livocatiere Victor Lacwin, Biq., to Miss Mary Fragerald, daughter to Michael Fuzzerald, E.q., Justice of the Peace of the said parish.

#### Died,

In this city, on the 4'h instant, after an exemplary Obristian life, at the age of 70 years, Mrs. Martha M'Ouffrey.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Feb. 6, 1865.

Flour -- Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,25; Middlings, \$3,55 54,00; Fine, \$4 25 to \$4,45; Super., No. 2 \$4.80 to \$5,05; Supertine \$5 40 to \$5,50; Pancy \$6 50 to 36,75 Extra, \$7,00 to \$7,50 ; Superior Extra \$7,50 to 58 25; Bag Flour, \$2,95 to \$3,00 per 112 los.

kiggs per doz, 20c w 22c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$23 50 to \$24.50; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00.00. Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4.60 to \$5,10:

Wheat-U. O. Spring er ours \$1.16 Ashes per 100 ibs, First Pots, at 25 50 to \$0,00 ecounts, \$0,00 to \$7.75; First Pearls, \$7 75 to \$0,00 Dressed Hogs, per 100 be. ..\$7 75 to \$8 90 Beef, live, per 100 lbg 5 50 to T 00 dheap, each, .. \$401 10 \$6 58 Lumb. 3,50 to 4,50 ..\$4,00 to \$5,08 Olves, each.

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Pebruary 6, 1866.

e. d. Flour, country, per quintal, .... 16 6 to 17 @ ..., 12 9 to 18 do t)aimeal. .... 8 0 00 0 4 Indinu Meal, 0 0 to 0 Wheat, per min., .... do, per 50 lbs Birley, 3 6 to 3 . . . . Peas, do. 4004 .... 0 to 2 . Outs. do. .... 0 to 1 Butter fresh, per 16. .... Do, ault ..., Beans, small white, per mia 0 to 0 .... Putatoes, per hag 2 6 to 3 • .... 4 2 to 6 • .... 0 4 to 0 9 Oaions, per minut, Beef, per 1b 0 7 to Pork, do! .... .... 6 0 to 9 Mutton do Lumb, per quarter 4 0 to 6 • Lurd, por lu .... 1 0 to 1 3 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 1 C .... .... \$3 00 to \$5,00 Apples, per bri Hav, per 106 bundles. .... \$4,50 to \$6,00 .... \$2 00 to \$3 00

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### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to MEET at the ALBION MOTEL, in the City of Montreal, on THURSDAY, the FIFTERNTH day of FEBRUARY, A.D. 18:6, at ELSVEN O'clook forenoon, to receive statements of his affice, and to aame an Aesigaee.

Ame an Assignee.
Perth, 23nd January, A.D. 1866.
WILLIAM WALSH.

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

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps comstantly for sale the following Publications :-

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comic Month y, Yankee Notions, Nick-Naz, N.Y. Tablet, Staatm Zeitung, Oriminal Zeltung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorests Faskion Book Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Horper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wik ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, Wulton Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheux -Tha Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Jokes Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Masic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description o Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, all the very lowest prices. Albuma, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionssectived for Newspapers and

# FOR EIGH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

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correspondent remarks that at the reception or Now Year's Day the Emperor conversed longer and more, privately with Mr.? Bigelow, the American Minister, than with any other member of the diplomatic body: There is no doubt that his M. josty's sheet vations turned chiefly upon the Mexican question, and that the nature of them was entirely satisfactory to the person to whom they were addressed. It is considered that the American and French Governments perfectly understood each ather, and that, despite the blustering of the New York press and of some of the Western journals, shore who hold the reies at Washington are determined to give the Emperor time to withdraw creditably from the American continent. That he is desir-ens to get away from thence as he is from Romaseems to be certain; and the American authorities will be as careful as the Italian to offer him no provocation, nor afford him any excuse to stay.

The French Government, it is said, have recom-mended the Spanish authorities to act energetically and to put down the movement with a convenient If this be true, the advice is superfluous. O'Conneil, it is to the presumed, is doing the very best he can in the circumstances. Everybody knows how Spanish Generals understand 'energetic action. If the rebels are taken, small is the mercy that will be shown them; but, unfortunately, it is indispensable that they should first be caught. Martial law already proclaimed in Madric, Saragossa, and probably by this time in Barcelona. But if the populations commit no overt act whatever, even Spanish Generals may hesitate to mow them down with grape shot in the Calle d'Alcala, or the Prado of the first, the Coso of the second, or the Rambia of

The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council the third. of Ministers at the Tuileries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops. The Emperor, it is said, does not think the moment yet come to do so safely; at least, not until the Emperor of Austria shall have completed the contingent necessary for the foreign legion to keep his brother on the throne.

The Monde says :- What is taking place in Spain. proves once more the inutility of concessions when they relate to principles and are made to the revolution. The Government of Madrid recognised the Kingdom of Italy; the Queen ratified an act as contrary to religious traditions as to the policy of the monarchy, and the Progressists, in order to show their gratitude, excite a revolt among several regiments and drive the country into the arms of the House of Bragauza. It is once more General Prim who is the instigator and chief of the insurrectional movement. An ambitious and turbulent man, he hopes for the realisation of all his desires by a political transformation and a change of dynasty.— However disturbed Spain may be, she is still too much attached to traditions to provide an open field for Progressist importations. In default of the Government, the weakness or complicity of which would assure the impunity and, perhaps the success of such an attempt, the spirit of the masses would react against the tendencies disclosed. The object now aimed at is to introduce on the Spanish territory all the disturbing elements which are the forerunners of the revelution, and to do so with the complete support of the Government and to successfully transform the public mind. The reigning House of Portugal is in the best possible condition to serve the projects of the revolution. It has shown at home of what it is capable; is allied with the House of Savoy; its political sympathies are known, and Portugal has made herself a reputation hostile to Catholic ideas; while remaining nominally a Catholic Power. The success of the present insurrection is not probable, but as a symptom the revolt is grave; it proves the permanent existence of an agitation, of which those pronunciamientos are the visible sign A Government could only resist such an undermining of its existence by the clear and

public opinion The London Star says that the Emperor Napoleon has positively intimated to the Washington Cabinet his willingness to withdraw his troops from Mexico at any moment, on condition that the United States Government recognises Maximilian as Emperor of

One of the most imposing spectacles which Paris can offer to a foreigner is that of Notre Dame, especially at the present moment and of a Sunday afternoon. It is then that the celebrated Carmelite friar Pere Hyacinthe, draws crowded audiences to listen to his sermons. Just when the clock strikes one. when the organ peals and the incense rises in wreaths over the altar, then will you see thousands of people bending under the gaze of this ministering priest. In gesture and intonation he strikingly resembles Lacordaire, and likewise in power of ora-tory. He prefers dwelling upon the events of the times and upon morality, as well as the progressive ideas of the day. So numerous was the fashionable congregation which attended his last sermon, that it was quite impossible for a stray hearer to find accommodation near to the pulpit, and even the passages of the immense church were crowded with eager

A terrific iron clad steam ram has just been completed at Toulon, called Le Faureau. Tois vessel will be the most formidable of the whole fleet. It is of extraordinary speed, and one remarkable quality is the facility with which it can escape from an enemy. Its armament is formidable. It has a spur or lance with which it can easily an enemy's ship, and a monster gun, capable of projecting missiles of ireredible weight. By means of tubes communicating with the steam engines, boiling water can be thrown from all parts of the vessel, so that it will be impossible to board it.

DEATE OF A FRENCH CELEBRITY. - The Marquis de Larochejaguline died on Thursday afternoon week, at Pecq, near St. Germain, at the age of sixty. He was the son of that Marie de Victorie de Dourissan who, while fighting by her husband's side in La Vendee, at the battle of Cholet, held in her arms an infant ten months' old, who became the marquis and senator, just dead ; and who subsequently after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls. There is little to be said of the representative of the ancient name who has just departed. His early adhesion to the Government of the Coup d'Etat lent but little force to it, but irrevocably disgusted his relations.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE. -Of the wast additions to the buildings of the Bank of France now in progress, and which will afford considerable space to the administration and offices now crowded together, the cellars are the most important part, they being destined to receive, like the old ones, the metallic reserve of the establishment, amounting generally to several bundred millions of france. The walls of these vaults are of stupendous thickness. On descending the first steps leading to their entrance, the first obstacle we find is an iron door, locked with three keys, one of which is in the hands of the Governor of the Bank, the second is kept by the eashier, and the third by the censor; so that this door cannot be opened without the simultaneous consent of these three functionaries. We thus gain gain access to a first compartment, containing the funds for current use. The safe kept here is so curiously constructed that if you do not know the secret of its construction the slightest touch anywhere will set a noisy alarum agoing, loud enough to startle all the inmates of the establishment. The

and it is firted up with fire-proof shelves. It contains all the important deeds, notes, and papers belonging to the Bank; also deposits of private persons. Here the Duke of Brunswick used to leave his jewels, previous to going on a journey. Made-modelle Mars used to send her diamouds there; the linget d'er was deposited in the same. place, &c. -After the Serre come the vaults properly so called, the entrance to which is closed by an iron door se-cured by several combination locks; it turns on central pivots, like Italian deors. It gives access to a well hole, containing a winding staircase, admit-ting but one person at a time, and leading to subterranean galleries 420 meters in length. These are filled with iron casks containing linguis and coin, and labelled according to their contents. By way of additional security, the well-hole might be filled up with clay and the vaults with water at a minute's notice, if the safety of the treasure were menaced in the slightest degree .- Galignani's Mes-SPAIN.

The Moniteur says that no further doubts are entertained in Madrid that Gen. Prim will be compelled to surrender, or enter Portugal within three days. He is in the Quadaloupe Mountains. He is stated to have deceived his soldiers by representing that Espartero directed the revolt. Marshal O'Donnell ordered the pursuit, but not Prim's capture.

Spain, if we are bound to believe those who see in the fresh perils that surround every Catholic throne an accession to their interests, and the gratification of their desires, is once more in the incipient throes of revolution. The facts which are taken to warrant this conclusion are meagre and paltry enough. For some time past it was known that the Plogressist party meditated arising whenever a favourable opportunity should offer; they held secret meetings, distributed treasonable documents, and endeavoured through the anti-Catholic Press of the continent to make the world believe that once they had given the signal for insurrection, the Peninsula would be enveloped in a blaze. That signal has been given: but anything more pitiably feeble than the response of the population is not written in the story of political The whole plot has ended in the revolt of two or three reduced regiments. One of these which had garrisoned Avila made an abortive effort to propagate the Progressist cause by capturing Zamora. A slender display of strength, and a strong display of loyalty on the part of the commandant and troops stationed at that place, were sufficient to compel their retreat. When last heard of they had crossed the frontier, and were disarmed, as is usual, by the Portuguese authorities. - Tublet.

PIEDMONT. - Florence, Jan. 10 .- A Royal decree has been issued to day, proroguing the Italian Parliament till the 23d inst.

The decree is preceded by a Ministerial report, explaining that this measure has been adopted in order that the Government may conscientiously examine the important financial and other proposals of the late Ministry, with the object of determining what portions of the said proposals shall be accepted and what portions shall be modified. Upon the reassembling of the Chambers the Ministry will immediately bring before them the chief bases of the system by which it proposes to provide for the present state of the finances.

According to the statement of the last Minister of Finance, S. Sella, Dec. 13, 1865, the annual excenditure of the kingdom of Italy is over thirty seven million, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling But seventeen million, seven hund-ed and twenty thousand pounds ste: ling go every year to pay interest on deb., guarantées, pensions, &c. That leaves nineteen million, four hundred thousand pounds sterling. The new Minister of Finance proposes to reduce the expanditure upon the army and navy to eight millious pounds sterling. That leaves eleven million, four hundred thousand pounds sterling for all other purposes. Now, the annual income of Italy falls short of the annual expenditure by at least nine millions, six hundred thousand pounds sterling energetic affirmation of Conservative principles; but So that after paying interest on debts, guarantees, it is lost if it fatigues itself in the pursuit of subver- and pensions, as well as the expenses of the army sive ideas, under the pretext of giving satisfaction to and navy, the Italian Government has only got one million, eight bun rad thousand pounds sterling per annum applicable to all other purposes. And as this sum is manifestly inadequate, it has no choice except either to go deeper into debt every year or to increase its revenue by the imposition of new faxes.

MAZZINI .- The Movimento of the 29th ultimo, a Gencese new-paper, quotes the Sole as follows :- In a small room in crompton Guiseppe Mazzini lies sick The recent change of weather, together with his uninterrupted application to sedentary labours, have impaired his digestion, and what little food he can iake, his stomach rejects. Mazzini should live in another climate, like that of his native land. The Government should restore him to the sky of I aly! or the Parliament and the nation should take the matter in bands if the Government be found want-

The Unita Italiana, the Mazzinian journal, announces that it is about to resume its publication, which had been suspended for want of funds

A letter from France says that the morganatic wife of the King of Italy is dead, and that Victor Emmanuel is inconsolable at his loss.

Rome. - Persons who have recently had the han piness of seeing the Holy Father state that notwith standing the fatigue and anxiety he endures, the genarel state of his health is excellent and assuring. -He takes long walks almost daily attended only by a few prelates and personal attendants .- Tublet .

GIFTS FOR THE POPE .- The Unita Catholica savs -We have collected more money during the year which has just expired, than in any of the preceding years, commencing with 1860. In that year we raised 253,515, lire; in 1861, 320 317 lire; in 1862. 410.253 tire; in 1863, 289,892 tire; in 1864, 332,893. in 1865, 503,000 lire; making a total of 2,110,872

BRIGANDAGE. - The brigands who have hithorto in feated the Papal territories continue to give themselves up to the authorities. Accordingly Mgr. Pericoli, hoping that others will follow their examle, has allowed a further term of sixteen days to such as may choose to surrender, and so reap the benefit of Article six of his edict.

The census of Rome has appeared as usual, at the end of the year. It is drawn up in the Cardinal Vicar's office, and is called the "State of souls,"-Stato delle anime," being mide up from the reports of the parish priests sent in at Easter. The totals of this ancient and elaborate form of statistics show that at Easter, 1864, Rome contained 203,805 souls, while at Esster, 1865, it contained 207 338. There were 437 heterodox Christians and 4,452 Jews among that number. The ecclesiastical, religious and colegiate classes amounted to 4,661 souls, and the nuns and their border-pupils numbered 4,847. Rome is

thus the largest town in Italy after Naples. The greater portion of the territories of the Church and by far the wealthiest part have been, as the world knows, torn by sacriligous violence from the Pope's dominion, and subjected to the rule of the Piedmontese Usurper. But though thus robbed of most of his territorial revenues, the Holy Father has continued to pay the interest of the whole of the public debt contracted when the Pontifical States were ten times as large and as populous as they are now. No doubt offers have been made by the revo-lutionary Government both at Turin and at Florence, to relieve the Pontifical treasury of so much of the interest as would bear a fair proportion to the territory and population deserved from the States of the Church; but these were, of course declined for cheir simple acceptance would be deemed and taken next compartment is circular, and called the Serre: 100 be a recognition of the robberies of the Revolution.
12 cannot be entered without the same ceremonial, We understand, however, that the French Govern-

which will relieve the Holy, Father from the embarrassing position in which he has been placed, and that funds will be provided for defraying a great part'of the interest of the public debt, without even the semblance of a recognition or sanction of the revolutionary proceedings by the Sovereign Pontiff. -Weekly Register, it authory of buse in story

The proposals which Napoleon III. is said to have made with a view to carry out the Convention of September, without countenancing the idea that he is going to abandon the Pope, and the vantage, ground which France has held in Rome stace 1849, are the topic of the day. Napoleon wishes the Pope to enroll 5 000 Frenchmen under his b nner and to accept an indemnity for the interest of the public debt incurred in respect of such of the Pontifical provinces as have been usurped. No such proposal has been accepted by the Holy See. It might, in deed, be objected that no one nation in particular should be trusted with the Pope's banner, and that to accept the indemnity would be to recognise the usurpation. 'Napoleon might easily solve the diffi culty by compelling Piedmont to buy enough of Roman consols to cover the defalcation of Papal revenue by her own acts of usurpation, and to abstain from drawing the interest. The Pope could then

add to his army the 5,000 Frenchmen, as suggested. Little is now heard of Neapolitan brigands on the Pontifical domain. Some keep surrendering from day to day to the authorities, while the rest are quit ting the frontiers. The Pontifical Zouaves, who enjoy the country, and who have shod themselves like mountaineers, in order to pursue their enemies the more successfully, complain bitterly that they won't show fight .- Cor. of Weekly Register.

KINGOOM OF NAPLES. - NAPLES, JAN. 1 .- In review ng the state of this province during the year that has just passed away, the great prevalent discontent created by heavy taxation and the prospect of additional burdens, must not be passed over lightly. I have much intercourse with the Neapolitans, and much with those who suffer most from the burdens now imposed upo 1 them, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is danger to the peace of the country in adding to them. The tax on the grinding of corn would be attended with especial danger. The masses in such a country as thie, it must be remembered, are incapable of taking broad views of any question, are impatient of tuture results, view every subject thro' the medium of their individual and material laterests, and when it happens, as I have seen in many cases lately, that the tax-gatherer calls on those who have scarcely a morsel of bread to put into their mouths, what may be the consequences expected to follow from taxation on doors and windows and the grinding of corn? It is not that the people will not, I am persuaded they cannot pay those burdens; and if the Italian Gov rameat would extinguish those regrets for the past which are felt by many who were ted by their Bovereign or would render the government of the country possible, they must find other means for increasing the resources of the State With regard to the taxes actually imposed. and especially of that on in lustry and personal property, the mode in which it has been distributed is most unequal and unjust, though not so much from the fault of the Government. Every commune, in fact, has been permitted to appoint its commission for adjusting the proportion of taxation to be paid by every pe son. The consequence is that among s people where the voice of conscience is not very strong, friends and clients, and 'ourselves,' of course have been spared, and the many ill able to pay have been burdened. These are not mere random assertions, for I hear the complaint everywhere backed up by instances. It gives rise to great discontent; but the increase of taxation will be attended by positive danger. This is a lugubrious strenna for New Year's day; but, if ever the truth is to be spoken, no batter day could be chosen.

In the townships under Vesuvius I find an uneasy feeling prevailing and a general expectation of an earthquake. The less educated classes say that as the cholera in 1856 was followed by an earthquake, so we may look out for another now. Whether there may be any atmospheric conditions calculated to connect the two facts I do not to venture to say. Among persons better educated, one said, 'I never go to bed without apprehension, and sleep with my door open.' The reasons for such apprehensions, when any are adduced, are these: - Vesuvius has long been dormant. Of late it has been making some ineffectual efforts to relieve itself, but nothing beyond a line of smoke by day and an occasional tongue of fire by night is perceptible. Then, all round Vesuvius, extending even to Castellamare, bere is a perfect dearth of Vater, 80 the ars nat of that place, which has always derived its water from mountain springs that have never failed even in summer, is now compelled to send to a considerab e distance for water. Perhaps the most startling fact is the depression of the sea all round the bay. I have examined it at various places, and find that this depression is at least two paims beneath the ordinary level. We have certainly had a month's calm weather, but, still, this is scarcely sufficient to account for the fact now stated. Of cholera no one now speaks or even thinks. Foreigners are coming in daily. It was officially made known on Friday last that the road to Rome was re-opened without the necessity of performing quarantine, and on the 4th inst. (ten days after the Board of Health declared Naples to be 'clean') all vessels coming from this city and bay are to be provided with clean bills. - Times' Cor.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIZNNA, Jan. 6. -As the negotiations between the Orown and the Hungarian Diet are about to begin, I deem it advisable to make known to you the opinions entertained by the German Centralists on the more important questions at issue. The Ost-Deutsche Post, the organ of the ultra-German party in Austria, apeaks thus on the subject :-

"What do the Hungarians aim at? What are their real intentions? For some time men of all parties spoke of the possibility of Hungary, on certain conditions, sending representatives to the Austrian Reichsrath (?). When by so doing, they had acquired friends in this part of the empire they began to speak in favour of the laws of 1848. By degrees an Hungarian party was formed here, and placed under a comite directeur. When the party in question was firmly established it began to express its opinions and wishes with great openness. It now, through M. von Deak, ' claims for Hungery the right to form a separate State. In April, 1865, M. Deak published a book (in reply to a work written by a certain Dr. Lust kandel), in which he maintains that the laws of 1848 are perfectly valid, and that the Pragmatic Sanction says no more than that one and the same Sovereign shall rule over Austria and Hun. gary, which countries are bound to defend each other. Un the 11th of November a conference was held in the house of Baron J. Rotvos at which it was resolved that the laws of 1841 should be strictly upheld -In other words, that the Crown shall not only be called on to recognize in principle the validity of those laws, but also to acknowledge that they are in full operation. Hitherto no complete programme has been published by the Hungarians, but more than once they have given us to understand that any and all future negotiations must be based on the following conditions: 41. On the nomination of an independent and responsible Hungarian Ministry; and. 2. on the incorporation of Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, and the military frontier districts with Hungary.' Should thase conditions be accepted by the Crown, the Hungarian Diet will then-and not tillproceed to take into consideration the way in which the matters common to the whole Monarchy are to be treated: If the Crown should agree to the abovementioned conditions, the very existence of the Monarchy would be placed in jaopardy. The unconditand the intional recognition of the laws of 1848 would be a ditheir duty.

ment is occapied with the arrangement of a plan / vision of the prerogatives of the Drown. Austria de BRONCHITIS, CONGHS, ASTHMA, would be a great Power but in name, see

"Though there is some exaggeration in? the article of which the foregoing is a summary, it gaunot, pos-sibly be doubted, that the Hungarians will be content with nothing short of a return to the system of dualism. The Austrian empire has an area of 58,810 fquare. English miles, 19 480 of which form the kingdom of Hungary. The principality, of Transylvania has 4.985 equate miles, Oroatia, and Slavonia have 1.750, and the military frontier districts 3,545 square miles. Should the four last mentioned countries be completely incorporated with Hungary that kingdom would have an area of 29,760, and the western part of the empire one of 29,050 square English miles. It need hardly be observed that a kingdom of Hangary with the partes adnexa incorporated would be a far more powerful country than Austria, which is composed of 15 crown lands or provinces.

#### PRUSSIA.

A correspondent of the Gracow Czas asserts that but a year ago Count Bismark put himself in communication with 'a certain citizen of the kingdom of Poland, and told him, in so many words, that if the Poles could be induced to lend him assistance be would have no difficulty in embodying with the kingdom of his master all the country on the left bank of the Vistula, Wassaw included. The correspondents adds that the same views were repeatedly expressed to Polish members of the Prussian Parliament by Herr von Lebbin, a privy councillor attached to Herr Hoin, the Governor of the Grand Duchy of Posen. Both the Minister and the councillor seemed to look upon the matter as a mere question of time; but, although they were in a position to accompany their extraordinary proposals with the promise that the inhabitants of the territory should be treated with the same leniency and benevolence as the Poles already belonging to Prussia, none could be found among the Polish subjects of the Czar bold enough to strike a bargain in the name of their country. So the matter came to nothing, nor has it been mooted again. The correspondent asks whether the project. ought to be regarded as the coinage of an enterprising brain, or whether, in sober reality, it can have been approved by the Czar? Without presuming to satisfy his curiosity, or indeed, attaching any importance to it at all under present circumstances, I may yet be allowed to remind him that it is only a few weeks ago that General Berg, having gone to Ledz, a German manufacturing town near Warsaw, and accepted the hospitality of the municipal authorities told the commercial gentlemen of the place that they had a right to consider themselves as Germans, and to assert their peculiar nationality in a portion of the kingdom inhabited by so many of their countrymen.

The official Dziennik Warszawski says that Mr. Stephens the Fenish, has passed Paris on his way to Geneva, where he intends conferring with M. Herzen and the members of his international revolutionary club. The French police would not allow him to tarry at Paris. To the same poper I am indebted for the news that the Polish nobility will shortly start a journal at Dresden, the existing papers of Vemigration Polonaise being more or less in the hands of the Democracy. - Times.

#### RUSSIA.

The text of the decree by which Russia ordains that the Poles in the Western governments shall be prohibited from acquiring landed property, except by exclusive right of inheritance, makes us better acquainted with the motives which in this instance appear to actuate the Government. It is pretended on their part that, whilst the populations, numbering ten millions, are principally composed of Russians and Lithuanian Schmuds, the bulk of the land is in the possession of a small minority of Poles The latter thereby have acquired the greater political and social ascendancy, a thing no longer to be tolerated by the paternal depotism which provides for the wants of their souls and bodies. Henceforth no Pole will be permitted to purchase;an interest in the soil, that privilege being reserved to the Boors who, through the meral influence derived from property holding will it is expected soon understand the dignity of Russian citizenship and act accordingly. That this scheme has a sectarian as well as political character may be inferred from the final clauses of the decree, which ordains that the owners of sequestrated estates banished from Western Russia shall for two years have the right of selling their lands to successfully carried out, though there be the power of an empire to stimulate its development, may be into disloyalty to their principles and submission, however reluctant, to Russia. - Tablet.

#### UNITED STATES.

A man named Mercer endorsed by Governor Andrew of Massachusettes and other philanthropists, calling themselves the New England Emigration Aid Society, has figured considerably in United States journals for some months past as the originator of a scheme for exporting the surplus spinster population of New England to Washington Territory, or a market on the South Pacific coast. He is now figuring before the Superior Court of New York as a swindler, having received large sums of money from several hundred intending emigrants, mostly women, who lost their cash and their passage to the Pacific and matrimony.

INCREASE OF CRIME AT WASHINGTON .- In an edi torial, the Spectator, a new Catholic paper published at the capital, remarks upon the fearful increase of crime there that 'during the quarter just ended over one thousand arrests were made in a single pre-cinct. Although many of these were for petty offences, yet a large proportion were for offences of a graver character. The offences range from petty larcency and misdemeanor up to robbery, burglary, and even murder. In the precinct alluded to, the tenth, one half of the persons agrested were coloured

These statistics show how important it is to take prompt measures to Christianize that unfortunate race, and to improve their moral condition . - St. Louis Guardian.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR. - First look to the color; if is white, with a yellowish or straw colored tint, buy it. If it is very white, with a bluish cast or with white specks in it, refuse it. Second, examine its adhesiveness; wet and knead a little of it between your fingers; if it works soft and sticky, it is poor. Third, throw a little lump of dry flour against a smooth surface: if it falls like powder, it is bad. Fourth, squeeze some of the flour in your hand: if it retains the shape given by the pressure, that, too, is a good sign. Flour that will stand all these tests, it is safe to buy.

Marshal Suwarrow, in his march to the attack of Ockzakow, proceeded with such rapidity at the head of his advanced guard, that his men began to murmer at the fatigues they endured. The Marshal, apprised of this circumstance, after a long day's march, drew his men up in a bollow square, and addressing them, said "that his legs had that day discovered some symptoms of mutiny, as they refused to second the impulses of his mind, which urged him forward to the attack of the enemy's fortress." He then ordered his boots to be taken off, and some of the drummers to advance with their cats, and flog his legs, which ceremony was continued till they bled considerably. He put on his boots again very coolly, expressing a hope that his legs would in future better know how discharge their duty. The soldiers after that marched on without a murmur, struck at once with the magnanimity of their commander, and and the ingenuity of his device to remind them of Montreul Ungeite.

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, sie relieved by using Brown's Bronchial Troches.

I have been afflicted with Brochitis during the past winter, and found no tellef until I found your Bronchial Troches.

O. H. GARDNER

Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, N.Y. Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma.

the modern of the

Ray. A. C. Hogareren, New York.

\*It gives me great pleasure to certify to the emcacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection og the throat and voice, induced by public singing .-They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing

T. DUGHAHME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief.' HENRY WILKES, D.D.,

Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. January, 1866. A NECESSITY-In every house, is a bottle of

Henry's Vermont Liniment. A burn, a bruise, a toothache that would otherwise go unrelieved, may then be cured. A wise man will take every precaution against accident, so that time of need will find him well prepared with a remedy. See advertiso. ment in an another column for the disorders for which the Liniment is a specific. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents. Sold by all Druggists.

John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. January, 1866.

#### WONDERFUL!

Devins & Bolton, Druggists, next the Court house. Montreal, have received the following letter from Mrs. M. J. Nolin Heroux, confirmed by her husband. and E. Roy, merchant of St. Phillips, Laprairie, of a wonderful cure by BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA .

Sir,- The present is to certify that I, M. J. Nolin, 40 years of age, wife of M. Heroux, N. P., have suffered for a year with violent palpitation of the heart. sudden chills, extreme heat and cold in various parts of the body, attended with great pain, particularly in the arms; my pulse was very variable-very slow or quick; frequently a tendency to faint, with a sense of suffocation; sleep troubled; irritable, and very low spirits. I tried several medical men without deriving any benefit, and they all concluded by giving me up. In July last I saw in the papers BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL A Blood is Life. purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose A substance resemb-ling very fine white sand came from my lege in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palnitations, and chills, and perfectly cured of my affliction in ten weeks. I am convinced of the superiority of this remedy over all others, and I feel it my duty to recommend it to all troubled with similar afflistions. (Signed)

M. J. NOLIN HEROUX. EMBLIEN Roy, Mercasat. MR HEROUX, Notary Public.

Laprairie, Sept 20th, 1862. Agents for Montreal, Devines Bolton, Lamplough S Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., I Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R S Latham and all Deslers in Medi-

SICENESS THAT HAS NO NAME. - Thousands suffer who have no specific disease. They are apathetic persons of Russian origin professing the Greek or and listless, eat without, relish sleep without being the Protestant faith. That the scheme can ever be refreshed, are miserable without any tangible cause. A sluggish digestion. a semi-torpid liver, inactive bowels-are responsible for these indescribable, but reasonably doubted. At best it means nothing, if not the less real and ancoying ailments. To restore the another laborious effort to impoverish the Poles the inert organs to healthful activity, they have only to resort to RRISTOL'S SUGAR CUATED PILL'S. Dr. Benjamin Walls, of Boston, Mass. gives it as his opinion, that ' there is nothing comparable to them, in cases where there is a luck of vital energy in the stomach and its dependencies, and general weakness and depression are apparent, without any distinctly marked form of sisease' All who suffer from physical prostration, acdompanied by low spirits, will find BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILL'S of immense bonefit.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARIL-LA shoul, we 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, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity. The coarse and pungent scents manufactured from cheap oils are now universally rejected, despite of printed indorsements, while this superior perfume and cos-metic, prepared by a responsible house from genuine ropical flowers, and esteemed in South America and Mexico above all other fragrant waters, is winning golden epinions from all sorts of people,' throughout the Fashionable World. No lady who has moistened her handkerchief with this delightful floral essence, or used it, when diluted, as a cosmetic, will hesitate to agree with the Senoras and Senoritas of Spanish America, who have used it for twenty years, to the exclusion of all other perfumes.

Bee that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine. 204
Agents for Montreal:—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell &
Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in

It should be universally known-for it is strictly true-that Indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases. Dysentery, Diarrhose. Cholera Morbus, Liver Complaint, and many other diseases are enumerated in the city inspector's weekly catalogue of deaths, are generated by Indigestion alone. Think of that, Dyspeptics! think of it, all who suffer from disordered stomachs, and if you are willing to be guided by advice, founded upon experience, resort at once to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which, as an alterative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and un-approached. We have tried these Bitters, and know that they are excellent for the diseases specified above. - Philadelphia City Item.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers, generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Usuada. 303 St. Paul St., Mentral, C.B.

RECEIPT FOR A HAPPY HOME. - An old writer says six things are requisite for a .. hap, y home.' Integrity mustibe the architect, and tidiness the apholsterer: It must be warmed by affection and lighted up with sheerfalne.s. Industry must be the venti ator, renewlog the atmosphere, and bringing a fresh, salubrity day by day; while over all - a protecting camopy and giery, without which nothing will suffice must be the blessing of God.

WHAT THEY SAY-Go to business man for reliable facts. Read the testimony of a merchant. Lagrange, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1861.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Elizir. I have sold it all and want more. It is the best lung medicine I ever had.

H. B. ROBINSON. When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue. Its sale is constantly on the increase. It is warranted to cure coughs and colds.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St Montreal C.E.

January, 1866.

#### WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW!

As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents at a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It operates like magic-giving rest and health, and is moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race : children cortainly do rise up and bless her; especially is this the case in this city. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are daily sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sinverely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her daty to her auffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrap. -Try it, mothers-try it now .- Ladies Vuitor, New Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

January, 1866.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

[Conservative.] The RDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.]
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BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased thus diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may stilt, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and swilled with advantage by the people of this

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HOUFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the

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Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the

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Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

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ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY.

And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World.

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

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

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects .-Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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

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

J. S. HERMAN.

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

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

JULIUS LEE.

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From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

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

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

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May 19, 1865.

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