

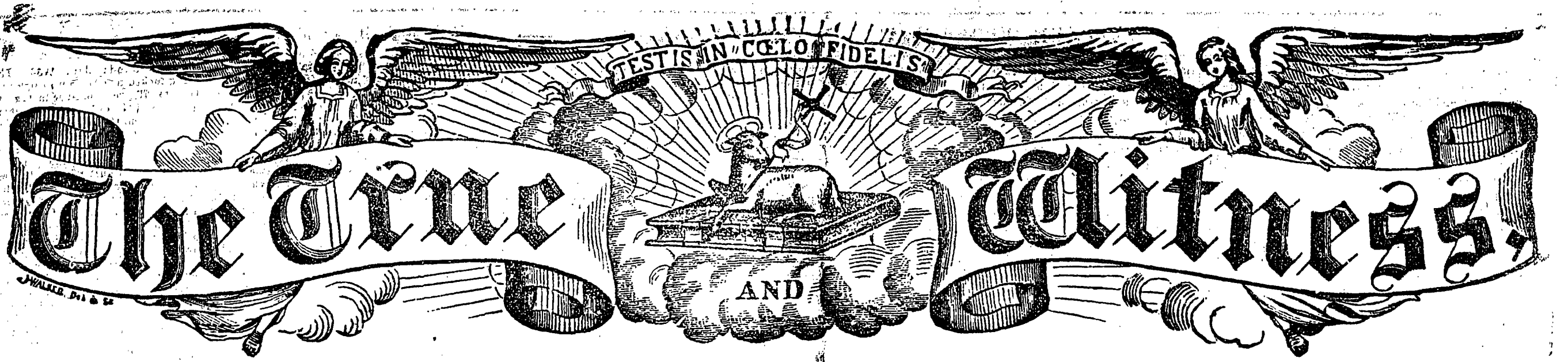
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1866.

No. 27.

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."

Cotton.

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

All was bustle and excitement, and joy and gaiety; 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 had 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 flowers, 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.

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 bridesmaids 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.

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 fruits which look so fair and tempting are not of the Dead Sea, we can 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 I hope not—well, the déjeuner, 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 top, where waved the ermine bearings of the houses of Ashwood and Merton.

The requisite number of toasts was given and appropriate speeches made. The bridesmaids were applauded as usual; and the customary wish expressed, that the bridesmaids of to-day might be the brides of to-morrow; and they

were told, as they have been informed from time 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 Shanganahab, 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 Shanganahab. He was out of spirits, and meditating a visit to an uncle's house in Dublin, where he had an invitation to spend 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 goul for them. He then accompanied one of his cousins to the north of Ireland, visited the Giant's Caul-way, and cut his and Kate's initials in the rocks, to perpetuate his love for her. And there still are to be seen F. J., and K., linked in each other monogram fashion, such as are often nowadays embossed on paper. He was delighted with the bold wild scenery, the curious caves, the extraordinary octagon-shaped pillars, seeming as if fashioned by the hand of man, so regular 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 north to those of any other parts of the country. 'Oh,' 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 distinct people enjoy an exceptional state of prosperity? Is the misery of the Connaught or Munster peasant a consequence of that reckless and want of energy, which we are told is a characteristic of the Irish Celt? 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 industry, 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 loneliness; and his entreaties were at last rewarded by an acceptance of his oft repeated hospitality.

The two friends were glad to meet each other—and Fitz-James was gratified and saddened by 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 follows:

"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 evening, after the wedding-dinner was over, in time to lead out the bride for a dance. They were greatly amused, on entering, at the state of fuss old Hughes was in as they appeared. He made place for them next the bride. Our friends were heartily welcomed. The company were all seated round a table, on which were grapes,

melons, peaches, and apricots; port, sherry, and whisky-punches. Old Hughes was a tenant on 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 Charles selected a partner for himself. Reels, 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 *à tête à tête* 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 Shanganahab, Charles asked Fitz-James if these marriages were entirely the result of affection, or had worldly prudence any share in the matter. Fitz-James informed him that the thought of marrying for love was as foreign to their ideas as it would be to a young lady in the highest French circles. Two farmers met 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 between them. They then bargain about the respective fortunes as pedlars might do about their wares. Charles expressed great astonishment at hearing that Irishmen, who have the character of being so improvident, should have so decided an eye to the main chance. Fitz-James replied that at different times people had come to him to beg that he would assist them in bringing about desirable matches; 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 matrimony, but to gain the girl they are in love with; their marriages are, in general utterly reckless and improvident.

News came to Fitz-James one day that the Powers of Power Court were returning to their residence from the Continent, where they had gone to finish the education of their children.—Fitz-James was pleased at the intelligence, as promising some novelty and amusement for his friend. Mr. Power was very wealthy; he had inherited 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 ungrateful excuse for living as much as possible away from it. The education of the children formed a very reasonable pretext for going abroad. The family 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 there, she was very gay; 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. McPherson of Carnslort, had a right to expect. She was a lovely blooming girl of nineteen when she married—he some years her senior. There was no great disproportion in that way; but Mr. Power was cold and supercilious, and only sought in a wife one who would ornament his drawing-room, look dignified at the head of his dinner table, and in fact do the honors of his house to perfection. For that purpose he could not have made a better or more appropriate selection. Mrs. Power was declared the belle of Dublin Castle the first winter she spent in the Irish metropolis, and all the neighborhood about Power Court were enthusiastic in their praises

of the beautiful Scotch lady. They had now several children, all ages from two to twenty-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 pater- and mater-familias. Mr. Power was a 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 ever admitted inside the mansion of Power Court.

Fitz-James had been left 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 always 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 dining 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 'Don,' 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 her hand fervently. She puts her finger to her lips.

'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 escutcheon 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 name we shall at present designate Mary Power) 'for 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 Catalina he now loves.'

'Do you say this?' returned the Don; 'the sun must change its course, ere I could forget 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 Don 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 Catalina, in a determined manner, 'I'll have no other.'

Mary is enveloped in a domino, takes the duenna's arm, and exits. The next scene represents a ball-room.—Catalina enters, leaning on her father's arm; the duenna beside her. She spies in the distance Don Pedro, apparently in deep conversation with another lady. He does not recognise her on account of the disguise. She approaches him and watches him for some time without his being aware of her presence. She then advances alone to the front of the stage, and as if talking to herself, exclaims, 'Don Pedro faithless! 'tis too dreadful to think of! I have believed him all truth and honor. I suppose my father was right; 'seek not for noble sentiments where

there is not noble blood.' She seems in despair; looks at him again. He is still in earnest conversation. She now walks about, and dances with other cavaliers, and finally quits the ball-room.

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.—The missing article cannot be discovered. 'The company are all gone; still he lingers till informed 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.

'Lost it!' she exclaimed; 'how can you add insult to injury? No, Don Pedro; you are playing a double game. I saw you last night in deep 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 dropped it while talking to my sister.'

A servant of Don Pedro enters at this moment with the ring, which had fallen 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-Sessious 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, having suffered much from being crossed in love, was 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 were married; 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. He could then consult his family ere he committed himself; but the eyes are often times a great deal more eloquent in their language than the tongue, and Charles could not conceal his admiration.

A ball took place at Power Court, at which of course our friends were present. Charles danced so often with Mary that many people remarked his attentions. As they were seated together in a recess formed in a window, Charles mentioned his intention of leaving Shanganahab in a few days and returning to England. He looked at Mary to read in her countenance what effect 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 confused she became.

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 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 he 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 and ideas! and indeed Mary Power deceived herself. How little did she guess that he would have given worlds to speak! that ought—but consideration for her prevented him from declaring his affection. He had prudence enough to reflect on Kate's misery, and take warning in time. He felt misgivings as to his parents' requirements. He thought that probably they would be even more exigent in regard to the fortune his wife should possess than in the selec-

tion of husbands for their daughters; and it was very obvious that a man provided with ten sons could do but little in the way of giving fortunes to his daughters. Then, again, Mr. Power was well aware that his daughters were handsome, 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 unselfish to desire him to remain when he saw his going would be attended with melancholy results to himself. Two days after the ball, Charles took leave of his friend. As he neared the railway station, he caught sight of Power 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 he longed to recall.

But there is no time for sentiment in this nineteenth century; the train came up almost immediately as he reached the station. He had but one moment to grasp his friend's hand warmly, 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, Fitz-James, the station, all were out of sight, and he was fairly on his road homewards. He was moody and out of sorts, and but little inclined for conversation; but after a while the constant efforts of his vis-a-vis to draw him out produced the desired effect; and Charles was, almost in spite of himself, deeply interested in a most animated conversation. His opposite neighbor was a bright, jolly, round-faced gentleman, intelligent and well informed. With a look of fun and amusement in his countenance, he seemed the very personification of kindness and good nature.

As usual, in travelling, the first advances were made by an offer of a newspaper—then inquiries from one whether the other would like to have the window opened or closed, &c. Charles, thought of giving polite answers to all these interrogations, for a while declined all further civilities. The gentleman opposite was not easily to be deterred from conversation. Insensibly, his remarks on thing in general, and Fitz-James, neighborhood in particular, aroused an interest in Charles for information, and he was soon as earnest in this thirst for knowledge as the stranger was anxious to impart what he 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 bad and hard. Now I am not one to say that the people are all in the right, but they should not be debarr'd 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 while he was abroad—a nice gentleman-like young man. The whole thing was arranged: he came down here among the tenants, and tried what he could to settle their grievances; and all in vain. He endeavored to persuade Mr. Power of the impropriety of turning them out; urged him on every possible ground; but Mr. Power is desperately self-opinated. He replied that he was the best judge of his own affairs; 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 hundred pounds a year. Nothing would alter his determination; he is as pompous an old gentleman as ever was seen; he is very rich; he has a large property in this country, and more in Connaught. It is a pity he has not learned to make better use of his riches.'

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

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

'Ah, 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 his dealings with the people, but he was obstinate to a degree, and never heeded 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 he was not going farther.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Catholic Clergy and the Income Tax.—The following letter appeared in the Freeman's Journal: 'Ballinacorney, 23rd December, 1865. Dear Sir,—To-day the people of this little town witnessed a rather novel sight. In former years the amusements during the Christmas holidays were more of a festive 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—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 immediately after the Christmas collection the most favourable, lest other creditors might anticipate him. It may seem rather harsh at the present time to insist on taking the dues

of the Catholic clergy, when their flocks are so much diminished by emigration and famine, and, as a consequence, their revenues much reduced. It is just eight years since a like demand was made on me, but I appealed to the Chairman of the County, Sergeant Howley, who, after a searching and impartial investigation, considered my revenues rather insufficient 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 righteous and just judge, how much more so now, when the dues of the clergy are decreasing every day with the population. As we neither receive anything from the State, nor desire it, the limited resources derived from the spontaneous offerings of the people should be left untaxed, which, indeed, are in most cases under the necessary amount, and if, in some instances, it may be otherwise, the surplus should go rather to the poor than the auctioneer.'

The Catholic University.—We are delighted in congratulating the Venerable Lord Bishop, the clergy and people of the diocese of Limerick on the triumphant success that has attended the recent collection in aid of the Catholic University of Ireland—the sum realized amounting to: £372 7s. 8d., being £50 over the collection of last year.—Limerick Reporter.

The Advertiser believes ministers have finally determined on abandoning the mixed system of education in Ireland.

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

CONDITION OF IRELAND.—The return of the Irish exports for the past year is published in the Dublin papers. They prove by uerring 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 especially encouraging. The exports of porter show an increase of more than 60 per cent., when compared with those of 1863. 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 larger quantity of whiskey has been exported than for some years past. This may, perhaps, be attributable to more successful exertions in pressing the article on the English market, and to the increased demand for admixture with other spirituous liquors. In the exports of sheep and pigs we find a very large increase, sufficient to leave a very considerable balance 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 timidity 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 setting in. The condition of the farmer during the year has been more prosperous. We hear no more the monotonous cry of "three bad harvests," which politicians uttered so long that the phrase became a miserable proverb. Agricultural produce has commanded better prices, and the harvest last year was on the whole, early, abundant, and well saved. The steady advance in the railway receipts is another symptom of renewed health and energy in commercial life. Another circumstance which must be regarded with pleasure in the general stock-taking of the year is the successful establishment of the new companies for the investment 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 Flour Company, the Munster Spinning Company, the Civil Service Building Company, 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 unmistakable 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 they are required to keep pace with the increasing demands of the public and to provide for the expansion in the traffic of the port and city already manifested, and which is expected to outgrow existing arrangements. We refer with pleasure, however, to the marked improvement in the silk trade, which in the hands of such manufacturers as the Messrs Pim and Fry has received a fresh impetus and is pursuing a prosperous career, winning every day greater favor in the English and colonial markets.

ECCLIASTICAL ART IN LIMERICK.—The Church of the Venerable Order of Friars Preachers in the ancient city of Limerick, has lately been receiving some important features in the way of adornment, and true to their ancient traditions, love, and encouragement 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 reredos, 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 altar reredos, tabernacle, and throne, are executed in various marbles, satory, and sciallar, forming the principal material. It is needless to remark how much of sumptuousness of effect is thus obtained, and the objections which sometimes present themselves in the employment of stone in our large towns and cities, are removed. The altar is paneled in front with three exquisite bas-reliefs from the chisel of Mr. Bolton, of Worcester, representing the good Shepherd drawing from brambles the strayed sheep; 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 capitals of Carrara marble, with the arches and cornice in Siena. 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 so as to interfere with the window beyond, and terminates in a rich group of pinacles and gables, borne on and inlaid with various coloured marbles, supporting, as a terminal, an antique statuette. This work has been executed in a most creditable manner by Mr. P. Scaannel, of the marble works of Cork, under the direction and from the carefully detailed drawings of the architect, G. Goldie, Esq., London. Many important judges are of opinion that, amongst the many equal 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 tracery, is filled in with a stained glass representation of Our Lord's transfiguration. This is a work of unrivalled excellence by Wiles, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The decorations on the roof and hall were executed by Mr. Hokinsson, of Cork.

Late news announces the death, in Dublin, of Richard MacGillycuddy, otherwise 'The MacGillycuddy, of the Red,' in the 74th year of his age.

The Fenian trials continue to progress at Dublin. A quantity of military uniforms, supposed to be long in Fenian offices, were discovered near Ooncar Oulaska.

An active search is still going on in Ireland for Head Centre Stephens.

There is much gossip on 'town this day respecting an arrest made last night by the constabulary of three supposed Fenians; one a late Colonel of the 88th Irish Volunteers; who served in the American army, named Byron, and whose fashionable appearance and frequent visits to the leading hotels here during the last two months, had attracted the attention of our local detectives, and made them watchful of the stranger's movements. The other two, in whose company he was when arrested, are clerks in certain establishments out of mercantile pursuit. For a long time the police had been on the scent owing to private information given, but it was not deemed advisable, to take 'active steps'.

However, one constable, who had been told that he would be sure to succeed in establishing a 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 the police barrack in William street, and Sub-inspector Oshauer was summoned from his residence in front of the station to the apartment where the parties 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 Oshauer, 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 discovered. 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 sympathizers, if not actual leaders, of the Fenian movement in this quarter.—Freemans.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Thursday has the following respecting the alleged flogging 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 Irish political prisoners at Dartmoor is totally without foundation. They are not at Dartmoor, but at Pentonville. They have not been flogged, and have been quiet and well behaved since their arrival.

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

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. Everything was going on satisfactorily until a few months ago, when his brother became 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 there were 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.—Newagh Guardian.

A desperate attack was made on John Warner, the informer on the Fenian Brotherhood, in the vicinity 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. Warner pulled out a 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 manner of firing it, or the result of the affray might have been a fatal character. Warner was then severely beaten, one of his eyes being nearly knocked out and his face very much bruised. A person who interposed was also desperately assaulted, and during this time Warner crawled to his lodgings. The occurrence was seen by a woman, who immediately went for the police; but on their arrival all the persons concerned had disappeared. Warner has been since under 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 Times.

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 insurrection. 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 population is deeply disaffected to England, that they have subscribed vast sums, a vastness greatly increased when their poverty is considered, to help to witabatand 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 absurd, 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 all from their belief that per se, such disaffection is, in anywise, improper. Happily, the present Government appears fully impressed with those grave truths, and seems determined to consider the political and social wails of the country with a view to the removal of existing grievances.—Times' Dublin Correspondent.

At a special meeting of the Committee of the National 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. Conaty, 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.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN DOWN.—One of the most important and startling seizures 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 Detective Coles, McDermott, Rice, Doyle and Rothway, 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 benches, tools, &c., and on the floor were straw 306 pikes and pike heads: sixty-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 chisels, &c., were on the benches, and a patent machine for the manufacture of percussion caps. 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 taken 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 was supposed to be, and that the notice of the conspirators had not abated. The manufacture of spear heads in the city and neighborhood 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 Fenians have taken place.

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

SEVERIOUS ARREST IN ARMAH.—A man named Rice has been arrested by Sub Inspector Fawcett, and committed to Armagh county jail, under circumstances 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.

BUZGARIES IN DUBLIN.—The city and its suburbs have for some months past been infested by a gang of burglars, who have broken into numerous houses and succeeded in carrying away a considerable amount of plunder.

On the evening of Sunday, the 24th ult., a French lugger, 200 tons burthen, was observed to approach the strand of Annesborough, hoisting a signal for a pilot.

On the evening of Sunday, the 24th ult., a French lugger, 200 tons burthen, was observed to approach the strand of Annesborough, hoisting a signal for a pilot.

On the evening of Sunday, the 24th ult., a French lugger, 200 tons burthen, was observed to approach the strand of Annesborough, hoisting a signal for a pilot.

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.

The Limerick Chronicle of the 4th ult., says:—During the hearing of the insolvent cases in Ennis, a man named Mortimer O'Mahony, of Kilsrush, a miller by trade, who had spent some short time in America, and recently returned, filed a schedule, amounting to about £150, due for spirits and groceries, into which business the petitioner had got extensively, on his return home.

A respectable young farmer, named Andrew Gorman, was recently drowned in the river near Boyle. He had been returning from the fair of Belmugar, in company with an elder brother.

We are glad to find that the decided contradiction which was enabled to give the Tory canonard about the 'Attempt to Assassinate Wodehouse,' has been prominently noticed by some of our London contemporaries of yesterday.

MI. FORTESCUE AND THE ORANGEMEN.—The Observer of to-day says the Ulster Orangemen are arming, and that their conduct is connived at or encouraged by Dublin Castle.

THE ARMING OF THE ORANGEMEN.—The Evening Post protests—why does not an effectual protest proceed from Irish members against this seeming renewal of a shocking policy.

Much interest has lately been created in Ballywattin and Belfast by the mysterious disappearance of a carter, named Jeffrey, of the former town, who, on the night of the 13th December, had been in Belfast, in company with a porter named McCann and two women.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following extract is from the Funeral Sermon on the late Bishop Mordaunt, by the Reverend Mr. Forbes.

Among the passengers by the Atrato, which left Southampton on Tuesday, were eight Sisters of Charity from Chartres, in France, proceeding to Guadalupe, in the West Indies, to fill up the places of hospital nurses of those who have just died of the cholera in that island.

A London correspondent of the Dublin Mail writes:—There is little news, but plenty of gossip, going on. Some say Earl Russell's health is breaking up, and that he cannot hold the first place long.

There is a curious paragraph in the Times about false lights being shown on the coast of Durham, between Tyne-mouth and Sunderland.

JAWISH ANTIQUITIES.—Messrs. Farwouth and Pizzicani have recently discovered at Nadir Sarapa, near Tripoli, the remains of a Jewish house, which is supposed to have been built one or two centuries ago.

PUNCH has a good hit at Napoleon's preposterous demand for the reciprocal rendition of political prisoners. 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.

DR. COLEMAN AT NATAL.—By the Natal Times of Natal, of Nov. 22, we (Guardian) learn that Bishop Coleman had not only arrived, but had succeeded in preaching in the cathedral church at Patermaritzburg.

THE MOST INTERESTING PART OF THE HISTORY OF this outbreak is, however, the circumstance that the practitioner resident at Hederlesleben 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.

Turnbull, in his capacity as registrar to the Bishop 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.

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 weary door being shut, robed himself, assisted by his steward, and a Prayer book which he had brought being placed on the reading-book, he proceeded to read the usual service and to preach.

THE BISHOP, however, ascended the chancel step, and the weary door being shut, robed himself, assisted by his steward, and a Prayer book which he had brought being placed on the reading-book, he proceeded to read the usual service and to preach.

THE BISHOP, however, ascended the chancel step, and the weary door being shut, robed himself, assisted by his steward, and a Prayer book which he had brought being placed on the reading-book, he proceeded to read the usual service and to preach.

AMONGST the most 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.

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 Last New Disease,' the London Lancet publishes an article showing the changes which arise 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 prevalence of parasitic disease in Germany, arising from eating pork infested with the newly observed trichina spiralis.

RELIABLE accounts of the epidemic of trichiniasis at Hederlesleben, in Prussian Saxony, show it to have been the most extensive and fatal of all outbreaks hitherto recorded.

THE CHOLERA IN GUADALOUPE.—The Bermuda Gazette says:—The frightful ordeal which Guadalupe is passing through, from Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India Islands and Demerara.

held shortly before Christmas. Professor Virchow addressed the meeting, and urged the necessity of instituting a microscopic examination of all pork.

THE BERLIN BUTCHERS, 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.

SOME say, "We in England do not eat raw meat, and therefore the danger of trichiniasis does not affect us." This is an error. In at least one country, the agricultural laborers do eat raw bacon.

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 in the shape of a project.

THE STEAMSHIP 'London' for Melbourne, had foundered at sea. 220 lives were lost; 10 of the crew and 3 passengers were saved. She was valued at £85,000 sterling.

UNITED STATES.

A FENIAN DENIED CATHOLIC BURIAL.—Bartholomew Higgins, a promising young lawyer of Waterford, was buried yesterday. He died of consumption after a short illness.

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

SENATOR Raymond has brought in a bill to confer the right of suffrage on the negroes, Chinese, &c.—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 piquant writer, 'Fanny Fern':—

'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 for the wide social gulf between itself and those assembled—I will not say worshipped—there. And I know that clergyman inside that church, spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. They usual hawks; they pay handsomely for hawks, and they get them, I say in my view, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle unaided as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethren are wiser.— Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it:— 'That the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the maker of them all.' I often go there to see it. I am glad when the servant drops on her knees in the aisles, and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her rise, to make way for a silk-strewn robe that may be waiting behind her. I am glad that the mother of many little children may drop in for a brief moment, before the altar to recognise her spiritual needs, and then pass out to the cares above may no longer lose sight of. I do not believe any one does, but it gladdens my heart all the same that any man is as good as his neighbor at least there—before God. I breathe freer at the thought.'

TOW JAM IN THE NIAGARA RIVER.—For nearly a week the Niagara 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 fro between Niagara and Youngstown. It is reported that the ice is coming down the river in such vast masses, that great fears are entertained for the wharves and warehouses, especially at Queenston and Lewiston, where the river is not very wide and the current very rapid.

THE CHOLERA IN GUADALOUPE.—The Bermuda Gazette says:—The frightful ordeal which Guadalupe is passing through, from Asiatic cholera, is naturally causing much dread in the other West India Islands and Demerara.

MANY physicians from all parts of Germany have gone to Hederlesleben 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.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.  
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
 No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by  
 J. GILLIES.  
 G. E. OLIERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:  
 To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.  
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.  
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.  
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.  
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY - 1866.  
 Friday, 9 - St. Raymond of Penafort, O.  
 Saturday, 10 - St. Scholastique, V.  
 Sunday, 11 - Quinquagesima.  
 Monday, 12 - St. Andrew Corsino, B. O.  
 Tuesday, 13 - St. Titus, B. O.  
 Wednesday, 14 - Ash Wednesday.  
 Thursday, 15 - St. Martin, 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 sane person; though the insurgents would soon be crushed by the immense force which Great Britain would hurl against them—yet incalculable mischief might be done in the meanwhile, and fearful destruction of both life and property would be the inevitable consequence of the wicked and foolish policy of the Fenians. They have thrown Ireland back half 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 Orangism, 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'Keefe 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.—The 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 required as a mere matter of business, and without any guilty intent. This line of defence was however declared to be worthless by Justice Fitzgerald; 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 fire always on hand ready for use.

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 Fenians 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 going to begin active operations against Canada. In the Upper Province the people have had two or three scares; and it seems that the other day, Sweeny, the great Fenian general, and Roberts, the opposition President, passed through Hamilton in the cars, not incognito or unbeknownst, as Mrs. Gamp would say, but in all their dignity.

The authorities were aware of the fact—but did not interfere with them.

By our latest dates from Europe it does not seem by any means certain that Louis Napoleon is about to recall his troops from Mexico. On 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 ears.

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 honest 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 Eastern.

In this Canada of ours the champion *par excellence* of the Yankee Penal Code is the *Pays*; the organ of that section of the French Canadians 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 formulated:—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 conquered in Missouri, that State adopted a new Constitution abolishing slavery, and exacting that all ministers of all religious denominations, without distinction of sect, should be held to take an oath of fidelity of allegiance to the State, and to the Union, before being allowed, *voyant de pouvoir*, to preach and celebrate divine worship—(*exercer le culte*)."—*Pays*, 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 condemned," 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 ruffians, horse thieves of the "old John Brown" stamp, 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 *Pays*. Its legislation is retrospective; the oath which it imposes, and which thank God the Catholic priest scorns 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 heart 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, out of all sympathy with them. He must not only abjure State Right principles, but swear that he never held them, that he never sympathized with, or encouraged those who held them.

We pass over also the assertion of the *Pays* that the Penal Law by it referred to, was justified by the conduct of the clergy, "who under the pretext of preaching religion, availed themselves of the pulpit to foment sedition, and to make fanatical appeals to their partisans in favor of the cause of Jefferson Davis, and of the dis-

memberment of the United States." We simply meet this statement with a point blank denial of its truth; and though no man can be expected to prove a negative, yet the fact, that the 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 legal action against the recalcitrant Catholic clergy, only on the second and minor count, if it had been in their power to have established against them the first, and far graver charge, that of 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 have 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 usurpation 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, when 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 loyal subject of Queen Victoria, would the editor of the *Pays* call that law wise and just? Would he not protest 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 pen?"

And if it be just and wise for a non-Catholic State to punish as felons priests and nuns, who 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 Desmouins 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 lanterne*; away with him, crucify him, crucify him!" This is Liberalism.

And this is why all Catholics, all freemen hate Liberalism, and regard it as the monster evil of the day. They hate it, because it is tyranny, 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 administered. The Catholic and the freeman protest. No, they say, the body of the priest is subject to your jurisdiction; if he murder, steal, preach treason, or commit any crime punishable in a layman, then as with a criminal layman deal with him. But with the mere exercise of his sacred functions, as he does not hold the

right to exercise those functions from or through the State, the State has no right to interfere.

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 itself the right to punish the lay preacher of treason and the lay factor of sedition, so also it impose no heavier, no other conditions on the priest: that if it make no distinction in the latter's favor, so also it make no distinction betwixt him and its lay 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 free to administer the Sacraments, as is the Liberal journal to exhort its readers to "*écraser l'infame*."

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

THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER.—Compiled for the Use of Colleges, Academies, &c., and Arranged Expressly for the Catholic Schools in Canada. D. & J. Sadler, & Co., 1866.

It is 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 criticised 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 occurring therein a passage in which Ireland is spoken of as "*in rage, poverty-stricken, famine-stricken, and bleeding under blows inflicted by legal persecutors, and unfeeling butchers*." To this our reply shall be short.

In the Reading Book, now in use, 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. Chauveau 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 Canadian edition, p. 252, and runs as follows:—"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 "generous" nor "Catholic." In the first place it was eminently selfish conduct, and was inspired, not by any love of liberty, or of the insurgents, but solely by the motive of crippling English commerce, and of averting the losses sustained by France in North America during the previous war. It was also conduct eminently un-Catholic. One of the reasons prominently assigned by the revolted Colonists in the Congress at Philadelphia to justify their appeal to arms against England, was the protection given by the latter to the Catholic religion in her newly acquired Province of Canada. George the III. 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 added, in the name of the revolted Colonies, and as what ought to 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 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 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 its 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, there would be nothing in the passage quoted, to object to.

These are the only historical or political objections raised by Mr. Graham against the work, before us; but he objects strongly to its teaching in a religious point of view, in that, in several passages by him cited, it attributes the civiliza-

tion of modern Europe to Catholic 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 Catholic schools of Lower Canada; and no Protestants are required to listen to them, seeing that the right to establish Dissident 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 Protestantism, 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, 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 Rauke, in his "*History of the Reformation in Germany*":—

"It was this 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 inequities of property, and social condition should be effaced. 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 Jacobins 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 practice, 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 distasteful 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. Graham 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 treats 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*, be emended—he would say emasculated—so as to suit the Catholic palate? and if he will not, we beg of him to have the modesty and the decency to abstain from asking us to so alter our teachings in our schools, as to adapt them to the taste of his Protestant friends.

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 "unsectarian" schools of Ireland, and whose teachings are forced upon the children of Catholic parents. We beg 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 Pope's 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



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

A correspondent remarks that at the reception on New 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.

The French Government, it is said, have recommended the Spanish authorities to act energetically and to put down the movement with a convenient speed.

The Mexican difficulty was before the last Council of Ministers at the Tuilleries. All, or nearly all, the Ministers were for the speedy recall of the French troops.

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 Progressives, in order to show their gratitude, excite a revolt among several regiments and drive the country into the arms of the House of Braganza.

According to the statement of the last Minister of Finance, S. Sella, Dec. 31, 1865, the annual expenditure of the kingdom of Italy is over thirty seven million, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

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 Mexico.

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.

A terrific iron-clad steam ram has just been completed at Toulon, called Le Faureau. This 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.

DEATH OF A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—The Marquis de Larochejacquelin 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 Durisnon 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 infant ten months old, and who subsequently after the defeat of Savenay, fled to the woods, where, utterly abandoned and unprotected, she gave birth to twin girls.

THE VAULTS OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.—Of the vast 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 reserves of the establishment, amounting generally to several hundred millions of francs.

It is fitted 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. Madeleine Mars used to send her diamonds there; the *lingot d'or* was deposited in the same place, &c.

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.

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.

ITALY. 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.

According to the statement of the last Minister of Finance, S. Sella, Dec. 31, 1865, the annual expenditure of the kingdom of Italy is over thirty seven million, one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

MAZZINI.—The *Moniteur* of the 20th ultimo, a Genoese newspaper, quotes the *Sole* as follows:—"In a small room in Crompton Giuseppe Mazzini lies sick. The recent change of weather, together with his interrupted application to sedentary labour, have impaired his digestion, and what little food he can take, his stomach rejects.

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

ROME.—Persons who have recently had the happiness of seeing the Holy Father state that notwithstanding the fatigue and anxiety he endures, the general state of his health is excellent and assuring.

GIFTS FOR THE POPE.—The *Unita Catholica* says:—"We have collected more money during the year which has just expired, than to 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 lire; in 1863, 289,892 lire; in 1864, 336,893 lire; in 1865, 603,000 lire; making a total of 2,110,872 lire.

BRIGANDAGE.—The brigands who have hitherto infested the Papal territories continue to give themselves up to the authorities. Accordingly Mgr. Pericoli, hoping that others will follow their example, 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 made 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 Easter, 1865, it contained 207,338. There were 437 heterodox Christians and 4,462 Jews among that number.

ment is occupied with the arrangement of a plan 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.

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 advantage-ground which France has held in Rome since 1849, are the topic of the day.

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 quitting 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.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, JAN. 1.—In reviewing 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.

With regard to the taxes actually imposed, and especially of that on industry 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 person.

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 venture to say.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JAN. 6.—As the negotiations between the Crown 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.

"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.

On the 11th of November a conference was held in the house of Baron J. Sotvos at which it was resolved that the laws of 1848 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.

vision of the prerogatives of the Crown. Austria would be a great Power but in name. Through there is some exaggeration in the article of which the foregoing is a summary, it cannot possibly be doubted that the Hungarians will be content with nothing short of a return to the status of *chacalans*. The Austrian empire has an area of 58,810 square English miles, 19,440 of which form the kingdom of Hungary.

A correspondent of the *Oracov Czar* asserts that but a year ago Count Bismarck 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 he would have no difficulty in embodying with the kingdom of his master all the country on the left bank of the Vistula, Warsaw included.

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.

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.

UNITED STATES.

A man named Mercer endorsed by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts 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 population of New England to Washington Territory, or a market on the South Pacific coast.

INCREASE OF CRIME AT WASHINGTON.—In an editorial, 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 precinct.

THE WAY TO SELECT FLOUR.—First look to the color; if it 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.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—The day has passed when ingenious advertising could force an inferior article into popularity.

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases.

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, ARE RELIEVED BY USING BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

O. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, N.Y.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."

Rev. A. O. NEWMAN, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of 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 with ease."

T. DUHAMME, 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.

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, Laprasrie, 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 SARSAPARILLA 'Blood in Life'.

I purchased five bottles at your store, which afforded me relief from the first dose. A substance resembling very fine white sand came from my legs in quantity, after which I recovered my nearly lost faculties, and was free from pains, palpitations, 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 affections.

(Signed) M. J. NOLIN HEROUX, EMILETIN ROY, Mercant, MR HEROUX, Notary Public.

Laprasrie, Sept 20th, 1862.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA 'Blood in Life'.

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

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

432

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle; without this none is genuine.

Agents for Montreal:—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.

204

It should be universally known—for it is strictly true—that indigestion is the parent of a large proportion of the fatal diseases.

Dysentery, Diarrhoea, 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 Hoffland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, which, as an alternative, curative, and invigorant, stands alone and unapproached. 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 Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

204

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—An old writer says six things are requisite for a 'happy home'...

WHAT THEY SAY.—Go to business men for reliable facts! Read the testimony of a merchant.

Messrs. Henry & Co. Your agent left with me a short time ago two dozen bottles of Down's Elixir.

When dealers speak in its praise, and physicians recommend it, it must possess some virtue.

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

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 untriflingly devoted her time and talents to a Female Physician and nurse...

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

The LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW [Conservative.] The EDINBURGH REVIEW [Whig.] The WESTMINSTER REVIEW [Radical.]

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE [Tory] The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late Civil War...

TERMS FOR 1866, Payable in United States currency. For any one of the Reviews, \$4.00 per annum.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons. Thus, four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$13.00.

When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be Twenty-four Cents a Year for Blackwood, and but Eight Cents a Year for each of the Reviews.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive their Nos. free of United States postage.

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of \$2.50 a year.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., PUBLISHERS, 38 WALKER STREET, N. Y.

ST. ANN'S SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the Direction of the Sisters of the CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, M'CORD STREET,

Was RE-OPENED on TUESDAY, Sept. 5, 1865. The system of Education includes the English and French languages.

CONDITIONS: Junior Classes, per Month, \$0.75. Senior Classes, \$1.00. Music, \$2.00. Drawing, \$1.00. Entrance Fee (annual charge), \$0.50.

HOURS OF CLASS. From 9 to 11 o'clock A. M. " 1 to 4 P. M.

ST. ANN'S SEWING ROOM. The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the St. Ann's Schools, on Thursday, September 5, 1865.

Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

WANTED, A CATHOLIC GOVERNESS, for a private family. None but a Lady with good references need apply.

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. JUST COMPLETED, THE ECCLESIASTICAL YEAR; ITS FESTIVALS AND HOLY SEASONS. By Rev. B. G. BAYERLE.

HIS HOLINESS, POPE PIUS IX., has lately awarded the great St. Peter's medal to the author, Rev. B. G. Bayerle, undoubtedly deserves the most extensive circulation.

These splendid engravings, on account of their excellent execution, and being copies of original oil-paintings by eminent masters, are of far greater value than the small steel-engravings subscribers mostly receive with similar publications.

PREMIUM EDITION, 33 parts, unbound, and two Pictures, \$8.00. 33 parts, bound in two vols., half leather, with gilt edge, two Pictures, \$10.50.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY. Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorator, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns.

TO COUNTRY PHYSICIANS, STOREKEEPERS, &c. JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of Fresh DRUGS and CHEMICALS, from London.

GRAY'S EXPECTORANT COUGH LOZENGES. The above Lozenges are recommended to the notice of the public, as a good soothing and expectorant remedy for COUGHS.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, OPPOSITE "WITNESS" OFFICE, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. BUGS! BUGS! BUGS!

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

THE MART. THE Important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks.

WANTED.—Parties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all w. of, can have the same made to order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 31 Main street.

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: CENTRAL & WESTERN DISTRICTS.

ESTABLISHED 1861, ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF MONTREAL. GENTLEMEN—

I beg to thank you for the great amount of support and patronage you have hitherto so liberally bestowed upon me, and trust by my continued care and attention to secure the same in a still larger degree.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.] The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planatories, &c.

The New York Tribune says, 'the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality, although the prices have so largely advanced.'

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y. "Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use."

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O. "I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect."

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway. "The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm."

John F. Henry & Co, 303 St. Paul Street (now 315) Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada. March 1, 1865.

SADLER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS AT PRESS. New and Splendid Books for the Young People BY ONE OF THE PAULIST FATHERS.

THE COMPLETE SODALITY MANUAL AND HYMN BOOK. By the Rev. Alfred Young. With the Approbation of the Most Rev. John Hughes, D.D., late Archbishop of New York.

THE HERMIT OF THE ROCK. A Tale of Oshel. By Mrs. J. Sadler. 16mo, 599 pages (with a view of the Rock of Oshel) cloth extra, \$1; gilt, \$1.25.

A POPULAR LIFE OF ST. PATRICK. By an Irish Priest; 16mo, 380 pages, cloth, 75 cts; gilt \$1. SERMONS BY THE PAULIST FATHERS for 1866.

THE TALISMAN: An Original Drama for Young Ladies. By Mrs. J. Sadler, 19 cts. A NEW BOOK BY FATHER WENINGER, S.J. EASTER IN HEAVEN. By Rev. F. X. Weninger, D.D. 12mo, cloth, 90 cts; gilt, \$1.25.

THE MARYS; A Tale of the Last Persecution of the Christians at Rome. By Vicomte de Chateaubriand. 12mo, 450 pages, cloth, \$1.35.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS: their Agents and their Results. By T. W. Marshall. 2 vols, 8vo., of 600 pages each. Cloth, \$5; half morocco, \$7.50.

STORIES OF THE BEATITUDES. By Agnes M. Stewart. Cloth, 50 cents. D. & J. SADLER & CO Montreal, Dec. 7, 1865.



**WILLIAM H. HOODSON,**  
ARCHITECT,  
No. 59 St. Bonaventure Street.  
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.  
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.  
Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

**KEARNEY BROTHER,**  
Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters  
TIN SMITHS,  
ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS  
DOLLARD STREET,  
One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church)  
MONTREAL,  
AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM  
GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR.  
It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent with an equal amount of light.  
Jobbing punctually attended to.

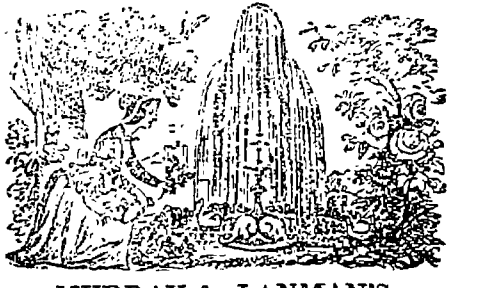
**MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
OF THE  
CITY OF MONTREAL.  
DIRECTORS:  
BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.  
Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq.  
Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre,  
L. A. H. Latour, Joseph Larambee,  
Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand.

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.  
OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET.  
A. COMTE,  
Secretary.  
Montreal, May 4, 1865. 12m.

**ROYAL**  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
FIRE AND LIFE.  
Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.  
FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch.  
1st. Security unquestionable.  
2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.  
3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.  
4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.  
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.  
The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—  
1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.  
2nd. Moderate Premiums.  
3rd. Small Charges for Management.  
4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.  
5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.  
6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.  
H. L. ROUTH,  
Agent, Montreal. 12m.  
February 1, 1864.

**GET THE BEST.**



**MURRAY & LANMAN'S**  
**FLORIDA WATER.**

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its most perfect degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Fatigue, turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. P. Henry & Co., Montreal.  
For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Golden, R. S. Larbin; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.  
Feb. 10 1864 12m.

**DYSPEPSIA,**  
AND  
DISEASES RESULTING FROM  
**DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,**  
AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,  
Are Cured by  
**HOOFLAND'S**  
**GERMAN BITTER,**  
THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.  
These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,  
Have more Testimony,  
Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,  
Than any other article in the market.  
We defy any one to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000  
To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.  
**HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,**  
Will Cure every Case of  
*Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.*  
Observe the following Symptoms:  
Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing  
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flashes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,  
Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

**REMEMBER**  
THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT  
ALCOHOLIC,  
CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,  
And Can't make Drunkards,  
But is the Best Tonic in the World.  
READ WHO SAYS SO:  
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend,  
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.  
From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D.D, Pastor of 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 German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. 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 County, 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 much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect,  
J. S. HERMAN.  
From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia:  
February 8th, 1864.  
Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly 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.

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 bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours,  
JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street.  
Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.  
PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5.  
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.  
Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.  
JONES & EVANS,  
Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.  
For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.  
John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal C.E. 12m.  
March 1, 1865

**S. MATTHEWS,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at  
130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
(Next Door to Hill's Book Store)  
As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent.  
A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.  
N.B.—The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

**J. J. CURRAN,**  
ADVOCATE  
No. 40 Little St. James Street,  
MONTREAL.  
**J. A. RONAYNE,**  
ADVOCATE,  
10 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
**JOSEPH J. MURPHY,**  
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
OTTAWA, C.W.  
Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.  
June 22, 1865.

**HEYDEN & DEFOE,**  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.  
OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank,  
No. 74, CHURCH STREET,  
TORONTO.  
L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE.  
August 25, 1864. 12m.

**C. F. FRASER,**  
Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c.,  
BROCKVILLE, C. W.  
Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.  
Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal  
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,  
James O'Brien, Esq.,

**LUMBER.**  
JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS,  
corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR.  
JORDAN & BENARD,  
35 St. Denis Street.  
March 24, 1864.  
Now ready, price 8s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of THE MONTH,  
Containing Contributions from  
His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman,  
Lady Georgiana Fullerton,  
Rev. Dr. Newman,  
Henry James Coleridge, D.D  
Very Rev. Dr. Russell,  
Aubry de Vere,  
Barry Cornwall,  
Denis MacCarthy,  
Julia Kavanagh,  
Ellen Fitzsimon,  
Bessie Rayner Parkes,  
And other well-known Writers.  
Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP,"  
New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865.  
It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of His Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.  
Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to 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 realized. 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—publications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective 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 periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.  
The LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a 'New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day.  
Price—Yearly, \$1.75. In Monthly parts, 9d  
Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C.E.

**BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**  
THE GREY SISTERS,  
CONVENT OF OTTAWA.  
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP  
THE RT. REV. DR. GUILGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages.  
Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful.  
Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.  
In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages.  
It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.  
Those who study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar Melodeon, Organ, &c.  
A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.  
No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community.  
Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior.  
The Classes will re-open on the First September.  
Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.

**A. & D. SHANNON,**  
GROCCERS,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.  
Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.  
May 19, 1865. 12m.

**G. & J. MOORE,**  
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS  
NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**STOVES,**  
526 CRAIG STREET.

THE BRILLIANT HALL COAL STOVE.  
"AL ANIAN " " " "  
NORTHERN LIGHT " " " "  
RAILROAD " " " "  
BOX PARLOR AND DUMB " " " "  
KULER COAL COOKING STOVE.  
ROYAL COOK (wood) " " " "  
STANDARD " " " "  
MEILLEUR & CO.  
N.B.—All our Stoves are mounted with real Silesia Iron.

**A CARD.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER having by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Citizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 287 NOTRE DAME STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern taste and convenience.  
In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining House-keeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale.  
Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.  
A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising.—Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely:—  
1st—There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser.  
2nd—When bona fide sales are effected not exceeding £5000, the commission will be £5; and on amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, exclusive of the cost of advertising; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.  
3rd—When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual disbursement for advertising.  
The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same.  
N.B.—All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention.  
L. DEVANY,  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate.  
March 27, 1865 12m.

**CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT of TEAS, consisting in part of—  
YOUNG HYSON,  
GUNPOWDER,  
Colored and Uncolored JAPANS,  
OOLONG & SOUCHONG,  
With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROVISIONS,  
FLOUR,  
HAMS,  
PORK,  
SALT FISH, &c., &c.  
Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at  
128 Commissioner Street.  
N. SHANNON.  
Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

**M. O'GORMAN,**  
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,  
**BOAT BUILDER,**  
SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.  
An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.  
OARS MADE TO ORDER.  
SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE


**MATT. JANNARD'S**  
NEW CANADIAN  
COFFIN STORE,  
Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets,  
MONTREAL.  
M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices.  
April 1, 1864.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**  
IN LARGE BOTTLES.



**The Great Purifier of the Blood!**  
Is particularly recommended for use during  
SPRING AND SUMMER,  
when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as  
A DIET DRINK,  
by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for  
THE PERMANENT CURE  
OF THE  
MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES  
OF  
Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,  
Abscesses, Ulcers,  
And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for  
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,  
It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of  
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,  
and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms.  
It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

**BRISTOL'S**



**(Vegetable)**  
**SUGAR-COATED**  
**PILLS,**  
THE GREAT CURE  
For all the Diseases of the  
**Liver, Stomach and Bowels,**  
Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to  
**KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.**  
These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.  
DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.  
Only 25 Cts. per Phial.  
FOR SALE BY  
J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal General Agents for Canada, Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Golden, R. S. Larbin, and all Dealers in Medicine.