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EUSTACE

SELF-DEVOTION. CHAPTER XI .- Continued.

At such an act of unnatural cruelty, my very very soul sickened; and it was a relief to me when Margaret entered the room, accompanied by Eulalie and Eugene.

We were preparing to depart, but at length vielded to the pressing invitation we received to prolong our stay till evening, when Madame promised that a man-servant should accompany us Lome. I felt convinced that poor Eulalie was the songstress of the previous evening, and I half reproached myself with cruelty at the pleasure with which I anticipated listening to a performance which would certainly cause ber excessive pain.

· Eulalie, go to your harp and sing these ladies a song,' said Madime, after the tea had been removed. The unfortunate girl had been chatting and laughing gaily with Margaret and her half brother but a moment before; but I saw a shade pass over the face as she rose from her seat; and her stepmother added: hut do not commence with a song-play this first,' she said, taking up a long and very difficult piece, by one of the first composers of the day.

Eulalie took the music, mechanically seated perself, and placing her band on her forehead, paused as if in thought. I heard a sign escape her; but the next moment her fingers swept over the chords, and she began to execute the piece in a brilliant and masterly manner.

When I say that she played also with the most exquisite taste and feeling, I by no means exaggerate; but as I listened entranced by the sweet sounds she drew forth, my heart bled when I thought of the long years of torture that young girl had endured ere she could have arrived at such perfection.

The piece was laid asine, and Eulalie now took up a song, the words of which I have, as on a former occasion, rendered into English:

> There is for every woe a balm, For every cross relief; For every pang a soothing charm, E'en in the wildest grief;

If seeking patience from above, We strive new strength to borrow ; If ic the hearts of those we love We pour our secret sorrow.

But are there uone to dry the tear, To check the rising sigh, To whisper hope, to full our fear:

To dwell for evermore.

Then better 'twere to die. Ah; had I wings of happy dove, I'd fly to you bright shore; In those bright realms of life and love

The voice of the songstress ceased, and she was about to move, amid our warmest thanks for the pleasure she had afforded us. Every word that fell from the lips of that fair girl had struck home to my own heart, for I felt certain the words she sung were the expression of her own feelings; even as I thought thus the voice of Madame de Villecourt, which could be attuned to a syren's softness, exclaimed -

Now, Eulalie, let your next be something of a gayer character, child; let us have a lighter and more cheerful strain;' and turning over some loose pages of music, she produced the following more spirited air, which was set to a somewhat livelier strain :

> Welcome, welcome, dawn of day, All in nature seems to say; E'en the feather'd sougsters' throat Warbles forth a cheerful note.

Cheerily, on you blue skr Day's first golden glories lie; Each dew-besplangied flower of morn Welcomes in another dawn.

Down in yonder valley fair With flowrets I will wreathe my hair ; There, where fairy footsteps roam In you green glade I'd choose my home.

Eulalie ceased, but the fingers still swept tremulously over the chords. I heard a sigh, then a sob escape her. Madame approached her. drew her arm within her own, and led her tothat the face was frightfully convulsed, a dark circle appeared beneath the eyes, and a hysterical shrick burst from the lips. Having given her to the care of an attendant, Madame de Villecourt returned to the room, loud in her complaints at her stepdaughter's ridiculous nervous suffering under any excitement, find that I have affections. I felt much pain at being present at fallen into a state of insensibility, preluded by a this was to beg that she would not insist on she has directed all with energy, promptitude, such a scene; and intense as was the disgust I felt at the cruel conduct of this woman, I deter- endeavored to shake off. One of the greatest has my heart often ached when I have heard, on she stands alone on the brink of the angry wamined to dissemble before her; and, meanwhile, tortures of my life has been the odious music .to lose no opportunity of cultivating her acquaint- In childhood, my stepmother was relentless in ance by every means in my power during my the long hours of practice which she exacted: short sojourn in France. When Margaret and and she it is who has inspired me with an abso- longer; and bave caught the words of that stern lie's name never crosses her lips; for her she has I were once fairly seated in our own chamber, lute detestation for an art beautiful in itself, but imperious woman, commanding the daughter of no thought. day, Margaret having quite as much to tell me sight of the plane or the harp fills me with rectly, had been one of the kindest of friends to terrific night, deaf to all expostulation and enas I to relate to her: for my reader will be good horror.

enough to remember that during my long interview with Madame de Villecourt, my sister was absent from the room.

To my surprise, she then told me that this unfortunate girl was tenderly attached to the child of the woman who was evidently acting the part of a most cruel enemy; that the boy, in his turn, tance from the chateau, and I heard him whisper would then ensue. was equally devoted to her, much to the annoy- in the simple words which a guileless child should ance of the mother; and Margaret then told me usehow, with tears, the unhappy girl had corroborated all the stepmother had said, which I will give, said my sister, as nearly as possible in her inever touch music any more.' own words-

Villecourt was my governess then. (Oh, ma- too dearly to please Madame.) dam, if you were aware that we already knew she was very strict as to my studies, particularly that of music; when I complained that my head ached, or that I felt ill, she would say I was confidential with me without,' only idle; and on one sad occasion, which I have never forgotten, about a fortnight before mam- de Villecourt had told me, adding: 1 have re- temper had sorely fried the patience of her stepma's death. I was coming over my lesson in the solved on letting no opportunity escape for in-shaughter, yet she seemed to bear it with such library, against orders; for that time I ought to creasing our intimacy with her, with a vague, unparalleled sweetness that I could fain have have been in the schoolroom. However, I had undefined hope that sooner or later we may be balf an hour I heard my father's step, and also concerning any relations she may have on her superior in years, so greatly her inferior in sweetthat of Miss Vivian. I did not wish them to see mother's side? me, and I hastened to secrete myself behind a large folding door, which led to an inner room. ther was an only child and or han. Thus she is generally a far more petty tyrant than man-I heard my name mentioned by her as if she was in anger, and my lather replied-

'Do not keed her too hard at her studies, Catherine, (I remember thinking it so odd he should call her by her Christian name); she is not in good health; do you not agree with me?'

'No, I do not,' replied Miss Vivian; 'it is nothing in the world but a plea for idleness. You am I to acquire control over her when I shall tance: for many leagues on either side extended

dreadful words struck upon my ear; sue, then, saidwas watching for my mother's death; she was to hold her place. I thought I would leave the an incentive to temptation in such wealth as room by another door, lest they should discover this; what if that sickly, unhappy girl were to me; and I was softly hastening away, when my die, into whose hands would all this property feet slipped, and I fell against a large piece of fall?" furniture which lay in my way. I was insensible, Into those of Madaine de Villecourt, I re- to get the boat ready, and give you a row on the I know, for many hours, for the sun was going plied, our once needy acquaintance Catherine lake for an hour. I know, for many hours, for the sun was going down, and I found myself in bed when I recover- Vivan-her son would inherit the whole of the But I do not intend to go unless my sixter ed. I felt faint and weak from the loss of blood, property. for my wound in my head had bled very much; no one was with me but my governess, and when I asked for my mother she replied: ' She cannot leave her bed; you know she is far too ill to come to you; he very quiet and good, and you will soon get better; and I think, she added, with a significant glauce, ' this will be a lesson to you not to listen again to conversation not meant for your ears.' I would fain have told her that I did not go there to listen, only to escape from the room without a scolding, but I was too ill and faint to speak; and I remember I sobbed myself to sleep.

When I recovered, I was never after suffered to see my dear mother alone. My father or Miss Vivian were sure to be in the room, and, under a pretence that I should disturb her. I was always obliged to leave the room before they took their departure. I knew they were afraid to suffer me to be alone with her. lest the sad secret peut up within my bahy heart should be disclosed; slowly she pined away, and one morning my father came and waked me very early, saying these few short words :-

· Eulalie, your mother is dead.'

'I sprang up in the bed mad with grief and despair, and it was long ere my father could reason me into a calmer frame of mind. When I had dressed myself, I implored permission to visit the death-chamber; but, oh, how I shrunk from the touch of the hand wnich led me to it; for I knew that hand had been plighted to my father, even while my beloved mother yet lived. I entreated to be left alone; and long, very that scarcely a day passed in which I failed to Eternal. long, I knelt and prayed beside her corpse. wards the door. As she passed me I observed which I visited frequently until the day of inter- ject of her stepmother's hatred. I had to play my ment.

I must tell you I have never perfectly recovered the effects of my fall on the morning I have alluded to. I have ever since suffered severely from pains in the head, and often, after the chaleau. sort of hysterical affection which I have vainly we had much to say respecting the events of the which has become so disgusting to me that the the late marchioness, who, if report spoke cor-

'Do not cry, my own dear Eulalie! When I grow to be a man you shall be so happy, and when occasionally Eulalie would venture to rebel.

Dear, dear child, the only comfort of my 'Mamma was very ill. Child as I was, I sad weary lite!' replied the girl: and turning a smile lest I should receive my conge, were my knew that she was dying, and I felt so angry aside she whispered to me, I sometimes can sympathy with the hapless girl detected. with Miss Vivian, that she would keep me so scarce imagine it possible that Eugene is her. But take courage, daughter of adversity, much from maining's room; for Madame de son; this child and I love each other so dearly, neither you nor myself suspected that the day of

' Such, Minnie,' continued Margaret, 'is what the secret you have striven to conceal!) And I have to tell you. I would now wish you in your turn to tell me all that passed within the chateau whilst tois poor girl was becoming so- wished for it would be that the weather had been

ransgressed, and when I had been there about of use to her. Has she said anything to you bright example she gave to me, so much her

'She has none,' replied Margaret; 'her mois wholly in the power of our cruel countrywoman, whom her besotted father has constituted spoke, and looked out on the fair scene which slept in the pale moonlight. Far in the distance appeared the white walls of the chateau, have promised me the most perfect authority over rising far above the trees which stretched far exact words he uttered, but Eulalie's name was Eulalie; she is headstrong and obstinate; how and wide around, looming gloomily in the disgazed, the fearful thought which had crossed at home.' My heart turned sick with terror as these my own mind took possession of bers, and she

' Look around, Minnie, and say, is there not

CHPFER XIL-RETRIBUTION.

We soon became very intimate with the family rebel. of the Villecourts, and contented ourselves with an occasional day's sojourn to the neighboring towns, in order that our intimacy might ripen .-We were now happier than we had been for many years. We had heard from the Maxwells that Edgar had been seen in Ashdale; that he bad made inquiries of the neighbors as to the place to which we had removed; and that they had told him we intended to settle on the continent, whither we had already gone. The let-Arthur we had also heard, and his letter inform. | calamity which would take place that night .since the time that be discovered the forgery be when suddenly the sky became dark, and a terriwhich we hoped would turn to the advantage of

see indubitable proofs that Eulalie was the obcards carefully, for I was dealing with an artful. ambitious woman; and I was aware, that if

One thing, however, I could not pass by,-Eulalie playing for our amusement. Yet, how spending occasionally a whole day at Madame ters; an imprecation on her own head, for havde Villecourt's, the piano or the harp for very ing let her boy go forth, falls from her ling, she frequently three successive hours, sometimes madly shrieks, 'my child, my child,' but Eulaher, imperiously issuing forth her mandates, en treaty, the gastly whiteness of her face and veins as I spoke. We knell and prayed forcour-

'Here,' said Margaret, 'the unhappy girl forcing such or such a time for practice, accordcame acquainted with the depth of affection that too would one of these sad scenes recur, which I subsisted between herself and the child of her bave already noticed, when Eulalie's spirits would stepmother, for he threw his arms around her give way under the exercise of this cruel tyranny neck as he sat beside her on a bank a small dis- and one of the fits to which she was subject

HRONICLE.

I have placed my hand on my beart when sitting alone, and my ear has caught the war of words which waged on the part of Madame, I have but my lip till the blood has almost start-

retribution was near at hand.

It wanted but one fortnight of the time appointed for our return to England. It was a beatitul evening in May; if anything could be less oppressively hot; as it was, we had passed I then parrated to Margaret all that Madame almost the whole day out of doors, Madame's folded her in my arms, and bless her for the ness of temper.

Woman, when she stoops to play the tyrant, I could not help noticing a slight circumstance that occurred that evening. My very heart rose her sole guardian till she is twenty one years of with indignation at the thought that Eulalie, alage.' Margaret stood at the window as she most a woman in years, should be subjected to the caprice of this creature, who would place her beneath ber own child.

I saw Eugene approach bis mother, I heard which stood on an acclivity, its half-ruined turrets ; him whisper a request, but I failed to catch the mentioned. The answer was sharp and quick.

'I shall not suffer Eulalie to enter a boat hold her mother's place, if I am restrained the lands of the Villecourts; and, as my sister this evening. Go and tell her she is to remain

. But it is I who want a row this fine evening, replied the boy, 'not Eulalie, who does not even

know that I asked you to let me go. 'That is quite another thing, mon cher,' replied the mother, parting with a proud look that beautiful boy's golden tresses, and kissing his forehead as she spoke. 'Go and tell Francois

'Of course Eulalie may go with you,' replied have no time to lose.'

My heart swelled within me. I was about to dare everything, and point out to her the flagrant injustice she was guilty of; but stop, Minnie, there is one greater than thou, who is waiting and watching, too.

" Coming events cast their shallows before."

An uneasy feeling took possession of my soul ter ended with expressions of warm affection, of as I beheld the brother and sister seated in the hones that the spring would not fail to witness | boat, which had been moored to in the lake, our return, and that then Margaret would hasten which extended far beyond the chateau; yet not to fulfil her engagement with Eustace. From an idea entered my magination as to the fearful ed us that he had not seen or heard of Edgar The little party had been gone nearly an hour. had committed. Our minds then were more at fic gale of wind arose; it was the precursor of a ease. Maggie was gradually regaining her health | truly terrible storm, the more dangerous because and strength, and we were both playing a part unaccompanied by rain. The lightning's flash gleamed with a bluish tint, as it illumined the Eulalie. One thing, too, was quite certain: this face of the angry waters, which surged and unhappy girl had evidently formed a strong at- roared in the distance, while peal after peal of tachment to Margaret, and possibly a still thunder reverberated amongst the distant mounstronger one to myself. At present I had a half- tains. It was a time of agonising suspense to formed idea in my head, vague and indistinct .- | ali. Where was the little bark, with the de-I should soon loose Margaret,—what if Eulalie licate, unhappy girl, and beautiful boy, so and myself could be a mutual comfort to one strangely united with the strongest bonds of affection? Ab, Eulalie, I murmured to myself. We will pass over the winter months, in if the bosom of the deep this night receives thee, which there was nothing worth recording, save angels will bear thy soul to the footstool of the

But watch that almost maniac mother! See with what rapidity she delivers her orders, for night closes in, and darkness cometh on, and the face of the deep is seen only by the pale flash of she imagined I considered Eulalie an object for the forked lightning. A dozen servants are sent pity, we should no longer be welcome guests at forth with lanterns in various directions; a large boat is manned, and a heavy amount offored to each who will dare brave the fury of the night; and clearness; her servants have gone forth, and

Methinks I see her now, as I belield her that

mantitandied preisones to inco an icht weres i o' the finder i description. In Lacot thin 20- applicat - 16-50 i

throat relieved by the black satin dress she wore burst into tears; and then it was that I first be- | ing as her stern will directed. Not unfrequently | the superb beauty of that haughty countenance distorted by fear; -methinks I see her as I then beheld her kneeling on the bare ground, with clasped hands, madly calling on that Heaven whose justice she had derided in her hideous tyranny. But soft, a shout is beard, -another, and another; lights are seen advancing, the plash of an oar rises faintly above the fury of the gale, and Maggie bastens with me to the borders of the lake: we listen, but the oar is heard no more; but a skrick breaks on our ears-another. ed, as I beard her foot approach and have forced | and another; the small boat could not live in the fory of that awful tempest; but the larger vesrides triumphant on the face of the angry waters; we see two brave men place their own lives in danger, if they can but have a chance of saving those young and helpless ones; now from the mother's hips rises a shriek of agony; gallantly do those men bear themselves with their burdens; but oh, the waters closes over them, they cannot bear up,-will all be lost! One instant of terrible suspense, it seemed an age; again they appear, but only one has his burden to support. Now, speaks out the mother's heart -she shrieks 'Is it my child that is saved?' for, again rising high above the fury of the waters. swims that gallant spirit; one moment more, his strength would have failed; but he has gained his point, and breattless, faint, and exhausted, he sinks senseless to the ground beside his unconscious burden.

With one bound Madame de Villecourt reached the spot. The darkoess of the night had concealed from her till now which of the two were saved, the hated stepdaughter or the dearly cherished child.

She gazed with a bewildered look of intense hatred on the insensible form of Eulalie, she spurged it with her foot, she called down imprecations on her own head as the destroyer of her boy, and uttering a long, wild shrick, such as some but mamacs utter, sue feil senseless to the ground.

Ah, God! Thy judgments are, indeed, terrific! In that hour, the hand of Thy justice was feit. When Madame de Villecourt was raised from the ground, a stream of blood fell over the hands of those who supported her-she had burst a blood-vessel : life did not, however, become extinct for some hours. By the prompt use of the restoratives usual in such cases, Eulalie was soon restored to consciousness, and Margaret determined on watching by her that night, and E retired to my room; but not to sleep. Oh, no; · But I do not intend to go unless my sister sleep did not visit my eyes; the wretched acis with me, replied the child, with a tone and quaintance of my childhood had been brought air which showed that he had already learned to home unconscious and dying. I had committed Eulalie to the charge of my sister: I now went to Madame's apartment to render any assistance this tyrant woman; 'teli her so at once, you that might be required. With that dark crimson stream life was ebbing fast away, - the stupor still continued; will consciousness be restored only for one moment-will she die and make no sign?' Two hours have crept away. the physician has been in he shakes his head and retires, his art fails him here, it draws near midnight, and the sands of life slowly coze away. Suddenly the white band is raised, the ghastly pallor of the countenance grows yet a shade deeper, and those delicately-cut features assume an expression yet more rigid. The lips move, and when I bend very low, I can catch such words as these-

'I acknowledge the justice of God-I beseech-His forgiveness-tell Eulalie to forgive -and pray-for me. Be merciful to me-nimy God!' I heard so more. Death had snatched away the soul. I gazed on features fixed in the last long sleep of the grave, whiter than monumental marble, contrasting strangely with the dark stain which bedewed the pillow and the sheet whereon she lay. I assisted to close the eyes, and to stretch out those poor limbs, a few short hours since so full of life and vigor; and then, sorrowful and weeping, I returned to the room in which I intended to pass the remainder of this terrific night.

I could not sleep. I wanted the presence of some living thing near me; the ghastly tenant of the adjoining chamber was present to my mind's eye; and I pictured to myself that beautiful boy cradled in the bosom of the deep; the wild. winds, and still wilder waters singing a requiemto his untimely fate. I could not bear the intense and almost fearful quiet; my nerves were unstrung; and taking my lamp in my hand, I: stole stealthily through the corridor which separated me from the room tenanted by my sister and Zulalie.

I opened it gently, shading my light with my band as I entered. Eulalie was asleep, but occasionally she uttered a few incoherent phrases. then would awake and ramble as though in delirium : the frightful scenes she had passed: through evidently present to her memory silvetons

'Madame is dead,' I whispered, ' let us prey for her and this poor child.

A thrill of horror ran through Margaret's.

selves and for the dead and then; the one watching some little time whilst the other slept, we passed the night, until the bright rays of a Maymorning sun streamed through the windows of the Chamber. When Eulalie awoke she was much better, though laboring under a slight fever. With the greatest caution I broke to ber, aided by the physician who had arrived, the double calamity which had ensued, and requested her to direct; us where to address letters to her father's relatives. She knew of but one, a married sister of her lather; who, disgusted with the marriage he had so speedily contracted after the death of his first wife, had broken off all inter-course with the family. To this lady I wrote, begging her to hasten to the chateau as quickly as possible, and acquainting her with the calabity that had taken place. In the course of the morning the body of the ill-fated child wasirecovered and placed by the side of the mother. Eulalie shed many tears over his untimely fate, and rejoiced to think that a momentary consciousness had been given to her stepmother before her death: Early the next morning Madame Saint Aubert reached the chateau. I found her a worldly fashionable woman, with no small portion of family pride, and an utter stranger to her niece.

Preparations were now made for a double interment: and a few days later the remains of both mother and child were laid side by side in the family vault of the de Villecourts.

Our departure to England was to take place in a few days, when, early one morning, I received a note from Madame St. Aubert: it ran äs follows:—

'Will you, my dear Mademoiselle Herbert, consent to take upon yourself the charge of my niece, for some little time. She appears to me to be tenderly attached to you-to shrink from accompanying me to Paris. I am aware that I ask you to take a heavy responsibility upon yourself, for Eulalie is now the heiress to her tather's large property. Her mind appears to me to have been wholly neglected since the unhappy marriage which my brother contracted. I should like her to reside, therefore, for two or three years at least, with a lady whose mind is cultivated and well informed. She appears to me to have been very cruelly used, even from the very little I have been able to extort from her own arowal, unwilling as she is to speak against one who is now numbered with the dead.

'If you will consent to take upon yourself this charge, you will be pleased to furnish me with references to some one of the English clergy, to whom you may be known. You can pass part of your time with Eulalie, in a small house belonging to her in Toulouse, and the rest at our residence in Paris. I would wish to see you immediately, when we may talk over this matter.

Yours faithfully, CLAIRE ST. AUBERT.' (To be Continued.)

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE CHURCH INSTITUTION.

Sir, - The Church Institution has recently issued a pamphlet of eighty-nine pages, consisting of 'Remarks on the Recent Statements of Mr. Fronde and Dr. Brady,' and written by the Rev. Alfred Lee, with a latter from Archdeacon Wordsworth appended. As it is not one of the avowed 'objects of the Church Institution' to indulge in literary controversy, this pamphlet is, perhaps, intended to be an attempt to disseminate a large amount of correct information on the United Church.'

'Correct information' on the subject of the Irish branch of the United Church is especially desirable, and, with a view to make the 'information' supplied disseminate wilfully erroneous statements under the by the Church Institution as 'correct' as possible, guise of 'Facts,' or 'Correct' information. some remarks upon the 'Facts' published from time to time by the Institution were sent by me, at first privately, and afterwards publicly, to the Rev. Alfred Lee, the compiler of these 'Facts.' Those remarks may be found in several letters, printed in English and Irish newspapers in March and May, 1866. The changes and discrepancies and inaccuracies of the several editions of the 'Facts' are plainly pointed ont in those letters, which Mr. Lee will, no doubt, be willing to submit to you.

One of the most glaring bistorical inaccuracies contained in the 'Facts,' and in 'Remarks on the Speech of Sir John Gray,' which Mr. Lee has written and the Church Institution has published, consists in the statement that in Queen Elizabeth's reign all the Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland, with the exception of two, conformed; took part in the consecration of Roman Catholic successors. This inaccuracy has been termed 'the most impudent falsehood in all history,' and has been proved to be without the slightest foundation, and to be supported by not a shred of contemporary documentary evidence. Hugh Ourwin, alone of the Marian bishops, can be proved to have taken part in any Elizabethan consecration. The Church Institution has now put forward, through the Rev. Alfred Lee, some other inaccura-cies which I take the earliest opportunity to correct.

The pamphlet which the Church Institution has recently printed attempts to 'show that Hugh Curwin was possessed of the old Irish succession, and therefore handed it on to those bishops whom he consecrated:'--[page 43.] This very erroneous statement is otherwise worded

as The episcopal descent of Archbishop Curwin by seven distinct lines of succession, from the old Irish episcopate.'

A few remarks on these ' lines of descent' will expose their inaccuracy.

Line the first pretends to trace an Irish succession through Luke Dublin and John Ferns, who assisted at the consecration of Edmund Rich, Archbishop of Canterbury, in 1234. But these two bishops of Irish sees were the last two assisting prelates out of eleven then present. Their part in that consecration may nave been limited to holding a book or settling a cushion during the ceremony. Besides, they were Englishmen, and probably were themselves consecrated in England or in Rome by English or Italian bishops. 11 That they were consecrated in Ireland by Irish hishops cannot be proved. Therefore they cannot be truly said to have had Irish orders to transmit. This first line of descent, not to notice a link which has been omitted by accident, is also defective in the year 1425, when William Lichfield is said to have consecrated John Bath. This William Lichfield is one of five supposed assistant consecrazors whose names are printed by Stubbs in italics to show that they are not drawn from any register, but are s careful deductions from evidence or are inserted by comparison of various records.

Line the second pretends to trace, an Irish succession through Robert, Bishop of Clonfert, who is said to have consecrated in 1922 Roger Lichfield. But this Robert cannot be proved to have been consecrated in Ireland or by any Irish bishops, and therefore cannot be said truly to have had Irish orders; besides, he was not Bishop of Clonfert in 1322, for he the last of five assisting bishops.

Line the third pretends to trace an Irish success of the National Association. The Association re- applied. - Mayo Telegraph.

prelate at the consecration of Robert Saram in 1330, which statement is altered by Mr. Lee, so as to make John of Connor consecrate by Robert Sarum in 1322 1. It is clear that this John had no Irish orders to transmit, and was not possessed of even the title of an Irish see when he assisted at the consocration in question.

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Line the fourth pretends to trace an Irish succession through John Bangor, who was an assisting prelate in 1382 at the consecration of Robert Bishop of London. But this John was not possessed of the title of any trish see at that time, and it cannot be proved, nor has it ever been asserted, that he was consecrated in Ireland or by Irish bishops. He was English by birth, and was a friar in Norfolk.

Line the fifth presents to trace a succession 'from the old Irish Episcopate' through John, called by Mr. Lee Bighop of Down, who, In 1422, is said to have consecrated John Bishop of Rochester. But no such name as John Down appears in Stubbs. John Dromore was an assisting prelate at that consecration, although at the time he was not Bishop of Dromore, for he resigned that see in 1419. As the consecrators of this John are unknown; he cannot be said to have had Irish orders to transmit.

Line the sixth affects to trace an Irish succession through 'Richard Bishop of Ross,' who, in 1444, is said to have consecrated Reginald S. Asaph. But the lawful Bishop of Ross in Ireland at that time, and the only one recorded by Ware and Cotton, was Cornelius, who was consecrated in 1424, and died in 1448. The 'Richard Bishop of Ross,' mentioned by Stubbs as the last of four assisting prelates at the consecration of Regizald in 1444, never was ascerted to have possessed Irish orders.

Line the seventh pretends to trace an episcopal descent from the old Irish Episcopate through Thomas Halsey, Bishop of Leighlin, who, in 1519, as sisted at the consecration of John Bishop of Exeter. This Thomas Halsey was an Englishman by birth, who lived much at Rome, where he was penitentiary of the English residents. He had no Irish orders; was not consecrated by Irish bishops, and never saw his diocese of Leighlin.

An eighth line of descent is, at page \$1, pretended to be traced through John Bishop of Dromore, but this line is identical in its . origin with the fifth line already noticed. This John was not Bishop, but ex-Bishop of Dromore His orders cannot be proved to have been Irish. Besides, the descent fails in 1425, for John Rochester, who then appears as one of five assisting bishops, is only a supposed link, hi name, as well as those of the other four assistants, being in

The ninth line of descent, through Thomas Laucaster, if we suppose him to have been Bishop of Kildare, and afterwards promoted to Armagh, will not give a descent from the old Irish Episcopate.— Lancaster was consecrated to Kildare by George Browne, and Browne was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of Salisbury and Rochester. Lancaster was consecrated to Armagh in 1568 by Loftus Dublin, Hugh Meath, and Robert Daiy, whose line of consecration merges in that of Curwin.

It is clear that all these pretended 'lines of descent' of Mr. Lee are useless to prove the asserted convertion of the Marian bishops in 1558. It is also clear that those 'descents' do not reach higher than the year 1234, at which time the old Irish hierarchy, according to Dr. Todd, had disappeared. Mr. Lee, therefore, draws his proofs of a descent 'from the old Irish Episcopate,' out of a church which, he has asserted, 'certainly ignored the old Irish church, and the succession of S. Patrick.

I forbear to mention many other inaccuracies to which the Church Institution has given currency in this pamphlet by Mr. Lee. Among these inaccuracies are to be reckoned the statements that Clonmacnoise, in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, was within the pale-that M'Gibbon tried to murder the lawful Archbishop of Cashel - that Loftus must have been in priest's orders in 1556, because he then held a rectory, and that Richard Creagh was the only Catholic primate appointed by the Pope from the death of Wanchop, in 1557, till Edward Magauran,

in 1594. The Church Institution will, it is to be expected, withdraw from circulation the pamphlet in which these errors and inaccuracies are to be found. It can hardly be the province of such an institution to

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, W. MAZIEBE BRADY, D.D.

Navan, 11th January, 1867.

THE IRISH CHURCH. (From the Dublin Freeman.)

The National Association, at its meeting yesterday definitely pronounced the opinion of the country with reference to the Irish Church Establishment. Some of the organs of Church Ascendancy chuckled with ill-concealed satisfaction at what they amusingly called the dissensions in the Liberal ranks with respect to the Church question, the only indication of division that they could point to being an earnest expression of opinion that some specific policy ought to be definitively settled. On the Reform question, on the land question, on the rail. way question, on all questions, whether of foreign or of domestic policy, it is not only requisite, but it is a matter of routine with all parties, that a principle of action be agreed upon, and some course of policy settled. Yet, because Mr. De Vere and some other persons who wrote letters on the Church question did not concur in their views as to the appropriation of the revenues, the Church party assumed that there was a split in the Liberal camp, and that the Oburch, unable to defend itself on the plea of justice or of equity, would be protected from all danger by the want of unity in the popular party. This day-dream of security is at an end. Individual opinions are set aside. The voice of the country has authoritatively pronounced, through its legitimate organisation, on the policy to be pursued, and this policy will, we doubt not, be rigidly adhered to, whatever individuals may think and however eloquently they may write in an opposite sense. In the letter of his Eminence Cardinal Cullen, which was read at the Association yesterday, that body is recognised as the body that can speak with authority for the Catholic and Liberal public. The letters of the Archbishop of Cashel and of his Grace the Primate enunciate the same views with respect to the status of the Association and the weight attached to its opinions. The letters of the other Prelates are equally distinct and emphatic. Let us, then see what is the policy professed by the Association on the Uhurch question. Does the Association falter in its opinion -does it halt between one principle and anotherdoes it draw back from the views of last year? No such thing: The Association was last year in favor of complete disendowment. It is so this year also. The opinions so clearly expressed last year by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel are this year expressed by the Bishop of Ross with equal clearness. Theories,' say the Bishop of Ross, 'may be invented by distinguished writers that would reconcile the Ontholic clergy of Ireland to share in those revenues in parte vel in toto (wholly or partially) alienated from the Established Church. I admit of no such theories, and in this I am not singular. Those of my clergy whom I have consulted repudiated the idea of sharing in these endowments. Oatholic Ireland has fared well on the voluntary principle. She has preserved her faith, that principle has linked closely and devotedly the pastor and the flock. had been deprived of that see in 1321. He was not Away, then, with these endowments. Let them be the principal consecrator of Roger Lichfield, but only secularised. In perfect accord with these noble,

jects the idea that the Irish people demand the disslon through John Landan, who was originally con- jects the idea that the Irish people demand the distance of the Frankan Rising No one has the slightest secrated to the Sector Betulehem; in Judea. Stubbe endowment of the Church Establishment for the apprehension now ses to a rising of the Frankan Rising No one has the slightest sector of the Indiana in John Landan was an assisting purpose of procuring part of the revenues of the Office though manny regrets are expressed that they did holic clergy or for the Catholic Church. No such of Ross observes, generously supported their clergy beretofore in worse times than these, and they will not now abandon that priesthood to the cold and unsympathising care of official paymasters. Liet us, then; hear no more of these suggestions to divide the Church revenues between the several Churches. The repudiation of the idea by the Bishop of Ross, and by the National Association, the recognised organs of the Episcopacy, of the clergy, and of the country, puts an end to the controversy, and, with it to the hopes of those who vainly imagined that the Irish people were not united on this important question It remains now for the lrish representatives vigorously to carry out this policy. The Irish Parliamentary party can henceforth make no error as to the course to be pursued. They will seek to perpetrate no injustice on individuals by depriving any man, from the most humble to the most exalted of his vested interests. But when the men in possession may cease to enjoy their benefices, then, and not till then, will they require that the national funds be devoted to national and not to sectarian purposes. While the authoritative voice of the country had not yet spoken, we abstained from all discussion. Now, however, all occasion for reserve is at an end, and we confidently hope that the suggestion will not again be made of feeding the clergy of the National Church on the surplus crumbs that fall from the table at which the clergy of the ascendant minority feast The Episcopacy repudiate it, the clergy reject it, and the Pope will not tolerate it.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Cork Examiner announces the death of the Rev James Butler Daly, P P, Kilmurry, after an illness of not more than a few hours. For nearly thirty years the reverend gentleman had led the retired and uneventful life of a country clergyman, occupied with the simple duties of his parish, and removed from the sphere in which his talents and rare scholarship would have been best appreciated; but there are some persons still amongst us who will remember him as one of the few survivors of the brilliant circles from which Cork has derived the greater part of its literary reputation. During his long life he preserved unsbated his love of literary pursuits, and was a student to the last. Books and flowers occupied his leisure hours, and both his library and garden especially the former-were not excelled in the establishments of many private gentlemen.

Archdeacon O'Rourke, P P, Patrick's well, diocese of Limerick, died on Saturday from an acute attack of Bronchitis. In the last moments the kind and charitable Archdescon, whose death has cast a gloom over the district in which he lived, the idel of his flock and generous benefactor of the poor, was surrounded by a number of the clergy of the diocese, with the good bishop at their head, and he departed in peace with God, under all the solemn rites of the church of which he was so bright an ornament.

On Sunday, the 3rd February, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran, will be consecrated Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen will officiate on the solemn and interesting occasion, and the sermon will be preached by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Lord Bishop of Oromore. The ceremonies will be grand and interesting, and such as were never before witnessed in Dundalk. We believe it is the intention of his grace the new Primate, to make Dundaik the seat of the Primatial residence, a circumstance which will confer great dignity on the town, and be welcomed as an borour by the inhabitants. St. Patrick's Church, the grandest ecclesiastical building in Ireland, will then be known as St. Patrick's Cathedral. We have only to add tust, in common with the Catholics of this town and county, we are delighted by the elevation of conferred upen him, and long may he wear the mitre, and wield the crozier of St. Patrick

Nothing can equal the good work of the Redemptorist Fathers in this town (Dundaik). At all hours from early morn to dewy eve, the chapel is crowded with hundreds of all classes and ranks of the people. and a perfect religious revival appears to have set in. So early as four o'clock, a. m., the Fathers are in the confessional seat for the working classes, who have to go to labor at aix o'clock; numbers remain all night in order that they oay ba in attendance in time. Lectures of a special kind are daily given to the public adapted for the married men and the young members of society, and in the evening sermons are preached, rosary and other prayers are recited, and tht entire reene is of a solemu and imposing character, and cannot fail to us productive of immense spiritual benefit to the peopler-Free-

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. - A meeting of the council of this association, whose object is the restoration of the Irish Parliament, was held in the European Hotel on Tuesday night-Mr. O Hanlon in the chair. The chairman remarked that until such time as all the various sects and grades of the population would come to the belief that self-government alone could give rise to general prosperity in the country, secure the rights of property, and consolidate the empire, poverty and disaffection would continue. He argued that it was the duty of all residents of Ireland to labor for the repeal of the Act of Union. A letter was read from Mr. John Martin, nrging that the people of Ireland should not trouble themselves about elections, utless they could find eminent Repeal candidates, but turn all their attention to the attainment of self government, under the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, by every means available within that constitution. A resolu-tion was adopted requesting that Irish Nationalists would at once take up the cause of Repeal.

SENTIMENTAL GRIEVANCES. - The philosophical portion of the English Press express a belief that the grievances of which Ireland complain are so much sentimental as real. They do not think that the granting of large liberal massures, and even the placing of Ireland in the position of England, so far as equal rule is concerned, would completely eradicate discontent. We are bound to say that there is much truth in this view of the case. We go further, and affirm, that the abolition of the Church Establishment, in name and nature—the abolition of Landlordism in every shape and form—would not satisfy the National demand while another Legislature makes laws for Ireland. What, loaving apart religious differences, would it signify to the people of Ireland were the Protestant Establishment abolished to-morrow? It would be a most important benefit conferred on the country. Again, were Tenant-Right conceded, and even County Cess swept away, how much would the nation at large gain? A great deal, we admit. Much discontent would be removed. But would all rational demands be satisfied? Certainly not. Supposing that all these and incumerable other fluancial reforms were made, what would they signify to the country whose wealth is drained While a foreign Parliament can abstract every chilling from the country, it matters not, in a National point of view, what reforms are made. To abolish the Church nuisance, establish Tenant Right, grant free and untrammelled Education to all, would be boons of vast magnitude to be most thankfully recived; but we candidly believe they neither would nor should satisfy the Irish Nation or reconcile it to British rule. The remedy to secure satisfaction and heart will be found in giving a bonus for residence to the landed proprietors, an object for industry and loyalty to the millions; and by no other means, generous, and unselfish sentiments was the resolution short of a nocal Parliament, can that remedy be

THE FERIAM RISING No one has the slightest not rise, as their utter suppression in a few hours selfish or mercenary motives stimulate them to ask was a matter of certainty. Now that the risk has equality before the law. They have as the Eishop passed away, we are criticising the inventive and credulous tone of the correspondents of the London papers. Slight circumstances have been unduly paraded, and occasional seizures and arrests made the very most of. Boxes of ordinary shot and powder consigned to innocent dealers, for sporting purposes, and materials for harmless and festive fireworks, have given rise to very alarming paragraphs which have frightened many timid persons from their homes, and have, beyond doubt, given in England an exaggerated notion of the danger through which we have passed. The London Times, for example, made the most of a large case of rifles, which was caught by the police in transitu, having need specially ordered by Lord Fermoy and his loyal friend in Cork. Perhaps the most amusing instance of groundless alarm was caused by the seiz ure on the railway of a firearm of usual size, intend? ed for the wholesale destruction of wild fow! on the lakes at long ranges, and the bona fide property of Mr. Cornwall, the solicitor of Dublin. This redoubtable weapon figured in all the journals as the first discovered piece of 'Fenian artillery,' until the error was explained." Many such instances of false alarm might be given. The fact is, that the Yankee invaders, who were numerous in the month of Nov. found the populace only half inclined to help them, and found overwhelming forces ready to crush a rising; they at once abandoned their plan, and those who had funds took the steamers back to America, while the poorer are begging in our streets, or enlisting in the line. Still an army must be maintained here, for danger will arise with the first breach between the Governments, and to the day that this arises the Fenian outbreak now stand adjourned .-Law Times

Tuesday morning, 22 ult., at 7 o'clock, the Fenian convict Denis Dowling Mulcany left Kingstown by the mail steamer, in charge of two gaol warders, on his return to an English prison. He was handcuffed with another convict, said to be a soldier convicted of Fenianism by court-martial .- Times Cor.

inspector of released convicts in the Dublin district states, in his report on the past year, that after all possible inquiry and investigation, and seeing every man who was arrested for being involved in the Fenian conspiracy, he is able to say that no person who ever passed through the intermediate prisons has been charged with Fenianism. The Directors of the Convict Prisons are inclined to attribute this result to Mr. Organ's having offered to these persons honest modes of livelihood, and having exercised an unflagging supervision over them. Those who ser willing to lead an honest life know that Mr. Organ will be a sure friend; if they can procure employment through any oteer agency than that of prison officials or patronage societies, 'so much the better,' he save, but if not, they are assisted to do so ' prudently and without any excessive philanthropy. --With those who evince symptoms of a return to their old criminal ways he 'allows no sympathy for the prisoner or his condition to interfere with duty to the community, and the men discharged on licence know well that they cannot resume a course of crime in his district with impunity. He says also, With the English convicts placed under my supervision i act just as I do with my own men; I help them along in the same manner, and they are very grateful to me, and conduct themselves very satisfactorily.' The year's return shows 210 men discharged on licence registered in the Dublin district is the course of the year; 77 emigrated or went to sea; there was one relapse into crime, and three licences were revoked for intemperance; 22 remained at large in the district at the end of the year; the rest removed into other districts, all but one giving the required notice. The demand on the part of employers sometimes exceeded the supply of men. --The Directors consider the results of the year 'cer-Dean Kieran to the high dignity which will soon be sainly very encouraging. The work of reforming conferred upen him, and long may be wear the mitre, these men goes on in Smithfield intermediate prison, and on the prison farm at Luck. The great object with Mr. Organ, who is connected with both these prisons, is to develope the better feelings of the men and make the most of the materials for amendment. train them to habits of industry, divert their minds from evil, and create and maintain a sound 'public opinion' among thom. Of Luck he reports :- The moral tone is most satisfactory. There is an entire Organ says : - 'The moral character of the vast majority of those who have left Smithfield and the reside in the Dublin district is such as would do credit to any training institution of the country.-This statement may appear strange, but it is true --Night and day I move among them, and I speak from experience. Many of the men are now employers themselves. One of the worst convicts Dublin ever saw has just applied to a Smithfield man for employment, and as a guarantee for his future good corduct deposited with him £2 of his gratuity; and, what is still, perhaps, more interesting, the wife of this employer has been twice a convict. I took man and wife under my care, and succeeded in establishing a home and a position for both. She washes and he makes clothes.' The Directors are able to state that Smithfield and Lusk intermediate prisons continue to produce their usual satisfactory results; The prisoners have been, with scarcely any excention, industrious, amenable, and orderly, and their progress at 'heir trades and their anxiety to improve were highly satisfactory. 309 convicts were released on licence in Ireland in the year, and 101 were discharged unconditionally on the completion of their sentence.

ARRESTS AT BRUFF. - Limerick, Saturday. - At our sessions, which were held yesterday, before Messrs. Weldon, Webb, and Sandes, Michael O'Donnell, clerk at Sullivan's hotel in Kilmallock, who was arrested and committed to Bruff Bridewelt upon a charge of complicity in Fenianiam, preferred by Suo-Inspector Milling, was brought up for examination before a very crowded court. Mr. O Grady appeared for the defence, and, owing to the good repute of the young man (once a poticeman), much anxiety was felt as to the result. The accused was put forward, when it appeared that a letter, alleged to be in his boadwriting, had been sent to a female named Mary Brazil, Limerick, to be delivered to her by a man of the same name, and supposed to be her brother. It purported to have been written in Kilmallock, but bore no signature. The document in question was of a Fenian teodency, setting forth that there was plenty of money and revolvers in Charleville and Kilmallock, and now was the time to rise and make bad people and the Government know what Irish men could do. Mr. Milling did not of course state how this letter, which had been intercepted though not through the Post-office, came into his possession. and the only evidence be could give against the prisoner was a similarity of writing, to sustain which he respect to manuscript. The bench were divided, and after a long investigation it was decided to take the opinion of the law adviser of the Castle as to whether e prosecution could be sustained, and the prisoner was remanded until Thursday next. - Freeman.

Four of the nine men arrested in Hamill street and English street, Belfast, on a charge of complicity in British rule. The remedy to secure satisfaction and the Fenjan conspiracy, were, on the 17th ult. commitment deeply the seeds of loyalty in the Celtic mitted by Mr. Orme, R. M., and Mr. O'Donnell, R.M. for trial at the ensuing assizes. The investigation into the cases of the other prisoners was adjourned till the following Monday. - The three men arrested on the 16th, by Head Constable Jacques, were discharged, no evidence being offered against them.

Three arrests for Fenianism were made in Belfast a ewidays ago, and two in Dublin .- Another soldier, Private Murtago, has been tried by court-martial the finding and sentence have not yet been announced. -These unpleasant reminders of the Fenian organization are the only things that now keep its name before the public. Disappointment, disgust, hortor the treachery of James Stephens are being freely expressed among the and semi-Fenians of the city; and as for the country folk,—the pensantry,—he is a gone man with them. Failure they can understand and excuse; but they don't like being tricked; and they are peculiarly sensitive and suspicious where money matters are in question. They have had enough of the 'C. O,' and he will act wisely if he recognize the facts of the case and vex the public conscience no more with any of his promises or protestations, plans or projects.

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DUBLIE, Feb. 13. - Seventy supposed Fenians were arrested yesterday on the arrival of the mail boat irom Holynead.

'At the Belfast Police Court, on the 26th ult. Hugh Corr appeared on remand on a charge of having attered seditious language in a public-house in Durham street, on the 14th. He was held to bail to keep the peace for three years. On the previous day, John Letson, who was arrested on the night of the 31st of December, at his residence in English street, where a large quantity of ammunition was found, was committed by Mr. O'Donnell, R.M., for trial at the next assizes. In the case of John Liv-ingston and Charles O'Lenny, arrested some weeks ago in Hammill street, on the charge of complicity with Fenianism, the authorities decided on letting them out on bail-themselves in £50, and two sureties in \$25 each, to appear when called on.

THE FEMIAN MOVEMENT .- There are still a few arrests in Ireland, but there is no sign of any outbreak whatever in any part of the country. Simple and silly people, who do not know this country, imagine that the snake of Fenianism has been 'squelched,' because its hissing is not heard at present. But this is a great blunder. We have always stated that there is in Ireland a war party, who despise moral force, and treat resolutions, political speeches, and petitions to parliament with sovereign contempt .-This war party has been known by several names. They were at one time called Whiteboys, at another laish Convicts on Licence. - Mr. Organ, the Terry Alts, Billy Smiths, and several other curjons names. At present the Irish war party are called Fenians. The names have ch nged, but the object they have in view has been always the same-they wish to expel the English power of Ireland. We have frequently stated that a spirit has taken posseseion of the working classes which we have never before witnessed. They seem to be different man from what they have been a few years since; and they are evidently bent on 'standing no nousense.' This is the rank and file of Fenianism in Ireland; and their opinion appears to be, that Ireland's wrongs can only be redressed by the sword. We have frequently combated this opinion, but every word in support of O'Connell's doctrine of moral force has been despised by the Fenians. They have every hope of success, and we have no doubt that they are waiting for 'their opportunity.' To say that they are crushed or subdued is a fallacy They have suffered no defeat; and the government is under a delusion, it is funcies that Fedianism is at an end in Ireland --Dundalk Democrat.

The Northern Whig of a lade says :- The bodies of two females have been washed ashore at Ballybcastle and identified as those of Mrs. McClean and Mrs. Montgomery, sisters, who were in the capacity of stewardesses on board the ill-fated steamer Falcou. That both bodies should have been cast on the beach in close proximity on the same day is accounted for by the fact that both women were life-belts, which would probably have the effect of causing a simultaneous drifting under the given conditions.

THE IREH REFORM LEAGUE. - A meeting of the council was held, on Tuesday evening at 18, North Earl Street-Alderman M'Swiney in the chair. Correspondence was read from various branches of the League in England, requesting that deputations should be sent over to that country on the forthcoming demonstrations to be held in Manchester, Birmingham, and London. Deputations having been appointed, the proceedings terminated.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION . -- On Thursday night week, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Sub-Inspector Channer, and a party of constabulary from George's quay station, seized an illicit distillery in full working order and active operation, near St. John'sabsence of the slightest tendency to immorality; and square, in Limerick. Having arrested the proprieshould hypo risy show itself in a new comer, it is tor, James Lee, and the distiller, James Jordan promptly detected, and as promptly censured by the while at work, and finding in the still near seventy public opinion of the inmates of the huts.' A like gallons of whisky in the last stage of manufacture statement is made respecting Smithfield, and Mr. for sale or consumption all the apparatus, worm, cup, singles, and over £200 worth of barley in process for use, were also captured, and the wife of Lee, with his mother and another female found upon the premises made prisoners of, but not removed there-from. This has been the most extensive seizure for illicit distillation that has been made in Limerick for many years, and, when intimated to the presiding magistrates at Petty Sessions to-day, caused mucu astonishment. Sub Inspector Channer had the pri soners brought up before the justices, and said that in consequence of private information received by him he proceeded to Lee's concern, and made the discovery in question. Together with finding the still at work, he also discovered several barreis of illicit whisky. He applied to the court to postpone the hearing of the case until Monday, and said that Mr. Ellard, Lee's solicitor, also wished to have it postroned, Mr. Ellard, being in attendance, intimated his desire for a postponement until Monday, to which the bench assented, and the prisoners were remanded.

> Conomen's Inquest. - On Tuesday evening an inquest was held by Dr Moore, of Ardee, coroner for county Louth (since the removal of the late borough coroner, no appointment having taken place here), touching the death of an old woman named Rose Rogers, of Wallace's Row. who died on last Thursday, and was interred the same evening. The coroner who then happened to be in this town holding two other inquests, having heard of the circumstance of her dying rather suddenly, instructed the Constabulary to take charge of the body, but on their arriving at the miserable hovel where the old women died, they found she had been already removed for interment to the Chord burial ground, and on reaching that place they were informed she had been buried. On vesterday a considerable force, under Constable Collum, had the bodylexhumed. Dr. Ellis made a post mortem examination, and principally on his evidence the jury found the deceased died from natural causes, accelerated by cold and want.

A correspondent writes from Calian : - An extraordinary character, a poor man named Jacob, who frequents Callan and its vicinity, has slept every night for the last four years in the open air, without bed clothes or covering of any kind save a handful of straw, which serves for a pillow. He has been often offered lodging, may, forced to take shelter iaside doors, but on the first opportunity would make his escape to the ditch side. On being remonstrated with he always remarks that St. Columbkill punish. produced books bills, &c., that corresponded with | ed bis body more severely. He is about fifty years of age, and no: withstanding his 'airy life,' enjoys good health, and has never b ex heard to complain of couga, rheumatism, or any other disease of the

> The Irish Times says :- Muny of the poor of Wick: low have been thrown out of employment by the ic' clemency of the weather. A subscription has seen opened to offorn them assistance, and we are happy to perceive that upwards of £60 has been collected.

The house of the gamekeeper of General Danne, M. P., at Brittas, was attacked by an armed party on Sunday night, Jan. 20. After some shots had been fired upon both sides, the marauders succeeded in carrying off two guns. - Evening Mail

Not since the year 1816 was this country visited with such a storm as that of Saturday last. At that through an atmosphere only lighter than itself, subject of improved marking that part of the east clothed in the garb of innovence the dangerous ra- coast of Ireland extending from the Kish to Triakatime, the snow descending in feathery softness vine, be treacherous bog, and the gloomy lake, and differed from the present only in depth and duration; but in the storm of Saturdey and the following night the Snow Spirit, with-full capacity of lung, spurfed from its frozen throat charges of icy grape; that burned the very flesh, and deprived the unfortunate wayfarer of his breath and his balance. In the depth of this hurricane, Paddy Cooney, of Carrickacrum. min, went to meet his son, whom he rashly sent to Cootebil! - a distance of seven miles - in the morning. Braving the storm and the tempest, in passing over the mountain of Tivenanass he rescued a man from s snow rath, and saved his life by bringing him in a half stupified state, to a neighbour's bouse-little magining that in a few minutes afterwards he him- tion the lighting and marking of this highly danger-self should perish for want of assistance which he so our coast will be effective in preventing the calamitcheerfully and charitably afforded to another -Scar-cely had he gore 200 perches farther when the incessant shower and drifting of the snow blinded him; he departed from the road, and wandering through the uninhabited mountain of Cornasace, was found dead at the back of a ditch after two day's incessant search. -I should be the last to blur a single letter in the well-known apothegm of the dead; but to point a moral I may without breach of charity, be permitsed to say just one thing. Gooney was sober, honest, and industrious; sternly and severely just, if he owed a penny he would pay it —if it was owed to him he would never forget or forgive it : parsimonous, he spent nothing on his own comforts; he enjoyed the name of a miser, and having hoarded up something, and accomodated some of his neighbours, he exceeded the rules of his spiritual advisers in levying an exorbitant interest. To this passion of hearding may be traced the and catastrophe of imperilling the life of his boy and losing his own-Sooner than break the cursed store he sent his child with, an ass load of tutf to Cootchill, in order to buy tobacco, and the unfortunate result is already read in this notice .-Cor. of the Anglo Celt.

The wooden bridge across the river Barrow, at New Ross, has been totally carried away by the pressure of accumulated ice. Two arches were disturbed on yesterday, three last night, and the remnent of the structure at an early hour this morning. The bridge was built about the year 1793 by Mr. Samuel Cox, an American architect who constructed many other bridges of the same kind, including that across the Suir at Waterford. It was constructed at the cost of associated individuals, and continued to be the property of a private company, which derived an income from the tolls imposed on passengers and

The continued severity of the weather has thrown large numbers of the industrial class out of employment, and, as may well be imagined, destitution has been immeasurably increased. The liberality of the inhabitants of Clonmel and its surrounding neighbourhood has so far helped to afford timely relief to the distressed; and when we state that upwards of thirteen hundred coal, four hundred meal and nine hundred straw tickets have been already issued, some ides will be had, not alone of the pressing wants of the poor, but also of the arduous and praise worthy efforts of the clergymen and other gentlemen who have acted as distributors. We have reason to believe that during the past twenty years there never was a more trying period than the present, and it is the ex-perience of those gentlemen who have visited the bye streets and lanes of Clonmel that poverty of the most lamentable character existed unknown to the community, and in their very midst.

On Monday, as Major Wombwell was leaving the court-house after having given his evidence, he was it is stated, served with a writ of summons and plaint at the suit of Mr. De La Poer. M.P. for county Waterford, for having, as alleged, made use of certain expressions towards that gentleman impugning his loyalty. The substance of the alleged slander has, we believe, already appeared. Damages in the suit are laid at £5,000 and the venue is laid in Dublin. -Cork Examiner.

The Cloumel Chronicle says :- The draft petition against the return of Captain the Hon. Charles White, M. P., upon the ground of the grossest intimidation, has been prepared had submitted to Messrs Holmes & Co., parliamentary agents, who will have the carriage of the proceedings in committee.

What then should the Irish members do? If Gladstone proposes an amendment to the address, in favour of Reform, should they vote tainly not, if Lord Derby states in the Queen's Speech that he will give Ireland a liberal and honest Measure of tenant right. And if the Irish Church question is brought before the House of Commons in a week or two after the session commences, and that the government declares that it cannot meddle with it, should the Irish members vote against them? Again, we say no, if the government pledges itself to carry a bill for the settlement of the Irish land icestion.

Tenant right is the greatest of Irish questions, and the government that solemnly declares it will granple with it, should be kept in power till it accomplishes the good work, although it should do nothing clse for Ireland. The Protestant Church is a great evil in its present condition, and is creating strife and ill-will in all parts of the country; but the present land code is banishing the people and destroying the trade and manufactures that still exist amongst

To substitute a better code of laws for the terrible destroyer which is now torturing the people, and driving them to other nations, is the first duty of , Prighmen, and it should form the leading question for the consideration of the Irish members. It should engage their thoughts more than Reform; more than the Church Establishment; and, in fact, before every other question. If the Queen's Speech declares that Ltord Derby will bring in a bill on the subject, the first thing the Irish members should do would be to ask him the nature of its provisions. ' Are you going to give the tenant right of Ulster to all Ireland? Does your bill give a legal claim to the tenant for compensation for improvements?' If Lord Derby says it does, then we assert that to vote with Bright's and Gladstone for his expulsion from office would be a treacherous and wild proceeding. Instead of doing such an unwise act, they should tender him their warmest support and retain him in power despite the assaults of the English Reform party on his government .- Dundalk Democrat.

A very painful and shocking occurrence has taken place at Upton Reformatory, in the shape of a savage assault upon one of the principals, by an inmate, which for determined violence has been rarely equalled, and had very nearly ended in a most serious manner. On Friday last, in the temporary absence of the Rev. Mr. Furlong, Manager of the Reformatory, a lad named Moore, who had previously been regarded as a very indifferent character, was somewhat sharply reproved for an act of disobedience by the Prefoct of Discipline. The prefect had ordered him to take off the tunic he wors-s garment, it may be mentioned, not intended for usual wear, but only designed to save the clothes of the wearer from dirt while engaged at work. The boy answered to this order in an insulting tone 'for what?' Upon this the Prefect rose and opened the door of the confinement cell, with the purpose of having him confined there; when Moore instantaneously struck him on the face a violent blow with his left hand, and at the same moment stabbed him with a pocket knife in the side. The blow on the face was a very severe one, and caused profuse bleeding, while the wound with the knife was of a most dangerous kind, the knife having entered between the femoral artery and the lowest rib. The life of the Prefect was for some days considered in a classes of all denominations, especially those of Prolife of the Prefect was for some days considered in a classes of all denominations, especially those of From about the upper preparious condition, but he is now pronounced by his testant parents; the editor gives the following of Lord Russell and Mr Gladstone, in favour of some and middle classes.—Glassow Herald. medical attendants out of danger. - Examiner.

LIGHTS ON THE IREH COAST. - The corporation of Dublin has recently concluded a correspondence with the Trinity house and the Board of Trade upon the Rock, and there is every reason to hope and expect that the result will be advantageous in diminishing the number of wreaks which occur on that coast. The Ballast Board proposed to make various alterations in the positions and arrangements; of some of the existing lights, and to place additional floating lights off the Arklow and Codling Banks, thus placing six floating lights between Houth Bailey and Tusker Rock, a distance of 70 miles. The corporation also proposed to effect various changes in the number and positions of buoys, but they added,-The Board cannot conclude this letter without again declaring its conviction that no measures it can take in bringing to the utmost possible perfecous loss of life and large destruction on property so common on those banks, so long as ships are sent to sea from Liverpool, as they now often are, with crews in a state of complete disorganization, and so long as masters will persistently ignore the use of the lead. whice would easily indicate whether they were going beyond the bounds of safety.' The Trinity house having assented to the proposed alterations with some slight modifications, they have now received the sanction of the Board of Trade and will be immedistely carried into effect.

The distress amongst the laboring class in Killarney has been very great. The unemployed working men, numbering fifty, recently marched to the Union Workhouse and demanded work or relief.

The appointment of the Rev. Hugh Hanna, minister of Berry Street Church, Belfast, by the Secretary of State of War, as Presbyterian Chaplain, has drawn forth indignant comments from the Liberal journals. They refer to the part taken by Mr. Hanna during the faction Sights there in former years, and quote the censure of The Times which called him 'Roaring Hanna.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions .- To the Editor of the Weekly Regis er-Sir,-I see a statement in the Register of Jan. 19, which I am sure must have slipped in through some inadvertence. It is there stated that 'the number of conversions in the Diocese of Westminster during 1866 was not less than 377.' An inquiry at any church in the diocese as to the numbers there received would satisfy your informant that the aggregate of the conversions in the whole diocese must be vastly more than you have stated. I have heard, on good authority, that the average number of converts received at one church only is more than 300 annually. —I remain, sir, yours truly, Sacendos.

DR. PUSER AND PROTESTANTISM .- A remarkable letter has been ad dressed by the Rev. Dr. Puser to the Literary Churchman The subject is 'Dissen sions within the Church,' and Dr. Puser seems to think that a popular storm may be directed againts the Church by law established as a diversion from Fenianism and Reform. Dr. Posey gives a startling enumeration of the subjects of dissension within the English Church. 'The inspiration and truth of Holy Scripture as the authority for all revealed truth, the incurrancy of the Apostles-nay, of our Lord himself-these are among the subjects of dissension. Within the substance of His revelation, the doctrine of the Atonment, the Divinity of our Lord judment to come, are among the subjects of dissen-sion. In regard to the evidences of the faith, there is dissension whather there be either miracle or prophecy. The Bishop of London, in his recent charge; expressed a hope (which in itself implied a misgiving, that none of the clergy would deny our Lord's Resurrection. It has been contemplated in quarters, in which this is startling enough, that the irath of our Lord's Ressurrection will have to be left an open question among ministers of the English Church. If there be any heresy which does not find acknowledgment among the members of this school, it is because it contains not too much error, but too much truth. Even Mohamedanism, as a great heresy, has retained more fragments of trath than much of this so-called Christianity.' A ghastly picture, truly. But Dr. Pusey thinks it not discouraging, if the future be regarded rather than the present, for he says that the peril to the English mine is from inconsistent not fom constant unbelief There it too rooted a belief in God for the strong practical mind of the English to be held by athenism pantheism, naturalism. Whatever tends to force it to the conviction that the choice lies between receiving the whole Catholic faith on the one hand, and naked unbelief on the other, drives it to that belief of refuge. We desire that Dr. Puzey's words may be verified in his own person, and that he may embrace the alternative of receiving 'the whole Cotholic faith.' In the meanwhile, he deprecates the cutery against sacerdotalism, and the remedy proposed against it, viz, Legislation. Dr. Pusey then comes to the 'signs which,' he says, 'amid amid whatever pain, betoken deliverance.' As far as we can understand his argument, it it is that the destruction of the Irish Establishment would involve the disestablishing of the Scotch Kirk followed by some modification of the English Establishment -And, therefore, that those who might be willing to consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment alone will resist it for fear of its consequences to their Establishments. If that be not the meaning we can see no other. The fierceness of the attack against everything objective in religion is the greater security for all. Certainly in our humble judgment these are not days when Catholica ought to be found labouring hand in hand with the enemies of all Church Establishments for the destruction of any one Church Establishment. The concluding portion of the rev. doctor's letter is altogether beyond the reach of our interpretive ability. We have failed to understand its drift of meaning, and must leave it where we found it . - Tablet

APOSTATES. - There is scarcely anything more vile in the opinion of all honest men than a Catholic priest who, after having taken a solemn vow of perpetual chastity, contracts a sacrilegious union with a woman. The poor wretch becomes despicable in his own eyes, and is not unfrequently driven by despair to the lowest depth of degradation. In Paris he becomes a cabman, in England and in India he takes the reins of a Protestant congregation. The latter is undoubtedly in him worse than the former; for it is impossible for him not to know that he makes it a trade of deceiving his fellow-men in the most important of all matters. And then what a horrible death-bed he makes for himself ! To us the very sight of such a man is heartrending, and we can never help shuddering at the thought of his future. We have often experienced that a like feeling and reflection is harboured even by Profestants and infidels. This, we think, is the reason why the most thoughtful anti-Catholic organs are not much inclined to boast of such men as converts; and we confees we are much surprised that the Southern Cross has lately departed from that commendable prudence. It is only a fortnight hence that a letter was inserted in that paper, advocating the propriety of publishing an account of the conversion of the notorious Father Felix, at present the Rev. Mr. Varnier; and now the last number attracts attention to the Rev Mr. Ferro. another ex-Uapuchin priest, who in spite of his vows, lives in Calcutta with a Mrs. Ferro. After quoting an application to the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, bearing 'about sixty' signatures ! of the poorer orders of Christians' in Osloutta, in which the Rev. M-Ferro is praised for having opened a charitable in. stitution in the heart of the Roman Catholic district to provide education for the children of the poorer notice:-

Mr. Ferro was originally a priest of the Romish unnamed leaders of less advanced opinions. Church, and served in the Bombay Presidency in the capacity of Chaplain. He belonged to the same order with Mr. Varnier. Study of the works of some of our English Protestants Divines, persuaded him to renounce the errors of the Romish Church, and seek communion with the Church of England. ₩e believe he read his public recantation in the presence of the Bishop of Bombay."

We bear no ill will towards poor Mr. Ferro; it is a duty of charity to all who know him, to pray for his conversion, and though we do not know him at all, we heartily join in their prayers. Let him he saved from his new friends, who now attribute his Divines. These friends may perhaps believe that; he himself cannot. When a married man, forgeting the solemn engagement he has taken to his lawful wife, becomes a Mormon, the Mormonist papers attribute his conversion to the study of the works of Mormonist Divines. When Judas scariot, one of the twelve went to the chief priests to betray his Divine Master to them, the Jewish Divines ' hearing it, were glad,' and, no doubt, attributed his conversion to the attention paid by Judas to their preaching. But the traitor did not himself think so; 'and casting down the pieces of silver in the temple, he departed, and went and hanged himself.' Judas was more than a Catholic priest: he was a Catholic bishop .-But such a severe example is not always made of all traitors; let us, then, pray for them, that they may have the courage humbly to rise from their degrads- India Regiment. tion and repent as publicly as they have offended.

Among the victims of the Regent's Park skating accident was the Marquis de Boissy, a French noble-

London, Feb. 12. - The O'Donoghue, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches at the Reform meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby Government, and de-

manding manhood suffrage.

A deputation from the Reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning, and presented to him a complimentary address. Trey received an encouraging reply; but neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Bright were prosent at the meeting.

On Monday afternoon the House of Commons was crowded to hear the expected announcement of the Government programme The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Teck, and Earl Russell were present.

Disracli delivered a long historical essay on Reform and the English Constitution. He showed only a few flashes of his asual spirit, but was especially brilliant while denouncing Goldwin Smith as a wild man, and ironically defending Earl Russell.

Towards the close of his speech, Mr. Dieraeli said that the Government would introduce resolutions to test the sense of Parifament before presenting a Reform Bill, and fixed the 25th instant as the day for

The resolutions are vague and unsatisfactory, and merely state general principles.

Mr. Gladstone, in a few commonplace remarks, accepted the Government's plan of proceeding, but protested against the delay. With the conclusion of his remarks the debate ended.

LONDON, Feb. 13. - The Liberal organs generally denounce the plan of Reform announced by Disraeli on Mon ay in the House of Commons.

CHESTER, Feb. 13.-The Fenian demonstration sere amounted to nothing. The city is full of troops. The Fenians have gone. No arrests were made,-There was no fighting nor any disturbance of any kind. The Fenians could have taken the town on Monday, but they waited for co-operative movements in other quarters which failed. The affair was like the Canada raid.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-More trouble is expected at Liverpool. Sympathisers with the Pepian movement say the docks are to be blown up there.

The newspapers ridicule the Fenian scare at Chester, and say the growd of strangers there only went to see a prize light.

In the Parliament last evening the fact was stated by the Government that Lord Elcho had received a telegram from Lord Grosvenor commanding the Chester Volunteers, saying that the affair was scrious, which timely information it was thought had saved the town. Everything is quiet now at Chester,

The Reform demonstration on Monday was a great success; there were 20,000 persons in the procession, and the streets were lined with more than 200,000 spectators. All London seemed out of doors; flags and banners were everywhere displayed; the American, French, and Italian flags were carried in the During the m Yankee Doodle, the Marseilles Hymn, John Brown, and the Garibaldi Hymn. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred observed the display from the United Service Club, but their presence created no cheers. A superb oration took place at the American Embassy; all the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed. The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on the banners, indicated the sentiments of the people:—'No Surrender:''Liberty, Equality,' 'Fraternity,' 'Manhood Suf-frage;' 'Seridom is Infamous;' 'The Voice of the frage; 'Seridom is Infamous;' 'The Voice of the People cannot be Opposed with Safety;' 'Disloyalty to Tyrants is a Duty to God;' 'Taxation without Representation is Tyranny; ' Trust to God, but keep

your Powder Dry.' The British Government will assume the entire legal expenses of the defence of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica, whose trial is now progressing.

The Daily News says the Derby Ministry is justify ing the description given of it as the ministry of the recess, and says it is manifesting increasing signs of belplessness as the session approaches. Only two courses are honorably open to it. It may produce a Reform Bill framed on the principles which we are told on authority have the unanimous support of the Conservative party, and stand or fall by it. Or it may contend that the advantages even of beneficial readjustment are not equal to the inconveniences of disturbing a settlement which in their view is on the whole satisfactory to the country and works well, and may therefore refuse to bring forward any measure at all, standing or talling in this case also by the determination to which they have come. Lord Derby and his colleagues cannot look for a long or an illustrious term of office, but it need not be a dishonorable one. If they cannot serve Parliament and the country they can avoid demoralising them

Missing Vassels. - The Louisa Braginton sailed from New York on the 14th of September for the United Kingdom, and has not since been heard of; the Tina Forbes sailed from Montreal for the Clyde on the 11th of September, and has not since been

DISTRESS IN LONDON .- The London Morning Herald depicts the distress in the Metropolis as harrowing to the extreme. Ship-building and all its associated trades has come to a standstill. Railway works are in much the same plight, and the labor market generally is in a state of abnormal depression. The people are suffering patiently. In continental cities the hungry multitudes would clamor for aid; here they wait for it As for the notion that these starving multitudes are holding aloof from work on a question of wages, there are no signs that such is the case just now. Men who once earned good wages are seen flocking in crowds to the stone yard, anxious for the hard-earned pittance of threepence and a loaf of bread.

THE LIBERAL PARTY. - Mr Fawcett, M P, has sounded the note of alarm' with regard to a danger stone becoming Prime Minister of England. The where religion is concerned. It seems to us, however, Daily News confirms the notion, and quotes the that English workmen are raising the distinction Edinburgh Review to show that an intrigue exists, | themselves when they sulkly refuse to attend religi-

'The opponents of Reform in the Liberal ranks believe that they can resist it more effectually by abetting a Conservative policy under a Liberal Adminstration, than by going over in a body to join the Conserva-tive ranks. The implication is that the Adullamites mean to join the Liberals in an attempt succeeds, a purely Whig Ministry will be formed without the Radical element, which was so strong in the late Administration, and which caused its fall. The Daily News that 'no true Liberal can object to seeing the experiment of the party tried though no true Liberal can possibly join in it. But the place of Mr Gladstone, while such an adminstration is in office. apostacy to the study of the works of Protestant will not be on the Treasury benches, but below the gangway among the independent members who accept his Parliamentary leadership, and not among those who have spared no pains to embarrass and degrade him. 'Mr Gladstone's power and influence, says the Daily News, 'will be enormously strengthened by the intrigue against him, which will be injurious only to the intriguers themselves.' We know not what credit is due to these speculations, but our own belief is strong that the great Liberal party, Whigs, Radicals, and all would far rather enjoy another six years' lease of office on condition of cushioning Reform, after the example of Lord Palmerston, than remain out of office for a week longer than they can help - Tablet.

The Victoria Cross has just been conferred for the first time upon a negro, - a private in the 4th West

Superstition .- At Southampton on Monday a boy working on board a collier was charged with theft, the only evidence against him being such as was afforded by the ancient ordeal of Bible and key. The mate and some others awang a Bible attached to a key with a piece of yarn, the key being placed on the first chapter of Ruth. While the Bible was turning several suspected names were repeated, and on the mention of the prisoner's name the book fell to the floor .- The Banch of course discharged the prisoner. -Pall Malt Gazette.

THE COMING SESSION.-Lift. Gladstone has, in his capacity of Opposition leader, addressed the tollowing circular to his friends and presumed supporters:

- Florence, Jan. 10, 1807 Sir - The meeting of Parliament has been fixed for the 5th of Feb, and as it is highly probable that business of great importance will come under its consideration at the opening of the session, I take the liberty of expressing my hope that it may be consistent with your convenience to be in your place on that day .- I have the honour to be very faithful servant, W E. GLADSTONE. - Express.

WHY WORKING MEN DO NOT ATTEND CHURCH. -Among all the singular conferences which have been held for some time past perhaps the most singular is that between clergymen and workmen, to discuss in a friendly way the objections that the latter have to the Church, and the reasons that induce them to stay away. The best of these parliaments was held in Leeds and another took place in the Metropolis. It would appear that there is a great amount of indifference and opposition to the Churches of all denominations amongst the industrious classes in the large towns of England - that the working men look upon church-goers as a class apart with whom they have few sympathies. We have, comparatively speak. ing, little of this in Scotland, where the semi-democratic form of Church Government has sprung from, and has been warmly cherished by the common paople, and where, in consequence, working men form the large proportion of almost every congregation. In England the Established Church has made little progress with the most intelligent of the operatives-those who are active members of trades' unions and zealous Reformers, and who, with all their favits, must be set down as the elife of their class. Non-Conferring Churches, like the Independents, draw their main support from the lower middle class, while the Methodists sink deeper into the social crust, and have struck a vein of sympathy in the lowest strata of all. Between the lower middle and the lowest class we have in England a large body of our hest artizans, intelligent men, political students. persons who can discuss the rights and wrongs of society with considerable acumen, who are either strongly opposed to or apathetic regarding religion. The Westminster Review stated two or three years ago, that Secular or anti-theological literature was read most extensively by English workmen, many of whom had lost all belief in Christianity.

We can scarcely wonder that English clergymen should deplore this and show some anxiety to remady it. It seems to have struck them that the first thing was to hear the objections which the working men had to urge against the churches; and at the conferences at Leeds and London, these objections have been stated with the utmost frankness. They are mostly of a practical character-that is, they relate to the conduct of clergymen, to the distinction beween rich and poor in the church, and other questions of a similar nature; there were few eneculative objections urged against the doctrines of religion. One Working man denied that his feliow workmen were 'infidels and atheists,' but contended that they believed in 'pure Christianity,' and would go where they could get it. Another workingman stated that they had heard something of science, and might be excused if they were not able to reconcile the teachings of Professor Huxley with those of the Rav. Newman Hail. A philosophic engineer too, thought that religion had nothing to do with forms and ceremonies. His experience was that professions of religious belief and conversion only made men's faces a little longer, but did not change their character. These, however were exceptional objections. It seems to be the general belief of the operative speakers that religion and church going were the luxuries of the masters; that clergy men in all disputes between capital and lacour always decided against them : and that churches, were all very well for the well to do, but could only be supported by werking men who had loat their independence of spirit. The two great leaders-Potter and Beales—deplored the indifference towards religion which prevailed amongst their constitutents. and the latter was magnanimous enough to say that he would make ten thousand more sacrifices than he had made-that he would give ten thousand lives if he had them to make the working classes perfect Ohristians. If this result should come, we submit that the first sacrifice Mr. Beales would have to make would be his position as leader and political demigod of the working men.

It was admitted by some of the clergymen present that one or two of the objections were not without weight. The Rev. Dr. Miller, of Greenwich, denounced the sale of livings, but contended that olergymen deserved to lose their influence if they became political partizans. Dean Stanley offered to make anything reasonable alterations in the services at Westminster Abbay which would prove attractive. The objections urged must have left the impression that the English working men are as Democratic in their ideas of religious as of political institutions. It is quite true that in the highest sense the Church ought to be Democratic, and it really is so to all pure minded worshippers. It ongot to level all distinctions between workmen and capitalists, who can only appear as true worshippers when they appear as erring human beings, seeking the consolations of religion, which are for all without respect to persons. Whatever hinders this must retard the work of the Church; but it will not remedy any evil of this kind to attempt a reform like that indicated by the London working men, and which seems to consist simply in the Church of the working classes. Tories have gouls to be saved as well as Advanced Liberals, capitalists as well as operatives, peers as well as peawhich threatens the Liberal party. He says that a sants. The clergyman who does his work faithfully great effort is about to be made to prevent Mr Glad- and earnestly knows no distinctions among his flock

THE UNUBCH AND THE WORKING CLASSES. -- A BOTT OF conference took place in London on the 22d between a number of working men and the leading Clergymen. in the Church and out of it. Dean Stanley, Professor Eaurice, Newman Hall, and others, urged working men to state the hindrances which kept them from a place of worship. The working men replied that those who did attend gave such a poor example of Christainity that they had no taste for trying the system.

The Grand Jury who had been summoned to the Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster for the Epiphany term, were told by Mr. Justice Blackburn that presentment would probably be made against ex-Gov. Eyre for murder in Jamaica. The learned Judge dismissed from attendance one gutlemon who had subscribed toward the fund for the defence of Gov. Eyre, and instructed the Jury that in case such bill were presented they should, before considering it come again into the Court, that the laws bearing upon the subject might be fully explained to them. It appears from a correspondence published in the English papers of the 28th, that the prosecution has not yet commenced, on account of the non arrival of witnesses from Jampica. The civil actions commenced against the ex Governor for damages, have no connections with the operations of the Jamaica committeo.

THE SHAMROCK, OR THE TRUCK OF GOD FOR 1867. -Under date of the 11th instant, the Archbishop has issued a short circular to the clergy of the Westmin-ster Diocese, commending highly the signal good which Father Richardson of the Kingsland Chapel effected last year, by the truce of St. Patrick .-Truly does His Grace say that if by God's grace the sin of drunkenness, now so wide spread in London, could be subdued, unnumbered scandals and miseries amongst our people would cease at once. As an instance of truth, it may be mentioned that the hard working Catholic parish priests of London declare that if the Irish laborers of the metropolis had put by during the past year one-half of the money they have spent in drink, they might might lived through the late distress caused by the frost and the want of work, with comparative comfort, and with every nocessary of life required for themselves and their families. How singular it is that the poor Irishman who, when he goes to America, almost invariably becomes a steady well-to do citizen, in this country is seldom or never free from the curse of drunkenness ? The Truce of God' is simply a promise to abstain from in oxicating liquors, except one glass at meal time, from twelve o'clock at noon on the 16th March, till twelve or noon on the 18th. The effect of this promise last year was that at the Thames Police office on the morrow of St. Patrick's Day there was not a single case of drunkenness on the part of the numerous Irish living in that district, and although the foast fell upon a Sunday, Inspector Bear of the K division said that he had never known a quiter Sunday in all his experience. At Lamboth, on the contrary, where the Truce was not administered, no less than thirty Irishmen and women were found in a helpless state of drunkenness. The modus operands proposed by that valiant crusoder against drunkenness. Father Richardson, is, on the Sunday previous to the 17th March, a sermon upon true devotion to St Patrick is to be preached, after which shamrocks are distributed at the alter, each one bearing the words of the Truce round the stem :-

'I promise, in honour of St. Patrick, to abstain from intoxicating liquors (except one glass at meal time) from twoive o'clock at noon the 16th of March till twelve o'clock at noon the 18th of March, and L offer this act of mortification for the good of my soul and to avert the anger of God, so justly deserved on account of the prevalence of the sin of drunkenness.

'Oh Mary, conceived without sin, pray for us who have recourse to thee.'

Whoever accepts this, knowing what it is, binds himself to keep the promise, or, having accepted it, and neglects to return it personally to the priest who gave it also binds himself. No doubt that by the esprit de corps thus created great good may be effected, and many scandals, the cause of much just scorn on the part of English Protestants towards Irish Catholics, entirely removed.

A RITUALIST CHURCH IN 1867 .- You enter one of the churches in which this high ritual is performed. At the end of the chancel, on an elevation ascended by several steps, you see the communion tuble, placed altar wise, and which is covered at different seasons. by a succession of differently colored and richly ornamented cloths. Over the alter, and all but resting upon it, you see a cross of several feet in height, thrown into strong reilef, so as to be the most conspicuous object from nearly every part of the church On the surface of the altar is the ' clean linen cloth. prescribed by law; but with it you see a profuse display of flowers, with a number of strange ornamental cloths covering the vessels used in the service. On either side of the altar is a tall candlestick with a caudle in proportion to it. Before the priests enter to begin their part in the performance, a man-whose presence crossing the empty chancel reminds you of a stage servant, except that no stage servant ever appeared in such livery-proceeds to light the two candles, though it is still noon day. Near the two candlesticks thus put into requisition, are two much larger, with candles, all of which are lighted on special occasions. When the procession of priests and acolytes enters, the initiated of the congregation bow in token of reverence. The official persons bow in silence towards the altar. The priests are clothed in a surplice, over which is a cope -a clock fastened on the chest. These copes are generally of some bright color, often bright with gold and other ornaments. On the back of the celebrant-the priest who administers, and who takes the centre place before the altar - a large cross may be seen. The other pricats assist in the service, and read in the Gospel or epistles for the day from lecterns placed on either side of the altar. Before the services devolving respectively on these persons are performed, the acceptes flame the incense in their thuribles, and cast the hallowing odor over the celebrants, and over the sacred books, one of their number advancing presently to the gate of the entrance of the chancel which he sends forth the grateful fragrance right and left toward the alter, and their backs toward, the people, dispensing to them sanctity and benediction. In that offering of prayer, the faces of the clergy are always towards the occule. All the other parts of the service become scarcely intelligible to a stranger from their being so strongly and often so badly in-toned. When the moment arrives in which the elements are supposed to be consecrated, priests and people all kneel in long, silence. Incouse fills the place. Subdued and tender music is designed to hush the soul into deepest worship, as the bread becomes truly the body, and the wine truly the blood, of the Incarnate One, and both elements are mane to include not only the flesh and blood of the Saviour of the World, but the soul, the divinity. No mervel after if the priestly pretensions of these men are found to be almost unlimited .- Britigh Quarterly Review.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11. - The Commercial's special says - Conover, the detective who fabricated testimony implicating Jefferson Davis with the Lincoln assassination plot, has been found guilty of perjury.

The Times Washington special says: It is now stated on good authority that the President has become ready to co-operate with congress in measures to avoid so extreme resort as is proposed in the military Government bill and that there would now be no difficulty in securing his assent to a bill based on the leading principles of the constitutional amendment, and at the same time provide for a more vigorous and effective protection of personal rights

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The True de Columnes : AMD . E TO CATHOLIG CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDA at No. 696; Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

and of home : E CLERK, Editor. To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 22.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1867. Friday, 22 - Chair of St. Peter at Antioch. Saturday, 23-Vig. St. Peter Dam. B. D. Bunday, 24—Sexagesima. Monday, 25—St. Matthias, Ap. Tuesday, 26—Passion of Our Lord. Wednesday, 27—Of the Feris. Thursday, 28 -Of the Blessed Sacroment. OFFICE OF THE

ROMAN LOAN.

At the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman 1. Co.,

11 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF PINE. NEW YORK, January 30th, 1867.

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esq., Agent of the Roman Loan, Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions to keep this Loan open, until the same is absorbed, as it is expected in Rome that the late direct appeal of the Holy Father to the Olergy will produce this result before the First of

Very respectfully Your obedient servant, ROBERT MURPHY, General Agent for the United States, British Provinces and South America. Bonds of 500 francs are sold for \$66 00 125 do

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Atlantic Cable sent tidings on Saturday last of an outbreak, or rather riot in Ireland .-We must, until these tidings be fully confirmed, treat them with much caution, as they all reach us through Yankee channels. The facts as reported are these, in so far as we can gather them from a series of very complicated telegrams:-

Somewhere on the south-west coast of Ireland, locality not indicated with precision, a man calling himself Col. O'Connor, said by some to be Stephens, landed on the morning of the 14th or 15th inst. Almost instantaneously riots broke out in Killarney, and a sort of panic set in; one man, a constable was shot. Some reports give out that he was killed, others that he was only wounded. The telegraph wires communicating with London from the disturbed district were cut in every direction.

A detachment of troops under the command of Col. Horseford were sent to the spot, when the rioters, said to number about 800 men, took shelter in a place spoken of as Toom's Wood, where they were surrounded. The next report stated that the disturbances had been entirely repressed The subjoined is the latest report, from which it would seem as if the whole affair had been much exaggerated; whilst from the restoration of telegraphic communications with the disturbed district, it is evident that the riot, or outbreak is now quelled:-

The cause of the Fenian outbreak in the South of Ireland is yet buried in obscurity, though the telegraph lines which run through the disaffected districts are again working, and communication has been restored. Some say that it was caused by the arrest of the American officer. Capt. Moriarty, while others say that his prompt arrest prevented a general rising of the Irish. The British Government had news of the affair early on the 12th inst- An upper servant in the household of the Earl of Kenmare had received two anonymous notes stating that a rising was planned in Killerney, and that the leader would reach Killerney from Caherciven that night. Constables were immediately sent to intercept him. They met a waggon, on which they found Moriarty, whom they fock into custody, and upon searching his person found letters confirming the assertions in the

anonymous notes. A courier named Duggan was sent to Caberciven to warn the police. A party of rebels caught him while on his way and demanded his despatches, which he refused to give up, and attempted to escape. They fired upon him and he was badly hurt. As far as is known at present, he is the only person who has been hurt. The police of Caherciven got news of trouble by other messengers and from several spies among the Fenians. They were strengthened by a detachment from the man-of-war Giadiator, which was lying off Valentia, and saved their station from attack. One band of Fenians, minety in number, took a horse at Kells for their leader, O'Connor, and another band stopped the mail on the road from Killarney to Caherciven, but did no violence to any one, in fact nowhere has life been taken or property destroyed. The Fenian plan was to attack Killarney, capture the place, and then march to Cork, but the immediate despatch of troops from Cork to Killarney by Gen. Bates, and the celerity of Col. Horsford's movements defeated the whole plot and caused the insurgent band to disperse. The horse of a Fenian courier was caught by the troops. A couple of swords were picked up, but no men have been captured. O'Connor and his staff are said to have reached the Fenian vessel off Dingle Bay.-Thirty-four suspected persons were arrested in Dublin yesterday, and, after examination, five of them were retained in custody. Head Centre Murphy, and Cols. Lawler, Haly and Johnson have been arrested at Limerick, and important papers found upon their persons and in their lodgings. The alarm caused by there events is now about over, and the excitament rapidly subsiding.

The other European news is of little interest.

All was quiet at Rome up to latest dates.

or imply; the doctrine of seclusive salvation. a Mission, thereby makes profession that there is some truth or doctrine essentially necessary to salvation, of which the party supporting the Mission is in possession, and of which the party to whom; the Mission is destined, is destitute. Only upon the Missionaries are sent are perishing for the year then, a case the paper be continued, the that the Missionaries have exclusive possession of that spiritual food in abundance, and are willing to impart of it to the destitute-can Missions be justified on religious grounds, or a case in their man could be either called upon to interfere, or justified in interfering, with the religion of another, if the latter could be saved in the faith by him actually professed. In a word, the docspirit of all Missions; the only conceivable religious reason that can be assigned for their existcontributions of the public. If the Catholic subscribes to the funds of the Propagation of the Faith," he therely, by implication asserts, that all who die in a state of heathenism will be damned everlastingly. So also the Protestant who subscribes for Missions to Papists, makes profession of his belief that all Roman Catholics must perish everlastingly, who do not accept the novel truths which those Missions propound to their acceptance. Without this doctrine of " exclusive salvation," all Missions, whether Catholic or Protestant, would be humougs, or

> Now we will not be so hard upon our Protestant fellow-citizens, contributors to the many Missions existing in this country for the conversion of Catholics, as to assert that they are knowingly contributing to the support of humbugs or shams. We will try to believe that they are acting intelligently and in good faith. We must therefore, by all the laws of logic, assume that they all hold the doctrine of " exclusive salvation," in the sease that no one outside the pale of Protestantism, or in other words, that no one believing all that the Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches, and practising to the best of his abilities all that she enjoins-can possibly be saved. The Catholic believes that "outside of the Church there is no salvation," and therefore consistently does his best to bring all men within her pale, that they may be saved .-The Protestants to whom we are now alluding, do their best to bring all Roman Catholics within the pale of Protestantism, or to speak more correctly, outside of the pale of the Roman Catholic Church; they therefore must, if honest and mtelligent, believe that "within the pale of that Church there is no possible salvation." Of course, if not believing this, they contributed to religious grounds, they would be humbugs or im postors of the rapkest description. We will however credit them with honesty, and sinceritythat is to say with holding the doctrine of "exclusive salvation," i.e., that within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church there is no salva-

Well then, we ask them, in all simplicity-What is it that dooms all within the pale of the Roman Catholic Church to eternal death ? --What truth is it that you as Protestants have exclusive possession of, but which you are willing to impart to us? what is that truth so essentially necessary to salvation, but of which we as Roman Catholics are necessarily destitute? To these questions, if you are really intelligent, honest, and sincere in your encouragement of Missions to Roman Catholics, you will not experience a moment's difficulty in returning a straightforward, clear and explicit answer. If, on the contrary, in trying to answer them, you find yourselves reduced to the necessity of shuffling, of evading the one point at issue; if in short, you cannot give to them a short, straightforward, definite answer such as all honest men love: such as all knaves, sneaks, and quacks hate, you may be perfectly sure that you are in a false position, and are either very ignorant, or very dishonest. The test we propose is infallible. -See, for instance, how easily a Catholic could answer, supposing similar questions were put to him. He would be able to assign some reason for his Missions, even though it were a had one-E.G. He would say, -" I support missions to the heathen, because the heathen are unbaptized, and because I believe that all who die unbaptized are damned." Even if it be urged that the assigned reason is false, because the non-baptized may be saved-still the Catholic can assign some motive for his missions to the heathen. -

He would say-I support and encourage Missinus to all Protestants because (amongst other Nova Scotia. motives) with the exception of Baptism they are the divinely appointed channels of divine grace. without which no man, except by an extraordinary favor, can lead the Christian or superna- past year.

Every Church, or sect that supports or endows which have in my belief remitted only in the His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster : and Sacrament of Penance, just as original sin and all in the same issue, publishes also an article from thority of the one divinely appointed teacher—of these pretexts :- to wit, 1st. that they to whom the teacher appointed by Christ Himself to teach all nations and with whom He solemnly promised the Gazette that the Archbishop of Westminster lack of spiritual food, and must, unless their to be present all days even to the end of the has publicly and explicitly denied having had anywants be relieved, perish everlastingly; and, 2nd world. The Catholic would add "I believe, it is true, that ignorance, invincible ignorance (not invincible prejudice) - may, in the eyes of God, excuse the intellectual errors of the Protestant: and that a genuine act of perfect contrition? benalf be made out. It is, we think, a self may procure for him even at the hour of death, evident proposition that, on religious grounds, no the pardon and remission of all his post-baptismal sins, though the application to his soul of the infinite merits of the all-cleansing blood of Jesus Christ, our sole Lord and Redeemer." But alas! How rare is it that the intellectual errors trine of "exclusive salvation" is the vivifying of Protestants are not the result of prejudice, of passion, of indifference to the truth, or of an unconquerable pride? Who is there that can ence, or urged in behalf of their claims on the flatter himself that he shall receive at the hour of death the extraordinary miraculous, grace of perfect "contritton," so essential to the salvation of the Protestant? These are the motives which induce the Catholic to fear for the salvation of the Protestant, and urge him to missionary enterprise in behalf of his separated prother: but what reason can the Protestant assign, or even pretend for doubting of the possible salvation of him who believes all that the Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches; and who to the best of his strength, and relying upon divine aid, obeys al that she commands?

In other words, Protestants profess to carry the "Gospel" the "Glad Tidings," the "Good Message" to Roman Catholics; who, so it is hereby implied must be, in that they are Roman Catholics, intelligently believing all that the Roman Catholic Church believes and teaches, altogether destitute of, and strangers to, that "Gospel," "Glad Tidings" or "Good Message" which the Protestant missionary announces to them for the first time. This is what all Protestant Missions to Papists imply: wherein then consists, we ask that "Gospel" these "Glad Tidings" or that " Good Message?" What is that positive doctrine of which Protestants have exclusive possession, taught by Christ Himself, which is essential to salvation; and which all Roman Catholics, in that they are Roman Catholics, either necessarily deny, or are destitute

Some such positive doctrine, some such essential truths, belief in which is necessary to salvation-there must be, unless Protestant Missionaries professing to be the bearer of the Gospel truth to Papists, be humbugs, and religious impostors: and as all Roman Catholics must necessarily, in that they are Roman Catholics, hold and believe all that is contained in the symbols of truth, of which they are destitute, must consist in some positive Christian doctrice, not contained in either of these symbols. In other words-if there be logic or honesty in Protestant Missions to Roman Catholics, neither in the "Apostles," nor in the " Nicene Creed," is there a summary of all those Christian truths, the holding of which is essential to salvation. What then, is that omitted truth?

We know that many Protestants deem the terms of contempt with which all Catholics express themselves concerning the missionaries whom Protestant societies send to them-harsh, unjust, and uncalled for: but surely, if our separated bretbren would but calmly consider itthey would see that this contempt is not uncalled for; is in short the most natural, and the most reasonable thing in the world, until its objects themselves reply to the above question. They profess to be the bearers to us of some Gospel, or Christian truth, necessary to salvation-for otherwise there would be no reason on religious grounds, for their labors in our behalf. By this -they logically imply that, as Roman Catholics believing all that our Church teaches, we are necessarily destitute of some Christian truth necessary to salvation. We ask then, " What is that truth?" and they can return no answer. They can only shuffle, equivocate, or lie. Is it then marvellous that we held these missionaries in thorough contempt as rank imposrors?

A private letter from Charlottetown, P. E Island, under date 1st. inst., thus speaks of the state of public feeling in that Province :-

"This island is still strongly anti-Confederate. -A general election is to take place in about three weeks; of course a large majority will be returned, pledged to oppose the project of Union."

A telegraphic despatch informs us that the Bill to be introduced will provide only for the Union of the Canadas, New Brugswick, and

destitute of the Sacraments, which I believe ate ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. It appears from the Annual Report of the above Society that there are no less than 10,126 members enrolled on its books, 366 having joined during the

Missions. All missions necessarily suppose, tural life; because they have no known means ... The Montreal Gazette reproduces the lecture for obtaining remission of post-baptismal sins, on Religious Toleration? lately delivered by pre-baptismal sins are remitted in the Sacrament of the Westminster Gazette, breathing, apparently Baptism : because they formally reject the orders a different spirit-which our Montreal contemof Christ, in that they reject the teachings and au- perary attributes either to the pen, or the inspir ration of Dr. Manning.

This is an error of fact : and when we assure thing to do with the article in question, or with the journal in which it appeared, we are certain that our Montreal contemporary will do Dr. Manning the justice of laying this fact before the public.

The Gazette will also allow us to point out that, in the matter of religious toleration, there is no analogy whatsoever betwixt the duties that a Government owes to it own subjects, and those which it owes to ahens, occasional visitors, and birds of passage. The latter, as aliens, have no claims upon, no rights as against the Government beneath whose rule they are but temporary sojourners. la England, English Catholics claim equal rights with English Protestants in all respects, not in their religious but in their civil capacity, i.e. as British subjects. But Italian or Portuguese Catholics could put forward no such claim, to which as a matter of duty the British Government would be bound to consent -though, as a matter of courtesy or expediency, it might concede certain privileges to thein-just as in Rome the liberty of carrying out their forms of worship is conceded to Protestant aliens, on certain prescribed and by no means onerous conditions-such as that their meeting houses shall be outside of the walls of the City. Were it not that in Italy, Protestantism and the Revolution, walk hand in hand; that the Protestant meeting house, and the Carbonari Lodge are too often banded together against the legitimate authorities, the actually existing restrictions on Protestant meeting house might be relaxedthough the principle that all non-Catholic aliens have the right to the free and public exercise of their so called religion, in a Catholic country, will certainly never be conceded by Rome.

Nor in this respect is England one whit more

tolerant in principle. Christianity is part and parcel of the common law of England: and were a body of aliens, whose religious characteristic was a "Protest" against Christianity; and whose tundamental tenet was that the religion which is part and parcel of the common law of England, was-well-what all Presbyterians assert the that it was within our power to reduce our sum-Roman Catholic religion to be-to take up their abode for a few months of each year in London, we do not believe that either the law, or that public sentiment would grant to them the right of progress of sanitary reform in Montreal. erecting in the public thoroughlares of the City, or in St. James' Park, temples for the preaching of their peculiar anti-Christian doctrines. Now what non-Christians are to Christians, that are ter, far better would it be, if we thought less of all Protestants or non Catholics, to Catholics; pleasing the eye, and more of preserving our the support of Missions to Papists upon pretended their faith, called the "Apostles Creed," and and if there would be no infraction of the true health; and well could we dispense with the the "Nicene Creed"-this essential Gospel principles of civil and religious teleration in the refusal of a Christian Government to allow in London the full and public exercise by non-Christian aliens, of anti-Christian worship, whose fundamental tenet was a "Protest" against Christianity: so also there can be no violation of the same principles in the restrictions which the Catholic Government of Rome imposes upon Protesting aliens, who stand as towards Catholicity in precisely the same position of avowed deadly hostility, as alien Protesters against Christianity would stand in England, as towards that religion which is part and parcel of England's common law. We are open to correction if in error: but we contend that at the present day a be indicted at common law: why then, should it be deemed hard that men preaching Calvinism at Rome should be subject to the restriction of preaching their peculiar doctrines outside the walls of the City? Private judgments of course differ, and we seek not to impose ours noon others; but we may be permitted to say, that, but of course Catholic schools alone will be afin our private judgment—which is as good as any Protestant's private judgment-" Tom. Paine. 1520," as a religious doctrine is infinitely preferable to "Calvinism"-a system which invests God with all the attributes of an omnipotent, and infinitely malevolent devil.

> THE TIMES ON SWADDLERS .- The London Times is profuse of compliments to His Grace the Archbishop of Westmuster for his Lecture on Religious Toleration, of which a report was given in our last issue. The great organ of of English Protestantism, and this is important as indicating a change of English sentiment in the right direction, also takes occasion to denounce the Irish "Swaddlers," whose artifices, and coarseness it admits and condemns:-

"He"-the Archbishop of Westminster-" has indeed, just reason to complain of the coarse tactics by the Bishops, and no one has therefore any pursued by some Protestan; missionaries; and no right to attribute any opinions to them. reprobation can be too strong for a system which takes advantage of the poverty of parents, to pervert their children, or buys a few shreds of Protestanism by a distribution of loaves.'- Lond.n Times, 18th ult.

Should this feeling spread, and become general in England, the Swaddlers' occupation will be tion in Ireland.

Diar ver. Coup. The late slight snap of cold weather in England has again, and naturally. been attended by a great increase of mortality, thus showing that cold is essentially a life destroyer. Says the Lancet :-

The Registrar-general shows us that we have in frost a cause of death more like plague than anything else. Cold can run a sharp race with cholera, in one week it has raised the number of deaths by 445 in Loudon alone.' - Lancet.

How is it then that in Montreal, the mortality is less in winter than in summer, despite our severe and long continued frosts-more severe and longer continued than those of England. where frost does the work of a plague, and runs "a sharp race with cholera?" The answer is obvious.

It is this. Despite the deadly character of severe cold, it is not so deadly as are the summer stinks of our fithy city; though frost acts almost like a plague, and treads close upon the heels of cholera as a slayer of man, yet, in that it counteracts the still more deadly vapors with which day and night during the warm weather the atmosphere of Montreal is surcharged, it actually assumes the appearance to the superficial observer, of a life preserver; so that silly unreflecting people talk of it as healthy. What it would be correct to say would be this. Deadly as cold is, always and everywhere, it is not so deadly as is breathing the odors of a cess-pool.-Now when it thaws, and during summer, Montreal, considered from a sanitary point of view, is little else than a cess-pool of the very worst description.

No proof more conclusive as to the unutterable filthmess of our condition could be adduced than this:-That our summer mortality is actually greater than is our winter mortality; whilst in the large cities of Europe, which are certainly by no means models of cleanliness and of gooddrainage, the reverse is the case; no more conclusive proof could we desire that our excessive summer mortality is the result of causes completely within, and under our own control. Winter comes, and though it is as deadly here as it is in London or in Liverpool, yet it freezes up or neutralises for the time the ordure, the carrion. and other unmentionable obscenties, the steach of which during the summer months, offends our nostrils, and porsons the blood within our veins. If by the employment of common mechanical agencies such as the cart and shovel, combined with an adequate system of drainage, we were to remove our filth, we should do, in one sense, just what frost does for us; and we should then find mer mortality considerably below the average mortality of the winter months. This is the infallible test by which we must judge of the

We build spleadid bouses, and put up palaces, but we disregard or openly violate the first laws of common sense, cleanliness, and decency. Betgorgeous stone cut fronts of our public edifices, if under ground we had anything approaching even to a proper system of drainage. As it is, we live in filth, over filth, surrounded by filth .-We breathe an atmosphere of filth, until winter, winter the life destroyer, comes, and for a season beneficently gives us a respite from the steach which during the summer months carries off so many hundreds of our citizens to an untimely grave. '

According to the Minerve (Ministerial) His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax has obtained from the British Government, after a fortnight's constant labor, this privilege for the Prelates of man preaching Tom-Paine-15m in London might the Catholic Church in the British Provinces:-That they shall be at liberty to appoint to, or dismiss from the schools of their religion, such teachers as they please, and to determine as to what books shall be used therein. The Bill for the Union of the Provinces will, so says our informant, probably contain a clause to this effect, fecteu thereby.

> As to the much talked of arrangement for securing the minorities of Upper and Lower Canada, respectively, against tyrannical legislation on school matters by a majority of a different religion, we say nothing at present : because in the first place it is by no means certain that any such arrangement has been officially agreed to: and because, in the second place it involves a question in which the heads of the Church are chiefly interested as guardians of the faith and morals of the laity. If these, that is to say the rulers of the Church, should be contented, it would be preposterous for mere laymen to find fault with she arrangement; whatever satisfies them should satisfy us. Of course, no opinion of any kind has as yet been expressed on the subject

THE TREAD MILL, -The Grand Jury of the York and Peel Assizes, in their Presentment on Friday last, say they know no reason why the tread mill, or some other eystem of panishment, and real (not nominal) gone, and there will be an end to the Reforma- hard labor, as a means of repelling rather than attracting the yet novice in vice, might not be adopted.

THE QUEBEC RELIEF COMMITTEE. - The Evening Telegraph of the 12th inst., having noticed the fact that the Quebec Committee has appropriated a sum of \$200,000, to aid the sufferers by the late fire in rebuilding; and having also alleged that upwards of two thirds of the burnt district belongs to Catholic religious societies, which statement is, we believe, erroneous, comments as follows:-

"The effect is evident; the contribution is for the advantage of the landowners, who will by the erection of new buildings on the same site, obtain a new and in most instances increased security for their claims, previously nearly extinguished by the fire. When the grant is expended, the security of the conceders of the property will be increased by the whole amount of the \$200,000 granted for rebuilding, as well as by any other sums that the tenants en constitut may be able to expend.'- Evening Teie-

But whether the actual ewners, that is to say the present tenants, en constitut, rebuild themselves; or whether they dispose of their lots to others, of this we may be sure, that the burnt district will be rebuilt-since houses are wanted in Quebec; and as these new buildings must be of brick or other incombustible material, the security for the claims of the land owners as the Telegraph calls them, will be enhanced. It matters not in a pecuniary point of view to the latter, whether the land be rebuilt upon by the actual burnt out proprietors, or by new, so that it be again covered with dwellings; and that it will be so covered is certain, so long as the demand for shelter from the inclemency of the weather continues. The only effect that we can see as likely to accrue from the decision of the Relief Committee is this :- That many poor burnt out proprietors will, in the prospect of the asistance that they are to receive from the Fund, refuse to sell their lots or homesteads to the hungry speculators, or land sharks ever on the look out for something to devour. We suspect that much of the clamor raised against the action of the Committee is due to the disappointed cupidity of these smart gentry, who expected to be able to take advantage of the necessities of the poor, and thus acquire their lots at a lower figure than they are likely to be sold for now.

Remember that the Concert, under the auspices of St. Ann's Band, takes place this (Thursday) evening. See advertirement.

We would respectfully request those of England's critics who, together with Mr. Bright, atttribute the monopoly of land in Great Britain to feudalism, to ponder well a fact alluded to by Mr. Godwin Smith, no friend to feudalism, in a lecture by him lately delivered on the " Political History of England." The fact is this :- That, in the seventeenth century, when certainly the feudal element was more prevalent, and more powerful in England than it is in the nineteenth; and when in the reign of the first Charles, Hampden was threatened with acrest-no less than 4,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire rode up to London to protect their representative. "Where," asked Mr. Godwin Smith, "are these 4,000 freeholders of Buckinghamshire Where? indeed. But if they are not to be found now; and if they were to be found two centuries ago when England was far more feudal than it is to day, it is clear that their disappearance is not the work of feudalism. On the contrary, it is the effect of the application to land of the modern mercantile or commercial principle, now substituted in lieu of the old feudal tenure; and it is therefore unjust to visit upon the latter, the sins of its opponent, and successful rival, by whom it has been ousted.

It is the same thing in Ireland. It is not feudalism that oppresses the Irish tenant, but commercialism. It is the application to landed property of the principles that are applied to property in bales of cotton, or dry-goods-to wit, that it is the absolute property of the purchaser, which he has the right to make the most of in open market. The old feudal principle that "Property bad duties as well as rights," is admitted in theory perhaps, but in practice, it is ignored. The "rights of property" can be, and are, strictly enforced in the Courts of Law; the duties of property are relegated by the Courts of conscience, and alas! this tribunal is but too often incompetent to enforce the execution of its own decrees. In a word: the old feudal principle was " noblesse oblige;" that of the nineteenth cenis simply this :- " Buy in the cheapest market, and sell in the dearest." In the following of this great moral precept consists the whole duty of the practical man; and in its application to their landed property, by many modern Irish landlords, is it to be found one cause of the barsh treatment, and consequent disaffection of the Irish

The Minerve of Saturday last makes allusion to a revolting crime said to have been perpetrated at Caughnawaga on the person of a young Iroquois girl, who died lately, and with all the symptoms of poison. M. de Lorimier, adds the Minerve, spoke to the Coroner Mr. Jones on the matter, but the latter refused to take any action. The Minerve very properly contends, that this affair should be thoroughly ventilated, and that the guilty party, if guilty party there be, should not be screened. The matter is too serious to be husbed up, and people will ask, "What is the Coroner about?"

THE ONE THING TO BE CHECKED. - A clergyman of the Church of England, much troubled in spirit at the spread of ritualism, writes earnestly and lugubriously to the editor of the Record on the subject. There is, he says one thing to be put down" in every parish and diocess in England; but he greatly fears, that the Government. Bishops are not the men to put it

Now what is that one thing? which above all other evil things, cries out from the heart of England for suppression or putting down. Is it drunkenness? No. Is it cheating? false weights and measures? No. Is it impurity? No .-Is it infanticide? No. Is it infidelity? No. It is none of these things, for these are but trifles light as air in the eyes of the clerical and evangelical correspondent of the Record. These things are all and every one of them quite compatible with the staunchest Protestantism, and can hardly be supposed to be very offensive in the eyes of a Protestant God. No! The evil thing which, far before drunkenness, far before fraud or impurity, infanticide or infidelity, common as all these things, infanticide especially— England's besetting sin-are in Protestant England, calls for the vigorous and repressive action of the Protestant Bishops, is Popery. This is it-not general filthiness of life and conversation -that damns a man; and this is it that must first and foremost be put down :-

"If there is saything which they"-the Bishopsare speedily bound to check and discountenance in their dioceses, that thing is Popery."

There is another " party," whose name polite. ness forbids us to mention, who, we doubt not, is much of the same war of thinking. He too, if consulted by the frequenters of Exter Hall as to the one thing needful to be done in the present crisis, would be perfectly content to tolerate drunkenness and dishonesty, unchastity, and infanticide, and infidelity, proved only that vigorous measures were speedily adopted to put down, and repress Popery.

We have no besitation in publishing the particulars of a cure lately effected in Quebec, and reported with the sanction of the Administrator of the Diocess, in the Courrier du Canada.

(1.) Sister St. Thomas of the Convent of Jesus-Mary at St. Joseph of Levis, opposite Quebec, was, at the end of December last, in the last stage of pulmonary disease. According to the certificate of her medical attendant she was suffering from deep-seated and organic affection of the lungs. This was the condition of the patient on the 31st December 1866. She was then confined to bed.

(2.) Having been previously informed of her condition, that she had but a few days to live, and of the impossibility-humanly speaking-of her recovery, the sick Sister committed berself to the hands of God; but resigned to His will whether for life or death, she joined with the other Sisters of the Convent in prayer, and in a Novena to the Blessed Virgin, for her recovery.

(3.) On the 2nd of January she rose from her bed in perfect health; and was still in perfect health up to the latest accounts we have received

These are the alleged facts, testified to by the medical attendant of Sister St. Thomas, Dr. Lachaine, a graduate of Lachine University who speaks both as to the past, and as to the actual state of his former patient. One thing thereforwe know: that, whereas on the 31st of Deceme ber 1866, she was sick unto death with drganic disease of the lungs, on the 1st January 1867 she was whole-St. John ix. 25.

The Witness will ask; do we believe in the truth of these alleged facts? We reply yes: we do, and for the same reason that we believe in any other facts alleged to have occurred, by witnesses morally and intellectually competent-that is to say, too bonest to deceive, too intelligent to be deceived themselves.

And perhaps our contemporary will again ask us the question: - What do you conclude from these facts? We reply again, that without any pretensions to infallibility, we conclude from the facts as presented to us by the Courrier that the hand of God is not shortened that He cannot save: that He is as nigh noto His children calling on Him to-day, as He was eighteen hundred years ago; and that-though since the Prelate with whose sanctions the above facts have been given to the world in the Courrier du Canada does not impose a belief in their miraculous chacharacter as an article of faith, we laymen dare not presume to dogmatise in the matter-we see every reason for believing, until, either the medical evidence of Sister Thomas' former state, or that as to her present state, be invalidatedthat a miraculous cure, that is to say a cure without the agency of any ostensible human means, and in direct answer to the prayer of faith and the intercession of Our Blessed Lady has been operated by the Will of God. We may perhaps have a few more words to say on the subject to our contemporary, whose objections if good for anything in the case before us, would invalidate or throw doubts upon the greater number of miraculous cures related in the New

No changes in the market prices.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Feb. 11th, 1867. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Kind Sir,-The deep interest which you invariably manifest in all that appertains to the progress of religion, must be my apology for craving space in your next impression for the following imperfect notice of the semi-annual examination of the pupils of the Convent of Notre Dame, Williamstown, Glengarry, which took place in that institution on the forenoon of Tuesday, 5th instant. Along with many others, equally well pleased as myself with the proficiency attained by the pupils during the short period of little over one year that this Convent School has been in existence; I had the pleasure of assisting at their examination, and I am satisfied that my testimony will be cordially endorsed by every impartial person who was present thereat, when I assure your readers that the style in which they responded to the searching ordeal of questions to which they were subjected by the worthy pastor of the parish, Father MacCarthy, and his Reverend confreres, Fathers Hay of St. Andrews and Twomey his Curate, and Fathers O'Connor of Alexandria, Masterson of St. Raphaels, and Lynch of Cornwall, amply vindicated the claims of the good sisters of La Congregation de Notre Dame to be ranked as superior instructors of our female youth. On this head I shall not say more, lest I should reveal my identity, except to add the expression of my firm belief that the foundation of this community in Canada, some two hundred years ago, was one of the greatest of the many blessings which the Society of St. Sulpice has been instrumental in conferring upon our common

At the close of the examination, happily interspersed with music in order to relieve the tedium of the exercises, Father MacCarthy addressed the pupils a few appropriate words of congratulation; and in dismissing them for the day, he reminded both them and the audience that all were expected to meet again in the Grand Salon at 7 school, and to its patrons.

I now approach the most difficult part of my do it what I consider but simple justice, I fear I shall lay myself open to the unputation of flattery, a thing I proloundly detest.

This much, however, I will aver, that the concert-rocal, instrumental, dramatic, and all that it was, would have reflected credit even upon | Brunswick. Villa Maria itself! And why not? have they not the same teachers in both places, with the slight difference to unsophisticated country people of grand stage accompaniments? and if ignorance is bliss, so at the risk of appearing invidious in to my mind, deserved particular mention. They are Miss Gertrude Shaver, daughter of Dr. Shaver of this village, who displayed a rare talent for instrumental music, for a civil of not more I fancy than twelve years of age; while the Misses Tassie Campbell, Marie Louise Gadbois, and Louisa McGillis, of Williamstown; Miss Janet McNichol of Lancaster, Miss Summers of Summerstown, and Miss Sarah McCorinick of Boston, U.S., who pronounced the valedictory; all acquitted themselves in the respective parts allotted to them in such a manner as to secure the rapturous applause of the audience.

Although my writing the foregoing lines has been for me a labor of love, yet I must recollect that you have other still more pressing demands at a loss as they now do, for the purpose of putting upon your columns than even mine, and therefore the proceeds to bear interest .- Yours, &c., I hasten to conclude by subscribing myself, very sincerely and gratefully yours,

LOCH-GARRY.

NOMINATION FOR MAYOR AND CITY COUN-CILLORS

Yesterday the nomination for Mayor and City Councillors took place at the City Hall. The attendance was by no means large, and the proceedings passed off with the utmost quietness. The Resurning Officer, Alderman Rodden, labouring under severe indisposition, requested the City Clerk to read the usual proclamation.

The Hon. Louis Renaud, moved seconded by Mr. Edwin Atwater, and supported by Mr Patrick Larkin, that Mr. Henry Starnes be elected Mayor for the easuing term of office, which was carried without opposition.

Messrs. Andre Lapierre and Thomas Wilson proposed Mr. Narcisse Valois as Councillor for the East Ward. Carried.

Messrs. Rice Sharpley and Michael Thivierge proposed Mr. Henry J. Olarke for the Centre Ward. Messrs. Theodor: Lyman and Joseph Reaudry moved in amendment that Mr. Richard Holland be

Messrs Andrew Robertson and L. Chaput proposed Mr. Horatio Admiral Nelson for the West Ward. Oarried.

Mesers. Edward McKeown and T. H. McKenna proposed Mr. J. H. McGanvian for St. Anne Ward Messrs W. R. Tabb and James McSbane, jr., pro-

posed Mr W Masterman for St. Anne Ward. Uarried. Messrs. Louis Comte and A. J. Fowler proposed Mr. George Bowie for St. Lawrence Ward. Messra. S. Bagg and Alphonse Desjardine in

amendment proposed Mr. Robt. Taylor. Messrs. Edward Thompson and H. M. Perrault proposed Mr. Ferdinand David for the St. Louis Ward Carried

Messrs. Patrick Jordan and Leon Hurteau proposed Mr. Francois Contant for the St. James Ward. Messis. J. A Gravel and P. Donnelly moved in mendment that Mr Josoph Doutre, Q.C., be elected. Messra. Joseph Gauthler and Louis Carle moved in amendment that Mr. Dominique Boudrias be elected. Messrs. F. Archambault and Stephen McNaughton

proposed Mr. J. B. Guyette for St. Mary's Ward. Mesers, Flavien Laiberte and F. Uo:beille pronosed in amendment Mr. James G. Davie be elected.

Messrs. Calixte Duprat and John Gardiner proposed posed Mr. J. B. Biron .- Herald 16th inst.

Sins of Omission.—Sins of Omission are fully as culpable as those of Commission, and are infinitely more injurious to the interests of a newspaper. Take a couple of recent examples :- A few days ago, the British Whig in mentioning the names of those Wardens of the late United Counties who had filled the by the detective, will no donot depend upon his French and English languages. chair with honor, and always did what was right, the wardens the County Connect ever had, was omitted; frequenters of the Mr. Macnabb's levees. and enumerating those high-minded and liberal Cathoile gentlemen of Kingston, who had subscribed Five Hundred Dollars each to the Building Fund of the new Hotel Dieu, the name of James Davis, of the Marelock, C.E., on the 13th instant, John Shan-Montreal House, one of the most liberal gentlemen of non, sent., aged 74 years, father of the Messrs. Shan-mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

Kingston, was also forgotten.—Kingston Whig.

At Havelock, C.E., on the 13th instant, John Shan-mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

July 21st 1861.

The subject of fortifications has for a long time been talked of at Montreal. The authorities had even decided that these works should commence in July last. Several causes retarded the execution of this project, but we believe it is almost certain that all preparations are made for the opening of operations in May or June next. What we have heard from various sources on this subject is confirmed by the presence at Longueuil of an Upper Canadian speculator, Mr. Pope, who has contracted with the authorities for the accomodation of from 60 to 100 engineers, and who, for this object. is to make, or has already made, the purchase in that village of a very extensive building. For two years they have been working actively in raising the 'plans de campagne' of Longueuil, St. Hubert, St. Lambert and Laprairie, and these works were only terminated last fall .- Montreal Gazette.

LIGHT BREAD. - 101 loaves of bread were confidented for light weight on Saturday from the following bakers. - David Strachan, 57; Gleophas St. Jean, 44. -Daily News.

A DECLIES.-For some time past, a young gentleman whose funds seemed to be inexhaustible, and who stated that he hailed from that unrecognised portion of American geography, styled 'Dizie's Land, has been spending any amount of money in seeing that equivocal and expensive animal known to local naturalists under the name of the 'Montreal Elephant.' Amongst some other eccentricities, he seems to have acquired the acquaintanceship of a member of the police force of this city, to whom he became indebted in a sum of money. The creditor, at the time appointed for the liquidation of the debt, called upon his debtor, who, in order to quiet the alarms of the gentleman in question, showed him a cheque for \$1200 on an office in St. Francois Xavier street, and requested him, the hour being late, to come next morning, or to accept the cheque, receive the debt, aed return the balance. The debter, satisfied with this demonstration of the capability to pay, declined to receive the cheque or to press his claim any further. On Monday night, however, the creditor fell into the hands of the city police, for an offence against the laws of sobriety. On being searched at the station the cheque for \$1200 was found in his pocket, but the signature was torn off; so that the prisoners creditor was deceived, and a probable charge for forgery rendered impracticable. The prisoner also gave his name as Rouselle, and said he was a lawyer from the Southern States. On being brought before the Court be pleaded guilty of being intoxicated; he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, or go to jail for p.m. for the complimentary concert about to be eight days. The fine was not forthcoming, and the given to the parents of the children attending the man who spont hundreds of dollars amongst temporary and 'seeming virtuous' acquaintances was compelled to take his lot with the 'common herd.' In a long experience of the vicissitudes of criminal task, viz., a description of the concert. For if I life, as exhibited in the Police Courts we have seidom witnessed such a sudden transition from envied

> THE CONFEDERATION BILL.-The Bill for a confederation of the British North American Provinces only emoraces the two Canadas, Neva Scotia, and New

wealth to disreputable dependence, - Mont: cal Daily

Letters received by last mail from England indicate, we believe, that at least four regiments will be recalled from Canada as soon as navigation opens; and there is reason to believe that the 7th Pusiliers, 25th and 30th Regimedts will be included among them. The British Government is satisfied that the my remarks, I cannot refrain from giving the Fenian movement has fallen through, and besides is names of some of the young lady amateurs, who, | desirous that we should gradually learn to protect ourselves. A regiment is also to be withdrawa from Halifax, but will probably by replaced by the 83rd now, we understand, at the Curragh.

> The following letter to the Editor of the Toronto Globe relates to the notes of the defunct Bank of on Sunday 24th inst., immediately after Verpers. Upper Canada, and will probably prove of interest to many holders in Lower Canada

Sir,-It is not generally known to the unfortunate holders of Upper Canada Bank Bills, that, by taking them to the Bank, they can get a receipt for them, bearing interest at six per cent, on their full face value, signed by the assignees of the Bank, and equally valid as the bills are. The document is made transferable, and will be taken in payment of debts due to the Bank, and so will be salenbie at any

if you would make this known through your widely circulated paper, it might prevent many from selling

A CONSTANT READER.

More Gold. - The Lindsay Advocate is informed, on what it considers good authority, that gold has been found-and that, too, in no maignificant quantities in the townships of Ridout and Lutterworth, in the county of Victoria, and also in the township of Sherboine, on the Bobcaygeon Road, in the county of Peterboro.

A rich specimen of gold was shown at Port Hope the other day by a gentleman of undoubted respectability, who discovered it while his men were excevating some rock in the Township of Harvey, east of Bobcargeon, and it is his belief that, so soon as the snow melts, gold will be found in paying quantities.

FASHIONS. - The following are the latest fashions for ladies, which will be universally adopted, owing to their admirable adaptation to the season and the climate of this latitude:

Winter Bonnets - The latest style consists of a postage stamp with strings of green ribbone. The hair is carefully combed back so as to give the air uninterrupted access to the roots, and the ears and neck. The style is nighly recommended by physicians. A box of Shefulil's neuralgic ointment accompanies each bonnet.

Skirt - The new hoop skirt, also recommended by physicians, commences expanding under the armsexcellent articles for skating and sleigh tides; a bottle of Kubleg's theumatic lotion sold with each

Trains - Crinoline is to be discarded, and trains from one-half to two yards in length will be worn. In view of this fact, the city government have discharged the regular street sweepers, as their places will be filled by female volunteers.

Fast ladies will wear railroad trains.

A lad five years of age, son of Mr. Calvin Gilbert of Cambray, Peterboro, met his death in a tearful manner on Friday afternoon last. He was playing about the Victoria flour mill when he became entangled in the machinery and in a few moments was fearfully mangled.

The Toronto Leader of Thursday says :-- A robberg took place at the police court room yesterday, while his worship was on the bench and the court was being teld, and the usual number of constables in attendence were present, It appears that detective Manson, had 'secured' a bottle of prime champagne (Moets) from some unsuspecting storekeeper, and afterwards walked into the police court with it in one of his overcoat pockets. While he sat at the table Messrs, Sebastien Latour and J. B. Dumont pro-filling in some 'Info. mations' against parties, including used Mr. J. B. Biron.—Herald 16th inst. the person from whom he had just purchased the champagne, some person, or persons unknown, abascertaining 'who took the bottle,' as he anxionaly inquired afterward among police officials, and other

Died.

At Havelock, O.E., on the 13th instant, John Shen-

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. St Hugues, J B Langlois \$1; Melbourne, E Lambe \$6; Paspebiac, Rev C J Fournier \$2; Campbell-ford, T. Smith \$3; Niagara, Very Rev J Carroll \$2; Ameliasburg, Francis Nathan \$2; Lochiel, 28,5 Donald McDonell \$2; Toronto, P Neasy \$3; Barrie; Thomas Cronan \$2; Warden, Thomas Seery \$3; Glenelg, T Ready \$2; Shamrock, P Fitzgerald \$4; Lennozville, N McCardy \$1: Sherrington, M Mc-Gaffiey \$2; Green Valley, Miss McDonald \$1; Little Ridean, J Brennen \$2; Quebec, Rev M. Bonnean \$2; Rev Mr Beaudry \$2; Denver City, U S JE Lacavelier \$1 ; St Canute, J Power \$; Almonte, P Rielly, \$2; Etobickoe, H Gregory, \$2; Dalhousie Mills, D McDonald, \$2; St Eugene, T Maloney, \$2.50; St Andrews, Miss M McMillan, \$1; Maidstone, J Toomey, \$5; Kenansville, J Colgan, \$2; St Marys, Rev B Boubat, \$2; Rockliffe, R Ryan, \$2; Wood-ham, T Magle, \$2; Tarbolton, P O Kelly, \$2; Alexandria, Rev J S O'Connor, \$2; Rossie, N Y, J C Boyer, \$3,75; US cy.

Per J O'Rielly, Hastings - M Lamay, S2. Per P Mongovau, Peterboro-J Duignan, \$2; P Hannon, \$2; Hastings, T Coughlan, \$2; Ennismore, M McCauliffe, \$2; J Carew. \$1; Young's Point, J

Per L. Lamping, Kemptville,-H Laughlin, North Mountain, \$5; Per Rev P Andrieux, Corunna, - Self, \$2; Mrs J

Kelly, Baby's Point, \$2. Per J McGuire, Cobourg - T Gillis, \$2; T Wiseman.

\$2: B Lilly, \$2. Per Rev M Lalor, Picton, -Mrs P Low, \$2. Per A B McIntosh Chatham, -J O'Keeffe, \$3,79;

Finn, \$2.-Buxton, M Drew, \$2. Per H O'C Trainor, St. Mary's, -P Walsh, \$1. Per J Darroll, Rawdon,-T Coffey, \$0,83.

Per Rev D O'Connell South Duoro, - J Walsh. \$4. Per Rev Mr Byrne, Eganville, - P Madgin, Rock

Per J Kennedy, Lindsny-E Pigott, Downerville.

Per Rev Mr O'Leary, Dalbousie N B-Rev W Morressey, Bathurst \$2.

A GRAND

AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. WILL BE GIVEN BY THE

> ANN'S BAND, IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING. 21st FEB. Some of our most talanted Musicians both Vocal and in trumental have kindly consented to give their services on the occasion.

Mr. Torring:on will preside at the piano. An Address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. O'Farrell. Tickets, 25 cents-To be had at Prince's, Gould &

Hill's and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at seven. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY.



THE MEMBERS of the above named SOCIETY are notified that a GENERAL MEETING will be held in the SACRISTY of the ST. PATRIOR'S CHURCH, A full attendance requested.

By Order, MIUHAEL SCANLAN, Sec.

SADLIERS,

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY. ALMANAC, AND ORDO.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1867. With full returns of the various Dioceses in the United States and British North America,

AND A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN IRELAND.

SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

WANTED.

BY A LAW STUDENT, with good recommendations, a situation in an English tamily, where he could give lessons in French to some members of the family. Address. OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,

Montreal, 21st Feb , 1867.

AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

. NOTICE. ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this

institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits. By order of the Board. E. J. BARBEAU,

December 31, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, ? In the Superior Court for District of Montreal. Lower Canada. No. 1763.

Defendant.

DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC,

LUUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX.

NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Mario Adelaide Hermine Leduc, of the City of Montreal, in the Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of Louis Gonzagne Fanteux, of the same place, Merchant, has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her said husband, returnable on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and tixty-seven in the said Superior Court at Montreal. BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Montreal, February 20, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O.W.,

the Immediate Supervision of the H . Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to imparts good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, stracted the bottle from his coat pocket and it is said morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object not only erjoyed the wine, but the joak, as Artemus of constant attention. The Course of instruction Ward would say without loss of time. Whether an wi include a complete Classical and Commercial action for pocket-picking will be instituted or not, Education. Particular attention will be given toth

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. TERMS:

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

beide to the FRANCE con consecution of the consecut

The following letter, descriptive of the present critical condition of public feeling in France, is from n man who has had the best opportunities of observ ing the cuffents of state policy and popular opinion in that country :-

There is at moments in France a peculiarly testy humour, which makes everything show itself on the worst side, and generates that sort of uneasiness which is the usual prequisor of some catastrophe. I have heard a Frenchman describe this condition of things by saying that France on these occasions feels. like a fine lady who finds herself in a drawing room and thinks she is ill-dressed. The fact is that France does not at this moment fancy she is appearing at her best, and she is therefore disposed to be cross with all the world, but especially with her milliner. As long as she approves her toilettes, she paid very long bills without grumbling; but now that her caps do not please her she thinks that they are overcharged, that everything she buys or has bought is dear, and 'what was it after all? mere trumpery !' All that was done before, and received plaudits, now receives blame; the campaigns of Italy and the Orimes almost in as great degree as the total failure in Mexico and the evident mistake as to Prussia.

This time last year no one denied that the Empero: was a man of extraordinary genius. At this moment no one would think of saying so. The usual language in society and in the clubs is, 'The Emperor is not a fool, as we thought at first, but he is not an extraordinary man, as we thought afterwards; he is an ordinary man who was at one time lucky; he is now unlucky, and heaven knows where his ill luck will take us.' The great policy in such times and dispositions is to let them pass over quietly. There is often as much wisdom in letting ill alone as in leaving well alone: a man is never more likely to ruin himself as when he continues play under an idea of winning back his losings. The Emperor has lost the Mexican game; he has made a mesa of the Prussian game. Errors are always bad foundations for successes. He should let time shuffle the cards before he tries fortune again. At present he is underrated, for he is undoubtedly, take him all in all, a superior man; but the one peculiarity about him, the effects of which have not been as yet appreciated, but have come out strongly during the last His life and adventures have not been like year. those of other men; his education has not been like that of other men His mind is cast in a mould of his own, it is reflective but unargumentative; patient and moderate but adventurous; it is as a whole that it counts as anything; if his patience is overcome at one time, if his adventurous spirit checked at another, he is not himself, and then becomes nobody. But he is more subject to defeat than formerly. He was never fond of discussion, and can bear it less than in former years. He will in short, be more disposed to yield and less disposed to resist than heretofore, and in losing a portion of his individuality may lose somewhat of his individual rrestige; but on the other hand his government is likely to be less disquieting, more consecutive, and a sort of ministerial responsibility will gradually and practically establish itself, which may, in the long run, be as advantageous to the Emperor as the empire, and more tranquilizing to foreign powers. In late affairs, had Napoleon III, followed his own bent, a naval and military force would have been sent to Venice when he accepted it from Austria; an army would also have been marched to the Rhine; and in this position he would have negotiated with Italy and Prussia. It was a moment of adventure which various counsellors checked. Subsequently he would have subsided into complete inaction. This again was over-ruled, and an unhappy negotiation attempted with the great State of Northern Germany. His new effort has been a consequence of the failure of the two former ones. France deems herself humbled because she thinks that a greater military power than herself has suddenly taken a position by her side. The only way to meet this, thought the Emperor, was to increase the military power of France, and he consequently concocted a great military system, which was to increase to an enormous proportion the number of soldiers he could bring into the field. But the great mistake that his Imperial Majesty made in this instance has been in considering that the French, who are the most warlike people in world, are a military people in the sense of being disposed to military organisation. Let the drum disposed to military organisation. Let the drum beat; let there be a call on the French to march to 000,000. The Minister of Finance thinks, therefore, the conquest of England or Germany, and the chi-England or Germany, and the ch valrous youth of France, whether in the Palaces of the Faubourg St. Germain, or the cabins of Burgundy or Brittany, will rush forward to the appeal; But ask the French population to devote itself for a greater number of years or in a greater proportion to the regular profession of the soldier, without any immediate motive to kindle the excitement, and there is not a nation where such a request will be more unwelcomely received. The Bouapartes should never forget that the Bourbons were hailed with the ery of ' No conscription.' The conscription itself is unpopular. To augment the burden of the conscription, particularly at a moment when the habits of industry are taking root, and the agricultural population is unequal to the demands of agriculture, is perhaps, the most unpopular measure that could have been put fo: ward. It touches most deeply the class on which the Emperor most depends-the peasantry. A few politicians like M. Thiers may be in favor of anything which savors of the old swagger of the consulate and the empire, but the French nation as a whole is against it. No doubt concessions will be made; the plan, as modified by the military Commission, will be scrambled through in some way other; perhaps withdrawn. But the question will then still be, whether it is most dangerous to allow the disquietude of the moment to pass over, or to do, anything to satisfy it. I am convinced that in the state of mind France now is, and in the disposition in which the French sovereign now finds himself, anything like a risk would be most dangerous. It would find few partizans, and those would be rather apprehensive than ardent. If things are left to themselves, the disagreeable light in which they are now seen will be softened; for after all, taking matters at the worst, France has never been so great and so prosperous - any mementary mistakes in policy notwithstanding—since the year 1814, as during the reign of Napoleon III. Her commerce and her agriculture are immensely developed, her cities marvellously embellished, and her influence and consideration, notwithstanding the needle gun greater than that of any other State in Europa. It is true she has not liberty; but this she does not much care about. It is not the want of liberty that discomforts her Moreover, with peace and commerce and prosperity, liberty must eventually come, and is the more likely to endure if its growth is natural and gradual than if it is the gift of a docree or the prize of a revolution .- Pall Mall Gazette.

The intense interest created by the recent measures of the Emperor is a sufficient acglogy for again adverting to them. The public were completely taken by surprise; they had paid but little attention to the vague rumours that circulated some days previously for rumours of the same kind are always abread on the eve of the opening of the Chambers,and when the truth at last broke upon them they hardly knew what to think. Even now, after several days' reflection, and after much discussion in the Press, emboldened, as it seems to be, by the initiative of the Emperor, public opinion is still undecided. Those who call themselves Conservatives still affect to be apprehensive as to the effect of those innovations, and tear that the Emperor has been too generous. The moderate Liberals are vexed at the restrictions attached to those concessions, and the In the cellar were found a quantity of swords, more advanced among them persist in refusing the guns, and some revolvers; two uniforms of Pontifical merit of sincerity to the molives of the Emperor, and | gendarmes, and several papers. Among the papers profess to believe that, however liberal in appearance,

graphical Society, and professor of hydropathy. M. Lambert is not a closet philosopher. He had aiready made a prelimitary reconncissance of the Arctic Basin. By special authorization from the Marine Bureau he took passage in 1864, on a Havre whaler. and on the 12th of July the vessel passed through Behring's Straits, with the wind abasis, and the weather all that could be wished. Taking a northern course, the explorers sailed along the coast for about ten miles from Cape East, the most eastern point of Asia: Opposite and above the Island of Dlomed, which divides the Strate, they could indistinctly see Cape Prince de Gallis, the most western point of this continent.

'M. Lambert spent three months in this region and thought out his plan. He agrees with Dr. Peterman in fully believing in the existence of an open Polar Sea, as the only hypothesis which can explain the existence of great currents running from north to south, in very high latitudes. He differs from him in thinking the route by the west coast of Nova Zembla less practicable than that between the one hundred and sixty-fifth and one hundred and sightisth meridian. This last meridian passes directly by the Cape North of Captain Cook. His preference for this route is founded upon the appearance of the currents and of the icebergs. He says that it may be possible to penetrate to the sea by this route one year, and impossible the next. Let him once get his vessel over the pole, and he will be happy to test the merits of Dr. Peterman's route on the return voyage.

'M. Lambert appeals at once to the pride and the cupidity of French capitalists. Hitherto but one Frenchman, M. Beliot, has distinguished himself in Arctic exploration and he was connected with an English expedition. The whales, thinks M. Lambert, steadily pursued northward have taken refuge in the Polar Ses as an impregnable citadel 'Our route,' he says, with elegant play of fancy, 'is staked out by these monsters of the deen.'

HOLLOW-HEARTED SENTIMENTALISM .- The following incident shows the difference between practical beneficence and mandlin sentimentalism:-

Eugene Suc used to visit, almost daily one of the most fashionable ladies of Paris, Madame de and hold forth in her richly furnished boudoir on the condition of the poor.

Do you ever relieve their distress?' asked Madame do ____, at the close of one of these harangues.
'To a triffing ex ent,' answered Sue; 'out though my gifts are small, they are always cheerfully bes-

towed. I give one-fourth of my income in alms. That afternoon, as he left the cafe de Paris, where he had been eating a costly dinner, an apparently old woman, clad in rage, prayed for charity.

Go away, was the stern reply. But I am starving-give me single copper to pur-

chase brend with,1 'I will give you in charge of the police officer, if

you thus annoy me. 'You will?' said the beggar; 'and yet, Monsieur Eugene Sue, you are the man who writes about the misery of the poor-you are the working man's

champion - you are'-Who are you?' exclaimed Sue. 'Madame de ____,' was the reply, and the disgulated lady left the novelist to his reflections.

ITALY:

PIRDHOUT .- The Budget of the Italian Finances opened by Signor Sciuloja before the House of Depu-ties in its cittings of last Wednesday and Thursday, and its reception by the Legislature to which it was addressed are extended to produce a twofold im-pression upon the reader. The first feeling is one almost of dismay; the second is one of admiration for the unparalleled frankness with which the evil is avowed, and the stern courage with which both Government and Parliament are preparing to grabble

The war of independence which has been lately fought with such success cost the State a not outlay of 357,000,000f - a sum amounting to nearly one half the yearly revenue of the kingdom. Although Italy, to all appearance, may reckon upon a period of uninterrupted peace, the War Department deems it expedient to reduce its Braget below 140,at less than 185,000,000f., and expresses no hope that a balance between the revenue and the expandimay be established in less than ten years. Indeed. the period appointed as that in which Italy may at last be enabled to make both ends meet appears to be put off till the year 1880.

The great subject of thought in Italy just now, after the famine, and the danger to life and property in the public day, is the supposed project of the Min-ister of Finance, apropos of the Church property. The Naples correspondent of the Pall Mull Gazette had the honour of standing out among the corres-pondents of English newspapers not Catholic, I think I may say, quite slone, on the Suppressions Bill of last summer. He declared that bill a disgrace to the country. It had been passed in a hurry, which was quite indecent when so important a matter was in hand, and only because the Ministry clearly wanted the money for war expenses, and declared it simply a folly to bring such a great property into the market when the financial and commercial difficulties of the country were so great. What was then asserted by the correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette is now in part allowed by the Government of Italy. It has ound it impossible to make money out of theseizure.

-Cor. Weekly Register. FLORENCE, Jan. 23.-The Chamber of Deputies were engaged in to day's sitting in discussing petitions from several communes in Sardinia requesting that measures should be adopted to alleviate the general distress which at present provails in the island. The Minister of Public Works explained that the Government had already taken steps for that purpose, and announced that orders had been given dear to the youthful university mind.' for the execution of various public works in the

The Italie states that a majority in the Senate have resolved that the further trial of Admiral Persano shall not be proceeded with.

Florence, Feb. 12 -The Cabinet Ministers of Italy have all resigned.

Florence, Feb. 13.—By a decree of King Victor Emmanuel, the existing Italian Parliament, which had been previously prorogued, is dissolved, and the elections for a new Parliament are ordered to take place on the 10th of March next.

Rome.—Although the Scotch Church case in Rome

may be considered as settled, the following, letter is not devoid of interest. It proceeds from a member of the Presbyterian congregation. Under date of the

15th of January, he writes:—
'Since my last, Cardinal Antonelli has shown himself somewhat more pliant. In an interview with hir. Odo Russell, when pressed to say whether our services, held without the walls, would be unmolested, he answered that they had his sanction .-Cor. of Weekly Register.

I forgot if I told you of the entry of the apartment of a French gentleman of position-erroneously represented as a Zouave officer - by some men dressed es Pontifical gendarmes. Some light has been thrown on this circumstance by a seizure made in the Via Tor di Nona which leads to the Bridge of S. Angelo. Something unusual about the persons frequenting the house aroused the suspicions of our vigilant police. The house was entered and the cellar forced.

the Imperial regine must continue to be absolute, if Committee and of others who were obnoxious to it; it would maintain itself.—Times. (1970) to 1933-1934 If for one of the early proceedings of the revolutionary party is to estracke those in whom, it cannot counted. French project to reach the Open Polar Sen—a task. There were also some copies of military orders of the French project to reach the Open Polar Sca—a task. There were also some copies of military orders of the accomplished in part by Dr. Hayes.

The proposed French expedition is the conception the trousers of one of the uniforms was found some of M. Gustave Lambert, member of the French Geo—recent mud. It was pretty clear that they had been worn on the entry in question, which appears to have been made at the orders of a foreign personage. Everybody knows who is meant by that foreign personage, and I shall reveal no secrets by saying it is. the Emperor of the French, who, through one agent and another, had offered five thousand france for this piece of work, if safely accomplished, and some papers of the Legitimist Frenchman which were believed to be important were captured. The plan succeeded better than it deserved to do. The gentlein question being loyal to the Pope, was naturally astounded at the demand for his papers, but gave them up in perfect belief that the men were what they represented themselves to be, wishing to avoid the scandal of a conflict with the Government. When he went to head quarters he for the first time found that he had been imposed upon.

THE AGENT OF THE REVOLUTION. - The Roman correspondence of the Monde States that, on the 18th instant, a crime was committed by an agent of the revolution at seven o'clock, p.m., on the Piazza di Santa Maria Trastevere. M. Bertrand Gazer, a Zouave, was crossing the Piazza, and was about to enter the Benedictine Convent in which some companies are quartered, when a man seized him from behind, and before he was able to stir plunged a dagger into his throat. The poniard divided the carotid artery, and our unfortunate countryman sank to the ground without a groan. A patrol of gendarmes and soldiers were debouching upon the Plazza, and, seeing the crime by the light of the gas lamps, threw themselves upon the assassin and captured him. He a man of Herculean mould, covered with the blood of his victim, as big a coward after the commision of the crime as he had been bold before it, fell upon his knees and burst into tears. The crowd soon assembled, and began at the sight to utter cries of rage against the murderer. As for him, the gendarmes led him off, blubbering as he went. The wretched lodging which he had occupied for only a few days were searched, and papers were seized which prove that he was the instrument of the party of action. A certain degree of excitement prevails, as may well be expected, among the Zonaves; not that they are surprised at the cowardice of their adversaries, but that they long to avenge the death of their comrade. This, however, belongs to the country to look to, and it is to be hoped that speedy justice will be done, for to show pity would become fatal to the defenders of the Holy ee, in that it would encourage the hostile faction. The murderer of M. Bertrand Gazer comes from Aquila, in the 'Kingdom of Naples, and gave the name of Lugi Napoleone. The victim was at once placed in a carriage which was passing, and carried to the hospital of San Gallicano, where it is to be hoped that he was able to receive the aids of religion. This assessination is the first symptom which has disturbed the tranquility of Rome since the departure of the French troops. Mr. Sala, the special correspondent at Rome of the

D iiy Telegraph, gives the following account of young Anglican Ritualists in the Holy City :- 'There are in Rome just now, however, a number of my countrymen who appear to take a warmer and closer interest in the intricacies of the Romish ritual than I do. I am not alluding to the ordinary sighteeers and tourists, English or American, who regard the Supreme Pontiff, the Sacred College, the Dominican and Capuchin friars, the masses, vespers, and vigils, the churches, statues, and pictures, the ruins and the statuary, the Columbaria and the Catacombs, simply and purely as so many shows and spectacles gotten up as part of the attractions of the winter season in Rome, and provided exclusively for their-the sightseers' - gratification. I think these gool people would get up an indignation meeting if the Pope were to decline giving audience to Protestants, or if his Holiness passed a sumptuary law enacting that the Cardinals were henceforth to go clad in grey serge, or that the frescoes in the Sistine chapel were to be covered up; and I don't think they would grumble very sorely if the midnight Pastorella at St. Peter's, or the Te Deum at the Gesu were charged for at the hotels in the bill, at the rate of a scudo a head. The amateurs of spectacular Ohristianity, I mean, are a group of young English gentlemen, pre-sumably from the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, who are walking about the streets of Rome in costumes ten times more preposterous and absurd than those worn in Londo lytes of S. Phillip Neri, who used to be guyed by the boys, when the Oratory was in King Williamstreet, Strand. I observed that the statement made in the Saturday Review as to the grotesque exhibition of sucking Ritualists in the streets of Oxford was, at the time indignantly denied; but I can vouch for the corporeal appearance in the streets of Rome of a clique of brainless young Britons clad in grotesque imitation of Jesuit priests. They cut their hair very short; but I do not know if they have yet assumed the tensure, and gone to Figare for a Reman shave. They wear long-skirted coats that are all but cassocks, and 'M.B.' waistcoats that are all but amicts. Their hats are growing broad about their brim, but are not as yet perfect shovels. They are otherwise clean shaven; and walk in pairs with a demure and catlike mion. They are the great admirers and critics of the sacerdotal incantations in the churches. They check off the genutlexions on their fingers: they know to a wick many candles are lit. and cunningly interpret and comment upon the numberless mummeries and millineries. If these boys want to go over to Rome,' for good and all, let If Ritualism has such fascinating charms them go. If Ritualism has such fascinating charms for the hobbledehove in the 'M.B.' waiscoats let them do it thoroughly and become Papists : but it is rather inconsistent-it is slightly incongruous-to meet them at night in the cafes and in the smoking rooms of the hotels tossing of their petits verres, and pulling at their short pipes—I hope only on flesh days—and gossiping about the 'functions' of the morning as though they were talking about boating, or steeplechasing, or Van John, or some other recreation

PRUSSIA.

The Liberals in Prussia are inclined to break once more with Count Eismarck. They suspect him of using the Federal Parliament to overthrow the German one, and believe that his demand for a German military Budget, to be voted either in perpetuity or for a long period, will terminate their own powers over finance. It is not, however clear that the tem per of the Prussian Deputies in the German Parliament will be quite so servile as expected, and the Prussian Liberals therefore wait, only adnouncing that if the Budget is taken out of their hands they will resume their apposition,

Schleswig-Holntein was finally incorporated in Prussis on Thorsday, the 24th ultimo by proclama-

BERLIN, Feb. 12.-Prussie, will send Plenipoten. tiaries to treat with the ex-King of Hanover in regard to the disposition to be made of his private property.

Such is the activity in the Prussian gun manufactories that by the beginning of May the whole of the North German troops will, it is hoped, be armed with Needle-guns With equal zeal, the new caststeel 4 pounders, which are to entirely supersede the 6-pounders, are osing manufactured in the foundries. At Krupp's at Essen, no less than 2,370 cost-steel cannon have been ordered by this and other Govern

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, den. 23 .- No officiel denial has been given to day to he report of an intended sale of the i3 land of St. The mas to the United States of America were some lists of names of persons faithful to the the report is deplaced to be totally unfounded.

TURKRY. LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A despatch from Constanti-

nople sunnounces that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects, from their politi-cal disabilities, and that he has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament ... This intelligence has caused a rise in Inrkish funds.

Twenty thousand of the Sultan's troops are said to have perished already in the Candian war, and yet Candin is as far as ever from being conquereed. At such a rate, ' the Isles of Greece' may be found much too costly to be kept by the Turks.

COUNTY CORK.

Cork is one of the most extensive maritime counties n ireland. Its area is 2,885 square miles, or 1,846, 333 acres, of which nearly three-fourths are under cultivation or pasture. The western part of the country is hilly, and a range of hills called Nagle's feet 3 inches. The church contains memorial tablets Mountains runs through its centre from west to east. of the great and the good who have sided in building The coast is deeply indented with harbors, some of them being equal to any in the world The principle are : Bantry and Dunmanus bays, Clonskilty, Kinsale, Oork and Youghal harbors. The principal rivers are the Blackwater, the Lee and Bandon. Numerous small lakes, of great beauty and surrounded by highly picturesque scenery, exist in this county. Some of the most extensive copper mines in Ireland exist here also. The county is bounded on the north by Limerick, east by Waterford and a small part of Tipperary, west by Kerry, and south and south-west by the Atlantic Ocean. The principal cities of the county are: Cork, the capital (the third in importance in Ireland), Youghal, Bandon, Kinsale, and Ross. The population of the county is nearly three quarters of a million souls. Cork and Youghal are very ancient cities. The harbor of the former is formed by the estuary of the Lee, which is navigable for about two miles above the city. It is large and deep enough to hold safely at anchor the entire British navy. The entrince is about a mile wide, varying within to eight miles. Spike and Haulbowline islands -the former of which was a penal settlement for a long time-are in this harbor. This county is sup-Iberi from Spain. Previous to 1172 its territory was much more extensive than it is at present, and it formed an independent kingdom under the Mac-Carthys.

The name Cork is derived from an Irish word corrock, or corcagh, a swamp, and was given to the city in aliusion to the original character of its site. The city was fortified in olden times, and its walls, portions of which are still standing, were built by the Danes in the ninth century. Cork is now the centre of a large rai road as d ocean steam trade.

Bandon, or Bandonbridge, is situated on the river of the same name, about 20 miles southwest of Cork. It occupies both sides of the river, and was formerly a very important manufacturing town, but its glory has been fading of late years. It was settled by an English colony after the invasion of Ireland in the twelve century. It has a population of about 7,000 souls, and g ves the title of earl to the Bernard family.

Ross is an ancient episcopal see, situate on an eminence near a shallow harbor, to which it gives its name. It is seven miles from Clonakilty and about twenty-five from Cork. It has a population of about .500 persons.

During the famine of 1847 48 the distress in this region was greater than in any part of Ireland .-At Skibbereen, Creagh, and other little towns in this vicinity, the people ate up animals of every sort to appease their hunger, but even then hundreds of them died of starvation in their homes and on the

roadsides. Youghal, the most antiquated town in the county of Cork, is situated on the west side of the estnary of the Blackwater, which here forms its harbor .-It is about 27 miles from the city of Cork. The po-pulation of the town is now about 7,600. It stands at the foot of a steep hill on the west, and was formerly enclosed by walls and towers, part of which still remain. A large collection of ancient religious foundations and historic ruins are found in and around the town. At high tide vessels drawing 12 feet of water can enter Youghal, and there is a brisk agricultural trade carried on there. Among the many objects of interest to be seen in this city and vicinity are the Shanevine Monastery, St. Mary's Church, the Preceptory of Knights Templars at Franciscan Friary [commonly called the South Abbey), the Dominican Friary (or North Abbey) St (or North Abbey) John's House of Benedictines, the College of Youghal, and last, but not least, Sir Walter Raleigh's house, where this gallant soldier of fortune resided during the years 1583 and 1589, he being then Mayor or Chief Magistrate of the town. In the paper on Waterford it was stated that this manor was taken from Raleigh and given to the Earl of Cork, who afterwards leased it to Sir Lawrence Parsons, by whose name it has been most frequently called ever since. After a later period, the grandson of this Paraons conveyed the house (Jan. 17th, 1661) to Robert Hedges, Esq., of Beaconstown, county of Kiidare, for a thousand years, at a premium of £135, and an annual rent of a pepper corn and a new almanac. In 1670 the house was sold to John Atkin, of Youghal, to whose family it belonged up to the year 1816, when it was alienated. It is now the property of J. W. Pim, Esq., who preserves it with the greatest care for its historic associations. The house is in the old English style. A large diningroom on the ground floor is connected by a subterra-nean passage with the Old Tower of St. Mary's Church. The walls are wainscotted with Irish oak. In the drawing-room is a richly carved oak mantelpiece rising in the full pride of Elizabethan style, to the height of the ceiling. Three figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, support the cornice, and emblematic devices fill up the rest of the structure. In an adjoining tedroom another ancient mantel piece of oak, and some old Dutch tiles which formed the fire place of the drawing room, are still preserved. In a recess behind the wainscotting of this room was discovered, some years ago, a part of the old monkish library which was hidden away there at the time of the Reformation. One of these volumes is a curious specimen of early printing. It consists of distinct parts-the first being a compendium of Scriptural events from the creation to the days of the Apostles. It was printed in black letter, with colored initials, at Mantua, in 1479. The second part, printed at the same time, is Peter Comestor's 'His oria Scholastica.' This ancient volume is now in the possession of Matthew Hayman, Esq., of South Ab-

bey, Youghal. In the garden adjoining the house is shown the spot where Sir Walter planted the first ' Irish potato.' brought by him from Virginia, the cultivation of Mbich was carried on extensively and was brought to such perfection in Ireland, as to entail un'old misery on its inhabitants, while at the same time giving its name to this esculent root all the world The Irish people, by bestowing all their attention upon its cultivation, and neglecting other branches of agriculture, were brought in a most marked manner to see their folly and to change their course. The experience was bitter and dearly bought, but it has proved, and must still prove, healthful and beneficent, by turning attention to other products (qually necessary to the comfort and happi-

ness of the people. Kilcoran, or the Saanavine Monaetery, is situate about a mile to the south of Youghal, in a benutiful valc called the Shanavine, or Little Old Plain, or the Old Asylum or Sanctuary-either of which interhave been used as a baptistry. The legends of the thus far. It is only as we are going to press our people in this vicinity refer it to the Augustinian ettention is called to it.—N. V. Freeman.

order of monastics. It was founded in the early days of Christianity by the immediate successors of St. Declan. It is called Kilooran; or the Church of Koran, from a soint of that name, whose festival was kept on the 9th of February His name indicates that he had some spinal disease.

In the eleventh century, on the slope of a hill called Knoe no Yaurish, or Mary's Hill a church was built and decicated to the Virgin. The various portions of the edifice indicate very clearly that it was built at successive periods. In the eleventh contury a great impulse was given to religion in this neighborhood, and as the custom, then was, instead of pulling down the old edifics to make room for newer and larger ones, they built additions to those existing ; hence religious houses are to be met with all over the south of Ireland, giving evidence of having been erected at many periods separated by centuries. The dimensions of St. Mary's church are-Length 189, in the clear; breadth across the transepts, 110 or edifying it, and of some of those who ministered here. The tombstones in the churchyard present some curious epitaphs of the past, which would be amusing and interesting to publish, had we room.

In the year 1183, the Order of Knights Templara was confirmed, and a Preceptory was founded on the summit of the commanding hill of Reen-cruagh (Rhincrew), or the Firm Promontory, which over-looks the Blackwater, as it grandly debouches into the Broad of Youghal. This order of knighthood is believed to have been very numerous in Ireland, as the remains of many of their castles are still found in many parts of the counties of Cork and Waterford . In 1308 the order was suppressed by a royal decree, but the lands and places were not then seized as they were at a later period. In 1585 the property come into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh, who, as we saw before, gave it to Mr. Richard Boyle, afterwards Barl of Cork, in 1602. The ruins of this feudal fortress cover a large part of the top of the hill, and smid the fragmentary heaps may be traced the various apart-ments of the order, and the purposes for which these gallant knights used them. To ensure possession and power, they brought colonies of men-at-aims posed by some to have been orginally settled by the from Bristol, England, and settled them in Youghal, and these Anglo-Norman settlers rounded a numery or chapel of St. Anne's with which was connected a light-tower, the lighting of which continually by nuns, was made the tenure by which they held their convent and paoperty. This condition of tenure was instituted as an appeal to the religion and galiantry of the native Irish, who were thus deterred from injuring the light which guided reinforcements to the invaders, by a reluctance to offer violence to consecrated females. In 1542 St. Anne's chapel was dissolved, as may also the Franciscan Friary, founded by Maurice Fitzgerald, a grandson of one of Strongbow's invaders, in 1224. It was the first Franciscan Friary established in Ireland. The Dominican Friary before referred to, was founded in 1268 In 1581 this friary and grounds were granted for ever to Wm. Walsh, at the jearly rent of 22 pence ster-ling. In 1585 it passed into the hands of Sir Walter Raleigh.

UNITED STATES.

It is stated that the coming spring will witness a larger emigration from Northern Europe to this country than has ever before occurred. In view of this fact the legislators of several of the northwestern states are discussing propositions looking to some action that shall secure to them some of the benefits of this immigration. In the Indiana legislature a bill has been introduced for the appointment of a Board of Emigration, consisting of five members, for this purpose. In the Minnesota legislature it is proposed to print a hundred thousand copies of a pamphlet in the English, German and Scandinavian languages, setting forth the inducements which that state presents to such emigrants.

The Madison (Wisconsin) Journal urges similar action by the legislature of that state.

The New York Evening Post of Wednesday says, in the course of a lengthy article upon the approaching Paris Exposition : As the spring approaches, we see many signs of an unusual migration to Europe. All the world' seems to be going to the great Ex. hibition. State-rooms on the principal steamers have been engaged for months ahead. Before New Year's we were told that eight hundred passages had Rhincrew, the Numery or Chapel of St. Anne, the already been taken on the Cunard line, extending through the spring into the summer. The same is true of the new French line to Brest, which has become a great favorite with the public. In consequence both have raised their rates of passage since the lat January, the Cunarders charging \$155 in gold (instead of \$135, as before,) to Liverpool, and the French line \$160 (instead of \$120) in gold to Brest. Still both will probably be crowded. Other lines also are about to increase their rates.

BRIDGPORT, Ot., Feb. 14.-The Hon. P. T. Barnum was to day unanimously nominated as Republican candidate for Congress from 4th District.

Burna's Liber Suit. - The following is the general proposition on which Butler has been so sensitive as to base a libel suit of one hundred thousand dollars, on the supposition that the last antithesis must

'It is had to send gamblers and prize fighters to Congress, say the Radical papers. It is bad to send a coward, a spoon thief, a woman insulter, and church robber to Congress. You pays your money, you takes your choice.'- Brick' Pomeroy.

The fact stands that every glory of the ' Common Law, not only in England but throughout Europe, and every right of political liberties - such as now threaten to vanish from us, in these States; was wrought out, and vindicated, before 'Protestantism' ever existed. This we profess and assert: And we challenge any man, either jurist or Protestant theologian, of sufficient reputation to make the discussion other than frivolous, to gainsay and deny our position. Political liberty, in the history of the World, has been osserted by religion, only, by the Judaic dispensation in the times before Thrist, and by the Catholic Church, since. In every partial instance that seems to extend this proposition, we can maintain that it was no Roman Catholic principles, and applauded by Roman Catholic theologians as well as jurists and statesmen . - New York Freeman.

Some revelations of the accounts of the Superintendent of a poor house in Eric County, show a charge of \$897 for whiskey and cigars; \$317 for best coffee; \$3,103 for tea; \$9,869 for dry goods, and \$131 for beef tongues, at 50c each. It was pretended that the item for whiskey and cigars was run up by the annual visit of the supervisors of the county - Montreal Herald.

On the 26th January, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the so-called Senate of the United States, asked and obtained unanimous (1) consent to bring in a Bill that was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Bill might be headed, 'A United Btates Bill to establish religion or prevent the free exercise thereof.' Or, again, it might be headed: 'A Bill for reducing to slavery, without regard to color, the children of all parents found guilty of being poor!" We hope that some Senator, when the Bill comes to its third reading, will try to check a proceeding which, on the face of it, is an invasion of personal and parental rights, and, covertly, an attempt to subject a certain class of children to some Protestant form of religious pretations is borne by the word. The monastery is instruction without regard to their parents! wishes. That is what is not done in the city of Rome, in resolution without regard to their parents! wishes. That is what is not done in the city of Rome, in resolution without regard to their parents! wishes. That is what is not done in the city of Rome, in resolution without regard to Jews, or to the children of Protestant pawalls a spring well existed, which is supposed to rents! The Bill has been run through very quietly, instruction without regard to their parents' wishes. That is what is not done in the city of Rome, in re-

CONGRESS AND CALVINISM .- The Springfield Republican, in pointing out the absurdity of Congress in demanding that the Southern States shall act as States in ratifying the proposed amendments, while for other purposes it does not admit that they are States; in the same breath refusing to guarantee them representation if they ratify, and threatening them with harsher measures if they do not—says it is reminded of the old theological complication :

'You shall and you shan't You can and you can't, You will and you won't, You're damned if you do, And you're damned if you don't.'

THE FEMIANS IN THE COURTS. - At the time of the secession movement in the Fenian Brotherhood, when Roberts hoisted the standard of revolt and proclaimed himself President, Mr. Patrick O'Rourke acted as treasurer to the Fenian Circles in general. He, however, united his fortunes with the rebellious Roberts and left O'Mahony without either treasury or treasurer Tre Circles in the country adhering to O'Mahony, and unaware of O'Rourke's defection continued for some time to transmit cheques to the Moffat mansion payable to the order of O Rourke .-The Roberts party, either under the belief that the rival wing of the Brotherhood is defunct or anxious to recruit their own treasury at the expense of the others, have commissioned O'Rourke to institute proceedings against the directors of the Stephens branch for all cash cheques sent by Fenian circles to headquarters in New York made payable to the order of U'Rourke. Proceedings have accordingly been commenced, and a summons issued against Murtagh Moynahan, Gen. Gleeson, Colonel Kelly, Bernard D. Killian, Jas. Stephens (?) and others, to appear on Thursday next at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the Court of Common Pleas, and answer to the charges contained in the following duly filed

"City and County of New York: - Patrick O'Rourke, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is the plaintiff in this action above entitled; that said action was commenced on the 6th day of February 1867, as deponent is informed and believes by the service on that day on Mortimer and Murtagh Moynahan, one of the defendants herein of the summons in this action; that this action is brought to recover the possession of certain checks, to the possession of which this plaintiff is entitled, and for damages for the detention thereof by the said defendants herein, and that the said Mortimer or Murtagh Moynahan has his residence and place business in the City and County of New York.

bis PATRICK M O'ROUBKE. mark.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of February, 1867. Wm. Barker, Notary Public.

Chicago has, no doubt, many reputable business men; but she is provided with many of them in up in some communities with a questionable know- same time in moderate doses. ledge of meum and tuum and having a well settled determination to exhibit these peculiarities of coaracter which are regarded as gravitating towards the penitentiary After a brief course of petty fraud in his own circumscribed locality, he relieves its citizens of its goods and chattels and his presence, at a single coup; presently working his way to Chicage. This modern Aisatia is sure to bring him up, and there he finds exactly to his tastes that fraud is a business, and trickery, perjury and murder constitutes a profession. If he is a doctor and aspires to that dignity, he becomes an abortionist. If he was a pea nut peddler, be gets into the Board of Trade, is a grain speculator, and evidently a dishonest warehouse man. If he was a barkeeper, he opens a gift enterprise and gives concerts. If he was a lawyer a professional burglar or a constable, he directly blooms in that invigorating almosphere into a desective, whose business it is to swear away men's lives or women's reputation, and to levy black mail upon their property. Or if his presence is imposing and his manners courteous, he becomes an eminent railroad man whose ampition is to run a railroad without paying for labor or supplies. The business system of this portion of Chicago is one of short weights abbreviated yard-sticks and double bottomed peck measures. 'Booking' invoices is an ordinary transaction and as common as to write one. Some of the hotels are bagnois and houses of assignation on a large scale; gambling dens and Medicine. haunts of confidence men. Some of the banks are simply places of issue for shinplasters and fraudulent | res, and the lesser manufactories turn out. large quantites of plated jewellery, bowelless watches, and furniture which falls to pieces on the approach of broom or dirt pan. Many of the labourers are indigent females and poor foreigners who get their wages in orders on empty stores or checks on banks long since closed. The city swarms with bullies, garroters, and pickpockets, with whom it is believed the police are leagued and detectives with whom some of the judges of the minor courts are said to be in partnership .- St. Louis Republican.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESE.

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

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her 'Scothing Syrup for Children Teething ' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infan Race. 25 cents a bottle Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1867.

A 'GOUGH,' 'GOLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Brochial affections, oftentimes incurable.

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Hon. C. A. Phelps; Pres. Mass. Senate

Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 conts per box. February, 1867.

'Oh, pa, there goes an editor!' Hush, hush, don't make sport of the poor man! God only knows what you may come to vet.'

The following are a few old proverbs worth remembering:—A small stone makes a great noise.—
A foolish friend is, at times, a greater annoyance than a wise enemy. You'll not sweeten your mouth by saying 'honey' If a man would live in poace he should be bling, deaf and dumb. Who fears God need not fear man. If thy foe be as small as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant. A man who weeps for every one will soon have lost his eyesight. More is learned from conversation than from books. A friend is of more worth than a kinsman. Death is a black camel that kneels before every man's door.

HABITUAL CONSTIPATION. WORDS OF COMFORT. -Dr. Cyrus W. Nelson, of Boston, Mass., author of Clinical Observations on the Treatment of Abominal Diseases,' says in a letter dated February 27th, 1862: 'I consider Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills the best remedy for Chronic Constipation at present known. With me they have never failed, and I have prescribed them in at least fifty instances.' He also states: 'That for all irregularities of the digestive functions, the liver, and the bowels, they are by far the most useful medicine he has ever prescribed perfectly safe, and eminently reliable.' Similar testimony is volunteered by Dr. Humphrey Lettsom, of Chicago, Ill., who enumerates thirty cases, with names and dates, in which he has administered the Pills, with entire success, for habitual costiveness and piles. Wherever they have been used as a remedy for liver and bowel complaints, the result bas

been equally satisfactory. 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 or Canada. For salein Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

THE SCOURGE OF TROPICAL COUNTRIES. - Liver complaint, in some form or other, is all but universal in warm climates. In tropical America, prior to the introduction of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, it paralyzed the energies, ruined the constitutions, and shortened the lives of tens of thousands of both seres. But a great subitery revolution is now in progress there. Blue pill, iron, and many other ancient nostrums have been abandoned, and demnicent, has taken their place, relieving the sufferings, restoring the vigor, and saving the lives of multitudes of hopeless patients. There is no form of oillousness acute or chronic, that it will not cure. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS, the great cure for all diseases manner substantially as follows: a young man grows of the stomech, liver, and bowels, should be used at

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ENDURING POPULARITY. - If ever a musury possessed the elements of enduring popularity, that luxnry is MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeableness its wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properties in the sick-room, place it tar in advance of every other totlet water is like it; nothing can sapply its place; no one who uses it can be persuaded to use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which its sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second; it stands alone, and after being thirty years before the people, is now toaking more rapid progress than ever before

Purchasors are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No 69 Water It can be ordered of any druggist for only 59 cents.

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May 19, 1866.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 22 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with incility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-Keeper, or Clerk. Can turnish the best recommendations. Address.

> G. W. MANSEAU, Jacques Cartier Normal School,

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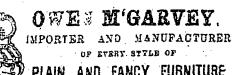
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Store. Notre Dame Street, Montrea .. ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) CHURCH BELLEVILLE. C. W., a competent person to take

charge of the Organ and Teach Choir. An efficient person would find lucrative employment (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity. Application to be made (it by letter, post-paid)

VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P. Pelleville, Jan. 14, 1867.



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INFORMATION WANTED,

OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten years ago. When last heard of he was in Philadel-Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother. EDWARD MURPHY.

Durham, Ormstown, C.E. American papers please copy Jany. 24th, 1867.

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA: - The prottiest thing, the 'sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle, SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Drug-

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They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfi-guring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-poly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sull as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

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This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc , either upon man or beast.

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LOCKFORT, N. Y., Feb. 4th.

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Syndic.

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Montreal, 24th January, 1867.

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