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No. 29.

THE TWO PATHS. (From the French of Madame Bourdon.)

11.—(Continued.)

This union, which was regarded by the world as so fortunate, remained for many years unalloyed by sorrow; the death of Count de Vanvres was the only event which caused even a ripple on the calm surface of her horizon. Suddealy, however, a dark cloud arose, and a thunderbolt was hurled from the previously unclouded sky. Fabien d'Erouard was attacked by typhus fever-that terrible disease so fatal to the young, and which usually selects the most healthy and robust for its victims.

A few days brought him to the verge of the grave, and Anna beheld the fearful pallor of death diffuse itself, like a dark veil, over his lovec countenance; she heard the wandering words of delirium issue from those lips which had ever breathed sounds of music for her ear; she trembled as she watched his eyes wandering vacantly from object to object, and saw that he was totally unconscious of her presence .-When the fever was at the greatest height, a priest was called in; he prayed by the side of the unfortunate dying man; he administered Extreme Unction; but Fabien died without a lucid interval being granted him to make peace with that God Whom he had so often and so grievously offended, without recognizing either his wife or child. 'The Son of Man came at the hour when He was least expected.

Anna was completely overwhelmed by this sudden and unexpected affliction; she could not bring her mind to believe that the husband whom she almost adored was actually taken from herthat she was alone—that she should never again in this world behold his loved countenance, hear his sweet words, or tell him in turn that he was all in all to her. No thoughts of Heaven or future bliss calmed her woe; all was darkness, doubt, uncertainty, despair. Her child, it is true, remained; but he was too young to comprehend her grief.

Sorrow is often a real blessing; it recalls the sinner to the arms of God, and makes him cry out, with David, 'Thou bast afflicted me in mercy, O Lord!' but in other cases, alas, it produces only despair and rebellion against the Divine Will. Anna must unfortunately be classed with the last. Her grief became outrageous; she was furious in her invectives against the Lord of lite and death, Who had snatched away her husband; her unsubdued heart was filled with poignant regret, to which she gave vent in bitter complaints and insolent murmurs. One moment you might behold this unfortunate woman-the sad example of fully and weakness -in a state of excitement and anger, and the next plunged into the depths of depression and despair. Her tears were unaccompanied by the slightest feeling of sweetness. Not a ray of hope illumined the darkness of her mind; it was engrossed with thoughts of the past alone. Sne demanded with vehement gestures the restoration of Fabien to life-to healtu-to strength. She besieged Heaven with obstinate impatience; but her fruitless prayer might be compared to the stormy billow which foams and dashes in vain against a hard rock; grim Death would not release his victim to such a plaintiff.

III.

Worldlings are ever pitiless, and the heartless throng among whom Anna lived predicted that such violent grief would be but of short duration. The judgment was, however, erroneous; for the remembrance of those happy days, which were for ever fled, continued to overwhelm her with deep sorrow long after outward mourning was cust off and her customary habits resumed; and these feelings of sadness prevented any desire for contracting second marriage.

She had always had a decided taste for study, and now took it up with great vigor, in hopes of filling the dreadful vacuum in her heart. She endeavored to enkindle in her mind enthusiasm and ardor, first for one philosophical system, then for another. She tried to take interest in poetical and imaginary theories, or those projects of reform which arose and made a noise for the time in the circle of her immediate acquaintance. She then devoted herself to German philosophy, and, like Fourier, fancied she had discovered new worlds. She excited her unagination by the best-written and most fashionable novels of the day; she undertook journeys to distant lands-visited Athens, and thought of Pericles; she saw the Forum, and the names passion, or gratitude.

Amidst the tumult of the world, literary ex- without being announced. citement, and journeys to distant countries, years passed by. She was no longer young; her pas- scription, reverend sir? said Madame d'Eroupassed by. One was no longer jourge of the Diessed virgin, and a sware less strong; but her heart was allerd, anxious to rid herself of such an early in the slightest degree how down her proud spirit. few roughly-colored priots, constituted the sole loved. most as sorrowful and lonely as in the first days visitor.

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No, madame, answered the good priest;— and miserable; but something more was resisty of subjects among the prints was curious, and answered:

No, madame, answered the good priest;— and miserable; but something more was resisty of subjects among the prints was curious, and answered:

When you pray, pray for me.

g martinaka e s Galakhari Nega ta

with passionate foudness. In childhood he was kind intentions. I am, alas, the bearer of sad most interesting and precocious; in youth a young man of the fairest promise. But no sooner did he come in possession of his fortune, than, casting off all control, he gave full indulgence to his naturally strong passions, and laughed at the idea of the smallest restrant. Behold the effect of an irreligious education! Even his mother was alarmed at the disorderly life he led, and at the dreadful extravagance by which he was both ruining his health and wasting his youth. Those detestable and sensual maxims in which she had formerly delighted, such as, 'Toe young must be young;' 'Crown yourself with roses; enjoy yourself;'-became hateful to her when she perceived that they were partly the cause of the profligacy and bad conduct of her son. When she entreated him to turn from this dangerous path, to reflect, and not to cast away the best years of his life and the affection of those he oved, or to prostitute his naturally fine feelings, he silenced her by a jest or a sceptical word. She did not possess the slightest influence over him-how should she, indeed? It is God alone who gives holy authority to fathers and to mothers; and had Fabien ever seen his mother adore Ged? A being who never bows her head in humble prayer must soon lose all maternal authority. It was the end of the Carrival, and morning

ATHOLIC

was at length beginning to dawn after a long night, during which the streets of Paris had been the scene of the most frightful debauchery imaginable. Anna that evening had received a large party; and after the departure of her guests, not feeling inclined to retire to rest, whiled away the hours and amused herself by reading a dissertation written by a fashionable author, who was desirous not only of abolishing Christianity altogether, but even wished to prove that our Saviour never existed at all. The mischief which such writings usually produce among the ignorant was in this case a little obviated by the dryness of the subjects, which few persons would examine into. Even Anna could not fix ber attention, or prevent herself from half slumbering over the book, particularly as she was oppressed by an unaccountable feeling of solicitude concerning her son. He was not come in, and although this was no uncommon occurrence, yet her heart was filled with undefined but sinister forebodings. The confusion and noise in the street, the wild cries and shrill laughter of the masqueraders, grated painfully on her ear. She went to the window and raised the curtain. The first glimmerings of the gray dawn cast a dim and gloomy light on the lamps; fatigue and want of sleep, joined to the melancholy subject she was perusing, increased her anxious feelings. The street was covered with thick mud, and filled with groups of debauchees. Packmen, Jews, boys with sparrows or white mice, shepherds and shepherdesses, were crowded together, looking pale, disorderly, and hideous in the morning twilight. Anna turned away her eyes with feelings of disgust; but at this moment a sound struck upon her ear, and caused a momentary thrill through her frame. It was the clear vibration of the church bell ringing the Angelus .-'Ah?' she exclaimed mentally, 'it is Ash Wednesday; in former days, I used to go with my mother to church, and kneel at the foot of the altar, while the priest pronounced those words which remind us that we are but dust .--Poor dear mother! she thought we should rise again after the sleep of death. She was deceived, alas; but the error was a sweet delusion.

She continued to indulge these sorrowful reflections in silence; but the sound of carriagewheels, and the opening of the hall-door, recalled her mind to the point from which she had

'There is Fabien at last,' said she. 'How tired he must be! Unfortunate youth! this life of dissipation will kill him at last, and I shall be a second time bereaved.'

She went into a small sitting-room which overlooked the court, and saw, as she expected, her sou's carriage.

'He will go to bed,' said she to herself, 'and I shall see him later. Poor fellow! every one likes him; he is courted by all.

A servant entered, and said, 'A priest wishes to speak to you, madame."

'At this time in the morning! Well, never mind; I suppose it is to beg. Let him walk in. She sat down by the fire without remarking the consternation depicted on the face of the of Cicero and Cæsar gave her a momentary servant. She took out her purse; for, amidst feeling of enthusiasin. But, alas, she visited all her faults, she still possessed that virtue which her mother had so warmly inculcated both Derusaletu, Gethaentan, and example—charity. The door graces, and desires nothing so much as to see us the old furniture as being in use when she knew opened a second time, and an old priest entered

· I suppose you are come about some sub-

a property of the state of the

tidings.'

Concerning my son ?' she exclaimed, starting from her seat as if struck by an invisible hand. Do you speak of my son Fabien?'

'I come at his request.'

Where is he? Is he not just come in! 'It is I who came in his carriage.

Her countenance became deadly pale, and her voice scarcely audible from emotion as she

Where is he?

'My child,' said the good old priest, 'accept the bitter cross which God sends you; lay it submissively at His feet. She looked at him: terro: were depicted on

her countenance, for she understood all. 'He is dead; I know it,' she exclaimed .-

How ?-where ?-speak !' 'In a duel, this morning-after a great supper. I was passing by, on my return from at-

tending a dying person-I heard groans-I I hope, shown him mercy.'

'Speechless with horror, Anna waved her hand, and motioned the good priest to say no more, and to depart. He was loth to obey ; but she arose, and with that frightful calmness of manner which is sometimes produced by the first shock of grief, returned to her own room, reseated herself, and again cast her eyes on the book which she had been previously reading .-It was the last work of Lamennais. Her eye tell on sentences such as these: 'Shall I tell you what this life is? The shadow of a thing which is not. A sound which comes from no place, and has no echo. A sneer of Satan's hurled into space.

She read these abominable sentences mechanically, and said aloud,

'All is over. With life all ends. Ab, how lreadful!

The servants whom the priest had called entered the room a few minutes after, and found her on the floor quite insensible.

IV.

Anna did not die. Grief consumes, but does not kill; and although the idea of suicide sometimes haunted her diseased brain, yet the thought of the publicity and shame attached to such an act arrested her steps when tottering on the verge of the dark abyss. Disgusted with every thing, and like the wounded fawn, seeking in vain for alleviation in change of scene and place, she resolved to leave Paris, and visit Vouvray, which she had never seen since her marriage. This project was no sooner formed than put into execution; and the poor lonely sufferer re-entered her native hills, which she had left so joyously, in silence and alone, on a beautiful afternoon in April. It is difficult to express what she felt at beholding that deserted place, filled but a few years previous with happy faces: it appeared like an emblem of herself, a short time since so happy, so gay, surrounded with loving and loved friends, and now heartbroken and alone. She recognised everything; for each event of her childhood was deeply impressed upon her mind. The rays of the setting sun tinged the windows of the Castle, and cast a bright light on the green shoots of the young trees in the plantation; the turf was mettled with thousands of daisies; cheerful voices were heard in the fields proceeding from the shepherds and vine-dressers, who were busily employed, the former in tending their flocks, and the latter in pruning, manuring, and tying up the vine-trees. The prospect was, as in former days, cheerful and bright. But the heart of Anna was sad; the beauties of nature no longer produced sensations of delight and gratitude; they no longer possessed the power of enlivening her pale countenance, or of producing a smile of gladness, thankfulness, and trust. She entered the house hurriedly, without even casting her eyes over the park which was most beautiful, and adorned with clumps of lilac, then in full bloom; or stopping a moment to breathe acknowledgment; then she went down a little the fresh air, which was deliciously scented by path which led to the cottage. This path she the wild violets and other flowers with which the instantly recognised, and it recalled to her mind surrounding woods were filled. The house alone every scene of her childhood as vividly as if they which had been so long uninhabited, looked dis- had taken place but yesterday. She soon saw mal and gloomy, and harmonised with the feel- the cottage, which was old and almost hidden by ings of the desolate and bereaved widow who thick mentling ivy, and by vine-branches which sought within its walls refuge and solace in her were just beginning to burst into leaf; the bright sorrows. She had no idea, poor unfortunate green shoots enlivening the dark tint of the ivy. creature, of seeking comfort where alone it is to A barley field, an orchard-in which a cow and be found; she had neglected and forsaken God three goats were grazing-and a small kitchenin the day of prosperity, and to adversity she was garden, constituted the worldy possessions of bliss.' without hope or comfort. But God, Who is Nancy. The cottage-door was open; and as good and merciful, is ever ready to give us new Anna stood on the sill, she recognised some of turn from our evil ways and repent. He had the Philibert family in her childhood; it was these afflictions, knowing that nothing else could ter of Paris image of the Blessed Virgin, and a aware the more He is known, the more He is They had their effect: she was indeed humbled orgaments of this humble dwelling. The adver-

Madame d'Erouard did not leave her room for many days; she had selected it on account of its isolated position, and remained there in solitude. Her only companions were the pictures of her husband and son, which she contemplated in turns; sometimes she read a few pages of the books which she had brought from Paris, but they no longer pleased or interested her .-She admitted no one, and did not even open a letter; she sat with downcast eyes, and motionless, for her heart was a prey to deep despair; she was without a tie on earth, or a hope for heaven; and her mind was filled with gloomy remembrances of that happiness which once was hers, and the restoration of which she demanded with frantic impatience,-vain wishes, fruitless prayers, which, like vapours, evaporated, and left naught within her outstretched arms. The thoughts of that mysterious hereafter, which she saw your son-I hastened to assist him-he was endeavored, but in vain, to disbelieve, haunted sensible-he had time to confess-and God has, and filled her with terror. Although the infidel denies, yet he cannot banish doubt; while the true believer already enjoys by frith what he hopes for.

The remembrances connected with the place of her birth likewise recalled the long dormant feelings of love for her deceased mother, and she even at times envied the firm faith and coinplete confidence in God which was felt by that truly wise woman, which made her death so calin and happy, and gave her the certainty that He would be true to His promises. She resolved to visit her grave, and left the Castle immediately for that purpose. The countess was buried in the village churchyard, in the midst of the poor whom she had loved so much during life, and the peasants in whose welfare she had ever felt such warm interest; her husband was laid by her side, and their graves were marked by white-marble tombstones, and two Gothic crosses. Anna was surprised to find all kinds of flowers planted round these graves; clusters of the sweet violet, early roses, ranunculuses, and the yellow narcissus, gave undoubted proof that this spot was tended with constant care; two beautiful honersuckles were entwined round the crosses. Anna involuntarily knelt down, although she neither could nor would pray. Her long pent-up tears, however, flowed unrestrainedly. Bitter, in truth, they were ; but they reheved her oppressed heart.

The sound of heavy footsteps roused her .-She raised her eyes and recognised an old man who was the beadle and gravedigger of the parish when she left home thirty years previously. Time, it is true, had somewhat altered his face, although he appeared totally unaware that she was the fair young girl who used to pray and weep over the tomb which contained the remains of her beloved mother.

'Can you tell me, Gaffer Snooks,' sand she, who planted these beautiful flowers round the tombs of my father and mother ?"

The old man looked up. He did not in the least make out who she was; and the question appeared to puzzle him.

'Who?' said he, in a grumbling tone; 'why, who can it be but that stupid old thing, Nancy Gaspard, who will always come here to plant, to old creature. No one but her would have continued all these years."

'Nancy!' excluimed Madame d'Eronard .-Poor, good creature. I had almost forgotten ber. Where does she live, Gaffer Snooks?

'Live? Why, in the old cottage in Hind Corner, down there. She is living there alone now.'

'I will go and see her,' said Anna inwardly. She gathered a branch of the cypress which grew near the graves, gave a trifle to old Gaffer, who touched his hat, took it, growled out a slight

penitent heart, into the arms of our Father in of a woman, and others that of a soldier : for heaven, Who rejects none who have recourse to | there hung side by side the picture of a renowned general and that of some great saint. A spinning-wheel stood in the chimney-corner, which Anna remembered well. The room was empty ; but the back-door soon opened, and an elderly female, carrying a jug of milk, entered. She stopped, and looked surprised; not in the least recognizing the lady in deep mourning who stood before her.

'Nancy,' said Madame d'Erouard, 'do you not know me?"

She started, and exclaimed, 'Is it really you, madame? dear, kind lady. I knew that you were come to the Castle; but I had no hopes of seeing you. I asked for you many times, but was told that you would see no one.'

'I have never forgotten you, dear Nancy.' 'And I have prayed for you night and morning. I prayed for you as fervently as I did for my own husband and son. You have had swell . trials; and God has not left me without my share; but your saintly mother always told xis that God afflicts those whom He loves best.'

'Ah, beloved mother! my first grief was losing her. You know, Nancy, you know the? I am a widow, and that I have lost my only

'I know it, dear lady; and I have wept for you I know how hard it is to be deprived of those we love. I say my beads every week for the dear ones you have lost : I beg God to grant. them eternal rest.'

'You pray, Nancy? Oh, how happy you are to be able to pray.'

'Ah, dear madame, if I could not pray for those whom I have lost, grief would soon kill meit is my only comfort. When I pray for my dear father and mother, for my beloved husband, and my dearest son Felix, I feel the full assistance that God allows them to know that I am thinking of them, that my soul is united with theirs, that I love them as dearly as when they were with me; and that feeling gives me comfort. I could pray night and day with delight. for those whom I have lost.

Anna answered not. She could not help enrying this poor woman, who, in the midst of affliction, had found her anchor of hope and comfort in Heaven. At last she said, ' You likewise bave lost a son?" 'I have, the only son God blessed me with .--

Such an excellent young man. He was a soldier, and followed his regiment to the Crimea. He died of the cholera, in the hospital of

'Of Varna?'

· Yes, of Varna. O madame, he died like z saint. He sent me word that he regretted pobut not sufficiently so prevent her knowing him, thing on earth but me; that the thought of leaving me behind was the only cloud which cast a shade over his happiness in going to heaven. He was so good, so pious! I can fancy I see him in heaven with those among the blessed who were soldiers on earth,-St. George, St. Sebastian,-whose lives you dear mother meril to read to us. I pray for him, and he prays for men 'And you have no other child?'

'Pardon me, madame; I have one daughter. whom I called Virginia, after your worthy mpther, my loved and lamented benefactress. Sibewas, like her, good, gentle, and pious. At the age of twenty she entered the Order of the Szaweed, and to say her beads, -She has done so ters of Charity. She is now far away; but 3 for more than thirty years that she has, a foolish know that she is happy, and constantly employed in doing good. Can I be grateful enough to pre-Lord for having called my child-a poor peasant like me-to be His spouse. It is a great happiness for me.'

. But you are left alone without a child to take care of you in your old age.'

That is true; but time is short. 1 am no longer young. In a few years, perhaps in a free munths, I shall be called to rejoin my loved ones in the blissful mausion of our Father who is an heaven. Do you not remember, dear lady, what. your mother used to read to us out of the News Testoment,- That eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, what God bath prepared for those who love Him.'

'And you do not lear death?'

'I cannot say I do not fear it, madame-now sins give me cause for dread; but, you know, we serve a good Master: therefore, when I fre I alarmed, I cast myself into the Sacred Wounds of Jesus; there I find consolation, and and cheered by the firm conviction that He will not allow me to be lost, but bring me to eternal-

'How happy you are, Nancy, in possessing this firm belief.

'Ah, dear madame, your prayers must be infiattely better than mine; you must love God heard the prayer of the dying mother of Madame made of walnut-wood, and appeared to have incomparably more than 1 do; because your d'Erouard, and in answer to that prayer had sent been preserved with the greatest care. A plas knowledge is so much greater, and you are

Anna sighed. She pressed the hand of Nar cr

٧. -Madame d'Erouard returned to the Castle. with her heart heavy indeed, but filled with serious thought. Nancy was ever before her .loved, and yet so tranquil and content; sorrow and pain had doubtless left deep traces on her countenence, but an indescribable look of peace radiated above all. She reflected on the ele-wated language and exalted ideas of the simple speasant, and marvelled that one totally devoid of human learning should be so filled with heavenly knowledge; she compared her feelings, her ideas and even her affection for those whom she had lost, with that displayed by poor Nancy, and could not help acknowledging her own inferiority.

'How much she loved them!' would she exclaim, 'and how great is her bliss in the certain'y she feels of again beholding them in another life. When I, alas, think of my dear husband and son, it is but as of a heap of dusta shadow, or nothing at all. Nancy, on the contrary, beholds those whom she loved on earth in the enjoyment of celestial bliss in the company of angels. What a happy, what a blessed delusion. Oh, would that I had not jost the faith of my mo-

When she retired to rest that night, her mind was filled with these thoughts; and during the whole of the following day she did not once open the infidel books which she had brought with her from Paris. She went out constantly to visit the grave of her mother, after the performance of which pious duty she always directed her steps towards Nancy's cottage. This excellent woanan was invariably the same. Nothing appeared to ruffle the peaceful serenity of her soul; a shade of melancholy, it is true, might at times (like a haze overspreading a beautiful landscape) be seen on her countenance; but it quickly passed away, and was succeded by a calm and happy smile. They conversed together for hours; and Anna could scarcely conceal her surprise and admiration at the editying sentiments of Nancy-at her unbounded confidence, firm faith, and undoubted hope in the goodness of God; for such feelings (the support of all true Christians) had, alas, become quite strangers to the mind of this unhappy and sinful creature .-Her proud incredulity had, however, been shaken to the foundation by the cruel blows of adversity and she no longer, as heretofore, replied to the wious remarks of Nancy by a contemptuous smile or sceptical word; she listened thoughtfully to her old friend, who spoke most willingly when she could converse upon God; and the more Madame d'Erouard listened, the more did she admire her mildness, charity, goodness, and nationce. The soul of this poor woman was adorned with all virtues in which the philosophers of old took such pride; devoid of talent or human learning, scarcely able to read, ignorant even of the name of the department in which she lived, she nevertheless possessed to the highest degree that knowledge which is of more value than all else here below,—the knowledge of God and His love; and this was rather infused into her than obtained by human means. The conestant sight of the charity, mildness, and self-abnegation of Nancy caused Anna to confess inwardly that the power of religiou over the human mind was great: for she perceived that it was the remembrance of the presence of God which had - raised, and which continued to support, the soul of her old friend in that state of perfection which is so rarely attained. The patience of Nancy surprised her beyond measure. She suffered fearfully from a painful malady, but endured everything quietly; not a murmur or a complaint escaped her lips; and as soon as the paroxysm was over, she recommenced her daily occupations, never alluding to what she had suffered, excepting to return God thanks for giving ber this share in His Crsss. Anna was once present during one of these terrible attacks, and remembered a verse she had formerly read, which .expressed how true piety will conduct even a weak woman or child to the practice of those -virtues in which the philosophers took such pride. She had seen persops die; ber life, indeed, like the greatest part of those who attain to a tolerable age, might be compared to an old pathway paved with combstones; but never before had the image of death appeared to her decked in such colors; and the self-evident truth struck .upon her mind-she inwardly exclaimed:

' Can such virtues be left without a reward?-Must there not be another life, in which suffering thus heroically endured will receive their re--ward? Could this poor woman have such an idea of God if God did not really exist? She suffers the most dreadful pain in her body, and yet her mind is superior to all; she never breathes a complaint. Is it possible that such an exalted soul can expire and go to nothing, like our mortal bodies? Must it not be formed of something superior?

Such thoughts constantly occupied ner; but go one was aware of the inward workings of her mind. Nancy prayed for her very often, but never made any remark concerning the difference in their sentiments, or in the lives they had led; she contented herself with speaking to her about Almighty God; and, like the poor invalid spoken of in 'The Evenings at St. Petersburg,' she begged God to teach her friend to love Him as she loved Him. Could such a prayer, breathed by a poor sufferer from her bed of pain, fail in being granted?

The love which Anna once felt for the friend of her childhood was quite returned, and she noted with real grief the progress which was daily made by a latal disease, and bow it was ... undermining her weak constitution, and notwith-, standing the vain efforts of the doctor (who was perhaps called in too late) to arrest it. The sweet influence of the example of this good, penance. simple, and really great woman, by degrees soft- 'Consoling thought!' exclaimed Madame ened and subdued her proud soul—that proud d'Erouard. 'Nancy is, I doubt not, in heaven. soul, in which self-sufficiency and grief had She has interceded for me, and her prayer is choked every tender feeling in its source. Vir- granted. From this time I give myself to God tues were awakened in her mind which had long alone. Do you think, Father, that He will aclain dormant; ber heart opened to feelings of cept my offering?" compassion for the sufferings of others, and to slove her fellow-creatures, in whom she had not you with joy; He is a God of mercy, and she latterly felt the smallest interest; but Nancy will pray for you,' answered the good priest,

Maker, and her virtues made the more impression on the heart of Madame d'Erouard, from the great simplicity and humility of her characask herself the question: 'Am I deceived? Are | ficence she displayed to all distress was greatsession of the truth?"

Nancy had no idea of the interior conflict endured by her friend. She was ignorant of the state of perversion and folly to which the mind of worldlings may be brought. She felt that more efficient benefactress in the person of Anna. Anna loved her, and the sole use she made of She had served God by prayer and patience .her friendship was to obtain assistance for the Anna served Him by prayer and charity. many distressed families in the village, in whose behalf she pleaded most eloquently; for she felt deeply for the sorrows of others, although so patient under her own. Anna never relused to give all the assistance in her power, and this charity prepared her soul for the reception of that seed which was henceforth to flourish there redden the Catholic cheek with shame and indignauncontaminated and unchoked by thorns or

Nancy appeared anxious to increase her stock of good works, as she felt that time would soon be no more for ber. Death, however, came even sooner than he was expected.

Anna had been absent a few days at Tours, and on her return went directly to the widow's house. The sitting-room was empty. Without a moment's delay she passed into the bed-room, her heart trembling within her from fear and sad forebodings.

A touching sight met her eye. Nancy, stretched on the bed, with a countenance so pale and altered that Anca knew at a glance that the hand of death was on her, that her last hour was come. The parish priest, and a child who had carried the light before the Blessed Sacrament, were alone by her side.

She had just received Holy Communion, and her though's were raised above all things here below, like incense which ascends in clouds to heaven. She remained in silence for some time, absorbed in prayer and contemplation. Suddenly, ho wever, she appeared to awake, her lips moved, and in a sweet although weak voice, she sang the following well known lines:

"In the Lord ! have placed my hope each day; He alone is my Guide, my Strength, my Stay; I have felt His goodness in the day of grief: When I lost my all, in him I found relief!"

At the sound of these touching words, which ppeared as if inspired by a foretaste of the joys of heaven which she was about to enter, the priest ceased reciting the prayers for the agonizing. Anna remained motionless, but the child joined his soft and silvery voice to that of the dying woman. He appeared like a little angel sent to support her through the last strug-

The desolate heart of Madame d'Erouard was filled with mexpressible peace and tranquility as she listened to the sweet sound of these two voices reverberating in the silence of the chamber of death-an innocent child with a heart unstained by sin chanting the praises of his Creator, in unison with a happy soul which, having passed uncontaminated through the trials and temptations of this life, was about to receive her reward from that God whom she had ever loved above all things. The early impressions of childhood, the first ideas implanted by her pious mother, appeared to return like an old friend to a family circle after a separation of years. The air was one her mother used to sing: and, oh, how much it recalled to her mind. She raised her eyes, and saw a picture, which she immediately recognized, hanging at the head of Nancy's bed. It had been given to her on the day they made their first Communion together. Anna received a similar one, but soon lost it .--Nancy had never parted with hers. God, in His mercy, vouchsafed her all these soothing remembrances, in order to recall a feeling of hope into ber beart. The sight of this death-bed, and of the calm happiness, and even foretaste of heaven, enjoyed by this poor ignorant woman, dispersed every doubt. God called, and she no longer resisted.

The voice of Nancy died away; but she revived for a moment, and uttered in a low and fervent tone these few words:

'How good God is, and how happy I am !shall soon behold Him. But a moment longer, and I shall be with my God.

She ceased speaking, and no one presumed to break the solemn silence; her face had assumed a grave and almost majestic appearance; and by the fixed look of celestsal joy which illuminated it, the beholaer felt that she already enjoyed in anticipation the happiness awaiting her in the

next life. She exclaimed several times, 'When, ab, when shall I depart?' And raising herself up with a gesture of delight, added, 'I am ready. I am going.'

She fell back gently. L'fe was departed. Time was no more for her. She was in the presence of that Celestial Spouse Whom she had loved and served from the earliest dawn of reason, and Who was ready to receive her.

'What an edifying death!' exclaimed Anna, when her feelings allowed her to speak. 'What firmness! What sublime sentiments! And she who has expired thus, without fear, and looking upon God as a friend, was a poor illiterate woman.

'Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of God, responded the good priest. Madame d'Erouard raised her eyes to heaven, and after a short pause, said:

Do you think, Father, that the happiness of this blessed soul can be increased by the conversion of an unfortunate sinner who has been for many years under the sole dominion of pride?'

'Most certainly I do. Remember, 'there shall be joy in heaven over one sinner doing

'Doubt not, my dear child; He will receive Joved them most truly for the sake of their pointing to the placed corpse of the departed soul. cleary of Vincent de Paul, Cork.

Madame d'Erouard corresponded faithfully with the grace she then received. God and His love ever retained full possession of her heart; ter. In fice, she began to doubt, and even to her sorrow was no longer hopeless. The munimy opinions false? Is it possible that, after all, so great, indeed, that a person might suppose Nancy, poor ignorant Nancy, should be in pos- that the legacy bequeathed to her by Nancy was love for the poor. During life that excellent woman had assisted them as far as her smal! means would allow, and after death she was the instrument made use of for procuring them a

THE END.

Men talk of the time of the Penal Laws as of some very remote date; but the Penal Laws still in existence - the Penal Laws enacted by and in the socalled Emancipation Act of 1829 - are of a nature to tion. Dr. Madden fully holds this opinion. He

The Relief Act of 1829 not only left Roman Catholies subject to the operation of Penal Laws which were in force when that Act was passed, but created new disabilities, or made the penalties of certain

It is true that several of those atrocious penal and proscriptive clauses, aws still in existence, are deliberately disregarded, and no attempt to enforce them and authority, of Law is weakened and brought into disrepute, where laws are suffered to exist which dare not be enforced To retain but just laws, and to enforce all laws, should be the duty of the Goveroment. To suffer unjust laws to exist, yet not dare to execute them, is a confession of malignity and cowardice, sure to render Law and Government contemptible in the eyes of the people. And so it is here in Ireland. Not in the age generally referred to as the ' Penal Times.' but, in our own day and by the Premier, a Penal Law was passed, according to which . if dared to be enforced -the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen and the Most Rev. Dr. MacHale -for that matter, every Bishop in Ireland - might be figuring in the dock at this moment, me ely for 'assuming' the Titles attached to their Sees! From the hour in which it was passed, up to the present moment, that law has been openly and deliberately disregarded. derided, and defied; with the perfect knowledge that the Government would not, and dars not, attempt to enforce it. We say this is an evil in principle and is destructive of that respect for Law which is essential to the good order and well-being of a community. In like manner many of the penal clauses of the so-called 'Emancipation Act' have been openly and deliberately violated as a duty of conscience. — Jesuits, and the Dominicans, and the numerous other Regular Orders, neither 'register' nor 'fly.' They openly set an example of 'law-breaking.' The good Fathers in Upper Gardiner street may, for instance, preach effective sermons -as they do-on the duty of obeying the law, being subject to the higher powers, and Rendering unto Casar; but the preacher's presence in the pulpit contradicts his sermon; for if he were not a law-breaker he would not be there. In all probability there is not amongst his whole congregation a more de iberate resister of the higher powers than he is himself. He disobeys the law; he disregards it; he defies it-and he is right. The Government themselves know he is right. They confess it. They know he resists and disubers 'the law' yet they dare not put that law in force against him, it is so manifestly unjust, persecuting, oppressive, and iniquitous. The unhappy land where such things can be must inevitably be a prey to those evils that follow upon an antithesis between 'law and 'justice.' That land is Ireland.

But though some of those Penal Laws which still exist may be defied as far as regards any prosecution or punishment the Government dare inflict, they are, unhappily, not inoperative. The recent decision 'Simms vs. Quinlan' shows that the reverend law-breakers and outlaws in Upper Gardiner street and Dominick street can be made to take the legal penalty of their resistance of the higher powers in another way. They are fair game for plunder, for they are 'dead in law.' Again: an mony between a member of his own faith and a Protestant, the Priest is subject to penalty; the marriage is null and void in law, and the children are 'illegitimate.' In our own day that law has been availed of as a sanction and shield of scandalous profligacy and heartless infidelity. In our own law courts a month ago it was pleaded in a case of alleged bigamy; a husband pleaded that the marriage with his deserted wife was 'no marriage in law; having been solemnised by a Catholic Priest. The ples was admitted to be good and sound so far; but insufficient (by what appears to us a mere legal quibble) to avail him against conviction for bigamy. But why punish the bigansist law breaker, and not punish the law-breaking Priest; if the law referred to be. as it is. still in force? Because judge and jury know that the law-breaking bigamist is a criminal, and that the law-breaking Priest is not. Yet the wicked enactment remains. A few years ago, when Major Yelverton's villalay brought it into public view, there was wild outcry even in England against such an atrocious law. The Government could not pretend that any interest or any party required the perpetuation of that atrocity. Everybody called for its abolition. But the Government retains the law: and judges declare it still in force! And yet some people affect to wonder why 'Law' is hated and despised by the Irish people! Law itself hav. ing rendered itself bateful and despicable; and Government, even in our own day, showing itself reluctant to loose its hold of scourges that it confessedly dare not use. Even where the operation of these laws is suspended—or where they aim at nothing beyond imposing invidious distinctions be tween Catholic and Protestant; as for instance, preventing Municipal Insignia being taken into a Catholic place of worship-they rankle in the hearts of

The Catholics of Ireland need emacipation from the Emancipation Act or 1829. The penal clauses of that Act, still in force, are a disgrace to the statute-book; an outrage on Religious Liberty, and on that Equality of Civil Rights which all men, irrespective of creed, should enjoy before the law. Madden is the first of our history-writers who has grouped for effective public exposure 'The Existing Penal Laws.' English writers-and some foreign writers in the English interest-always ready to refer 'real oppression of Ireland by England,' to some past date, are fond of 'admitting' that, 'previous to 1829,' indeed, the Irish had reason to complain; but now, they tell us, 'no man is oppressed for conscience sake; all men are equal before the law, irrespective of creed.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A considerable number of the Irish members of Parliament, indeed a majority of those who have been returned by Catholic constituencies, have resolved to assemble in Dublin before the meeting of Parliament for the purpose of taking council toge. ther about the course which should be pursued next session with reference to those questions that more immediately affect Ireland.

Sir John Arnott has subscribed £200 to the So-

Maher, parish priest of Osriow, uncle of Archbishop Cullen, and Executor of the famous Dr. Doyle, in a letter addressed 'to the laboring classes of Queen's County, refers to the Fenian movement in the following language:-

The project is laughed at by every man of sense in the community. It is the broadest and most impudent farce to make money that ever has been attempted, but they may probably get up a row on a large scale; they may show again in all their valor, as on the memorable field of Ballingarry in '48 and have some two or three hundreds of our poor people shot down; and then the grand movement is brought to an end. The curtain drops—Fenianism has been declared a failure. History records the fact, and Ireland has again to weep the folly and wickedness of her senseless conspiracies, which have always resulted in strengthening the hands of power, and rendering Government unwilling to concede our just rights.

ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS .- The Dublin Evening Freeman supplies the following details of the escape of the Fenian Head Centre : -

Since the committal of Stephens and his co-conspirators, the strictest discipline had been observed, and a portion of the gaol was selected for their confinement, which could not be approached without passing through a number of doors, composed of iron, and double locked. No persons were permitted to see the Fenian prisoners, save the officials of the provisions of former Acts that had not been repealed | prison and their legal advisers, and it is stated that by the Relief Act of 1793 more severe than they were | Stephens only saw a legal gentleman once, and that for a short time, since his committal; and with the view of having sufficient force on the premises, in case it should be required, a body of the metropolitan police were kept constantly on duty in the outer is dated by the Executive. But this is an evil in section of the prison. All communications addressed principle. The name and character, and solemnity to the prisoners were opened and read before they section of the prison. All communications addressed were delivered, and also all letters written by them to their friends. When the warders made their last rounds, James Stephens was safely confined in his cell, and the keys were duly handed over to the Governor, who had them deposited in their proper order in the case provided for that purpose. The watchman for the night went on duty at ten o'clock, when Stephens was secure in his cell, and nothing appeared to disturb the ordinary night routine of the prison until a quarter to four o'clock this morn. ing, when the watchman gave the slarm that he had discovered two tables placed one above the other, near the south-western wall, adjoining the Governor's garden. The Deputy Governor, and the gate of defence. The particular cause of this movement warder, went quickly to the place, and found the two tables in the position in which Byrne described them to be. Torrents of rain were falling, and the 24th Regiment, commanded by Major Berry, marched night was the most dark and tempestuous, and was from Beggar's Bush Barracks to the Fort, at eight favorable for the accomplishment of a daring adven- o clock pm. on Saturday. The mer were provided ture, such as an escape from a prison, particularly as noises that would be distinctly heard on a calm night would not be perceived in the storm and rain at the time James Stephens was regaining his liber- ordered to remain under arms during the night .ty. The alarm was soon made general, and the gov. ernor and all the officials were soon at their posts, ing a detachment consisting of three companies of and special messengers were sent in hot haste to give | the same regiment, under the command of Major R. information to the police at the nearest stations, and | T. Giyn, proceeded to the Pigeon House Fort, where at the detective office. When the governor and his they are now quartered. Everything is being done assistants went to the section of the prison in which Stephens had been conficed, they found the doors of the corridor open, and also the doors of his cell His and rendered fit for service, and the walls and embed looked so if he had not recently slept in it. The brasures looked to, and for present precaution the searchers for the fugitive were not left long in doubt | gates are closed, and no person is allowed to enter as to the means by which the many doors were opened, as two ekeleton keys quite bright, as if they had been only recently made, were found in the locks of the two corridor doors, as if they were too tight to be pulled out by the fugitives in their hurried flight. It was quite evident that Stephens was under the guidance of a person who knew the prison well, as the direct route from one extreme of the prison to the other was accomplished without a single blunder, or without balking a lock or door. No person could have got over the wall, and got down at the other side, without leaving the impres-

sion of their feet in the soft clay, and this circumstance leads the police to believe that the tables were never used by Stephens, but that his accomplice had a key for the eastern front gate, through which it is supposed he passed out. At no part of the ground to which he could have descended is there the slightest sign in the garden mould of footprints, and whoever had not much difficulty in leading Stephens through the gate at the angle of the front wall facing the ton keys had been recently made and finished by an expert hand, who must have been supplied with bad weather. mould in bread or wax, of the genuine keys, which had never been, as far as could be learned, out of the pussession of the warders and officials of the prison. Another fact was clearly proved, that the false keys would have been perfectly useless to effect the escape of Stephens if he had not an accomplice within the prison, as his cell door, which was double locked in the first instance, should be opened from the carridor outside.

No less than four double locked doors had to be opened before the fugitive could reach the open air, and where the tables were placed, even if he had a rope ladder, he would only gain the Governor's garden, where another formidable wall would oppose his progress.

The closest search was made for footprints in the earth all round the exterior of the wall, but none were to be discovered; and the belief is now that Stephens did not leave by the prison wall, but through a gate. Mrs Stephens called at the gaol at eleven o'clock this day, for the purpose of ascertaining if her husband had escaped, as she had heard. -When she was told that he had, her apparent joy was very great, and she hurried back to town. the means for getting Stephens out of the country be as well conceived and executed as the plans for releasing him from prison, in all probability he is now out of reach of danger, as four hours had passed over from the time of his escape up to the time the alarm was given, and a much longer time before active measures were taken for his recapture.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of Stephens. A telegram from Dublia to day says : Two turn-

keys missing from the prison. It is believed here that the three went by mail steamer yesterday.

the Fenian Head Centre of Ireland, has been committed for trial.

How Many Persons Co-operated in Effecting the LIBERATION -As upon every point of the case, opinions differ regarding the answer to be given to the plication of Mr. John O'Leary. The affidavit is very above question. Some people think that the whole affair inside the prison walls was managed by Byrne and Stephens; but the more probable opinion is that had for its object to depose the Queen from her which supposes that four, or perhaps six persons were engaged in it. It is conjectured that the warder first opened the outer gate, and let in some tousty friends, and placed them in certain positions, as he went along, where they could stop any person coming to fustrate their design. Without such a resource, a very slight accident might arrest the of the Fenian Brotherhood. That, in common with other newspapers, the Freeman's Journal published as he went along, where they could stop any person during its existence it disseminated treasonable opinmatter, and that is, that the affair was planned and managed by some of the Irish-Americans who are now over tere.

, ARREST OF BYRNE.-Not long had the case been under consideration when suspicion was directed to Byrne, the warder who was on watch that night. He was taken into custody, a search was made in his room, and in his deak was found a copy of the Pledge of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. It is now said, in town, that this man has been a member

An laiss Paiss on Fenianism. -The Rev. James that a very large number of those men, after their return to Ireland, fell into the Fenian ranks. Beyoud the possession of the Pledge, nothing has jet transpired to criminate Byrne; but if he should es. cape the clutch of the law he is sure at any rate to lose his situation -a loss which, probably, would not cause him much trouble. It is thought the Government will endeavor to get every warder in the prison cleared out; and as the flunkeys are this year, in a majority, on the Board of Superintendence, who have to do with those appointments, the wishes of the Government will probably be carried out.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE LORD-LIEUTENANT .-- WO (Mail) understand that counsel for Mr. Luby are not satisfied with the judgment recently pronounced by the Court of Common Pleas, ordering the proceedings to be stayed in the case of Luby v. Lord Wodehouse, and that they have it in contemplation, by the service of a new writ, to take the opinion of either the Court of Queen's Bench or the Court of Exchequer upon the law affecting the maintenance of such an action.

LATEST OF FENIANISM. - The Dublin correspondent of the New York Heruld, says, it seems as if the doctrines of the Fenian Society had eaten up to the steps of the throne of the Government. Its evident extent among the masses of the people in that country renders it equal to, if it does not exceed in num. bers the Society of United Irishmen. If it were not for the exertions of Conservative men of every shade and creed in the island, and of the Catholic Glergy, Ireland would now be submerged in the blood of her people, and that of the English military,

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2. - The jury in the case of Mr. Luby, publisher of the Irish People newspaper, were two hours in deliberation before returning a verdict of guilty. The prisoner addressed the Court before sentence was passed upon him. He emphatically denied and repudiated the allegations of assassination which had been urged against the Fenians. He admitted his guilt according to the interpretation of British law, bad believed himself innecent according to the highest standard of the eternal right, and that a majority of the countrymen would so decide, if the question was put to them. The Court sentenced him to penal servitude for 20 years. The next brought before the special commission, was Mr. John O'Leary, a new jury has been sworn in his case, and the trial was progressing. There is no excitement about it.

It was suddenly determined by the Government on Saturday to put the Pigeon House Fort into a state is unknown. Immediately on receip; of orders from headquarters one bundred men of the let Battalion with ammunition the same as if proceeding on active service. On arrival, the guards, double mounted, were at once placed, and the remainder of the party They were relieved yesterday morning. This mornto put the fort into a state of defence in the shortest possible space of time. The guns are being cleaned unless provided with a proper order. This morning the officers of the magazine department were engaged in receiving supplies of ammunition. - Dublin Evening Mail.

The entire special panel of jurors of the city of Dublin have been summoned for the Special Commission on the 27th just, at Green street. The list will be called over at an early hour and heavy fines imposed on such jurors as do not appear. As already mentioned, Thursday, the 14th of December. has been fixed for opening the Special Commission in Cork for trial of prisoners charged with being members of the 'Fenian conspiracy.'

The Government are guarding against the probability of some attempts to break the public peace, in case the Fenian prisoners should be convicted .-The military authorities have given orders for the reinforcement of the detachment of the 24th Foot, opened six massive iron doors with skeleton keys now stationed in Ship street Barracks; and barrack accommodation is being provided for four companies of the 8th or 61st Foot, which will be moved into Central-road at the Clanbrassil street side. The Ship street to-morrow. It is understood that the most minute inspection of the locks and doors that | Linen-hall Barracks will also be occupied this week infamous law remains in force according to which if had been opened by false keys was entered on. It by a detachment from one of the above corps. The a Catholic Clergyman perform the marriage cere. was found beyond a shadow of doubt that the skele- route marching for the 3th and 24th Foot, ordered for yesterday, was countermanded on account of the

> The Fenians are not content with defending them. selves; they assume the aggressive, and advance to the attack with a spirit which might well disconcert their opponents and puzzle the twelve Judges, who have not seen such a flood of political litigation since they were on the Bench. There are proceed. ings against the Lord Lieutenant, against the police. against Sir John Gray. Though the Fenians have all the authoritative and influential classes against them, though the Roman Catholic priests denounce them more bitterly than Protestant rectors would dare to do, though the Freeman's Journal vituperates them and the Nation describes the arrest of their chief in contemptuous terms, though, above the level of their own deluded followers, they have not a friend in the country, yet the law takes them under its protection, and the institutions they have vilified and sought to destroy prevent the strongest Government in Europe from depriving them of a single chance of escape. The Courts are occupied day after day with their proceedings against Her Majesty's representative, and it is even said that the case of Luby v. the Lord Lieutenant,' in which a certiorari was yesterday refused in the Queen's Bench, will be brought into the Exchequer by the service of new write on Lord Wodehouse. As there are plenty of Lubys ready and willing to worry the authorities, it is not impossible that the Castle will have to stand on its defence against a whole series of Fenian actions .-It is an interesting spectacle, which we may recommend to the notice of our critics in either bemisphere. The Russian organs which compare Ireland with Poland, and think that the present action of the Irish Government in the counterpart of the Russian proceedings is 1863, will do well to compare the simplicity of General Berg's martial law with the The jailor who connived at the escape of Stephens, | technical procedure which has just occupied the three Common Law Courts in Dublin .- Times.

Sir John Gray has filed an affidavit as cause against making absolute the conditional order for a criminal information granted ag inst him on the anvoluminous. It goes into an entire history of the Fenian conspiracy, averring that in its inception it Royal authority in this country, to separate Ireland from the United Kingdom, and to establish an Irish Republic. That in order to carry out this object the Irish People newspaper was established, and that articles deprecatory of the Fenian movement; and that the pastoral letter of Dr. Cullen was published bonu fide as a public document, and without any intention of prejudicing the prisoners now in custody upon their trial. The case will probably come before the Court of Queen's Beach on to morrow or Thursday. If it is not brought forward either of those days, it is not likely it will come on until next term - Dublin Evening Mail.

Applications were made lately to the Court of Queen's Bench to admit certain of the alleged Fenian of the Brotherbood during the last three years. He prisoners, including M. A. O'Brennan, to bail, but was one of the Papal Brigade, and it is remarkable the Court declined the application.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The following letter from Mr. John Martin, a well-known patriotic Protestant gentleman, to the Rev. Dr. O'Loughlin

appears in the Dublin Evening Post:

"Kilbroney, Rostrevor, Nov, 16, 1865. " Dear Dr. O Loughlin, - As next Sunday is the day appointed for the annual collection for the Irish Catholic University, I send you herein £1, which you will be so kind as to pay in for my account with fellow countrymen are robbed by law for the support of Protestant churches, I, as a Protestant Irishman, feel bound, not merely in good neighbourhood, but in justice, to aid them in support of their own church ; and so long as our English masters employ the power of government and the public money for the swindling our people out of both their religion and their nationality, I shall crave permission to contribute my mite to the volunteer treasury of the Catholic University. Your university is a noble effort to vindicate free and national education in Ireland. It is honest and Irish - not an English swindle. Established and maintained by the Irish Catholics, whom English rule has made the poorest people in the world, against the hostile competition of the English Government, the richest corporation in the world, the Irish Catholic University has to struggle with peculiar and mighty obstacles; but with upright management and with unbending spirit, it will Jet | what Providence ordained triumph over them all.—I am, dear Sir, sincerely "John Martin." yours,

DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 25th, 1864. - The most intense excitement has been created in this city by the intelligence which transpired at an early hour yesterday morning, that James Stephens had, in the course of night, made his exit from Richmond Prison. By numbers the news was thought incredible, and it was not until it received full confirmation that they premitted themselves to believe it. It is impossible to describe the feelings of amazement which the intelligence created when first it got out, before the means by which the feat was accomplished became known; and, still, the surprise generally felt at the cleverness and the daring displayed on the occasion is very great. The occurrence has carried dismay into the hearts of the Government party. It has given them a sense of insecurity which they never before felt since the commencement of this business, and they make no secret of the fact. What frightens them is simply this - that the escape was effected by the connivance and with the aid of one or more of the persons in authority within the prison. opens for them an important question. How far, and into how many of the public departments may not this subtle and dangerous spirit of Fenianism have penetrated? If it has got into one branch of the service why not into others? May not there be Fenians in the post office, in the customs, and in all the offices? And if there be, it is plain enough that the Government have much more of a difficulty on hand than they bargained for.

On Monday evening, 20th ult., a large body of Orangemen marched into Dungannon from the direction of Killyman. They proceeded direct to the local Orange lodge (an old grain store sadly dilapidated, situated in Milltown), where they were joined by the town brethren, who had also fifes and In a few minutes a detachment of the Casdrums. tlecaulfield ' brethren,' marching in a very irregular mancer, appeared upon the scene, and, the trio having formed in a compact, long, motley-looking body, proceeded up Park road, turned down Perry street, through Northland row, and by the Killyman road left the town. The local authorities are greatly to be blamed and censured for allowing such insulting Orange demonstrations to take place, and not showing those rowdies that they cannot violate the law with impunity.

An address has been issued to the women of Keery, signed by 'One of Themselves,' calling on them to co-operate with the tenantry on The O'Donoghue estate, in presenting the gallant chieftain with the new title deeds of his property, under the Landed Estates' Court. The call is being warmly responded to by the ladies, who, on a former occasion, subscribed a large sum to defray the expenses of the contested election for this borough in February last, and by the women who so enthusiastically received him with laurels in their hands when he was declared the member for Tralee. - Cor. Cork Examiner.

Emigratica still continues from Kerry. Eight emigrants left the Trales railway station on Thursday morning, November 23d, for America. They were composed of the more respectable portion of tary, agricultural, statistical, and other official and the farming population. Numbers leave daily.

A 'Southern Landlord' writes from Ireland to the

'It appears to me that the great injury that is done to this unfortunate country by the existence of of such a conspiracy as that under investigation is not fully considered. People (especially in England) are too apt to look at the absurd features of the case and so underrate the real evils which lie underneath. person in Ireland who is not fully impressed with the belief that any successful rebellion in that country is an impossibility. All such are convinced that the resources at the command of England would probably in a few weeks have stamped out completely the Fenian conspiracy had the expected rising taken place. Is such a conviction, then, calculated to difficulty. Its affairs cannot be intelligently discuss-restore confidence among that large class of people ed through the interposed medium of the Home Segood example of what Ireland might have been, but for the well-timed energy of the Irish Executive. No one I presume, doubts that the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica will be speedily suppressed, but to what fearful atrocities have the planters and white population in a few hours and days been subjected ! Yet in a civilised European country, within a few hours sail of the two most enlightened European nations, a programme of murder and rapine, not a whit behind that which has been carried out in Jamaica, was that which was to initate the formation of the new Irish Republic; and none know better than those who live in Ireland that, spite of all England's power, wholesale massacres and a fearful destruction of property might at any moment have taken place. I am no alarmist, but, living in a part of the country where a Fenian outbreak was long expected, I cannot close my eyes to the dangers we have escaped. The first rumors of danger were sufficient to drive in thousands from our shores the visitors we so gladly welcome every summer. Yet they would hardly have been the victims; but, with no help at hand and little power of resistance, I know of no country gentleman who even thought of leaving his Those, Sir, in this country (and I am happy to say they are many) who for the last 20 years have spent their time and their incomes in trying to ameliorate the condition of their fellow countrymen have a right to expect that the Imperial Government will not permit the results of their efforts and labours to be destroyed by suffering a comparatively small number of diseffected individuals to go with impunity through the country, poisoning the minds of an excitable and ignorant peasantry, and urging them to destroy their real benefactors. I am convinced-and I have beard from those most intimately acquainted with the feelings of that class from which the 'rank and file' of this abortive conspiracy have been drawn -that the Fenian organisation would never have taken any hold on the people but for the elemency shown to the members of the Phœnix Clubs, a clemency attributed by these misguided people solely to fear on the part of the Executive. If security is not assured to residents in this country there is no chance of its emerging from the 'slough of despond' into which it has failen. Property has already largely depreciated in value. I heard but the other day of the second of the state of the prime of life. Fenian movement.

THE O'DONOGHUE AND HIS TENANTEY. - To-day we issue a publication of a nature unprecedented in the social history of Ireland. It is the address of the tenantry of The O'Donoghue to the tenant farmers of the country-the declaration that they refuse to be separated from their 'Chief' and landlord, and their appeal for co-operation towards the prevention of that calamity. This address is one which makes us more impressed with the gratitude of Irish tenants that national undertaking. So long as my Cath lic and the virtues of Irish landlords. The relations that national undertaking so long as my Cath lic and the virtues of Irish landlords. The relations must have been affectionate which leave such sympaseated is the sense of benefits received in the hearts of the Irish peasantry, this renders us the more intolerant of the causes which retard or prevent their universal prevalence. Why shall all Irish landlords purpose of educating our youth in English ideas, and not have such devoted tenantry? The question conveys its own reply: why are not all landlords like The O'Donoghue. 'From his earliest boyhood,' say his tenantry, from his earliest boyhood he has been amongst us. He joined in our rural games; he mingled in our humble sports; and by many a good in joy, brought a feeling of sorrow or gladness to These are the true bases of sympathy and him. consideration. These are the results of benefits conferred without assumption, and of gratitude conceived without the sense of inferiority justilling its uliquid amari, where rights reciprocated should seactify

We are far from believing that the relations which have hitherto bound The O'Donoghue and his tenantry in such strict bonds are unprecedented in the country-they are not, we believe, unprecedented even in this county, though they, alas? are too infrequent to impress their aspect on the intercourse between pensantry and proprietors over the face of this island that Heaven has made so fair. But they only counsels us more strongly to decorate the happy picture with such distinction as to show other landlords how they may win the affectionate regard of their tenantry, and other tenantry how they should regard good landlords. Patriotism was the natural development of the dispositions which endeared The O'Donoghue to his 'clansmen'—the nation is the amplification of the family. Since his years have made him capable of taking part in the affairs of the country, he has shown an earnestness, a devotion, an identity with the national feelings, and aspirations which have elevated him to the high position he occupies in the regards of Irishmen, and the eyes of experience will inevitably enlarge ond secure that position. We proudly ask of him, as the descendant of a line of patriots, that he shall be 'kindly lrish of the Irish,' and we recognise the devotion with which he responds to our demand. The days were of our darkest when he attained the age that he might take his place in the ranks of Irishmen, and since then he has given his country no unwilling or ineffective service, nor have we been slow to honor his devotion, and to call on him for renewed exertion, and repeated sacrifice. Of the enthusiasm which took no heed of self we have availed ourselves, and now we ask of him to bestow on our work yet greater labours and uphold with the intelligence, the amenity, the power, which even opponents recognise in him, the cause of faith and fatherland. And shall we leave then unheeded the appeal thus made to us by his tenantry, with a kindliness which speaks to every heart, and a real which impresses every understanding? The patrimony of G'Donoghue is even now in the Landed Es ates Court, and his tenantry have determined upon purchasing and presenting him with the title deeds.

The Northern Whig makes the following remarks on the appointment of Mr. Fortescue to the office of Irish Chief Secretary:: -

" Possessing good sense, good temper, and a reputation for considerable ability, free from personal ostentation or political self-seeking; an Irishman; the popular Protestant representative of a Catholic country, and the popular Protestant landlord of a Catholic tenantry-Mr. Fortescue deserves, and, we believe, has, the respect of liberal and moderate men of all churches. The practice has been frequent of excluding Irishmen from the Irish-office, as sailors are usually held ineligible for the First Lordship of the Admiralty under the apprehension that too much knowledge of either department may imply inconveniently decided opinions in regard to it. Yet the prevalent rule has its diead vantrges. English Lord-Lieutenants and Chief Secretaries become at once the easy prey and the mental captives of the permanent Under-Secretary, and of the tribe of civit, miliofficious personages who haunt the Castle, and compel the Viceroy and the Minister to see only with their eyes and to hear with their ears. Mr. Oh chester Fortescue, as an Irishman and a resident Irish landtord, will be largely independent of the crotchets of the permanent staff in Dublic and Great George street. We give him credit for knowledge, talent, official experiance, tact, and courtesy, a considerate temper, and fair and equitable purposes -and so underrate the tast of the same of the same and so underrate there is not a well-informed or educated But these qualities will be worth little unless they person in Ireland who is not fully impressed with the are associated with political insight and penetration, the courage which does not fear difficulties, and the patient firmness which can overcome opposition .-Mr. Fortescue has yet to show that he possesses these essential requisites for, perhaps, the most arduous office under the Crown. Ireland is still the English in the country, the lovers of order, and these who have a stake in the country? I fear not. I think the island of Jamaica at this moment affords a very confidential letters and official despatches. Yet at present, not only is the Irish Secretary without a seat in the Cabinet, but deducting the merely official, and, therefore, sometimes misleading, experience of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Cardwell, none of the Cabinet Ministers has the slightest knowledge of or coanexion with the country. We trust that this evil will be remedied by Mr. Fortescue's admission to the esoteric mysteries of that potent Council. The objection that since the Chief Becretary is subordinate o the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant to the Cabinet, a Chief Secretary in the Cabinet would be both master and servant, is merely formal and trivial, and has been more than once set aside."

Sir Robert Peel, we understand, has refused the peerage which the government offered for his acceptance. He judged, and rightly judged, that the title of no new peerage would be fraught with such influential memories, or associated with such peaceful triumphs as the honoured name he inherited. He departed for London on Monday night, having previously resigned his office. His successor, Mr. C. Fortescue, is expected to undertake the duties of his arduous and important office almost immediately .-Irish Times.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRELAND. - We believe his Excellency the Lord Lieutenaut has determined to appoint a commission to inquire and report on the measures that should be adopted with respect to the cattle plague—that is, to guard against its extension to Ireland, and to prevent its spread, if it should unhappily break out in this country. Fortunately, we have hitherto enjoyed complete immunity from the dreaded rinderpest, and we trust we may continue to do so; but it is not the less necessary to commission of able and practical men is a wise measure of precaution. We understand that several of with on the subject have consented to become members of the commission. We may add that the Lon. don Gazette of yesterday evening contains a commuthat muriatic acid has been successfully used in the cattle disease. - Saunders.

There is at present living within one mile of Fetha large farm in one of the best counties in Ireland and. co. Clare, a woman who has attained the age of ticism' and ferocity. Let it be a subject of rejoicing whose letting value, had fallen 8s; per acre since the 104 years, and her faculties are as unimpaired as that the British army will soon be removed from the street, Oripplegate, and had a cellar at 69. His bro-

GREAT BRITAIN. ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO MASEAGRE IN JAMAICA .- We

believe that this condition of affairs began in the

mischievous teachings of the Baptist missionaries prior and subsequent to the 1st of August, 1838, the famous day on which slavery ceased. The bitter disappointment which the friends of emancipation have met with in the issue of that measure, so far as Jamaica is concerned, is chiefly attributable to this cause. The exciting and incautious manner in which the Baptists preached to the negross was the immethetic recollections, and as they show us how deep- diate cause of the rebellion which broke out in 1831, and many on the gallows sought to extenuate their crimes by referring to the instruction they had received from ministers professing to be Christians .-We are very far from saying that the Baptist missionaries directly told, or in their hearts wished, the negroes to murder the whites and burn the estates: but we hold it as proved that such were the effects produced by their reckless language. Eager for emuncipation, and still more eager for dollars, they mingled their religious doctrine with the leaven of Barebones was a Baptist minister, nor is it necessary proof we found that whatever affected us, in grief or seditious politics, intemperate denunciations of the slave-owners, and panderings to the weak, the childishly weak, intellect of the negro. Foremost in this mad and selfish crusade was the notorious and Rev. Mr. Knibbs, of Falmouth, whe, besides drawing a large direct income from the frequenters of his chapel, derived a large additional revenue from a store or general shop which he opened, and which he was able to secure the patronage of his people. His wife kept a millinery depot for the sable ladies .-From these circumstances the pastor ocquired the appropriate nick-name of 'Maccaroni Knibbs,' and by it he is still well known by Jamaica people. -When the slaves became free, the Baptist missionaries, instead of urging the people to work at the wages offered by the planters, fixed a much higher tariff, and organised a strike in support of it all over the island. They told the emancipated negroes to let the cane rot in the ground rather than work for less wages than these fixed for them by their ministers. Too many acted mon this advice. Throughout extensive districts the young plants got choked by weeds for want of labor, and so rotted in the ground. It was thus that the downfall of Jamaica began. It was proceeded from worse to worse .-Estate after estate has gone out of cultivation. -Others have been sold for merely a nominal price, but the purchasers have nevertheless found their cheap bargains worthless for want of continuous labor at a the empire. We know his capacity and growing favorable rate. We have spoken with just severity of the Baptists in the aggregate; but it is only justice to say that among the followers of that sect there are some worthy and pious people who, along with the religious teachers of all the other religious denominations in the island, have always honestly and with Christian spirit striven to enlighten the negro in his duty to God and man. We are, however, at present referring to a minority, and to a minority which is not likely to receive many accessions. It has been long ago observed that the most artful and cunning negroes on the estates were chosen as 'elders' and 'dracons'. These men have had great power over the Baptist churches with which they were respectively connected, and, like other and greater men, they have as power grew en-larged their ambition. The subordinate offices of older' and 'deacon' ceased to satisfy their mordinate self-conceit; they must needs be full-blown parsons, and 'beat the drum ecclesiastic.' In fine they separated from the parent society, and set up independent chapels of their own. Paul Bogle, the murderous arch-traitor, was a pastor of one of these independent meeting houses, and it was within its walls that the rebels, when yet recking with blood, returned thanks to God for having been permitted to destroy so many white people by fire, and sword and musket. In these remarks we do not wish it to te supposed that in the transition stage from slavery to freedom there was nothing reprehensible done except by Baptists Then and since there have been other evil agencies in operation; but the part played by the Baptist missionaries and their adherents requires that distinctive recognition which we assign to it in the history of the downfall of Jamaica, and the terrible events of last month. - Morning Post.

It seems that another experiment is about to be tried for effecting telegraphic communication between Europe and North America, by a new route. The failure of the Transatlantic line between Valencia and Cape Race on two occasions has induced the notion that a better and an easier route might be adopted, and it appears that a company has been formed who have obtained from the Banish Government a concession for laying down an electric cable between England, Norway, and North America, by way of Greenland. As this route would very greatly other questions, prisoner said that he had tut-work shorten the distance through which submarine occasionally when there was any for him, but he had agency would be required, there would be a diminution pro tanto of the risk of failure in accomplishing the object. By the terms of the concession the company are bound to have the line between this country and Norway completed in twelve months and the whole within three years

We believe that the Eaptist missionaries have done very much harm in Jamaica by filling the Negro mind with false notions. A Protestant Missionary, who is in a great measure dependent upon the free gifts of his congregation for his support, who expounds the Scripture and deals in groceries, who chants hymns and enlarges upon the excellence of his shop goods, who deals in honeyed words in the pulpit and in treacle behind the counter, who preaches in chapel against the vanities of this world while his wife is preparing finery in her establishment in order to make money by stimulating the Negresses' passion for gaudy attire; the missionary who is thus situated, and that it is stated is the general position of the Baptist Missionaries in Jamaica, is exposed to great temptation to pander to the feelings of his congregation and customers. But we shall certainly wait for the clearest evidence of their complicity in the Negro revolt and in the contemplated Negro massacre of the whites on next Christmas Day before we can bring ourselves to believe them guilty of the horrible crime so freely laid to their charge in this country as well as in Jamaica. -Weekly Register.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the trial of Capt. Corbett, on the charge of selling the Shenandoah to the rebels, and solisting men for her resulted in his acquittal. The Times says that it cannot affect to be disappointed at the acquittal of Capt. Corbett in the Shenandoah case, the evasion of neutrality laws baving been so executed as almost to defy retribution. HOME TRUTES ABOUT NEW ZEALAND .- A real

Maori promises to be as great a curiosity in a few venue, if things go on in their present course, as the Mos itself. 'And a good job too,' some will say. But we do not agree in the sentiment, believing that there must be some punishment for the crimes of nations, and that the murder of a people under pretence of war, but in real greed for their goods, is as wicked as the act, multiplied many times over, of the cut-throat who takes the life of an individual for his purse We, a Christian people, deliberately set one tribe of Maoris to exterminate the other in their own way, and then, with hypocisy ineffable, Exeter Hall demands aid for the evangelisation of the benighted prepare to deal with the calamity if it should make brethren. Mr. Fitzgerald, an Irish gentlemen of its appearance. The appointment, therefore, of a eloquence and ability—a friend of Mr. Godley, and commission of able and practical men is a wise meahas joiced the Ministry as a sort of Home Secretary, our leading citizens who have been communicated but we fear he will not be able to withstand the powerful influences which lust of land and the fury to be rich have set at work, and that the colony will persist in using the means which God and nature nication from the British Minister at Munich, stating have placed within our hands,' and which Chatham would denounce now as he did in his death speech. We have made them a nation of drunkards, tainted with disease, and we affect to wonder at their 'fana-

nooks and corners, it would seem, left in England still. Imagine, amidst the hungry rush for promotion in the Church, a parish of sixteen thousand souls left for thirty years without an incumbent, the church wardens preaching every Sunday, the children growing up unbaptized, and the Established Church nearly forgotten. Yet that appears to be the case in Todmorden. Nobody, apparently knows who is the petron, and so the living is unfilled -Nineteen years ago, thinks the Bishop of Manchester, the Vicar of Rochdale might have presented; but he did not, and the right, if it exists anywhere, now belongs to the crown.

A correspondent of the Standard, who signs himself a ' Presbyter,' says .-

'The Baptists, as a sect, whether viewed under the form of Baptists or Anabaptists, between whose tenets at one period there seemed little difference, have always been opposed to established rule. It isscarcely necessary to point out that Praise God to more than indicate that all that seek opposite opinious to to those of the Established Church proceed instantly to this sect as her bitterest opponents. While doing justice to the literary exertions of this body India, it cannot be concealed that no scener do rival in sentiments to authority arise, such as in the case of Mr. Baptist Noel, than forthwith such men seek out the Baptist community for their fullest display. If those unhappy blacks were instructed, as I fear many were, in the extreme doctrines of the Particular Babtiste, then I am not surprised at any atrocities that they may have committed. Manuader these principles is the blind agent of destiny, and, if a murderer, believes that he is forced to murder by a higher power. Piscator, when a Calvinist fully admitted this. Viewed thus these atrocities are in their eyes no crimes; and false teaching has succeeded in destroying all bonds between right and wrong, and has offered equal violation to political, religious, and udicial obligations.'

THE PATRIOT PALMERSTON; WAS HE SAVED ?- It saust be particularly pleasing to a public man to reflect that, after his death, the question of his eternal selvation will be discussed in pulpits and freely advertised in the newspapers. Death may grin horribly a ghastly smile, but it cannot be other than a consolation to know that by the side, and in the style of ' Do you bruise your oats yet? or,' Do you double up your perambulator?' will figure the rather more delicate question, 'Is the great man's soul saved?' It keeps his memory sweet and wholesome among the survivors, and fills them with a pathetic concern for bim. True, there has generally been a feeling, outside the Inquisition at least, that the state of a man's soul is a thing which concerns no human being but bimself; that its ealvation is a matter between himself and the Divine Judge; and that the rest of us, even if we had the wish to sit in the seat of judgment, can never by any possible ingenuity or labour be sure that we have the whole evidence in the case. Of course, this is a sorry squeamishness. Nobody but an indifferent and wicked Gallio could dream of allowing his neighbour to manage his own spiritual bussiness; or, after that business was brought to an end for good or for evil, could refrain from pronouncing sentence of damnation or salvation. There are one or two injunctions in the Bible about judging another, but these, we presume, must be taken for the corrupt interpolations of a latitudinarian age. It is a very useful and interesting exercise to discuss the salvation of any Tom and Harry of your acquaintance, It is even soothing to accost some chance person you may meet in a railway carringe or on the high road with the question, ingeniously framed on the playful mockery of the streets, 'How's your poor soul?' But the golden opportunity is when some conspicuous public character passes out of the wild. Here is a soul that is indeed worth talking about-a soul of quality. - Saturday Review.

Dorsetshire Wages .- John Cross, a labourer, was lately charged before the county justices at Wimborne with stealing a hurdle, value Gi., the property of Mr. Thomas Martin. The prisoner plended 'Guilty. He said that he had worked about four and twenty years for Mr. Bartlett. He had a wife, who had recently been confined, and seven children wholly incapable of doing anything for themselves. There were therefore nine of them to live on 7s. per week. They were in a starving condition, and as they had nothing to burn he took the burdle. The Bench asked whether 7s. per week was all the wages he had. Prisoner replied that he had received 8s. a earned 1s. extra. Mr. Bartlett being in the town was sent for. He admitted that the prisoner was a first class labourer, and that when he worked by the day he gave him only 8s. a week, but he let him have his thatching and other tut-work, including hedging. Prisoner said the whole of the hedging last winter was 70 lugg. It was true that be got a pound or two extra during the harvest, but that went for a lot of little things they required besides mere food. He asked his master if it was not true that all he had earned over 8s. per week since the barvest was 1s. ? Mr. Bartlett said be did not recollect. He gave him all the tut-work he had. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to 14 days' hard labour -Dorsel Express.

A letter from Livepool dated Tuesday contains the following :-- " After a brief stay in the Mersey the now famous or otherwise ex-Donfederation crusier, Shenandoah, left the Mersey to day, en route for New York, under command of Captain Freeman, formerly of the United State ship Resolute. The Shonandoah, since she arrived in the Mersey, has undergone some trilling repairs, necessary after her late raid amongst the whalers in the Arctic seas. Steam was got up at an early hour this morning, and at about twenty minutes past twelve the Shenandoah, with the U. S. ensign figing, steamed slowly out of the Mersey. A large number of people witnessed her departure, and beyond the knowledge that she was a splendid-looking vessel, everybody seemed glad that she was going away so quietly.

MARRIED, OR NOT MARRIED - While a couple were being married in Preston church the other morning, the mother of the young lady, who was under age, rushed into the church and forbade the wedding .-The officiating minister at once stopped the service, and though the bridegroom had pronounced the words 'With this ring I thee wed,' declared that no legal marriage had taken place. Since then, however, the matter has been discussed at a meeting of the clergy, and the unanimous decision they arrived at was, that the couple had been properly and lawfully married according to the rites of the Church. The point is a very ticklish one, and will probably have to be setlled in the law courts.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES IN LONDON. - On Friday morning week Mr. W. Payne, coroner for the city of London, held an inquiry at the White Horse Tavern, Cripplegate, relative to the death of four children, whose bodies were found in a cellar, in No. 69 Milton street, under very extraordinary circumstances.

Mr. Richard Baker, ward-beadle, said that he was called to the cellar at No. 69 Milton street, and shown four shells containing the bodies of as many children. The present occupants of the premises had only recently taken possession of the place, and they had lighted upon the children by accident, on a shelf in the cellar.

The place had been occupied until recently by a Mr. John Ward.

Mr. John Ward said that he was a packing case maker and undertaker, and until within the last seven months he carried on his business at 16 Milton scene of operations .- Army and Navy Gazette. ... ber acted as foreman, and also carried on business (Stonewall), Jackson.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: - There are unknown | of his own at 49 Holywell-lane, some six years ago. His brother at that time fell into difficulties, and had the brokers put in upon him. He brought over four shells containing something heavy-witness did not know what—and placed them on a shelf in the shop at 16 Milton street. He afterwards took and put them into the cellar at No. 69, and there, it appeared. he left them. Witness knew nothing more about the matter. He did not know they were in the cellar when he gave it up seven months ago.

Mr. Wm. Ward, 10 Half Moon street, said he was a packing-case maker and undertaker. He saw the four shells seen by the jury. He believed that he had seen them before. He had them at No. 49 Holywell-lane.

Coroner-How came you to have them then? Witness-People came to me and told me they were still born children, and asked me to removethem, and I did so and put the bodies in shells. Coroner-How did you know that the children

vere really still born? Witness - By the certificates, sir.

Coroner-liave you got the certificates to show? Witness-To tell the truth, I had the brokers in and was removing, and I lost the cerlificates. That was the reason I could not bury them. I rook them to the cellar right opposite (No 69, I think) and placed them there. That was a long time ago. Coroner-Did you get these children separately,

or all four at once? Witness-I brought them away one at a time.

Coroner - What doctor's certificate did you got? Witness-It is so long ago that I cannot recollect the doctor's name.

Corouer-Well then who were the parents? Witness-I do not recollect who they were.

The jury returned a verdict ' That the four children in question were found dead in a certain cellar, but there was no evidence to prove whether they were still-born or had been born alive, and if the latter, how they came by their deaths; and that the jury found that the conduct of the undertaker was severely reprehensible, and they request that the attention of the Commissioners of Police may be called to the matter.'

come scamp, intent on making money at the expense of Mr. Spurgeon's reputation, recently sent bim some tracts, purporting to be written by bimself, which predict the end of the world as likely to come next year. The rev. gentleman indignantly repudiated the authorship, and spoke of it as follows in his chapel on the following . Sunday : -

'You will hear of me in Bedlam when you ever hear such robbish as that from me. The Lord may come in 1866, and I shall be glad to see Him; but I do not believe He will, and the reason why I do not believe he will is, because all these two-penny-halfpenny false prophets say He will. If they said that he would not come. I should begin to think He would : but inasmuch as they are all crying out as one man that He will come in 1866 or 1867, I am inclined to think be will not arrive at any such time. It seems to me that there are a great many prophecies which must be fulfilled before the coming of Christ which will not be fulfilled within the next tweive months; and I prefer to stand in the position of a man who knows neither the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh-looking always for His appearing, but never interfering with those dates and figures, which seem to me to be only proper amusement for young ladies who have nothing else to do, and who take to that instead of reading novels, and for certain divines who have exhausted their stock of knowledge about sound doctrine, and therefore try to gain a little ophemeral popularity by shuffling texts of Scripture, as the Norwood gipsies shuilled cards in days gone by.'

UNITED STATES.

As a specimen of the class of persons elected as senators at the Fenian Congress, at Philadelphia, we need only name Mr. Stephen J. Meany, formerly of the Irish and Liverpool press, and who was last heard of in connection with attempts to obtain money under faise pretences from exhibitors in the London Exhibition of 1862, and with a case of robbery for which he was awarded 18 months' imprisonment, and underwent, we believe, the full term of senvice .- Montreal Witness.

AN IRATE FEMALE SHUGGLER .- A Detroit paper says :-- A smell sized French woman was suspected.
yesterday of importing contraband stuff into the city, and the authorities proceeded to arrest her for week wages, but he had to pay 1s. per the purpose of searching. The old lady, however, week house rent. This brought it down to 7s. per resisted manfully, and pelted the officers with eggs, week for the nine persons to live on. In reply to a basket of which she carried on her arms, until the supply gave out when she resorted to her shoe.— She was linally overpowered, and an investigation only one week of tut-work since harvest, when he revealed a quantity of woollen stockings anugly attuched to an under garment. The old lady went up.

> CLERICAL DIGNITY OUTRAGED .- "The fighting parson," Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has had his dignity outraged by the Legislature of that. State. It appears that he has been spreading himself with a staff of finely dressed officers, whom the Tennessee Legislature, as a matter of economy, thought might be dispensed with. Upon this attempt to curtail Brownlow's pomposity that individual speaks as follows :

"Green-eyed envy, disappointed ambition, and a littleness of soul, characteristic of small men, with small and dirty objects in view, have prompted these assaults. The chief actors in the play hypocritically pretended that they sought to economize for the State by getting rid of the pay of staff officers.

"After consuming one week in their war upon the Governor and staff, these whiskey-bloated mis-creants turned their batteries loose upon the Secretery of State, and consumed another week of the people's time in abusing an officer who has more sense and more patriotism than the whole pack barking at his beels."

Secretury Welles is very surcastic in his annual report on the neutrality of the British Government during the late war, and frequently alludes to its. neutral tenderness and care' of the confederate cruisers He also states that the most formidable vessel in the service is the iron-clad 'Passacodaway,' a vessel whose funnels are 15 inches thick and which can be propelled at the moderate rate of 11 knots an hour. There are only three or four vessels of this class in the American Navy, and it took three years to build and complete them. The Navy Yard in Western waters, the establishment of which he recommends, as noticed in the President's Message, is intended for the Missippi ann not for the Lakes, as was originally The Secretary concludes by calling attenвиоровед tion to the vastly superior iron building resources of the British Government, and admits that some of the private shipbuilding firms in England possess ' more mechanical appliances than are to be found in the whole of the similar establishments in the United States. The Navy has been reduced to a total of 117 commisssioned vessels, 7 of which are in the European squadron, 10 in the Brazilian, 4 in the East Indian, and 11 in the Pacific. A West Indian squadron is also contemplated, and will include 9 vessels.

The American Freedman's Aid Commission have issued a circular calling for fands to relieve the suffering freedom and in which they say that unless the requisite aid is supplied thirty thousand negroeswill perish this winter in Georgia alone, and forty thousand more in Alabama.'

A letter from Lexington, Va., has the following. items:

. Gen. Lee may be seen every day quietly walking to his duties at the college or taking an evening ride on his famous iron gray. He has been boarding at the hotel, but his house is now being fitted up in suitable style for the reception of his family. In sadcontrast with the fitting up of Gen. Lee's house is an old advertisement I see posted on the street, offering for sale the household and kitchen furniture of Gen a win granderer in the ships

The True Wlitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE EXIETED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PAIDAY 4 No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER- 1865. Friday, 22-EMBER DAY-FAST. Of the Feria. Saturday, 23-EMBER DAY-FAST. Of the Feria. Sunday, 24-Fourth Sunday in Advent. Vigil of Ohristmas.

Monday, 25-Curistmas Day. Tuesday, 26 -St. Stephen, Protomertyr. Wednesday, 27—St. John, Rv. Ap. Thursday, 28—Holy Innocents, M. M.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:-

Saturday, 23 - Convent, St. John's. Monday, 25-L'Enfant Jesus, Pointe aux Trembles. Wednesday, 27-Ste Melanie.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

We are now in receipt of the particulars of the escape of Mr. Stephens from Richmond fad. It was the simplest thing in the world .-The police, some twenty-five in number, who used to do duty in the prison, were first reduced on three; then keys to open all the doors were made for, or furnished to, the warden in charge was the night of the escape; and with these keys Stephen's cell was opened. Then as precautions had been taken by the authorities to place no seatries, and to oppose no obstacles of any kind to his escape, he walked quietly out, and is supgaged at once to have got on board of a French lugger, and stood over for the coast of France The next thing we shall hear of him, will be, we suppose, when he arrives at New York.

How far the authorities aided and connived at . the escape is not known. By some a man named .Byrne, who had charge of the wards on the night in question, is alone accused; by others the governor himself is accused; but the fact of the withdrawal of the police, and the other fact that especial pains had been taken to have no military guard or sentries round a prison in which State prisoners were confined, would almost seem to indicate that persons far higher in authority than either turnkey or governor, were at the bottom of the business; and that the whole affair, the arrest and escape, was got up betwirt Stephens and the Irish government, in acder to put the latter in possession of important Fenian papers and secrets, and to screen the former from the odium and infamy attached to . the character of the informer. If we reject this 'inpothesis we must adopt another at least as im-Brahable. We must credit the government with an amount of fatuity and negligence inconceivable . and incredible.

In the meantime the trials of several of the Regian presoners on the charge of "treason felony" have been gone on with before the Special Conmission in Dublin. Mr. Luby editor of the Irish People was the first arraigned -- and after a long and careful trial was found specity and sentenced to 20 years penal servitude. After him Mr. O'Leary was put up, and he also waras convicted and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Mr. Michael Moore pike maker was the third : he also was convicted and sentenced to 10 years penal servitude: and when the last steamer sailed the trial of O'Halloran another alleged conspirator was progressing. It was thought that after the trial of the last named the Dublin Court would adjourn till after the 6th grox, devoting the interim to the trial of the Cork prisoners. Everything was quiet in Irefand up to the latest dates. The Channel Fleet had received orders to winter in Ireland, in which apart of the Empire there are actually about 20,000 regular troops. All the Fenian prisoners have been removed to Kilmainhain jail, as the authorities of the Richmond juil are suspected of treachery.

The British Government is about to institute a searching inquiry into the causes of the late , negro outrages in Jamaica, and the alleged seregaties of the Colonial government towards the murderers. For this purpose a Commission will the named, to be composed, it is rumored, of Sir Henry Storks Governor of Malta, our old Canadian acquaintance Sir E. Head, and a legal gentieman, name not given. Everything seems to indicate the intention of the Ministry to introduce Bill for lowering the tranchise in England .- he had read his Report, in which the chief and that the Catholic can ever be called upon to make i of Kingston, to the generous Catholics of which management it had obtained:

The cattle disease still continued its ravages and was on the increase.

Leopold King of Belgium is dead. The cattle disease bad broken out in France. There is nothing new to report from Rome.

From New York we learn that Mr. Stephens is hourly expected, and that it is hoped that his presence and influence may restore harmony in the Fenian ranks, now distracted by the dissensions betweet the Senate and President, who continue mutually blackguarding one another, and quarrelling over the distribution of the plunder which they have extorted from their dupes.-Meantime Mr. O'Mahony is in possession of the main thing—the elegantly furnished mansion, the wines, the beer, the precious liquors, and the tobacco-to which as the wages of his heroic patriotism he will no doubt stick to the last mo-

It is natural that the Catholic journalist should note the Reports from time to time published by the various missionary or swaddling societies with which the land is infested, as to their progress in their great work of de-Catholicising the habitans of Lower Canada. There are a good many of such societies, and each has its annual meeting or tea-party; at which, after many cups, and much buttered toast, unctuous men of God, with well-lined bellies, stand up and recount to an admiring audience what gracious things the Lord has been pleased to do for them, since their last re-union. We have before us in the columns of the Montreal Witness the Report of one of there meetings that came off on the evening of the 12th inst., in the Baptist Church, Beaver

One would have thought-o: rather one who did not know what manner of men these evangelical missionaries are, and what the itch for notoriety with which they are possessed, would have thought-that late events in Jamaica, and the disastrous results of their evangelical efforts in the West Indies would have inspired them, if not with modesty, at all events with a little prudence; would have taught them the propriety of not obtruding themselves too prominently on the notice of the public; and might have suggested to them the necessity of silence and concealment. Not a bit of it. Our acquaintances are not men to hide their light under a bushel, and the sound of their own trumpet is always pleasant in their ears, no matter what the tune. Bray a Baptist missionary in the mortar, and he is a Baptist missionary still.

But to come to business. On Tuesday evening, as we said, the brothers and sisters met in their meeting-house for the purpose of self-laudation, and after the usual preliminaries of tea, prayer, praise, refreshments and singing, proceed. ed to the reading of the Annual Report. This document was of course-as all these documents are-deeply interesting. It disclosed in its financial portion, the interesting fact that the Society was deeply in debt, and that its annual expenditure greatly exceeded its annual income. For the last eleven months the total receipts were \$6,000; the twelve month's expenditure had amounted to \$10,000; under the head of salaries to missionaries \$1,600 were still owing; whilst to supply pressing wants \$2,400 had been borrowed. Upon this head there need nothing more to be said; we will at once pass on to the spiritual side of the Report.

This too is very interesting and very significant. It brings out prominently the fact that, under the influences of the Baptist missionary infidelity is spreading amongst the lower orders and the more ignorant classes of French Cana. dians. It tells us, in the first place :-

" Mr. Lafleur's afternoon meeting was of preat interest, his hearers being rather" - (mark well that word rather) - " of the better and more intelligent class, but many of them were disposed to free-thicking, and their views in this respect had to be com-

The functions of a Protestant missionary to Papists are manifold. He has to foster "freethinking" and he has to combat "free-thinking;" his it is to appeal to human reason at one moment, and to reject the testimony of human reason the next; to invoke the right of private judgment, and to protest against private judgment; to deny authority, and anon to assert authority. With one and the same breath he must blow hot and blow cold; and at the very moment of his triumph over the Catholic Faith, he must be prepared to denounce as false the very princinle of "free-thinking" by which alone that triumph has been won. It is no marvel therefore that the poor man is only half-successful; and that after having superinduced a state or condition of "free-thinking" upon his converts, he is impotent to subdue the latter again to the desired state of "serf thruking," or, in other words, of belief upon authority. This portion of the Rev. M. Lufleur's Report is, we admit, very interesting, for it shows that freedom of thought the Baptists term Christianity, as it is with Popery, since they find themselves bound to combat it when it displays itself amongst their

Here again is another passage from an address or speech delivered by the same M. Lasleur after

most brilliant result of evangelical missions amongst French Papists is naively and apparently thankfully recorded:-

"There was a wide-spread spirit of doubt amongst their French Cacadian Roman Catholic brethren, and many had said to him privately, we do not believe in the Church of Rome. The speaker then spoke with much feeling and eloquence on the en-couragement which he felt in view of bringing a soul to God," &c , &c., &c.

The Rev. M. Lafleur may have exaggerated the numbers of those in whom his teachings, and those of his fellow-laborers in the vineyard, have wrought a state of doubt; but he has correctly stated the only result that those teachings can possibly have amongst a Roman Catholic population-that is to say, doubt and unbelief. It is intellectually impossible that a "converted" Papist should be any think but a sceptic, and an infidel; as impossible in the moral order, as in the material order it would be impossible for a man to cast himself from the top of a sheer precipice, and only to fall half way. The majority or at all events a very large number, of such converts are merely hypocrites, who, for the sake of some worldly advantage, in the prospect of improving their material condition, profess a change which in their hearts they do not feel nay, which relying upon a death-bed repentance at least, they, in their inmost hearts, firmly promise themselves to abjure, when it shall no longer be of any service to them. The remainder are, and by a law of thei rintellectual being, must be, sceptics or infidels; because any argument addressed to the intellect which suffices to prove that the body known in history as the Roman Catholic Church, is, or ever has been in, or can possibly fall into, error upon questions of faith or morals, proves also as conclusively that the Person known in history as Christ was, if not a liar and an impostor, at all events a mere hair-brained enthusiast, destitute of all divine mission or au-

In fact, it is rarely through the efficacy of arguments addressed to the intellect that men abandon their faith in the Holy Catholic Church, but of arguments addressed to the will. Our passions, our lusts, our bellies, our lower or animal nature all plead incessantly and vigorously and only by the aid of the supernatural, only with the co-operation of divine grace can we refute their logic, and resist their entreaties. Loss of faith is generally preceded by a corruption of morals; and it is because men first wish that the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church may be untrue, that they in time persuade themselves of their falsity-tor in this matter men are easily deceived or persuaded to their own perdition.

We will not of course deny that to a Catholic of the most exemplary and irreproachable morals, doubts or rather difficulties upon religious matters may at times suggest themselves; but this we assert without fear of contradiction, that if ever such doubts or difficulties do suggest themselves, they are never in connection with any of what are termed the characteristic or neculiar doctrices of Romanism, i.e., of those doctrines which distinguish it, materially, from all Protestant sects; but solely in connection with those beliefs or dogmas which all Protestants, who have not yet subsided into sheer infidelity, assert as fundamental, as truths, or dogmas, in short, which are inseparable from any conceivable system of revealed or supernatural religion. The Romish doctrine of purgatory is certainly not more difficult of Intellectual acceptance than is the doctrine of the eternal punishment of the wicked in hell, or even the modified form of that same belief as held by Universalists. The doctrine of the Trinity and of the Real Presence are both equally above reason; but as neither is contrary to reason, so the Catholic finds no greater difficulty in accepting one than in accepting the other. In short his entire system rests upon one and the same foundation-to wit, the infallible authority of the Church, as the sole means by Christ Hunself appointed for making known to all men, throughout all ages, even unto the end of the world, the saving truths which He came down from heaven to teach. This is the basis of the Catholic faith. No other has it to rest upon. Knock away or shake this basic, and the whole superstructure comes toppling down, a heap of ruins; but so long as it remains firm, though the winds may rage, and the floods may dash against this angle or that angle, the edifice remains secure, and bids definince to the storms

But if at any moment such doubts should present themselves, should seem to make any impression on the Catholic's mind, it would be found that the point assailed was invariably the authority and the inspiration of the Bible. Indeed of all the doctrines of the Church, that which asserts that book to be the Word of God is, to buman reason, by far the most difficult of accentauce: and only by a child-like submission of his or "free-thinking" is as incompatible with what reason to faith can any man so accept it; only upon the full assurance that the Church so propounding it to him, is indeed that body with which Christ Himself promised to be ever present, all days even unto the end of the world, and therefore infallible. To accept the Bible as the Word of God is the greatest subjection of reason to faith

and if he can submit himself on this point to the Church's teaching, he can never find any difficulty, moral or intellectual, in yielding his unqualified assent to aught else that she may propound to him. Now Protestant missionaries to Papists never take these things into account .-They proceed upon the ridiculous assumption that the belief of the Catholic in the Bible as the Word of God, rests upon grounds independent of the Church; forgetting, and wilfully ignoring the tact that even amongst the great majority of the intellectual and educated classes of Protestantism, amongst the most earnest, the most spiritually minded of our separated brethren, the belief in the Bible as the Word of God, and as authoritative whether in the historical, the moral, or the supernatural order, has been openly and deliberately rejected; because, as they affirm, the Bible contradicts history, chronology, their reason, the evidence of their senses, and their moral intuitions. Indeed amongst Protestants, so far from the Bible being the basis of their religion, it is now a burden on their religion; it is the weak point of their religion; the weak point in fact of Christianity which is not based upon that Catholic and infallible Church, but for whose authority moving him thereunto, the great St. Augustin tells us that he would not have believed the

The moment therefore that a Catholic doubts of the infallible teachings of his Church on any one point, he abandons the only reason he has, or that any man can have, for accepting the book called vulgarly the Bible, as the word of God, or as of authority in the supernatural order. Many of its moral precepts will command his respect because of their intrinsic excellence; its history will be to him as any other history, or record of events long past, matter of legitimate criticism; its cosmogony he will probably pass over with a pitying smile, as the crude production of an ignorant age, endeavoring to account for phenomena which it had but very superficially observed: but for its miracles and its supernaturalism, he will feel as little respect as he does for the storces which, as a boy at school, he used to read in his Orid's Metamorphoses, or his Homer. against Romanism, its doctrines and its practices; In the language of the Protestant writers of Essays and Reviews, prominent dignitaries of the Church of England, these things will, to him, have passed from the order of credenda into that of mere legenda; the intellectual provender, not of grown men, but of silly old women and children of tender years, incapable of discrimination, and unversed in the laws of nature.

> Doubt, scepticism, and then rejection of all supernaturalism, that is of all revelation ab extra, are, and must be, the lot of all those who, having once been Catholics, and therefore accustomed to a reasonable and logical system of religion, like M. Lasleur's converts, "no longer believe in the Roman Catholic Church." That this must be so, can be established a priors; that such is actually the case, the progress of Protestantism in France, Spain, Italy, and Lower Canada - as evidenced by the acknowledged " free-thinking" and " wide-spread spirit of doubt" admitted by the missionaries themselves-fully

THE URSULINE CONVENT, COLUMBIA .-We have read and heard much of the sufferings of the brave Southerners, of their losses, and of the barbardies of the Federal troops on their famous march under the orders of General Sherman. These sufferings, losses, and barbarities bave not been exaggerated even in so far as the lasty of the Southern States are concerned. But bow about the Church, and the treatment which her property and her Religious have met with tiring servants of God the Irish congregation are from the bands of the conquerors !

Let us take the case of the Ursulines of

Columbia, as one amongst many in which Catholic churches and convents have been pillaged, and razed to the ground by the Yankee soldiery. and the bireling cut-throats serving in their ranks. These Ladies, who thank God are no strangers in Canada, but whose services in the cause of education, morality and religion can never be too highly appreciated, had a Convent in lumbia in which they received, boarded, and educated a large number of pupils. On the night of the 17th of February last, this Convent was burnt to the ground by General Sherman's troops. The Nuns escaped with their pupils indeed, but everything they possessed in the world was destroyed. On the horrors of that night passed by the poor Nuns and their trembling charges in an adjacent burying ground, where surrounded by a brutal soldiery they were exposed for long hours to incessant insults and I bring forth fruit abundantly in the hearts of his abuse we need not dwell; but we would call the attention 'of our readers to the fact that an apneal has been made to the sympathies of the Catholic public in behalf of the destitute Nuns; and that a gentleman from the United States highly recommended by his own immediate ecclesiastical superiors, and by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston is now in Canada, seeking contributions for the destitute Ursulines. Mr. of His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess, and Jones, the gentleman in question is at present at with its new Director will we are sure continue Quebec, and intends shortly to visit the Diocess to hold the high rank that under its former

Diocess we beg leave respectfully to recommend

We subjoin a letter from the Mother Sunerior of the destitute Ursulines of Columbia, giving an account of the sad calamity:-

> A. M. D. G. Ursuline Convent, Valle Orucis, Columbia, Feast of St. Ursula, 1865.

Rev. Mother and Dear Sister in Ohrist-It is with almost a holy envy that I address one who is in the enjoyment of her convent and its inestimable privileges, since we have lost ours. I trust however that your esteemed community may never experience what we have undergone since the general confisgration of this city, Feb. 17th, by the army under General Sherman, at which time our convent being situated in the centre of the City was consumed, with all its contents-tarniture, instruments, music, books, apparatus, clothing, provisions, &c. We barely escaped with our lives, and those of our numerous pupils, each carrying a change of clothing. We had deceived ourselves, relying upon the promises of protection given us by those from whom we could expect it, even by General Sherman himself; and instead of investing our surplus funds in gold, which would have been portable in an emergency, we laid in large quantities of provision with our Confederate money or held it in bonds, These latter are now useless, and the extensive wellfilled Store room was consumed, together with all the rest we had accumulated in our convent, since its first establishment in the South. One able business man writes to ma. "I find upon calculation that out of a fortune of \$150,000 you simply have left, a lot and a pile of rubbish."

On that terrific night our Sisters and pupils were obliged to leave our convent about midnight, and seek refuge in the churchyard among the graves - God ba praised in all things. We have great need of courage and resignation to His holy will, and His inscrutable judgments. Our pupils are necessarily scattered, our means of support withdrawa with them, and the commonest necessaries of life are wanting to our community. One of our young Sisters succumbed in this trying crdesl, and died July 22ad of consumption induced by privations and exposure consequent on the burning of our convent-indeed I may say she died of starvation. Another the gem of our young choristers, the gifted and lavable Sister Gertrude fell a victim Sept. 20. R.I P. I greatly apprehend the same for others, unless by charitable aid our situation can be alleviate 1.

After the destruction of our convent, our Sisters with a remnant of our pupils took refuge in the third and fourth stories of a building Methodist Female College already occupied by about thirty families nearly as destitute as ourselves. There we were crowded together without yard room, comforts or conveniences, and after living in this condition nearly six months, all the occupants of the building-we amongst the number, were notified to leave before the 1st of September, as it had been rented for a hotel. We looked in vain among the ruins of Columbia for a house to shelter us. For the houses in the suburbs of the City such prices were demanded, and such our poverty that we could not venture to involve ourselves in debt-for the payment of which the future offers no prospect. Much to our regret we were obliged to leave Columbia - and take possession of Valle Crucis a small property belonging to the Church which we can occupy rent free. But Valle Crucis is three miles from town; we can have here no day school; we are removed from priest, physician, market and are obliged to depend upon charitable contributions for our daily support-what a trial! and how apposed to our love for the duties of our Institution. We are exceedingly anxious to resume our labors and re establish our convent; and you will readily perceive dear and reverend Mother, how great an act of charity you will bestow in aiding us. We also beg the prayers of yourself and Sisters in our behalf .-Believe me Dear and Reverend Mother in the Sacred Hearts of J. M. J. yours affectionately,

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR. Per order Secretary.

THE JUBILEE .- With this week the season for the Jubilee in the City of Montreal comes to a close. Since its commencement on the 26th ult., the churches have been crowded morning and evening; and the Clergy, though numerous and assisted for the English speaking portion of the community by the Reverend Redemptorist Fathers, could hardly suffice, in spite of their unremitting exertions, for the labors of the Confessional-so great have been the multitudes seeking to profit by this season of grace.

At the Parish, the Jesuits', and other churches the exercises were, for the most part, conducted by the Clergy regularly attached to them. At the St. Patrick's Church the Redemptorist Fathers have been preaching three times a day, and confessing morning, noon, and night with the most happy results. To these zealous, neverunder deep obligations.

At the Cathedral, the Rev. M. Lafleche, G.V. of Three Rivers, delivered the sermons of the evening exercises, addressed more particularly to the male portion of the congregation. It is needless for us to dwell upon the eloquence, the fervor, and beauty of these instructions, because, not for any of these qualities, though in a high degree they possessed them all, were they the most remarkable. The reverend preacher is an eloquent and fervid orator no doubt, a man of profound science, and of delicate mental culture; but he is something more, something higher, something infinitely better and more precious .-He is the zealous, and, we believe, the approved servant of God; and in the might of his Masters has been the instrument of conversion, of blessing. and of salvation, we trust, to thousands dur. ing his sojourn amongst us. God grant that his faithful instructions may strike deep root, and

REGIOPOLIS COLLEGE. - We understand that this noble institution, whose value to the Catholics of Central Canada cannot be exaggerated has now got as its Director the Reverend Mr. Stafford, Pastor of Wolfe Island. The College is of course always under the especial patronage York, and is hourly expected in town. This is glad news to the people of his diocess.

OTTAWA, 19th. - Hon. Mr. Brown has resigned. He states that his resignation has occurred from a grave difference in the Cabinet .-Special Telegram to Gazette.

THE PROTESTANT CATECHISM .- The following paragraph is from a late number of the Toronto Globe, and sets in a striking light the nature of the religious teachings that in the common schools in Belgium are, and in Canada would be-if our Protestant Reformers had their own way-imparted to the young :-

The inauguration of the university of Brussels and of the statue placed there of its founder, the late Mr. Verhægen, president of the chamber of deputies, and grand master of the Freemason lodge, was recently celebrated in the presence of the most eminent personages of the country. The pupils of the public schools sang a cantata, a part of which runs thus:-" Open, open all the doors,

The monument has been enlarged, In order to let in all the hosts Of disfranchised education." The first group of children then sings:
"This temple of intelligence Marks an immense era of progress. Which temple is it?"
Second group replies? 'Science'
First group asks, 'Who is thy God?'
Second group replies, 'Liberty.'

From the above Liberal catechism, it would appear that the Brussell's University is nothing but a Freemason's Lodge. The questions and answers are in substance almost identical with those put to, and and answered by the postulants for admission into the ranks of Free-Masonry, as described by Bernel; and the whole ceremony is redolent of the revolution as it displayed itself

We will say nothing of the poetry, which perhaps is open to criticism, but we would object to the grammar. Liberty is a goddess (feminine) not a God, and as such was appropriately represented by Liberals of the last century as a naked strumpet. No doubt the Globe thinks it very unreasonable that Catholics should refuse to now down to such a deity, and that they actually object to have their children indoctrinated with the very liberal theology which obtains in the Brussells's University, and indeed we may say in all other educational institutions of a similar stamp. You see that a Catholic child, if asked, " Who is God?" might take it into his head that Jesus Christ was his God, and this would be quite incompatible with the teachings of State-Schoolism and Freemasonry.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register also gives the following as an instance of the fruits of that Freemason and Liberal system of teaching in Belgium, of which the Globe in this country is an admirer :-

Belguim has this last week been witness to a great and crying scaudal. A congres des cludiants, or students' meeting, was held at Liege. The ages of the young men, if they can be called such, averaged from 17 to 24 or 25. The magistrates, and other men of mature age - and one would have naturally supposed of mature judgment, too-were present. The meeting was opened by a young student, who, without any introduction or circumiocation whatever, dashed into medias res, and ex principio et cathedra declared he stood before them as an Atheist; and, pudently glorying in his shame, felt happy in informing them that true peace of mind and of an untroubled conscience was centred in the denial of a God, and, consequently, in the rejection of all religion whatever; that, of all religious superstitions and fanaticisms, Catholicism was the worst, must he hunted down, persecuted, radically pulled up, annihilated, and completely swept from off the face of the earth, ere liberty could exist in its reality, entirety, glory, and surpassing beauty and loveliness. To this youthful esprit fort succeeded another equally bare faced and shameless, who adopted the views of the first speaker, and gave a sample of his political creed, viz, that he was a Socialist of the first water; that property, as now constituted, could not possibly co-exist with the modern ideas of true liberty in the second balf of the nineteenth century; that class privileges, whether civil or clerical, and aristocratic claims were all humbug, humiliating to, derogatory from, and toto cale incompatible with the inalienable rights of humanity; that he rejected all authorities whatever, both in Church and State; that he was his own master, independent of heaven and earth, 3c., &c. A third young hot blood arose, and with vehemence vociferated that his principles were those of '93 -of Danton, Marat, and Robespi rre; that he hailed wich cordial sincerity and enthusiasm the dropeau rouge - the red flag of liverty, and h ped the time was near at hand when he should be its standard bearer through heaps of slain, through rivers of warm blood and human gore. But a further recital sickens and disguits. You are already sufficiently shocked and horrified enough, I think, with the above. Pray, what are we come to at last, when modern progress thinks fit to give such a tiberal education as the above to the hot-brained striplings of the raising generation?

A YANKEE THIRTY-FIRST OF MAY .- The majority of the Congress of the United States not having the example of the French Convention before their eyes, think no doubt that they have accomplished a fine stroke of policy by their proscription of the minority, composed of members from the Southern States, duly and legally elected according to the terms of the ·Constitution. So it is always in all democratic assemblies or legislative bodies. The majority recognise no legal or constitutional right in minorities; to secure, what as all history shows, can be but a short lived triumph for themselves and their principles, they scruple not to break down the barrier which protected the minority, and which, by protecting the minority, protected themselves from despotisin; and having achieved their anti-constitutional or revolutionary triumph. the simpletons think that they will be allowed to wear their ignoble laurels in peace. Fools, they wear their ignoble laurels in peace. Hools, they do not see that they have but prepared a rod for ing proselytes without the means of close superin- water in the streams and rivers.

The Bishop of Montreal has arrived at New | their own backs; that the same measure of proscription which they to-day mete out to their and with interest, to themselves.

> As the Jacobins, or party of the Mountain of the Convention, little recking poor shortsighted mortals blinded by passion, of the Guilotine in process of erection for themselves, proscribed their political enemies of the Gironde; so has the Yaukee or extreme revolutionary section of the United States Congress proscribed its enemies, the duly elected representatives and constitutionally chosen Senators of the Southern States. As in a few months after, the same axe which lopped off the heads of Vergnaud, and of his illustrious companions in crime and in misfortune, was invoked as the national razor to operate upon the heads of the proscribers, in their turn proscribed; so as like events from like causes spring, and the consequences of similar antecedents are also similar, may we expect to see righteous judgment, vengeance sharp, summary and exemplary visited upon the despots, to-day supreme, the violators of the laws and the Constitution. In their turn, it is to be expected as well as hoped, that the axe, we speak as Artemus Ward would say metaphorically, may be applied to the trunk of the tree, and that the chalice. which the victorious democracy of the moment compel their defeated but gallant adversaries to drink, may be presented with tenfold bitternes, to their own lips. That such will be the case we believe; for as it was said by Danton when about to mount the scaffold "the revolution, like Saturn, in the end always devours its own children." It is well that it should be so, or men would begin to doubt, either of the existence, or of the retributive justice, of a Supreme Ruler.

The Yankee Jacobins have as yet arrived only at their thirty-first of May; so far only has the great American Revolution in which they play the role of their political fathers, the Jacobins, progressed: but it is deeply interesting as our evangelical friends term it, to note the striking analogies betwint the two Revolutions-that of France, and that of the United States. In both we see the same contempt for law and justice; the same brutal assertion of the logic of 'mights" over the logic of "rights;" the same contempt for minorities—the same disposition to push to its extreme lengths every momentary success. The North triumphant says to the South Your representatives, your Senators though duly elected with all constitutional forms, shall not be admitted to Congress unless they first accede to certain conditions which neither the law nor the Constitution authorises us to exact." The President tells us in the name of the Constitution. that the Southern States are in the Union, and never were out of the Union. The majority of Congress composed of the extreme Yankee revolutiouary party determine that these States shall not be represented in Congress, shall have no voice in the imposition of taxes, or in any legislative matters whatsoever: and this is their practical commentary on the declaration that "taxation without representation is tyranny," a political axiom upon which their grandfathers justified their armed revolt against the Government of George the Third! In all ages however revolutionists have been little troubled with long memories, and still less with any adherence to principle, upless it be the principle that " mights make rights."

What under these circumstances can the South do? Nothing that we can see except to bide their time. If they are States in the Union. then clearly any body in which they are not represented according to the terms of the Constitution of the said Union, is not a Congress of the United States, no matter what title it may arrogate to itself: then clearly every act of that body is illegal and anti-constitutional, of no binding force whatsoever upon the unrepresented States. Its edicts may be enforced like the edicts of any other tyract and usurper by force of arms, and for the time prudence may dictate the propriety of submission to them: but moral force to bind, but moral obligation to obedience they impose not-and cannot impose: and the moment that it shall be in the power of the onpressed States to revolt against them, it will be not only their right, but their duty—a duty which they will owe to their violated Constitutions-to do so in the name of order, justice, and the counterrevolution. The Southern States must have patience, and bide their time till this tyranny be

the London Times, lately arrived from Jamaica. over the signature Bernard Hall, and under date 21st ult., gives us some reminiscences of his West India life, and amongst the rest some facts connected with Protestant missions, and Revivals. Of Mr. Underhill, he says that it cannot be denied that, to that notorious Baptist minister. much of the agitation amongst the negroes must be ascribed, and that little or no reliance can be placed on his-Mr. Underhill's-statements as they have little foundation in truth. Of the Baptists generally, and their mode of preaching the Gospel, the same Protestant witness speaks in the following terms:-

tendence of their religious worship. BEVOLTING EXCESSES which are sometimes committed in classes bearing the name of that denomination. political opponents, will to-morrow be meted out, One of these scenes has just been described to me by an old incumbent of the Church of Eugland, who stated upon his own personal knowledge, that in one of their chapels, next to his own church, the meetings were kept up to 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning, after which the lights were put out. What followed cannol here describe." - Times, 24th ult.

> It will be seen that the language of Protestants when treating of Revivals is identical with that applied to the same revolting orgies by the Catholic. They are so filthy, so abominably obscene, that they cannot be treated of fully and publicly; they may be in some degree imagined. but they "cannot be described."

ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY. The regular Semi-annual Ordinations took place at the above institution on Sunday morning last, the 17th instant. In the continued absence of our own venerable Bishop, the officiating Prelate was the Right Reverend John J. Lynch, D.D., Bishop of Toronto. The Assistant Priests were-the Rev. M. Larue, Director of the Grand Seminary, and the Rev. M. Lenoir, President of the Montreal College; the Rev. M. Rouxel, of the Grand Seminary, acting as Master of Ceremonies. We subjoin a list of those who participated in the Ordination :-

Priesthood - Rev. John J Chisholm, Arichat, NS; Rev. Eucher Leporte, Montreal; Rev. Rev. Isaias Dozoir, do.; Rev. Camillus Caisse, do.; Rev. Louis Geoffrion, Society of the Holy

Deaconship-Rev. John E. Filiatrault, Montreal : Rev. Joseph Lauzen' do.

Sub Deaconship-Rev. Charles P Beaubien. Montreal; Rev. Francis A Kavanagh, do; Rev. John A Boissonnault, do; Rev. Louis D. Laferriere, do; Rev. T Alfred Larose, do; Rev. Isidore Forget, do; Rev. Louis Z Champoux, do: Rev. John B. Beauchamp, do; Rev. Wm. H Fitzpatrick, Boston; Rev. Thomas L Magen. ms, do; Rev. Richard J Patterson, do; Rev. Thomas H Barry, Chatham, N B; Rev Neil N Mackinnon, Charlottetown, P E I; Rev Wm J O'Donoghue, Halifax, N S; Rev Bartholomew L M'Keany, St. John, N B; Rev. Thos. J Morris, Toronto; Rev. Frederick Audet, St Hyacinthe; Rev. Lawrence Walsh, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. John B. Cote, Society of the Holy Cross.

Minor Orders. - Messrs. Arsenius Dubuc. Montreal: Julius B. Rioux, do ; Alphonsus Seguin, do; Peter A. Seguin, do; Narcissus A. Proie, do ; Joseph U. Poitras, do ; Michael L. Dougherty, Boston; James J. M. Dermott, do ; Joseph M'Cann, Toronto; Amedeus Dufresne. St. Hyacinthe; Henry Milette, do; John Sullivan, Hartford, Conn.; Louis J. Lecours, Society of the Holy Cross; Patrick Collivan, do; William Demers, do.

Tensure-Messrs. James Bresnan, Halifax, N. Y.; Edward Murphy, do; John Sullivan, Hartford; Joseph Leonard, Montreal; Patrick Collivan, Society of the Holy Cross; William Demers, do.

GRAND BAZAAR!

On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of this month, a Grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the new Catholic Church in process of erection in Cornwall, will be held in the Town Hall, Cornwall.

Amongst the various articles both useful and orna mental, will be found a magnificent Chair manufas. tured in Montreal, Ottomans, Sofa Cushions, a Gold Hunting Watch valued at one bundred dollars, &c , also a large assortment of Children's Clothing, bether articles of domestic

The ladies interested in this Bazaar would respectfully inform their friends at a distance, that any contributions either in material or money will be thankfully accepted, and may be forwarded to the address of the Rev. J. S. O'Conor, P.P. Cornwall, December 5, 1865.

The Hon. Thomas Ryan has been appointed a Com missioner to enquire as to the best mode of extending direct trade between the British American Provinces and the countries of the Mediterrranean.

HEARTLESS CONDUCT -On Thursday last a young man, named Alfred Grover stone blind, his eyes being altogether destroyed, applied at the Police Station for shelter. Grover is a Southern man, but was living in New York in great poverty, his blindness having rendered him quite unable to obtain a living. A few days ago a man came to him, and pretending great compassion for Grover's misfortune, said that if he choose to go to Canada he had a brother there, a great eye doctor, who cou'd restore him to sight, and further added that mo ey need not stand in the way, as his passage would be paid. Being provided with a ticket he came on here, and found that no such man as the eye doctor was to be found. The unfortunate man is now in the police cells, where he must be kept at the expence of the city, unless the proper step be taken of sending him back to New York at once. This is only one out of many cases of the same nature which have occurred, and it is evident that these transfers of paupers are made by the civic authorities of New York and other cities and towns both in the States and Canada .-Montreal Herald.

ACCIDENT TO MR. JUSTICE DEUXMOND .- Mr. Justice Drummoud had his arm broken, at Quebec by falling on the footwalk.

Suppen Death. - Edward Enright, formerly in the Government Police, and one of the witnesses in the Barreau trial, he having pursued the murderer to the Grand Trank sheds after landing from Laprairie, died very suddenly on Tuesday night in his house in Richardson street. The deceased, who had suffered A JAMAICA REVIVAL .- A correspondent of from severe attacks of palpitation of the heart, had been warned some time ago that his death might occur at any moment. He had been quietly seated in his chair when he suddenly fell back and expired. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, and a tall, powerful man.

THE 60TH RIFLES. - The 1st Battalion of this Re giment were to have embarked from Dublin on the 5th for North America, making three Battalions of this regiment now serving in these Provinces.

THE RIVER -- For some days reckless boys and men have been skating on the ice formed in the dif ferent basins at the warfs. The River Police had considerable cifficulty in keeping them off even when it was quite evident, to all but the most foo hardy, that the ice was quite unsafe, and some parrow escapes from drowning bave taken place. Yes terday the current brought down large quantities of floating ice which has been rapidly formed under the influence of the low temperature. It is not likely that, the snow now on the ground will remain, at

AN EXPLOSION. - Mesers. Sheldon, Andrews & Co's Powder Mills, blew up on Wednesday 14th about 4 o'clock, p.m. The shock was felt in Sherbrooke, in the shaking of building which at the time was supposed to be the effect of an earthquake. This is the second explosion since they commenced operations.

ACTON MINES. - The Courier de St. Hyacinthe states that work has been resumed in the copper mines of Acton; twenty-five men are now employed, and their number will soon be raised to eighty. In the spring the work will be carried on on a large scale.

BAIL .- The Sherbrooke Gazette states that some two or three years since a movement was made towards collecting forfeited bail in that district; but when it was found that nearly half the real estate in the district was held for bail, the subject was al-

THE FENIAN SCARE IN NEW DRUNSWICK. St Andrews, Dec. 7th, 1865.

Dear Sir, -I am sorry to perceive from the newspapers that general alarm appears to prevail at St. John in consequence of its being imagined there that I have received intelligence, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, of the intention to invade the Province and attack St. John, - I have received no such information, and I do not believe that any ground exists for such an apprehension. It is certainly true that intelligence has reached me which leads me to fear that a plundering raid may possibly be made upon the frontier under cover of the Fenian organization - but, although a few armed men might do much mischief, destroy much property, and imperil many valuable lives in a small frontier town close to the border, no attack of such a description could possibly be made on the City of St. John. A descent on Saint John, to have the slightest chance of success, must be made by a body of a very different character; and even were such an enterprise contemplated, no force without a vessel at its command could attempt mischief there, Had I reason to entertain any apprehensions of such a character as those which appear to prevail, I need hardly say that it is to Saint John and not to the frontier that I should have at once repaired. I trust that you will take every means in your power to abate the excitement which has been, in my opinion, so need lessly created Here and at Saint Stephen the matter is perfectly understood and not the slightest alarm prevails. It is recognized that ulthough there might be some danger were no precautious taken, the dauger ceases as soon as the community is alive to its existence.

You have my permission to make this letter public .- I am, yours very truly, ARTHUR GORDON.

The result of the Newfoundland elections is reported as follows : - For Confederation, 10. Against it. 16. Doub:ful. 4.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hastings, Rev J Quirk, \$4; Wolfe Island, Rev Mr. Stafford, \$2; Natrows, M Mooney, \$2; Jordan, W Hynes, \$2; Dickenson's Landing, J McDonald, \$4; Acton Vale, Rev Mr Ricard, \$2; Oranbourne, P Cassidv, \$2; Marysville, M Sweeny, \$2; Hawhesbury Mills, P Rodgers, \$1; St Johns, T R Johnson, \$450; Como, Reverend Mr Mercler, \$2; Brockville, I Lenihan, \$4.50; Tyendinage, James Gargan, \$2; Deschambault, Rev N Belanger, \$5; Malbaie, Rev. N Doucet, \$450; Winchester, J W Buckley, \$4; Pierreville, G T Folster, \$2; Brockville, Rev J O'Brien, \$2.

Per E Kennedy, Perth-J Doyle, \$2; J M'Eachen,

Per W Chisholm, Cornwall - Chas Gallagher, \$10,62; Moulinette, L Desrochers, \$18,50; Saint Ranhaels, H J McDonell, \$3 30; Dalhousie Mills, A McDonald, \$5.50; Lochiel, Alex McDonell, \$10; Roxborough, C McRae, S5.

Died.

At Antigonishe, Nova Scotia, on Wednesday, the 1st of November, after a lingering illness, borne with perfect resignation to the Divine will, Mrs. Margaret Henry, aged 85 years: Deceased was a resident of Nova Scotia for the period of 65 years, 17 of which were spent in Halifax, during the life time of her first husband the late Michael Forristall, merchant, and ship-owner; the residue of 48 years having been pasted at Antigonish. If the virtues which adorn womanhood, and form the stamina of character have thrown their hallowed gleams along the wake of a lengthened life in the practical exemplification of the Christian and the Catholic; there can be no more treasured moments than the reflection that an extended circle and wide spread community awards to the deceased the willing tribute of their regard a regard not the less sincere from the fact that half a century bad cemented and confirmed what its early and dawning years had auspiciously began ; until life's twilight is seen bovering o'er the grave about to receive the remains of frail mortality, thus opening eternity's portals, where -" The just are held in everlasting remembrance." "How lovely are thy tabernacies O Lord of Hosts! my soul longeth and fainteth for the Court of the Lord " "Rejoice ye just in the Lord; and give raise to the remem-brance of holiness." - Requiescat in page.

The deceased was a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, resident in the neighbourhood of Lord Ormond's estates at Castlecomer in that county, and daughter of John Hendricken, Esq., of that locality.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec. 19, 1865.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,20; Middlings, \$3,60 \$3,80; Fine, \$4,15 to \$4,30; Super., No. 2 \$4,60 to \$4,75; Superfine \$5,00 to \$5,25; Fancy \$5,75 to \$6,00 Extra, \$6,00 to \$6,50; Superior Extra \$7,00 to \$7,25; Bag Flour, \$2,90 to \$3,00 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Pork - Quiet: New Mess, \$25,00 to \$26,00; Prime Mess. 500 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00,00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,10: Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7.00 to \$7,25; Seconds, \$0,00 to \$7,75; First Pearls, \$7,50 to \$8,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 bs. ..\$8,00 to \$9,00 Boef, live, per 100 lbs 7,00 to 8,00 ..\$4,00 to \$6,00 Sheep, each, 3,00 to 4,00 ..\$4,00 to \$6,00 Oalves, each,

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. December 19, 1865.

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9	Flour, country, per quintal,		17	0	to	17	6	
1	Oatmeal, do		12	6	to	13	0	
	Indian Meal, do		8	0	to	9	0	
ן	Wheat, per min.,		G	0	to	Ũ	0	
9	Barley, do, per 50 lbs		3	0	to	3	3	
- 1	Peas, do.	••••	4	G	to	4	6	
٠,	Oats, do.		1	104	to	2	0	
	Buckwheat,		2	9	το	3	0	
	Indian Corn,		5	0	to	5	6	
3	Butter, fresh, per 1b.		I	3	to	I	5	
f	Do, salt do	••••	1	1	to	1	2	
	Beans, small white, per min		0	0	OI	0	0	
ď	Potatoes, per bag	••••	3	0	to	3	4	
	Onions, per minot,		4	0	to	0	0	
d	Beef, per 1b	• • • •	0	4	to	Q	9	
2	Pork, do	• • • •	0		to		8	
ı	Mutton do		0	٠0	ta	0	71	î
•	Lamb, per quarter		3	· 9			0	
ŀ	,, per re		1		to	1	3	
8	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	••••	1	1	to		3	
r			\$ 3	50 °	to	\$4,	,50	
7	Har, per 100 bundles,			60				
t	Straw	• • • •	\$3	3,00	to	\$ 5	00	
0	Haddook, per lb		0		to		0	
	Flax Seed	••••	8	6	to	8	9	

The pork-packers of Hamilton publish f card warning the farmers of the country against allowing their hogs to feed on beech nuts, of which there was a large crop last fall. Beech-nut pork is almost unsaleable, and damages the reputation of Canadian

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOLS. BROCKVILLE.

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

REV. JOHN O'BRIEN

Brockville, Dec. 18 1865.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM. Attorney at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

PITT STEET, CORNWALL, C. W.

NOTICE.

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

JUBILEE AND MISSION

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Beads, Urossos, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubilee and Mission.

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

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MOST REVEREND JOHN MICLUSKEY. Archbishop of New York.

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Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati-Rt. Rev. James Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. Rt Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg.

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paper. \$1 50 Sheep...... \$1 75 Roan plain 1 75 Embossed gilt...... 2 25 ilt, clasp..... Imitation, full gilt 2 75 Imitation, clasp...... 3 25 Morocco extra..... 4 00 Morocco extra, clasp..... 4 59 Morocco extra, beveled 4 50 Morocco extra bevoled, clasp...... 5 09
This Prayer-Book has the double advantage of

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

D. & J. SADLIER, December 7, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON, O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been prof vided for the various departments. The object. the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercia Education. Particular attention will be given total French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half

yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and

St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications: Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian . Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Orizioal Zeltung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald. Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorestra-Faskion Book. Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's. Boo. and Harper's Magazine. - Montreal Herald. Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novela, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description . Writing Paper, Envelopes, and Suppol Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers and

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Callette >

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Panis, Nov. 22.-I gave a few days ago a sum mary of the opinions of certain eminent jurists on the imcompatibility of legislative functions with those to which the Government has the right of nominating, and from which it also has the power of dismissing the recipient. The case under discussion was that of M. Fremy, Governor of the Oredit Foncier Company, who was put forward as the official candidate to represent the first electorial district in the department of the Yonne, in place of Count d'Ornano, deceased. An Opposition candidate (M. Rampant-Lechin) was started against him. The election is just over, and M. Fremy, the Government nominee, is returned by 16,000 votes against 12,000 given to his competitor. Nobody expected that M. Fremy would be defeated, supported as he was by all the influence of the Minister of the Interior and the Prefects of the department; but few anticipated that in spite of all this influence his opponent could have obtained so large a number as 12,000, the difference between both being only 4,000 votes. It is impossible not to be struck by the fact, now proved beyond all questionnamely, the growing impatience of official nominations and official pressure among the constituency. The breakers, indeed, are beaten back, but the tide is Bteadily advancing. In the general elections of 1863 Count d'Ornano was returned in the same department by 21,000 votes, while his opponent, M. Rampant-Lechin had but 9,000. On the present occasion the Opposition has increased to 12,000, and the Government falls down to 16,000; in other words, the Opposition has gained within the last two years 3,000 additional votes, while the Government has lost 5,000.

The Liberal movement of which the general elections of 1863 gave evidence, far from being weakened by subsequent partial elections, has, on the contrary, g ne on even in those contests where the majority is with the Government. Only eight or ten days back the same thing occurred in the election of the Basses Pyrenees. In this department the Opposition could, two years ago, rally only 1,000 voters; this year it can show more than 13,000 - while, on the other hand, the official candidates have since 1863 lost near 20,000. It cannot then, be said that the Liberal party - that is, those who refuse to accept candidates from the Ministerare not finding more favor with the electors. At one time it is victorious, when it struggled manfully but failed two years back, as in the Cote d'Or or the Charente Inferieure; at another it gains the prize where previously the electors were all but unanimous against it, as in the Puy de Dome and the Marne; but it everywhere succeeds in displacing for its own advantage a considerable number of votes — the other day in the proportion of 3 to 7, and now 3 to 4. This makes people look forward with much interest to the next electoral contest.

The autographic letter which Napoleon III. is believed to have addressed lately to King Victor Emmanuel, has not yet been published, but its contents are generally understood to be an intimation that it will be impossible for France to carry out the Convention of September, 1864, by the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome unless the vote of the Italian Parliament in 1861 be withdrawn, by which Rome was declared the capital of the newly constructed kingdom of Italy, and unless the Italian Government shall also assume a proportion of the public debt of the Papal States. Supposing such a letter to exist, we do not see why more importance should be attached to it than to the other declarations by the French Emperor, by which he asserted the impossibility of his consenting to various things which afterwards took place, and which he accepted as irrevocable when once they had been done. The Italian revolutionists retain the advantage which they have always had over the French Emperor ever since the war of 1859. They can tender to him the alternative of acquiescing in, and submitting to their will, or of undertaking to retrace his steps, to undo his work, and to confess to the world that his whole policy towards Rome and Italy since 1858 has been a blunder, a failure. It is even extremely doubtful whether it is in Victor Emmanuel's power to obtain the consent of the Italian Parliament to the terms insisted on. The Italian Parliament is very unlikely to recal the vote of 1861, for it has been elected mainly for the purpose of carrying out the national programme and the mere mention of its renunciation would create a storm which might cost Victor Emmanuel his crown, and at any rate would cost his kinisters their places. It is much more likely that act nori Perez and Roccaforte elected in Palermo along after act of the revolutionary drama will be played with Baron D'Ondes Reggio. It is remarkable their through. The intervals between each act, and indeed between each scene are long, and while the curtain is down there is always an uncertainty as to whether it will be drawn up again. But it has always been drawn up again, as yet, and the spectators have been at no loss to see that the drama is steadily progressing towards the catastrophe. Indeed. all the parties concerned in what are called the Roman and Italian questions have much less choice open to them than is generally believed. Our own impression still is that the Emperor Napoleon will abandon the Pope, and that Rome will fall into the hands of the Italian Revolutionists. - Tablet.

THE PARIS EXEMPTION OF 1867,-The Minister of Public Instruction has addressed a report to the Emperor, dated Nov. 8, recommending that in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867 there should be a representation of the progress made by the moral and political sciences in France during the last twenty years, by means of a series of reports stance is the probable invasion of the province of from eminent men upon the several branches of Frosinone by the Piedmontese bands which are mus-

The morning Post states that Stephens has arrived

at Paris. PRECEPT AND PRACTICE .- One of the French thes. trical journals, after announcing that M. Sardou dined on Friday at the Emperor's table, remarks that in the Fumille Benoiton, M. Sardou makes Mille. Fargueil who plays one of the ladies, exclaim :- 'Ah ! simple attire of my early youth, what is now become of you? Ten yards of muslin, three of ribbon, and a been taken seems certain, and a conversation reportflower in the hair and with that 15 years of age, a ed to have been held between Victor Emmanuel and brilliant complexion, and the delight of a first ball! What worn-out plassure-seeker would not feel a thrill of emotion at the sight of a dress so simble and a joy so naive? Ab I muslin, white muslin! the ungrateful mothers who were indebted to you for their husbands now deny you to their daughters! O sacred muslin, Virgin of the toilet, save our young girls who are drowning themselves in floods of lace. As a comment on the above, it may be mentioned that the toilettes of four ladies who play in the Famille Benoiton, cost not less than 80,000f.; and that Mdlle Fargueil pronounces this eulogy of white muslin in a dress valued at 7,000f.

HOLLAND.

The news from Holland is very encouraging for Catholics. In 1852 the Holy Father, as you are well aware, re-established the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy in Holland, as he had done in England, but in Holland there was no Durham Letter, no burning in effigy the Pope and his Cardinals, no smashing of windows, no rioting and mobs, nothing of the sort; like a sensible cool-headed, though warm hearted people, they took the thing quietly and didn't make fools of themselves as the English did when that signal blessing was imported amongst them. Now in Holland last October at Bois le Duc the Catholic Primate, Mgr. Zwysen, Archbishop of Utrecht, convened his first Provincial Synod and celebrated its opening with a solemn Pontifical High Mass in the magnificent Cathedral of St. John, a ckef d'œuvre of Ogival architecture. At this re-union there were thirty-two ecclesiastical dignitaries. Besides the Archbishop of seminaries, the Superiors of Religious Orders, and | cruits, who may be calculated at 600 or 700 men and | roughs, as it's a mercy no horses wasn't frightened at that period.

resolutions of this synod have been sent to Rome for the approbation of the Holy See, and will soon be published. Catholics in Holland amount to nearly a million and a halt, almost half the population of the whole country, which is very little above three millions. By all accounts they are very good, exemplary members of the Oburch; content with the moderate liberty they possess, and quite shocked at the lengths they go here. — Cor. of Weekly Register.

SPAIN.

Madzid, Nov. 23 .- The Correspondencia of this evening says it has reason to believe that the remonstrance sent by the British to the Spanish Government upon the proceedings of Admiral Pareja towards Ohili is couched in very friendly terms and is not a purely official communication.

There is evidently some mischief brewing in Spain, or we should not find a special correspondent of the Times in Madrid after so long an interval. It is said that the absence of the Royal Family and the Court from the capital during the prevalence of the cholera, has been used by the Republicans and other factions as a means for exciting prejudices against the Queen among the poorer classes with so much effect, that insults to Eer Majesty, if not riots, are apprehended when she returns to Madrid to open the Cortes. The Court still lingers at La Grange, notwithstanding the severe commencement of winter, - some say through fear of cholers, - others through apprehension of a popular tumult. - Weekly Register.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - It is refreshing to know that there is a party in Italy-that roinous party called ' of action'-that has an incurable propensity for telling ugly stories of the household of liveralism, and having just fallen on a journal of Modena which is an exponent of Garribaldianism, and is above suspicion in the minds of his many admiters, I venture to transcribe what it says of the Italian government it was unbappily instrumental in setting it up high places-' We cannot,' says the Fortuna, ' hold our place in view of the continual ond enormous robberies of the government, which are disgusting the people and reducing it to desperation.

One might almost suppose that the men who misrule this miserable country were a portion of the diplomatic satellites of Austria, and were paid to form a return to the paternal rule of the stick and gallows. Who but must own that they seem to be in search with the lanthorn of Diogenes for all the most odioue inhuman, unpopular, oppressive, barbarous, illogical, and retrograde laws; to oppress, ill-treat, and provoke the populations, and reduce them to live on charity or die of hunger.

'If these birds of prey, who govern us under a human form, or rather extract from the nation the right of ruling us, were salarised instruments of Austrian policy, they could not serve more directly the interests of our enemies than they are actually doing by governing us as they do. Let them rem ember that absolute governments far stronger than theirs, in the moment of their prosperity fell unprepared, and had only their own faults to thank for their ruin.'

Such is the verdict of the liberal press on the liberal regime. Who can blame Catholics for the severity of their judgment on a system repudiated

and insulted by its creators.

Great anxiety is felt in Italy regarding the new parliament. The Italians have already named it the Camera di Passaggio," to express its probable tran-Victor Emmanuel has only ocsitory character. cupied the highest floor of the Pitti palace, and everything looks as if there were little intention of making Florence the permanent capital.

Our modern Florentines are not in a very good humour just at present. Prospects are not pleasant for them. They are being slowly consumed by deficit. The Ministers want to try the increased taxation cure, in a penniless country, and just at the time when their great ally is becoming converted to reduction of expenses; and they have to apply for money to such a hopeful Babel of a new Parliament, that the Florentine journals, with all possible good will, cannot but discover not less than eight distinct and hostile parties therein. Italian Unity is a 'happy family.' The analysis now given of this new Parliament is worth having; and there it is: 120 old Moderates, 40 Ratazziani, 30 Left Centre, 60 Iudependents, 110 Left, 23 Party of Action, 40 Pied. montese party, and but 20 Conservatives. I may here add that Count Della Margherita has declined re entering into such a Parliament, and that among ing one ear, then another ear, then his whole head the Conservative deputies, we must reckon the Sigwith Baron D'Ondes Reggio. It is remarkable that the elections in such cities at Genoa and Palermo have been wholly Conservative.

Our old acquaintance, Signor Boggio, has come forward, in a speech to his constituents, as the champion of retrenchment, and has secured all patriots by ruthlessly proposing to do away with ever so many useless Courts of Law, eleven Universities, three or four Ministeries, and a hundred thousand soldiers. This is all very fine; but how are patriotic martyrs to be provided with judgeships and professorehips and clerkships of all kinds; and how is the Plea Law to be administered in the Neapolitan provinces with a reduced army.

Rows. - Our Roman Correspondent, under date of the 17th inst., speaks of the health of the Holy Father as satisfactory. The pesulence was still murvellously sparing the Pontifical dominions.

The situation of Rome remains unaltered. That which seems to be daily taking more form and subtering on the frontier, and which, paid and encouraged by the Italian Government, are preparing for a raid' next winter. The Pontifical troops have orders to fire with perfect impartiality on all bands, whether reactionary, predatory, revolutionary, or otherwise, but the serious defence of the frontier with the forces at the discosal of the Pontifical Government would be out of the question, if the Italian Ministry sanctioned an attack. That some such determination has a member of the working mens' society, bears closely on this topic. In his answer to their address on his arrival in Naples, his Majesty said, in reference to Rome: "We are on our way there, but Venice demands our blood." In other words, the Quadrilateral is a harder nut (humanly speaking) to crack than Rome, which Italy believes to be delivered over to her by the will of its apparent keeper, the Emperor Napoleon, forgetful of the far higher and invisible protection that has served the Holy See and the holy city in need as sore as this; though Pius IX. may be driven to his last entrenchments, even into a temporary exile if France, as seems inevitable, abandous the proudest trust she has ever held since the days of Charlemagne-the trust which has made her the envy of other nations and which seemed the starting point of her recent prosperity; and the Unita aptly compares the retreat of the French troops from Rome to Napoleon's retreat from Moscow-the turning point of his fortunes .- Tablet .

There seems considerable expectations of an infraction of the Pontifical territory from the Kingdom of Naples, and the severe measures taken on the frontier may, it is to be hoped, secure its neutrality. Very little reliance however can be placed in the good faith of the Italian authorities, and we may hear of fighting any day should the Piedmontese Arms make the chase of brigands a pretext for pursuing them across the confines.

The Papal garrison of Rome is to consist of the battalion of indigenous Chasseurs, just returned from the provinces, and the battalion of foreign Chasseurs. The following is the effective force of the Pope's presiding there were eight Bishops from the Nether-lands and the colonies, two Mitred Abbots, the heads

The battalion of indigenous Chasseurs, Major Pazlincchi, 900 men. The foreign Chasseurs, chiefly Swiss, under Colonel General, number 700 men. The Zonaves, under Colonel Allet and Major De Charrette, are about as strong. The veterans are not more than 600.

Two squadrons of Dragoons, one foreign and the other indigenous, commanded by Captains de Saintenac and Orsetti, may be reckoned at 250 troopers; and the Artillery, under Colonel Blumensthil, two mounted and four foot batteries, at 400.

Add to these so-called political force, between 2000 and 3,000 Gendarmes, chiefly infantry, in Rome and scattered throughout the provinces, and you have a pretty correct estimate of the army, amounting to about 8,000 men, which is to defend the Pope's dominions from external and internal enemies.

But in spite of all these preparations for defending vi et armis the Pope's dominions, it is generally reported that, negotiations between the Papal and Italian Governments are upon the point of being resumed; that, in fact, a treaty has been drawn up in detail, and that nothing remains to overcome except a scrupulous objection of the Pope to put his signature in company with that of an excommunicated Sovereign, a difficulty which it is even binted (improbably enough) that Victor Emmanuel would be ready to evade by abdicating the throne.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - UZOLERA AT NAPLES. - The cases daily are 246, and deaths 136-a terrible mortality even for a town so closely populated as Naples. The people are, moreover, firmly persuaded that the Government pay doctors to poison men, and will not consequently use the medicines and other remedies provided by the sanitary commission. The poor populations of the Mercato, the Pendino and Mergellina, bave also insisted, within the last three days, on replacing the image, at the angles of the streets and relighting the lamps before them. - Tablet.

The courageous Vica: General of Naples, Mgr. Tapaldi, is dead of Cholera. All religious demonstrations to propitiate Heaven are strictly put down by the police, which leads to constant disturbances, and the Naples municipality is being blamed on all sides for its shortcomings in providing for the wants of the plague stricken people. It is now found that the money squandered in undertaking showy public works, which were afterwards left unfinished, while nothing was done to improve the poor quarters of the city where the cholera is at present preying, might have been saved by the municipality for such an emergency. Meanwhile, in spite of the attempt made by the aforesaid municipality to be good for something by petitioning for a suspension of the conscription, the Government is inexorable, and so 46,000 recruits were to be ballotted for, for active service on the 15th instant, while a like number were to be drafted into the reserve. - Cor of Weekly Register.

The carious trial of the brigand chief Giardullo Sallerno has resulted in the condemnation of the following perso s, as his partners in the profits of his exploits, after having advanced to him four thousand ducats as an outfit : - Baron Perrotta, a Sub-Perfect en disponibilite, to twenty years penal servitude; Captain Rocco, of the National Guard, to a like punishment; Dr. Cubicciotti, a medical man, to fifteen years; and two country landowners to ten years of the like servitude. The most curious point about such sentences is that these five convicts are notorious partisans of the revolution, and speculated in brigandage as a profitable investment. The fact is that in addition to the large bands of from fifty to sixty refiultari, or defaulters to the conscription, who form the reactionary bands, there are a great many emill bands of from ten to twelve men mere bandits, who rob, ransom, and assassinate all who fall into their hands, whether on the Neapolitan or Papal territory. Some of these bands are even secretly supported by Victor Emmanuel's agents, and will form a sort of Bashi-Bazouk irregular force in the expected Piedmontese campaign in the province of Frosinone. A band of the kind was attacked on the 28th ult., at San Felice by the Papal gendarmes, and its chief, Giuseppe Silvestri, was taken.

By the way, the Oliver dodge has not been lost on some of our Italian patriots. The Italia relates that an official (nothing less than a Secretary-General of a Perfect, it is stated) wrote to his chief that having fallen into the hands of a reactionary band, nothing less than 60,000 francs would save him from havcut off. There was, however, a postscript to the leter in the reactionary chiefs own hand writing, to the effect that the first writer was a swindler, for he had only been charged 18,000 francs, and might be had for that price. - Weekly Register.

AUSTRIA.

The New Free Press of Vienna publishes the foilowing : -

"It will have been observed that the speech of King Victor Emmanuel officially announces as an accomplished fact the rocognition of Italy by Bavaria and Saxony. In fact, Bavaria has already notified to the Berlin Cabinet the resolution she has taken in that respect. We also learn that Hanover has informed the Prussian Government that it is ready to recognize the Kingdom of Italy with a view to the conclusion of a commercial treaty. All these facts are very significant, and point out the consequences of the Gastein Convention. The secondary States regard themselves as relieved from all obligations towards Austria, and only consult their own interests. This is manifest in every line of the declaration made by Bavaria, Saxony, and Hesse-Darmstadt in the last sitting of the Germanic Diet. It is, doubtless, to this cause that we must attribute the opposition now evinced at Vienna against the tendencies of Prussian annexation. The Gastein Convention has been justified by saying that it was the only means to avoid a war with Prussia. There is no reason now for Count Bismark to go very far to bring about such an extremity. What will then be done?"

PRUSSIA. The semi-official Provincial Correspondenz of to

in the French army, in which it says :— The Prussian Government will not hesitate to folow the example of other States, and more especially of France, should really material reductions of military force be effected. A careful investigation of the subject might show that the proposed measure can scarcely be of importance as affecting the real war effective of the French army, and its readiness for service against other Powers. It would be an unjustifiable and foolish demand to require changes in the organization of the Prussian army on account of

day publishes an article upon the projected reductions

the measures which have been adopted in France. RUSSI 4.

LEMBIRG, Nov. 20 .- A proclamation of the governor was published to-day, announcing that the limperor had ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Gallician authorities from the year 1863 to the present time; all pending trials have been stopped and general satisfaction is expressed at this act of clemency.

MRS. BROWN ON GUY FAWKES' DAY. (By Author Sketchley in Fun.)

I'm sure it's a wonder as I'm alive to tell the tale. that it is, and I do think as to Mrs. Giddins she must have a charmed life, as the sayin' is, as a cat's is nothin' to, for I see her a mask of flames myself a screaming in her pattens with them things a blazin' all around, and if it hadn't been as I throw'd a pail of hot suds all over her, ashes she must have been. And to think as it was all thro' them boys a-darin' for to make a bonfire in that field at the back as Mr. Walker encouraged them in, thro' keepin' of a school

deputies from several Chapters. The decrees and boys. The regiment of the line, two battalions of as well I remember appened in the Bow road one resolutions of this synod have been sent to Rome for eight companies each, under Colonel Azganesi, Ma- time as was nearly my death, thro' the fright as I fors Giorgi and Sparacanna, is about 1,500 strong. got a meetin them boys with those masks and lettin off a cracker lighted under me, and never left my room again till our Lacy was six weeks old. But il so fell out as it come on a Sunday and was kep' of a Monday, sa is ridiculous altogether, as I says to Mr. Walker as keeps the school, as called about the accident. I says, 'Whatever is the use of teachin's lot of boys to insult other parties, as the Irish is their elders and I am sure as their feelin's like flesh and blood,' 'Oh,' says he, ' down with the Pope.'

I says, Certingly if he had done what is wrong as can be proved, let him be punished, but not,' says, 'with squibs and crackers, a frightenin' parties to death and don't do him no harm, a livin' over there. But, I says, the Pope won't pay me for them things as is consumed,' I says, ' and you must."

Well he up and talked a deal of rubbish, a-gayin' as I didn't ought to have washed on the fifth of November, as I says excuse me it were the sixth, and I'm not a-going for to go beyond a month for all your Guy Foxes as ever lived, but, I says, 'the way as they are hunted down after death is disgraceful. He says 'lt's a glorious anadversity.'

I says, 'That's what may happen to any one, and didn't ought to be throw'd in their teeth,' as that cracker was in mine just a-openin' of the garden door for to tell them boys to be careful how they throwed their squibs about my linen, as they kep' a lettin' 'em off long afore it was dark. I says, ' Mrs. Giddins, p'raps it will be as well for to have that large sheet in,' I says, ' and dry it by the fire, as the clothes horse will bear.

So she steps out for to get it and gethers it up in her arms, when if a squib didn't come, full but on to her, sheet and all, she unawares thro' being partly covered in it. I opens the wash door for her, and there she was, like a fiery apparition, and but for the copper being that hands, I never should have put her out in this world, and it's a mercy as the water was not a-bilin' or I should have scalded her to death a-tryin' to save her from a fiery grave, as the sayin' is; and as it was, her cap was burnt to her bead, and her eyebrows that scarified as I didn't hardly know

If you'd seen my garden the next morning and the field as them boys had their fireworks in, you'd have said as there'd been a hery snow storm, and the grass all burnt in a black ring where the bonfire was. I never slept a wink all night for thinking as fire might break out, and Brown had burnt his hand with my cap, but raw potato scraped give him ease.

When that schoolmaster come in, as is a whitefaced soapy-looking chap in a white stock, as I'm told is a tyrant to the boys, and says as he wishes to act becomin' a Christian, the' accidents will 'appen in the best of families, as is a excuse I've heard give for goings on as I don't hold with, I says to him I says, 'Them boys of yourn did it a purpose for to aggrawate me, for I spoke to 'em over the wall twice, a standing on them short steps as I hangs out with, and one on 'em shied a empty squib at me and ensouraged the others for to call me a regular old guy, and certainly I did forget as I had my night cap on with a handkercher tied over it, as was the reason of their jeers.'

What I do not hold with is that schoolmaster's ways, as is mean, for I will make him pay Mrs. Giddins for the fright if I get nothin' for that sheet.

He come a deal of palaver as don't go down with me nor Brown neither, for he was come in first atore the schoolmaster, and pretty soon settled his rubbish about the Pore, for he says, 'You leave him alone and he won't interfere with you.' Says the schoolmaster. 'He will.'

I says 'Go on with your rubbish; however can Why,' he says, 'he'll undermine the constitu-

' Well,' I says, 'you don't look delicate, but if you was to ask my opinion you only wants plenty of exercise for to keep you in health, and not to eat too

But all I've got to say is as no doubt Guy Fox was very wrong in tryin' for to let them fire-works off under Parliament, and as to his blowin' up the Royal family, why it's out of all reason. But why other parties should be set in flames every year in remembrance on him I can't think, as was a good-for-nothin' wagabone as the sooner he's forgot the better.

YE LOCAL AND His QUALIF. CATIONS.—The following with perfect confidence. That medicine is a very respectable epitome of the necessary quali-"N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." is a very respectable epitome of the necessary qualispecial qualifications are necessary to success. _or the enlightenment of young men who have an itching that way, we will enumerate some of the indispensable virtues, without which success is impossible. A good local must combine the loquacity of a magple with the impudence of the d-l. He must be a walking encyclopedia of useful knowledge. He must know how to time a race horse, gaif a cock, teach a Sunday school, preach a creditable sermon, run a saw mill, keep a hotel, turn a double sumersault and brew whisky punch. He must be up to a thing or two in political economy, au fait in the matter of cooking beans. On the trail of mysterious items he must be a veritable sleuthhound. His hide must be like that of a rhinoceros. He must be insensible to the cruellest snubs, and manifest no sense of anger when he is kicked down stairs. He must throw modesty to the dogs, and let his tiger howl. But above all he must be an adept at the art of puffing. They nearer be approaches the conditios of a blacksmith's bellows, the better he will succeed. He must be ready at all times to say something funny in regard to Smith's grocery, or to surround Miss Flounces' milinery establishment with a halo of glowing adjectives. He must be enthusiastic on the subject of hams, verbose in extolling hard ware, and highly imaginative in the matter of dry goods. He must look pleased when invited to walk six square miles thro the broiling sun, to write a six line puff for a labour saving churn or one of the patent washing machines. He must feel grateful when invited to dine at the

Dogsnose Hotel, and write a glowing account of the excellence of the hash, and durability of the beef stake. If he feels any sense of humiliation in sitting down to a festival gathering, on the occasion of the presentation of a sword to Captain Sankapenzy, or set of silver service to a Horse Inspector, he must smother it and revenge himself on the champague and cigars. He must affect to believe that he is invited in a purely social way, and not for the sake of having him write a good account of the ceremonies with three columns of speeches in full, for the next morning's paper. If he flags in his descriptions of Hodge's premium bull or ' lets down' in writing up the oil indications on Skovenkyke's farm, he must take it kindly when he is reproved for his shortcomings. In the matter of show, the local must be always brillant. He must talk learnedly of panoramas, with a liberal admixture of knowing words, such as 'warmth' 'tone,' 'fore-shortening,' 'high lights,' foreground,' 'perspective' &c.; he must be beavy' on concerts, with a capacity to appreciate Miss Squawk's execution of difficult feats in the 'upper register' he must be ecstatic in praise of doublebeaded calves, and eloquent in behalf of fat women and living skeletons. All this and more it takes to be a local. Bawing wood is equally as honorable independent, and easier.

That man is of a base and ignoble spirit that only lives for himself, and not for his friends, for we wer e not born for ourselves only, but for the public good. In the reign of Richard II. respectable Flemish merchants used to walk about the streets of London and Westminster like pedlars, offering their goods, which consisted mostly of hats and spectacles, to the passengers, calling aloud, "What will you buy?" a

THE PLORENCE RIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A DENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nucsery. 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 teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it-nothing less. Away with your " Cordial," " Paregoric," " Drops," "Laudanum," and every other " Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

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

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TECCHES

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

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. November, 1865.

Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor of Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Dec. 26th, 1863, writes :-HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. - We are not in the habit of using our editorial columns to endorse Patent Medicines; but we feel perfectly free to call the attention of our readers to the above preparation. These Bit ers have been used in our father's family with great satisfaction, and their beneficial influence there induced us to try them in our own, and the result was every way satisfactory. We, therefore, feel no hesitancy in recommending them, especially for Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidney, Nervous De-bility, &c. We know of no medicine superior to them in cases of Nervous pros ration, and frequently recommend them to lady acquaintances suffering from Chronic Debility.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Mentical. C.E.

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

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

Montreal C. E. December, 1865

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL-I am free to admit. that there is one medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend That medicine in Rev. fications to be a successful local editor:-It is easy used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, enough to be a local if you only think so; but some colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied

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

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

HEART DISEASE, WITH

GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING, ENTIRELY CURED.

Sault au Recollet, Jan. 2, 1864.

Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame Street, Montreal:

DEAR SIRE,-For six years I have been suffering from a disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach, with much distress after eating. I determined to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say, that I had previously been bled several times, by different physicians from the city as well as from the country, without receiving any perceptible be-

It is now six months since I used the last bottle of SARSAPARILLA, and I have had no return of my illness.

I have the honor to be, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

THEOPHILE PAQUET.

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

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERI-MENT?-If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The acces of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spaces and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Were other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for food, but they produce a desire for it.

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

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, with a tar barrel rolled all along the road by them mode of trading that was not thought a degradation H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealera in Medicine.

out Spanish America, from Northern Mexico to the Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most ex-Straits of Magellan, this is considered the most ex-quisite of all aromatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a perfume, but habitually, in a diluted form as a morning wash for the mouth. By the way, we would hint to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strongest Havana. Those of the bearded sex' who have tender skins will also find

it a real luxury after shaving.

17 See that the names of Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle ; without

this none is genuine. 198
Agents for Montreal: Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Oampbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

THE MART.

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

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The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its nignest degree os excellence the aroma of flovers, in the full natural fresh and speedy relief for Headache, Nervous-bress, Debility, Faintness, Debility, Faintness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the MSS
ordinary forms of MSS
Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, morewhen diluted as it passed. It is, more-like with water, when diluted on the very with water, when all water water with water, when all water water with water wa lent, neutralizing gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite

a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South Ame rica, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. -As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida

Water of Murray &

Lanman.

f fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough &

Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J. Cardner, JA Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Coulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leadng Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout Peb. 20 1864,

DYSPEPSIA.

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER,

> AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS. Are Cured by -HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

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

Have more respectable people to Vouch for them,

Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published

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

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

Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constinution, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E:uctations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimmug of the Head, **Hurried and Difficult**

Breathing
Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the

Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh,

Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression
of Spirits.

REMEMBER

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

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

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Rrom the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864.

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

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

Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your Ger. man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.-Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

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

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

health, after having taken five bottles .- Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

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

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

JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM:

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

3- Seware of Counterfiets; see that the Signature C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each

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

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

STREET, PHILADELPHIA JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.,

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For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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In the Commorcial course a practical emulation is

excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week,

strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages.

Those *ho study Music will find everything that could secure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces

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

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maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
LF Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.

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JORDAN & BENARD. 35 St. Denis Street.

March 24, 1864.

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

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

CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottaws, Dec. 16, 1864.

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

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

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Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city-five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

L. DEVANY, March 27 1864.

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

YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER,

Oolored and Uncolored JAPANS.
OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of PROV SIONS,

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The Great Purifier of the Blood! Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER,

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

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It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY; ... It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most pow-

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eraptions,

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(Vegetable)

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These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the tollowing diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

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