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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1867.

No. 22.

EUSTACE;

SELF-DEVOTION. CHAPTER I .- THE WEDDING.

Look our, gentle reader, on the quiet face of nature in that sweet still hour, the dawn of day. It is a summer morn. The pale moon-beams are seen no more, the glittering stars which shone in the azere firmament are no longer visible to your sight, the sable veil of night is drawn side, the crowing cock heralds the approach of morn, and the faint streaks of crimson, purple, and gold in the eastern horizon tell you that the glorious sun is about to commence his daily course. Stand with me on you sea-shore, let us gaze on the rippling waves. See how gently at this calm hour, when all nature is yet at rest, wave followeth wave, each sparkling beneath those golden rays. Nearer, yet more near they come. And lo, those countless grain of sand on the sea-shore are covered from our sight, washed away by the relentless tide, even as the sands in the hourglass of life run out with the ceaseless, unerring hand of time.

Step aside with me to yonder glade; early morn, with its sweet quietude, bath passed : the gentle trill of the bird singing its matin song is heard no more: the lowing kine have been led into the meadows; the sun is at its height; even in the quiet village of Ashdale there are human hopes and fears, anxieties and cares, joy and sorrow; the noontide comes again, and the ruder duties of every-day life have been resumed .-Life, busy life, commenced again with the dawn, of the summer day; all things in nature fail not to agree, and, like to the peaceful calm of infancy, ere passion bath gained a mastery over the human breast, so is the summer morn like again to the gentle rippling wave which rolleth on concealing the quicksands and rocks beneath. So is man in the morning of life, it passeth away, and the noontide approacheth, bringing with it the grosser, ruder cares and auxieties of life, its fruitless efforts and oftentimes vain aspirings. Nor fail we to find a fit similitude for age as it sinks into the grave, with the night of nature husbing into rest all things around us.

But let me return from my digression. Ashdale is unusually cheerful this morning, for a bride has been led to the altar; the very small, but yet gem in its way of a Gothic church lately built at Ashdale has been gaily decorated. The bells, which in defiance of statutes enacted in days of intolerance, have been placed in the tower, send forth a merry peal; the faces of the good folks of Ashdale beam with kindliness and good bumor, quietude of the hour, I strive to collect my scatand many a ' God speed ye both,' struck on mine eae, as I Minnie Herbyrt, and my young friend, Lucy Maxwell,; tollowed in the bridal train of my

own sweet Maggie. I have watched over Maggie with more than mother's love, I have known her guileless, si mple religious; I have felt that she was destined for the world and its cares, whilst I would fain have shrunk away to the haven of rest, the cloister .-I knew that a fleeting fancy had once passed through her mind, leading her to think of seclusion from the world; and a little discernment

was but mere enthusiasm, not that deep, settled desire which when once it has taken possession of the soul rarely leaves it but with death, which introduces it to the possession of that sovereign good which aving failed to be united to in time it may nevertheless hope to possess in eternity.

Eustace has returned to England, he is now a partner in the firm in which he was engaged;all things seem bright and prosperous, for he possessed that which was above all price, he was prudent, religious, and industrious, yet Maggie's waverings continued till our wise and good friend Father Hubert, sounded the depths of that unfathomable abyss, the human heart, the secret workings of which we ourselves are the last to see, the least calculated to define, but which one grown grey in the service of the altar, and who could read well the characters of those beneath. his care, pronounced an illusion, declaring her vocation lay in the performance of the duties of the world, not those of the cloister. And thus it was that one sunny morn, four years after the death of my beloved cousin Gerald, the marriage bells of St. Cuthbert's rung out a merry peal, and Father Hubert's lips pronounced the nuptial blessing on Eustace and his bride. Les exeremes se touchent. There is a great difference between the trim, almost elegant neatness of the apartment, small though it be, into which my guests are ushered on this happy morn, and, one which I lately inhabited, the remembrance of granted. which even now dime my eye with a tear, and chases the smile from my lips-but of this more

But the orange flowers yet adorn the dark tresses of the bride; and when she has left the village, and I return to solitude and reflection, I. will think over and commit to paper the trying scenes of the past four years.

gold lies deep in the characters of those whom it is our privilege to have around us.

But not misanthropical, children of adversity, thought I, as I glanced on those kindly faces, for the trials of none who are raised by birth and education above the lowly born can surpass what our's have been, yet full oft amidst the hay and stubble in the characters of the prosperous has amongst them daughters of some of our oldest it been my lot to discern the sterling gold-gold dimined by no earthly tarnish—the gold of chaity, ennobled by a pure intention, the gold of humility beneath the rich covering of the highly born and delicately reared, the sweet benevolence which, whilst it relieved, seasoned the kindly action by gentle words, emanating from a god-like spirit of beneficence.

The morning sun glinted merrily through the open casements, shaded by their spotless leno curtains, and Venetian blinds, and the books, flowers, and music and drawings scattered about the adjoining chamber, the folding-door of which stands open, all whisper to me the words, 'Repine not, Minnie, the past cannot be recalled, the dead return not to life, they have, thou hast cause to hope, a happier home than thou couldst give them, the present is thine, thou canst labor still with thine own ever-thinking brain, and busy fingers; and the incense of prayer thou canst His will true sanctity consists; the necessaries of life, nay, its refinements are in thy way, do not these latter constitute in a great degree the then, the future as it is with humble thankfulness, hovereth dimly in the distance, but leaving the future to the merciful providence of God.

Such were my thoughts during that wedding morning; deep, deep in the heart's inmost folds they careered, while the seemingly careless smile sat on the lip, yet the tears would come at last, as Maggie again and again pressed me to her bosom, sobbing convulsively, as she for the last time embraced me, and I strove to dash them journey to the sunny clime of Italy.

I returned to my home-my friends are gone -the hand of night is spread over the scenetered thoughts, and commit to memory the sufferings and sourows of the past.

CHAPTER II .- A FALSE FRIEND.

After the death of my cousin, about one year of comparative comfort passed away. Margaret obtained good situations as daily governess; and I continued to write for the serial on which I had been already some time engaged. My greatest apprehensions at this time lay in my variable health, although still unconscious of the inroads which the lapse of time, neglect, and showed me that this transitory half sort of fancy anxiety were making in my constitution, and tion was made-which I believe to have been ignorant too of the stealthy approach of our national foe and malady, which clothes the cheek in a lovlier tinge than usual, and lights up the eve with almost preternatural brilliancy, so that divested of half its horrors by borrowing these hues and appearances of health, neither the poor times cure is past hope.

Yet, why should I heed that cough, that flush, or difficulty of respiration, I could still perform my accustomed duties, give a lesson, maybap, in French or music, write, and at times busy myself in household occupations, as blithely as ever; so I went on my way heedless for the time, but my insidious foe went on its own way too.

It was about this time, and ere yet the hand of severe sickness fell upon me, that a brief career of domestic bappiness fell to our lot. My father had long been occupied over a voluminous work already in the hands of the printer, and for which a tolerably handsome sum had been promised. He was well known as a linguist specially versed in Oriental laguages, and a generous and extended to him by one of the celebrities of the day, and the power also which this person exercised as one of the Ministry, gave rule. every fair reason to hope that a situation under Government or a consulate in the East, some time ardently expected, would ere long be

I felt great joy, then, when the letter reached us containing this intelligence. I knew it was my father's intention not to take us thither, and I had already laid out fairy plans for the future, which were doomed to be destroyed, and

> Like the baseless fabric of a vision, Leave not a wreck behind."

it is Eaggie's fete day. We know the world, blocks were removed out of my own path, and I virtue did you find it more particularly needful the open-hearted trankness of my own nature, I we have hought nur experience, and the sterling lent a hopeful and willing ear to the voice of to practice?' I would answer my querist some- thanked Father Vincent for the new friend he

> he one morning said to me; I am acquainted with a sisterhood rich in virtue, and who number English families; the pension is £800, but with this they will dispense. Will you like to commence your positiate therein?

The suddenness of the proposal amazed me, whilst the generosity with which it was made filled me with surprise; my reply may be imagined. I went home scarcely crediting that I had heard aright; and it was settled that my sister should remain with my father, whilst I should commence preparations for my approach-

Let it not, however, be thought that I paid no tribute to the claims of natural affection.-Alas, my pillow, bedewed with tears, told a far different tale. It was indeed a struggle to part with those so dearly loved; but when that parting is daily made, and those fond ties severed, if perchance an eligible offer is made, which removes one who has perhaps never left the roof to none less than God the heart is given.

But, however, for the change which appeared to take place in our circumstances, I had never happiness of an intellectual woman! Take, embraced the offer made me, deeming that no sacrifice, no fit offering of the heart to God, which tearing not, though even the shadow of the grave | compromised duty; then, indeed, the image of amidst embraces and tears, and prayers for my my father, bowed down by suffering and age; of welfare, I was launched again on the stormy sea to hide our diminished heads, and merely look on Maggie, toiling on unassisted and alone, would of life. have been ever before me; the voice of conscience ever ringing in my ears, warning me that no sacrifice can be acceptable to God if we have failed to discharge the sacred duties He has Himself placed in our way, but rather like the soldier basely deserting his post on the battle-field, even so recreant like would be one who from my eyes, and take a long, lingering look as would thus fly from the trials of life, and throw the chaise bore her swiftly from my sight on her aside the performance of its duties even for the coveted rest and quiet of the cloister.

Ah, no! then I should have shrunk from taking such a step, for paramount duty would be Maggie is far away, it is the first separation we neglected; now, when my indeed poor earnings have known since we have lived together. I would not be required, my path lay plain before health. place at hand those sundry articles which pro- me, and there was no further cause for delay, claim, much as we strive to hide it from our- and the lapse of a very few weeks beneld me selves, that we are invalids. And now, in the installed in what I then hoped would be my fu-

> The English convent of ---- is a somewhat extensive building, muabited exclusively by an English sisterhood professing the rule of the great St. Austin; from time to time additions have been made to what was in the beginning but a very humble and small dwelling.

> But a flourishing school in which the daughters of many of the Parisian nobility are educated, and the fortunes brought by some of the sisterhood gradually swelled the funds of the convent, so that in the course of the three hundred years which have elapsed since the founda. somewhere about the time of the Reformationtheir institute became as flourishing as its members were pious.

I mind me well that Easter evening of my arrival there-how new the sight to me-how strange the scene. Nearly thirty-four summers victim nor his friends dream of danger, till at have closed over my own head; no longer then the edge of a precipice, in quest of the bright at thirty years of age was I the same as the romantic girl just emancipated from my teens .-Ah, no! the blush of womanhood had passed, its | till the fair exterior is, by some chance, thrown prime, too, was speedily fading away; I had arrived at that sober age of maturity when we look at things more calmly than we did of yore, and suffer reason to guide rather than imnuise.

The sisterhood were gentle and amiable; the prioress and novice-mistress well fitted, indeed, for their respective posts.

The order into which I had entered was in many points austere, and yet it seemed to require less of exterior mortification than that far after an hour or two spent in tuition, when I enmore to the purpose, the mortification of the passions, the utter annihilation of self-the crucifixion of the senses may we not term it ance was far from prepossessing, she was plain to daily, nay hourly, required by the Augustinian

ness was to be there, in the early matin service, scarcely redeemed even by the dark eyes and cent too, were blind to her faults; for whilst the at four in the morning; alike as at the still hour of eve, when compline was sung, I leved to join parted lips. She was introduced to me by the other extelled her humility and virtue. Alas! with the religious, nor felt the day one moment name of Eliza Stukeley, the female relative, the law there was a canker in the bud; that all

stirs not beyond the precincts of her convent, with our trials; insensibly that swart counter- possessed only its semblance, and caught but at save to wander in the grounds which surround its ance lost its ugliness, and seemed positively pleas. the shadow: that her powerful and gifted mind, walls.

| Father Vincent, a good priest, whom I first saw | what in the following terms, and say,- That on the memorable evening on which I entered virtue from which all other virtues may be said St. Mary's Chapel, when in London, four years to flow, without which none ever flourished in the soul of man-the virtue of humility. Thus 'I have just returned from the Netherlands,' it follows, as a matter of course, that that which our walk together. Miss Stukeley had moved seemed most hard and difficult to me, was in the | in high circles, and though by no means 'dispractice of the minute and trifling observances required, some of which I esteemed as puerile. ner, yet I did not feel quite at ease, there was a and beneath the dignity of those of mature age. Pride of intellect, may I not say, was chafed as if every word I uttered was weighed, every and wounded, - and here lay the almost insur- action noted, and, humiliating thought, in this our mountable difficulty which I at first experi- first interview, there was an influence which I enced, and which I hesitated not to avow to the could not shake off.

> But weeks lengthened into months, and where all seemed good and humble, surely few could be that she was living alone since the death of her obdurate, especially if the path to perfection be smoothed by one as good and gentle as the amiable sister Teresa. But these haloyon days of Charity. were not to continue. With the approach of I invited winter came again the cough and unmistakeable family, the invitation was immediately accepted. evidences of ill health which resulted in my de- and a more pleasant one could not well be parture from a home in which I had now made passed, than that which ensued in the society of friendships to endure until broken by the rude band of death.

Farewell, then, loved inmates of St. Austin's! It was not Minnie's tate to end her days bewhich sheltered infancy till then, shall we com- neath that hallowed shade. She was again to offer unceasingly to thy God; in submission to plain of the severance of earthly affections, when return to the world, and in that world to find her home.

> The injunction of the physician to return home, for that decline would await me in any other climate than England, admitted of no delay; and, loaded with affectionate souvenirs,

> Was I the gainer by this episode in my lite? I anwer, yes. I had met with sterling friends, I had seen the several virtues appointed for man to cultivate in his passage through this world flourishing like rare exotics in some carefully kept soil; and I see how, even on this cold earth a high standard of virtue and moral excellence may be attained. I returned home, then, not by any means, by this first failure, cured of my desire. Nay, it had rather tempted me on to make new efforts. Moreover, the physician who atmost calculated to be conducive to my general

Sooth to say, my mind was now wretchedly influence of Eliza. unsettled. After a short solourn in England. regained my health; but how carry out the de sire which had now become a second nature, alas! I knew not.

Reader, has it ever been your lot in life to meet with a person of a highly informed and cultivated mind, of prepossessing manners, of good address - one to whom you give your heart's best affections, even in spite of yourselfin whose conversation you take pleasure-with whom you are for a time, in short, fascinated and enthralled, and yet when you think on certain points in his or her character, as the case may be, a feeling of aversion comes over you, for an indescrible something tells you that there is much lying hid beneath to be feared, not so fair as that which appears on the surface; and you try vainly to shake off the influence such an one possesses; but no, the task is far less easy than you imagine; and even as a little child extends its hand to grasp the glittering steel which would cause its own destruction, or wanders to flowers which grow upon its brink, so do you allow this strange infatuation to grow upon you, aside, the false friend appears, and the man or woman stand confessed in all their naked deformity of character; and then you think and bewail over your own short-sightedness, your own want of discernment in reading the characters of those around you, and wonder how, suspicion having been once excited, you could have continued thus wilfully blind.

It happened that one bright summer morning, with spirits unusually light, I was returning home countered Father Vincent with a lady, perhaps about thirty-three years of age. Her countenan extent rarely met with, especially amongst those gently boro. And the expression of that possess her soul was disturbed? As to the choir, I may safely say my happi- pale round face, thick lips, and large mouth, was regular white teeth which gleamed within the tedious, nor the night's rest on the humble pallet niece, in fact, of a noble English family. She those little, paltry, miserable feelings which otherwise than sound. The seclusion was perfect, for the Austin nun another, but as those speak who are familiar at war within her own; that aiming at piety, she ing in my eyes, the soft and musical accents of her unquestionable genius, only made her more However, with the contemplation in the far second more for and more second more and commit to paper the trying scanes of the past four years.

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had given me.

'I shall leave, you,' he replied, 'and wish you to become intimate friends,' and as he spoke thus he bade us both farewell, and left us to continue tingue' in person, she was very much so in manconstraint over me when with this person; I felt

I found in the course of the short conversation which continued till I reached my own home, uncle and aunt; and that she was about to commence her novitiate shortly, amongst the Sisters

I invited her to spend the evening with my this strange and fascinating woman. Eliza Stokeley was not accomplished, save that she painted very beautifully; but she was one of those rare, perhaps happily so, specimens of the softer sex, who, to a highly cultivated mind, well informed far beyond even the most well read of the generality of women, united; a depth of thought and power of reasoning, such as we scarcely expect to meet with save in the stronger mind of man. As to my father, he was, as it were, bewitched by my new friend; few words were there for myself and Maggie, and we had and listen whilst my new friend and my father conversed together.

I will pass over the next few weeks, save to say, en passant, that my new acquaintanceship with Miss Stukeley quickly ripened into the warmest friendship. I still felt that this person exercised a power over me to which I had never been subjected before. I disliked the influence, and strove to repel it, but in vain; and when told by Father Vincent, on the first occasion after my introduction, that the fortune of this lady would be sufficient to pay for my own adtended me had suggested a visiting order as one mission also in a certain convent of the order I have named, my gratitude became enlisted, and I yielded myself up, without further effort, to the

> But there are wheels within wheels in strange world of ours, and secret motives often guide the actions of those about us, actuating them in a far different way than we think for.-Perhaps Eliza was herself conscious of the power she possessed. I know not how this may be; I only know that unobservant as I really am, I soon found that my new friend constituted herself the mistress of my actions, the monitress over me, and inwardly I contrasted her proud assumption of authority, her austere views, her sharp irony-for Eliza, I soon found, could be severely ironical - with the gentle humility of the nuns under whose mild sway I could have been so happy.

> Then again, that calm evenness of temper, which nothing could disturb, fretted and jarred on my now irritable nerves; for with that imperturbable calm, there was often the proud curl on the lip, which said so much, even whilst the tongue was mute. Then came the outbreak, for poor Gerald's lessons were not learned yet. My own proud spirit would ill brook the authority of an equal; and I felt that I would sooner dash the cup of hope for ever from my lips, than stoop to receive it from the hands of one who strove so utterly to subjugate my own free

> Then, again, a reaction would take place .-Who could long be proof against the gentleness, assumed or otherwise, of Eliza? And with bitterness of feeling, and yielding to temper for the time, I would retort angrily to some sarcastic remark, repaying, it might sometimes be, with interest the words or look-for the expression of the face will sometimes say even more than words-whilst she who had given the provocation would meet with a wound from the twoedged tool she played with. But then was her temper ruffled? When did Eliza ever betray that the calm in which she might be said to

I felt angry that my father, and Father Vinone admired her for her depth of thought, the

in the second of an arithus

persons of an excitable temperament, I was achieved for her by the sword. To succeed in reeasily soothed, and I often visited myself with self-reproach than regarded my foe with long pent-up teelings of animosity.

Again, every hope in life seemed to rest in the gratification of this one wish of mine, and without Eliza, it seemed fated never to be gratified. I had been in terms of daily intercourse with this person about six months, and our departure to the --- convent was fixed for the following Christmas.

Well have I said that it is indeed a difficult task to attempt to judge of the motives which actuate those around us in our conduct towards ourseives.

Eliza's character was a study for deeper thoughts than mine. I at one time imagined the mainspring of her actions was based on an overweening pride; so, in one of Father Vincent's eulogiums pronounced on her humility, (in a remark which, twice made, doubtless required an answer.) I responded not. I could not play the hypocrite, and would not therefore yield to her a merit she by no means deserved.

And December came, and, with eyes not open yet to the perfidy of my talse friend, Miss Stukeley bade me farewell. She was to commence her novitiate alone; she went not even to the same house of the order originally intended. My departure was put off to an indefinite period, and I strove to reconcile myself to the disappointment. With affection still woefully misplaced, I took leave of her with tearful eyes and a sorrowing heart, sharing not in Maggie's pleasure, for she openly declared that she was delighted Miss Stukeley had left London; adding, but she has woefully mistaken her vocation, for she is not half humble and good enough for a nun.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Connaught Patriot of a late date says; -In another column we publish the address from the inhabitants of Castlebar to the Rev. Thomas Walsh, O.C., on his removal from this, his native town, to the parish of Crossboyne, together with the Rev. gentleman's reply. Accompanying the address was the presentation of a Chalice and a handsome and richly-wrought suit of Vestments. This marked appreciation of the missionary career of Father Walsh by his fellow-townsmen requires no comment from us. It is but another instance of the love, esteem and regard in which the Catholic people of Ireland have always held, still hold, and will, to the end of time, continue to hold, their revered and venerated pastors.

THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY .- A very interesting event took place a few days since in Newtownerds, county Down, which must be gratifying to all who desire the extension of the Catholic religion. In Newtownards, at the beginning of the present century, there were but three Catholic families, and in the entire parish, which is twenty miles in extent, there was not one Catholic chapel. In 1813 a small chapel was crected in the town, capable of accommodating nearly one hundred people, and for thirty years afterwards, this chapel was the only place of worship provided for the Catholic inhabitants of Donaghadee, Newtownards, Comber, Bangor, and surrounding districts. But the Catholics were increasing in number and influence, and they resolved to provide church accommodation suitable to their wants; and in 1843 they erected a handsome church in Newtownards, and others were built in Bangor and Donaghadee, and now one is about being erected in Comber the ground having been given by the Marchioness of Londonderry, the elaest daughter of The Earl of Roden. But it is stated that the generosity of the Marchioness, who is a convert to Catholicity, did not stop here; for a few days afterwards a large parcel was received in Newtownards containing several suits of vestments, a set of altar plate ornaments, and requisites for Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, the cost of which amounted to 3001. A letter was received from the Marchioness expressing her desire that benediction should be given at proper times at Newtownards. Benediction was given in the chapel of Newtownards on the evening of Sunday the 4th inst., after the Rosary, and a sermon by the Rev. Mr. M'Oonnel, O.C., and the sacred edifice was crowded in every part by a congregation who rejoiced to find the service of the old faith of their fathers once more surrounded with such splendor.

The Cork Examiner says :- The Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, has issued to the clergy of his diocese a circular on the subject of the 'Catho lic University collection.' His Lordship admonishes his clergy not to ask-any of them-more than the sum of one penny from any of his parishioners, alleging as a reason for such an assertion, that i every Catholic in Ireland paid even a half-penny we should have a sufficient endowment for the University.' He says that the appeal is an irresistable one which must strike with force upon the conscience of true Catholics; and finally he anthorizes his clergy to fix on any Sunday they may think fit in order to advance the collection which is thus set on

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT. - We hear very shrewd people saying that there would not be a word about Fenianism in Ireland at present but for the movements of the army, and the conduct of the Dublin newspapers and their country correspondents. They fancy, it appears, that the government wish to come into collision with the masses of the population, and not with those who say they will invade the country. We do not go the length of approving of such a view as that. We look upon Lord Abercorn as more anxious to suppress the dangers created by the wicked Whig government of Earl Russell, which caused the people in some few places to think of an appeal to physical force to redress their grievances, as they considered that appeals to parliament had totally failed. It is the evils created by the Whigs that the present government are striving to put down. But we think the way in which it is being done is leading to a disastrous state of things, and destroying the trade and commerce of the country. And for what purpose are all these achievements performed? Wny. to make preparations for meeting a man known by the name of James Stephens! The government ought to have more sense. What can James Stephens accomplish in Ireland? He comes across the Atlantic with a carpet bag in one hand and an umbrella in the other, and we have no doubt he is laughing most heartily at the manuer in which he is terriffing the British government, which is making as much preparations to meet him, as they would if an army were expected from France! We don't think that Stephens will attempt a landing in this country. But should be do so, what force could he collect to carry out his designs? He knows very well that any effort on his part to collect an army fit to emancipate the country would be fruitless. He knows also that if he succeeded in rallying twenty or thirty thousand men to his standard, he would not be able to provide provisions for them for a day; and when he could not do that he would be totally unable to control them. Finally let us appeal to the people to keep quiet. They are acting admirably and we trust they will continue to do so. Let them remember the words of O'Connell-'He who commits a crime, gives strength to the enemy'-who won

gard her with my former affection. Like many more for Ireland og moral force than was ever dressing the evils that afflict our native land, we must follow the advice of the greatest man in Ireland has produced since the Euglish invaded and, trampled down our country. He did more for the Irish than all the O'Neil's, Sarsfields, and O'Donnells that ever lived. He did not dream of going to war, for he knew that he could not win victories by meeting the armed power of England. He was a general of another stamp, and he succeeded in defeating Wellington, and won the victory of religious freedom. If we mean to succeed in liberating our country from the tyranny of the Church Establish ment and landlord oppression, we must follow in his footsteps; and if we act with the same energy, honesty and fidelity as our fathers we shall certainly achieve a bloodless victory for Ireland. - Dundalk Democrat.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. - Some further reinforce ments of troops have arrived in Dublin during the week, amongst them being parties of the Artillery and Royal Engineers. Several of the small garri sons in various parts of the country have been strengthened.

More TROOPS IN LIMERICK .- The garrison in Limerick is being largely increased, and will, it is thought, be put under the command of Brigadier General Sir Alfred Hosford. A demi-battery of the 12th Brigade Royal Artillery and another troop of the 6th Carbineers have been ordered to reinforce the garrison.

Some of the troops stationed in Cork garrison were removed from thence to Skibbereen on the 2nd ult. They consisted of some cavalry and the 57th Regiment.

The garrisons in Dungarvan and Lismore Castle have been augmented, 400 men of the 6th Regiment having been sent there for that purpose. Fifty of them are quartered in the workhouse. The gun boat Griper is also stationed in the harbor.

Large quantities of sand have been drawn to Dublin Castle to be used in making sand bags for defensive purposes.

Eight waggons of gunpowder were removed on the 4th ult, from Ballincollig (Cork) mills to the military barracks, under a strong escort.

The powder magazine in the Phoenix Park is, as it stands, a strong fortification, yet it seems the military authorities do not deem it strong enough .-They have a party of engineers and a large number of laborers at present employed throwing up earthworks around it. They are to be constructed on the most scientific principles, and calculated to stand a prolonged siege. Several additional cannon are to be placed there, and a large party of military are to occupy the place.

A report, which has found its way into the papers, states that preparations are being made for the erection of a strong palisading inside the gates of Dub lin Castle, and that additional pipes are being laid in so as to give a large water supply, sufficient to meet the contingency of a fire in the buildings.

'SENATOR' MEANY .- The Fenian 'Senator' Meany now under arrest in Dublin for conspiracy, is a rather noted character. Many years ago he formed a connexion with the Dublin press as a sub-editor and reporter, showing great tact and cleverness in his profession. Subsequently he joined the staff of Whitty of the Liverpool Daily Post, in the esservices, but his course in other respects was so erratic that Mr. Whitty was compelled to dispense with him. He then betook himself to London, and was employed as a sort of literary back by several metropolitan papers, writing reviews, theatrical criticisms and reports of all kinds, and spending a great dea! of money with a royal indifference as to how it came or where it went. His last exploits before the Fenian fissco, took the form of levying black mail for puffs of the refreshment- departments at the last London Exhibition-writing up or writing down, according to the indications of the monetary vinous barometer. This was fully exposed at the time, and led to the press ceasing to employ him. He then obtained goods on false pretences, and was sent to goal, whence it appears he emerged a full blown patriot, burning to avenge the indignities perpetrated on him by an alien government and an unappreciating people.

The Irish Times says the government apprehend the use by the Fenians of a material resembling in Biack. known as Greek fire.' This is the first mention of the take of herrings on the Wicklow coast on the this destructive liquid since the discovery of a large night of the 28th ult. was predigious. In many inthat it may possibly be amployed in case of a 'rising'

We read in the Dublin Express :- The influence of the panic caused by Fenianism is manifested in the intelligence that the directors of certain financial companies, having investments in Irish concerns, have determined on sending deputations over to this country to make arrangements deemed to be necessary in the present emergency.

It has been found necessary to rearrest many of those whom a mistaken clemency allowed to go at large, and to show the new arrivals on the Fenian mission that their conduct will not be tolerated.

WATERFORD, Dec 7 .- A number of police were engaged last night from ten to twelve o'clock search. ing all the principal hotels in this city for Stephens, or any of his confederates. The search was unsuccessful.

A HOAR IN SLIGO -A Sligo correspondent of the Irich Times, writing on the Cth inst., says :- On Tuesday morning, by the arrival of the mail train from Dublin, a parcel supprsed to contain a military outfit, or other garment, arrived here directed to James Stephess, Esq., Sligo, and labelled, purporting to have come from a military tailoring establishment in Dublin. No person of the name of James Stephens was known in Sligo or its vicinity. The matter gave rise to not a few conjectures respecting the mysterious parcel, and, it not having been called for up to late last evening, and, it having come to the ears of the constabulary, Constable Garland and Sub-Constable Burke, proceeded to the railway station late last night and inspected the parcel, which, it is said, contained a military outfit for the head centre. The parcel was detained by direction of the

The Mail maliciously discloses the character of the hoax by giving the following description of the aloutfit':- 'The regimentals were found to consist of the following articles: —A handsome pitch cap, with a long cotton night cap capable of being conveniently pulled over the same; a neat hempen cravat of the best Irish manufacture; uniform jacket of the Pentonville pattern; small clothes ditto, with a strong steel plate inserted in the hinder part; and a pair of ammunition boots, with remarkably light heels.'

BELFAST, Dec. 7 .- The police continue to swoop upon all parties arriving here by the boats and trains, who look any way 'suspicious'-which means American in the legal language now in years after the date of application. The rent is to vogue. To-day there were no less than fifteen arrests, but all the parties were discharged. Seven were arrested on the arrival of the Liverpool boat. remaining two-thirds are to constitute the annual The only cause for the arrests was that the parties were immigrants. They were taken to the police consideration for the landlords Mr. Butt permits that office with their luggage, and subjected to a strict search. Being brought up before Mr. Orme, R. M., in the police office, they were discharged. Their price. The tenant, on obtaining a certificate that names have not been allowed to transpire. One of he is a bona fide holder of a tenement for three years them, a very tall and stout man, who said he was is lord and master of the farm. The landlord can going to Holywood, was originally a member of the metropolitan force. He left Ireland about two years ago for America, where he has been successful, it appears, in connection with the flax trade.

about the Fenian invasion. Mr. Bagwell, member of Parliament for Olonmel, in a letter to the Times, which does him great credit as a popular Irish gentleman, treats Fenianism as a sewi mythical affair, about which the Government alone seem to know anything. He ventures to state that not a single Irish nobleman, gentleman, county or borough magistrate, knows why or wherefore the Imperial Government is taking the extraordinary precautions it is taking. He excepts Lord Abercorn and Lord Naas, because they are members of the Government, but otherwise the former, as custos and Lieutenant of Donegal, and the latter as a D.L.and J.P. for Kirdare, would know no more about the matter than be does bimself, and his knowledge is less than that of the last made stipendiary magistrate or the latest constabulary recruit. We thought Lord Derby was to introduce a new system, and to govern Ireland through the country gentlemen. Such an intention was certainly announced last summer in the House of Lords. Mr. Bagwell declares that, as far as be and his brother magistrates and proprietors know, !reland was never more peaceable. Rents are well and cheerfully paid, the gaois are almost empty and the poor houses are thinly occupied by infirm, bedridden old people, and children of tender age. I ask, therefore' (he says in reply to the question of the Times, whether there is any loyalty in Ireland, and if so, why it does not now come forth), 'what are we to show for? We may saily forth by day or night, protected by our umbrellas. Were we to carry arms, we should ue arrested by the Police, but, except colds, we should catch nothing, not even a tramp robbing a henrossi.' This is certainly a very gratifying description of the state of Tipperary at d of Ireland generally. But we are still persuaded that the Government are wise and benevolent also in taking energetic precautionary measures against a Fenian explosion; even though the trans-Atlantic threats may be all vapour and bunkum, and though Stephens and Meaney may be what we strongly suspect them to be. Meaney has been arrested in the Strand, and conveyed to Dublin, where he expressed much surprise, before the magistrate at the head police-office, at his being deprived of his liberty, and a reward of £2,000 is offered for the arrest of Stephens. Several ather arrests have been made in Ireland, some of them most improperly and capriciously, with out judgment or the slightest justification. The police should be admonished to keep within the bounds of discretion, and not to bring the law into odium and contempt by their reckless conduct, as at Belfast, where a whole cargo of peaceable passengers were arrested, on landing from a steamboat, without the slightest pretence for supposing them to be in any way connected with the Fenian conspiracy. - Weekly

Thomas Albert Quin, Esq, has just entered into the possession of Redmondstown House, late in the occupation of Wm. P. Worrall, Esq, and formerly in the possession of the present owner's father, Thos Quin, Esq. The return of the representative of an old family has been hailed with the utmost satisfaction by the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

It is our melancholy duty to record the death of as trustworthy a sesvant as ever held a post under any public body. We allude to Mr. Michael Murphy for many years council weigh-master to the Naas Town Commissioners, principal news-vender to the town, and librarian to the Roman Catholic Institute, all of which offices he filled with credit to himself tablishment of which paper he rendered valuable | His death, which was very sudden, took place early on November 18.

> Messrs. Kirk and Vance are the two candidates for the representation of Armagh, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Miller. The Irish Times says :-Mr. Kick is personally popular, and will command the support of all the Liberal party, while the Conservative electors will leave nothing undone to secure the return of Mr. Vance.

On Saturday 1st December, W. Lane Joynt was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Lord Viscount Cole having attained his majority at the close of last month, the Town Commissioners of Enniskillen have determined on giving a grand oanquet to him and splendidly illuminating the town in his honor. The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee of arrangements :- Messrs. R. P. Walsh, M.D.; James King, P. McGlinn, T. C : David Wilkin, Robert Gordon, Robert Armstrong, J. Molyneaux, T.C.; Capt. Elliott, Samuel Clarke, George Stewart, C. A. Mills, and George

The take of herrings on the Wicklow coast on the stock of it some time ago in Liverpool; but the stances the fishermen were obliged to throw out government are not far astray in 'apprehending' large numbers. The fish sold for from 7s. 61. to 9s. per maze.

The Dublin Irishman says: - Information is wanted ot Wm. Owen and Luke McKenny, boot and shoemakers, natives of Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, who emigrated to America about eighteen years ago. When last heard of, Owen was at Reading, Mass, and Luke was in the New York Artillery, stationed at Washington. Any information of them will be thankfully received by their uncle, Luke Ward, at Mr. Kiernan's, 28 Oldham-road, Manchester, England .

The Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company, at their late general meeting declared out of an available balance of £2,031, a dividend of 2 per ceat. on the preference capital, leaving the sum of £82 to be carried forward.

Judge Longfield's retirement from the Irish bench is only delayed so long as is necessary to enable him to close up the business of the term Immediately that is done, Judge Lynch will take his seat in the Landed Estates Court in his stand.

The Tyrawley Herald says :-- We are glad to observe that Mr. Howley, a large resident proprietor in the vicinity, has mooted at the Tyreragh Present ment Sessions the important project of a pier at Easkey or other suitable place along the east coast of Sligo. This is a matter which has been long pressed by us upon the attention of the magistrates and cess payers of Tyreragh.

Belfast is one of the most prosperous cities in the United Kingdom and even Fenianism has not been able to check its onward progress. Its reports last year amounted to £11,750,170 sterling, and its imports to about £11,000,000. At the beginning of the century the population of Belfast was not over 14,000, but it is now estimated at over 160,000 persons. There are at the present time in active operation in Belfast and its vicinity fifty mills and facto ries containing 544,620 spindles and 7468 looms, representing in these alone a fixed capital of £2,476. 920. Ever since 1852. Belfas: has been represented by staunch Conservatives. Sir Hugh Cairns, who has just retired, was the last member elected.

FIXITY OF TENURE.-Isaac Butt, Esq., Q. C., has published a smail pamphlet in the shape of a Bill to be introduced to Parliament for securing Fixity of Tenure in Ireland. Mr. Butt's plan does away with fee simple at once, for his proposal is that every tenant who has been in occupation of a farm for three years, and has paid his rent. shou'd have the right of demanding a fixity of tenure for sixty three be estimated on the average of the rack rent, seven years, deducting one third of the whole, then the rent for the ensuing sixty three years. Through the sum to be paid in the shape of rent may vary, as the agricultural produce of each year varies in not evict, unless in four cases - if the rent be not punctually patd on the 1st May and 1st day of land in an unprofitable and unhusbandlike manner :

We receive most conflicting accounts from Ireland | if he does not maintain and keep all buildings, fences, and improvements in good repair; and if he let, assign, or dispose of his tenement or any part of it, without the consent of his landlord. The bill contains numerous clauses; referring to the minor details of the schemes; but, what we have said The bill is virtually one for compelling landto two-thirds of the rack-rent. - Irish Times

The Governorship of the Trim jail has become vacant by the resignation of Captain Pendicton, who was obliged to retire from the post in consequence of falling health. The office being worth £300 a year, will, no doubt, attract numerous candidates. The appointment lies with the Board of Superintendence

A tramway is about to be constructed from the Wickiow railway to the quays, for the purpose of conveying large quantities of ore, which comes by rail from Ovoca, and shipping it at Wicklow for Kingstown, instead of conveying it on the railway to the latter place, as is done at present.

A correspondent writes to the Irish Times that a bill is to be presented to the next parliament for the purpose of extending the line of railway from the Shillelagh station, on the Jublic, Wicklow, and Wexford line, to the town of Carlow. Should this line be constructed, tourists and others, travelling southward by this route, will pass through a most beautiful and romantic country, and have an op-portunity of witnessing the delightful scenery for which the county of Wicklow is famous.

The Dundalk Democrat of a late date says:-It will be observed by our report of the trial in the Probate Court, that the property of the late Mr. McAlester has been restored to his son, on the condition that Mr. J. C. O'Hagan shall get an annuity of £100 for ever. The people of Dundalk are delighted with this decision, as Mr. James D. M'Alister has beee at all times a favourite in the town, and they are glad to find that he will now inherit his fathers's property. The Judge said that through the entire droceedings, the conduct of Mr Denvir was highly honorable, which is the fact. No one would expect anything else from nlm.

Mr. James Levins has been elected Mayor of Drogbeda for the ensuing year.

The Trades of Limerick have adopted a resolution in which they say: 'We do hereby tender our most grateful thanks to the Aldermen and Town Coun. cillors of the Corporation for their unanimous call on Alderman Tait to hold the office of Unief Magistrate of our city for the year 1867, thereby securing to the people a philanthropist worthy of the high position, and an employer who has earned the gratiude, respect, and esteem of the working classes by his unceasing exertions in developing labor, as well as his courteousness and liberality to all whom he employs.

A motion was made in the Court of Chancery on the 19th November, praying for a reference to the Master to remodel a scheme formerly approved of by the court. It appeared that Matthew Shea, of Waterford, by his will made on the 5th of May, 1832, devised the lands of Ballydresburn and Rickards. town, county Kilkenny, and other lands in the county Waterford, producing altogether about six bundred pounds a year, to trustees, upon trust after the death of his wife (which occurred several years ago), to purchase up contiguous houses in the city of Waterford sufficient to lodge 20 poor men and 20 poor women of good character, with £4 yearly.-The will however, did not authorize the building of a house, which it is now proposed to do, and motion now was for reference to Master Murphy, in order, to have the scheme remodelled. The Lord Chancellor granted the reference sought for.

On the 1st ult., Alderman J. Buggy was elected Mayor of Kilkenny for the ensuing year.

The Limerick Chronicie of the 29th ult. says :- On Tuesday last the mortal rem ins of John Franciscus Eyre Fitzgerald, twenty-fourth Knight of Glin were laid in the family vault at Kilfergus Church-yard, near the picturesque village of Glin, where repose the dust of so many generations of the old line of the Desmonds. The Knights of Glin, form a branch of the once all powerful family of the Geraldines, whose history for several centuries is bound up with that of their adopted country, and derive their motto been built in the twelfth century, as Knight to his last resting place, the funeral corlege occupying nearly a mile in length. Among the chief mourners, which numbered over a hundred were the four sons of the deceased; his brother, Mr. E. M. Fitzgerald, aud Captain Blennerhassett, who were followed by nearly all the gentry in the surrounding district.

So far, the Robert Peel and the Orange graduates of the Queen's Colleges have, for the present, triumphed in excluding four millions and a half of Catholics from all participation in the miserable need of educational privilege, the right, when qua. lified, to degrees, under the Supplemental Charter. On Monday the Master of the Roils granted the injunction sought by M'Cormac and other petitioners, and by the minority of the Senate, restraining the Senate from carrying out the provisions of the Supplemental Charte. This decree, although it arrests all action for the present, is merely interlocutory, pending a discussion and deci-sion on the merits next April The Senate was to have appointed matriculation examiners yester day, and the 7th January was fixed for the first matriculation examination under the Supplemental Charter. The injunction suspends all progress under the new plogramme, and adds another to the many elements of bitterness and discontent connected with the Education Question. All the memories of the most debasing of the penal laws will be revived, and the appalling tyranny of a small minority of the population over the bulk of the nation will be seen almost as rampant in our times as it was in the days of Elizabeth and James I. Trinity College holds 200,000 acres of confiscated lands one acre in every hundred of the soil of Ireland-yet less than five per cent of her students are Catholics. and those who are there are excluded from any share in the foundation. The Queen's Colleges enjoy £26,000 per annum of State endowment mainly for the nine per cent. Dissenters in the population whilst the 78 per cent. Catholics are denied all public endowment, whether by land or money, denied a University Charter, denied even the right of admission, under a common public test, to degrees under the Supplemental Charter. A state of things so exceptional cannot be of long duration. When Sir John Gray addressed the English Reformers lately it Manchester, there was no question on the Irish programme that excited warmer support than the declaration that all we want is a scheme of denominational education, such as that in practice in England and Scotland, and the injunction granted must lead to a far more satisfactory settlement of the question than that provided under the Supplemental Charter. - Dublin Cor. of Weekly Revisier.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CLERICAL SECESSION TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH .-We are authorised to state that the Rev. W V. Dawson, late Incumbent of Mukur, Yorkshire, has been received into the Oatholic Church. Mr. Dawson was educated at the public school of Marlborough, Wiltsbire, and was among the first; boys entered under the President of the College, Dr. Denibeen sixteen years in Protestant orders.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE. The Catholics of the Westminster diocese held a meeting on the evening of the 6th in St. James's Hall, to express sympathy with the Pope, promote the collection of Peter's pence, and influence public opinion in favor of the temporal power. Archbishop Manning above, gives a sufficiently clear view of Mr. Butt's presided and made the principal speech. Among the auditors there was quite an array of British lords to let their lands on a sixty three years' lease aristocracy and fashion. The eloquent Archbishop or its equivalent, without fines, and at a rent equal insisted upon the right of the Pope to the crown of Rome, charged the age with a great conspiracy against the Papacy, and pointed out that the Revolution in Italy, viewed so complacently by English. men, has now knocked at their own doors. He demanded the sympathy of all for the silvery haired old man struggling alone with all the world. The Pope could never become civilly subordinate to any earthly prince; it would never come to pass, however men might hope for it. 'This was no time'alluding to the Reform meeting-'to tear out the tie-beams of civilization, or pull off the mof-tree from the Obristian world.' The Popes held Rome by 300 years of martyrdom, 600 years of conflict, one confessorship, and 900 years of sovereignty. If the Pope left Rome the faithful would not fear; but to shift the centre of Roman unity would convulse every government in Europe, and statesmen should see to it that the shock did not come.

All the speakers seemed disposed to appeal to the fears aroused by the strength of the Reform demonstration, the terrible directness of Mr. Bright's demand that the people be admitted to a share in the Government. One of them, Lord Arundel, expressed the opinion that ' if the glory of the Papacy were destroyed, we should look back from the dead level of Democracy to the happiness of the past.'-Another speaker, Mr. Henry Matthews called Napoleon a new Pontius Pilate, and not content with the deification of Pic Nino, added that the French Emperor was ' the incarnation of despottem and revolution,' which certainly makes the abused man a very great one.

The Treasurer's report showed that the collections of Peter's pence had been as follows in this diocece: In 1864, £1,245; in 1865, £1,261; in 1866, £1,684 -showing a steady increase, but no extraordinary zeal. Archbishop Manuing announced that similar meetings would be held in all the principal cities of the Kingdom.

MARTIAL LAW .- It begins to be mooted whether the arrest of Meany, the suspected Fenian, in London and transportation to Ireland for examination, does not endanger the liberties of the people. Mr. Bright is charged with having fermented mischief by his speeches and letters in relation to Ireland. It is asked whether the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can arrest him in Manchester and transport him before a court-martial in the disturbed districts.

LONDON, Dec. 22 .- A great demonstration of the Reformers' is expected to take place in Hyde Park on the occasion of the opening of Parliament. Fearing a sanguinary result, several Conservative mem. bers have proposed to Earl Derby the singular idea of holding the ensuing Parliamentary session in Dab. lin. It is alleged by them that it will result not only in certain defeat to the Reformers' plans' but will act as a sedative to the Irish Fenians.

RITUALISM AT CLEWER, - We read in the Herald that last week the ceremony of dedicating the new Convalescent Hospital, at Clewer, near Windsor, took place. The visitors assembled within the building. The clergy present included the Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Field, Bishop of Newfoundland, the Dean of Windsor the Provost of Eton College, &c. On each side of the spacious hall leading from the porch to the staircase, were arranged 40 Slaters of Morcy, who are to have charge of the patients, all clad in their peculiar black dresses, and wearing white crimped caps or hoods, and white collars. Large jet crosses decorated their breasts, while at their head was Mrs. Monsell, the lady superior. On the arrival of the bishop of the diocese the ceremony at once commenced. Headed by the Rev. W. T. Grieves, bearing a blue banner on which was a pietorial representation of our Saviour, the procession walked up the stairs to the entrance of the women's ward, which was temporarily fitted up as an oratory, the choir, led by the Rev. S. Hawtrey chanting 'Except the Lord build the house,' &c. The choir halted on the landing, and the Sisters of Mercy with a priest carrying a white satin banner, on which was Shannid aboo, from the now ruinous strong-hold of an Agnus Dei, followed by the Bishop (with a ban-Shanid Castle, near Shanagolden, supposed to have ner and the episcopal crook borns before), the Dean been built in the twelfth century, as 'Crom aboo,' of Windsor, the Rev. T. T. Carter, and whole body from Groom, has been adopted as the motto of ano- of clergy, and the rest of the Sisters of Mercy, ther branch of the family - that of the Duke of Lein | mounted to the upper floor, in which was the chilster. From the respect to which the family are dren's ward. Here the prescribed prayers were said deservedly entitled, a large concourse of the gentry and then the procession went into the temporary and farming classes assembled to convey the late oratory, where an altar with a cross and bounders of flowers had been placed. In 'his room, the 'women's ward,' the greater part of the dedicatory service was said. After the bishop had prayed, the 91st, 103rd, and 138th Psalms were chanted by the clergy, choristers' and visitors, to Gregorian chants. Mr. Bridge presiding at the harmonium. A few prayers followed, and then the bishop preached an impressive sermon. At its conclusion the Holy Communion was administered. After which a procession was formed, headed by the choir, proceeded down the stairs chanting to the lower apartment. The Bishop then gave the Benediction, which all present received kneeling. Luncheon was provided in the men's ward. About 500 guests were provided for, 90 of whom were accommodated at each sitting.

ANTI RITUALISTIC MOVEMENT. - Lord Ebury is organising a legal opposition to the Ritualists. Writing to the Times, however, he takes a desponding to, and makes some remarkable admissions. His Lordsbip savs : ---

'I must hopestly confess that, having had excellent opportunities of studying this question for some time past, I am not inclined to take a sanguine view of our success. It is my belief that the greater por-tion of our influential laity, nesides a large majority of our bishops and clergy, are either insfavour of the Tractarian movement or are indifferent to it. The ideas of those who do not actually go along with it, if I correctly gauge them, are something of this nature;—They say within themselves, 'An agitation is troublesome, and to be avoided, and may lead we don't know where. If we enter into it we shall be called bigots, and persecutors and Exeter hallites, and violent speeches will be made about the Pope. After all, the evil, if it really is one, is confined to a few places; the Tractarian clergy are exemplary men; the poor are attracted by music and song, and awed by mysterious performances, and we don't exactly know what we believe about Apostolical succession: Perhaps, after all, as some say our Prayer-book teaches, a mysterious power may be conferred upon our priests alone to regenerate all little children and absolve all penitents, which would be very pleasant. Then, the ladies are delighted with the new system. and there cannot be so much harm in dresses and decorations, and so forth.' There would be no difficulty in finding laymen

more than sufficient to join in such an enterprise as is now proposed, but for one reason—namely, the per-fect religious toleration which happily exists among us. For the consequences of this is that a vast number of the serious and thoughtful portion of our middle class, not restrained by the conventionalisms of the uppermost, though they agree with us in the doctrine found in our Articles, have joined the ranks of the Noncomformists, and these persons look on with a smile at our perplexities, responding to our loud compleints; very much as the United Presbyterian Kirk in Scotland Gid to those of Drs. Chalmers and Candish when somewhat similarly situated. by inquiring. What prevents our following their

I much fear that we shall find the state of Den mark' very much as I have described it, and tha there will neither be any clear voice nor any con November; if the tonant commit waste, or use the son, late Bishop of Sallabury. Mr. Dawson has siderable number to answer when the trumpet sound The state of

BISHOP' JULIUS. - We (Weekly Register) have more than once noticed the person who is pleased to call himself Julius, Bishop of Iona. We may remind our readers of his history. He is a French Priest, and was a member of the Dominican Order. For some reasons, which we doubt not the French Dominicans could explain, he left them and joined the American Presbyterian Missionaries in Syria. There he says that he was consecrated a bishop by a bishop of the heretical Jacobite sect, by whom (or by himself) he was appointed Bishop of Iona, in Scotland, and has come to England to found a new Church. Last week there appeared in the Guardian a statement 'on the best authority' that of the Bishop' himself, to the effect that 'Julius, Metropolitan of the World, who is Peter the Humble, otherwise styled 'Metropolitan of the See of the Syrians,' and 'the Most Reverend Julius, Archbishop Ecumenic of the 'Orthodox Synaus and Metropolitan of Syria, resident in Homs (Emesa),' has thought good to direct his attention to the state of the Eaghish Church; and he makes it known that on the 2nd of June, 1866, in the divinely preserved city of Emesa, the servant of God the Presbyter Julius Ferrette has been ordained Bishop by the imposition of our hands, and has been appointed, to the island of Iona and its dependencies.' The authenticity of the document which certificates this and which purports to be in the hand-writing and under the seal of the Metropolitan, is said to be guaranteed by the attestation of the British Consul at Damascus, on the 2nd of July following. On this point, however (says the Guardian) we commend our readers to a letter published in another column from Mr. Pellew, the Secretary of the Eastern Church Association, who is authorised by the Rev. George Williams, of King's who was at Emesa only last September, to deny that there is any such Metropolitan of the World in existence there. The Ritualisis and Unionists have been at loggerheads among themselves about him. Mr. Lee, editor of the Union Review, ackno vledges him, and inserted in that review a letter from him setting forth his claims and views. Mr. Skinner refuses to admit his pretended consecration. One of the difficulties of his case is, that the Oriental Jacobites deny the validity of consecration by a single bishop, and it seems he does not pretend to have been consecrated by more. His last appearance is described as follows by the Pal: Mall Gazette :- 'Bishop Julius,' of Iona, the Jacobite Ecclesiastic who has come to this country to promote the unity of Christendom, met a number of clergymen and laymen interested in that object the night before last at the British Hotel, in Cockspur street. He laid before them his letters of orders, but declined positively to say whether he had been consecrated by three bishops, as the Greek Church requires. Nevertheless so well satisfied was one clergyman (the report does not give his name) with the credentials produced that he declared the Eastern prelate's orders were more satisfactory than those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In the course of a speech in reply to some questions put to him, the Bishop said that it was his intention to found a Church, in the hope that it might be the means, sooner or later, of opening a channel for the healing of ancient wounds, or the closing of long existing divisions He had prepared a Liturgy which, while mitting no essential truth, was yet free from unnecessary elements of discord; a Liturgy which both the Greek Church and the Bible Missionary Society would be able to adopt. He did not suppose that his Church would ever be a large one; but it would be a safe thing for the Ohurca of England to have by her side a little community friendly to it, and able to give it at need orders of undoubted apostolical succession. He would be prepared to confirm the orders of any priest in the English Church who applied to him, and this without requiring him to leave the Anglican community. As he had said, his hope was to found a little community side by side with the English Church, which would possess within itself orders of undoubted apostolic succession (like the communion of Jansenists in Utrecht, to which the Church of England would be able to resort for validating and rescering undoubted her own orders in the hour of need.' How must a man, with the education of a French priest, laugh in his sleeve at the absurdity of people who swallow all this nonsense about a new Church. In fact, the only sensible thing that seems to have been said at all was by the anonymous ciergyman, who thought the orders of the Eastern heretic more satisfactory than those of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Whether the Frenchman ever was consecrated Bishop or not is very doubtful. But, at least, he is certainly a priest, while it is almost as certain that Dr. Longley is not.

is not extinguished after all; and his teaching pears to have produced a so newhat novel effect. According to the London Review, ' prophesying soirses' have taken the place of religious tea-parties. A chapter from Daniel on the Revelation of St. John is read, and each person present gives his opinion as to the meaning. To such lengths are these proceed. ings carried that one of the initiated -a Captain Barker-fixes the day and hour of certain events. Thus, the Translation of the Saints is to take place on the 25th January, 1867, at one p.m., white the second coming of our Lord is to be at sunset on the 20th September, 1878. The Pall Mall Gazette says, as Dr. Cumming persists that he never fixed any specific period for the end of the world, those who are interested in the matter-if anybody is interested-may like to read the testimony of the author of 'The End of All Things.' who is known to be a brother Scotchman, Mr. James Grant, of the Morning Advertiser. This gentleman declares that be himself heard Dr. Cumming say what he now denies. Dr. Cumming, with his great variety of information and fascinating style, would have done much more to advance the Millenarian couse, but for certain injudicious statements he has, on various occasions, made. To give only one example, I myself heard him, as far back as twenty years ago, affirm as a matter of fact - not advance as a matter of opinion - that in four years, possibly in a shorter time than that, the world would come to an end, in the literal acceptation of the This was stated on a Sunday morning in Exeter-hall, not in my hearing only, but in the presence of about 5,000 people, among whom, as may well be imagined, the absolute, unconditional assertion produced no ordinary excitment.

Times have Changed.—Just about one hundred years ago the great Dr. Dodd' was hung at Tyburn, for forging the name of his pupil—Lord Chesterfield—to a bond for 4,700l.. although he made immediate restitution of the money. At the same time, on the same scaffold, was hing a young man by the name of Harris, who, by some trick in metallurgy, had committed a fraud to the extent of 21, 10s. About the same epoch a young woman was hung, with her infant at her breast, for attempting to steal a piece of cloth, which she took up from the counter of a shopkeeper, but, from fear of detection, put it immediately down again. To day, we see City swells rolling in carriages, who have deliberately, and without the excuse of want, swindled widows and orphans out of millions, reducing thousands from affluence to beggary. And the only punishment they get is to be pilloried in Punch. Surely times have changed, and the present is the golden age for swindlers.

By a parliamentary paper recently issued in England we learn that the passage from Liverpool to New York by the Cunard steamers occupies 12 days 11 hours, at an average speed of 10:58 knots per hour. The homeward passage is usually performed in 11:40 knots. In the year 1861 the Persia made seven voyages out and home at an average speed respectively of 18:15 and 12:91 knots por hour, thus performing the journey in little over ten days each way. The Cunard mail ships between Liverpool and Boston attain a less rate of speed, of 9:77 knots per hour on the outward, and 11 days, at the rate of 10.3. knots, on the home-ward passage.

Two additional batteries of Artillery are under orders for Ireland.

A FENIAN RIOT IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM .-About midnight, on Saturday, a horseman dashed through the streets of West Hartlepool, at an alarming rate, and pulled up at the police station. His errand was to inform the police that there was a riot with Fenians at Seaton Carew, a small and fashionable watering-place, about two miles from West Hartlepool. He stated that about 30 Irishmen, who buasted of being Fenians, had taken possession of the Seven Stars publichouse, Seaton, and were helping themselves from the casks in the cellar .-They had also gone to the hotel and demanded a supply of refreshments there. They were armed with pikes and other formidable looking weapons. The only p liceman there was in the village, named Baines, had been called out, and he, with several of the inhabitants, had endeavored all they could to persuade the irishmen to leave the house. On their interference a regular riot took place. The village was thrown into the greatest state of alarm, and during the melee policeman Baines managed to seone out of another man's hand and secured it. A Coast-guard man, who was assisting the police, was wounded, but not seriously, and a man named Dobing had his face cut. Several others were more or less injured, but the principal injuries were said to be received amongst the go-called Fenjang themselves, inasmuch as they were the worse for drink, and in the dark were fighting 'promiscuously.' The combat were most alarming. The inhabitants generally, instead of force, used 'moral 'sussion.' and the rioters cooled down and decamped. When the West Hartlepool police were informed of the affair, the superintendent, serjeant, and nine officers, all armed, went off in conveyances, but on their arrival at Seaton the rioters and dispersed. The force remained for some hours at the inn where the disturbance first commenced. Some of the principals in Davidson found another pike near to the scene of the riot. The three pikes are at the West Hartlepool police station, and are most formidable looking weapons-being nine feet long, and headed by a cast steel spike a foot in length, graduating from an Fenianism in their midst, and more so from the fact that nearly one-third of the population is Irish. We may add that although this 'rising' was certainly more pot-valiant than political, there can be no doubt that in the North there is plenty of sympathy for Fenianism. We happen to know that during the past few days Irishmen have thrown up their employment, and left this district for Ireland, with the avowed object of taking part in the threatened outbreak .- Northern Daily Express.

RUMOURED SPLIT IN THE CABINET .- The Herald refers to the rumour in a Liberal paper that there have been differences in the Cabinet. It is a little surprising to find that men who, according to the report in which all the journals concur, were present on the occasion of the dispute in question, are wholly unaware that any Reform scheme has been laid before the Cabinet, and Cabinet Ministers first learnt the resignation of Mr. Disraeli, and the existence of grave misunderstandings among his colleagues, from the columns of Tuesday's papers. The Herald believes the whole story arose out of two very simple factsthe recent frequency of Cabinet Councils, and the absence of Mr. Disraell from one of them. The Herald questions whether a Reform 2ili has been dicussed mong them. Among the many Cabinet Councils held some must have been occupied with purely formal or merely trivial business and from one of these Mr. Disraeli could without difficulty absent himself, whether from need of a brief rest or from motives of simple convenience.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol preached in Bristol Cathedrai on Sunday upon the Second Adr vent, and administered a severe rebuke to those divines who, like Dr. Cumming, pretend to foretell the end of the world. Dr. Ellicott expressed his opinion that much of the latent disbelief which he feared now existed as to the reality of the Lord's literal and visible advent was to be attributed to a coarse and over-bold curiosity, that had not hesitated to speculate, and to record its speculation with a circumstantiality of detail that belonged rather to the annals of current history than to the issues of a mysterious and silently unfolding future. No doubt the advance of so called scientific views, the increasing repugnance to the definitely revealed, the deep-CUMMING AGAIN; AND YET AGAIN. - Dr. Cumming ening disbelief in the supernatural, the evident bias to what are now called uniformitarian theories, were all influences consciously or unconsciously truding greatly to cloud this holiest hope of Obristian life; and to those much of the latent doubt on the subject might be fairly attributed. But it must also not be disguised that the clarse and material statements with which of late they had been sadly too fumiliar had had a very disastrous share in bringing about a revulsion that had often ended in plain doubt and denial of the literal nature and reality of the Lord's second coming. Man might never presume (the Bishop proceeded) to specify the 'when but the general signs of that 'when' might ever be observed with the deepest spiritual profit. Surely they might observe them with profit now, as they saw and marked all that was around them - nations rising against nations, mysteriously coming pestilences, silently increasing unrest, runnings to and fro, increased knowledge, consciously felt auxiety as to their general and national future, and, most serious sign of all, a plainly and steadily deepening disbelief in the supernatural-they might well muse with solemn earnestness on the declaration which had formed the text to those grave thoughts, 'The night is far spent.' While speaking to them on such a subject, he could not leave unnoticed that further sign which seemed to many a meditative Christian so full of mystery-the increasing feeling, often not expressed in words, sometimes not even shaped into definite thoughts, but still the increasing, deepening, inexpressible feeling shared in now by thousands of faithful men and and women-that their redemption was verily drawing nigh.

The Glowworm says:-Lord Straithnairn is of opinion that, so long as an adequate force is kept in Ireland, the Fenians will not proceed to extremities, but in the event of the removal of the troops, that an immediate butbreak would take place.

M. Louis Veuillor .- The Pall Mall Gazette has the following: . M. Louis Veuillot, the famous Ultramontane Writer, to long reduced to enforced silence in Paris, is about, we understand, to express his views as to the present religious and political state of France, and on the relations of the Emperor with the Papacy, in the pages of the Westmister Gazette : under which title one of the Catholic journals lately noticed by us is about to be published in London.

The London Court Journal announces that the mperial Parliament will open on the 4th February.

UNITED STATES.

LECTURE BY CAPT. SEMMES, LATE COMMANDER OF CONFEDERATE WAR STEAMER 'ALABAMA.'- Fellow-Citizens-As you have oeen told by my friend, I have been invited to deliver one of a course of lectures. It is to put on record some facts regarding the Alabama that I speak to night. I propose to show to show to you that she was not a pirate, a privateer or a baccaneer, but the recognised ship, wearing the the colors of a state, by the laws of nations. On the land an enemy might overrun a country without destroying private property. Destroying private property on land is forbidden. Not so on the sea. The destruction of commerce in ancient times was a slow process. The war between the Confederate and the United States was the first between maritime powers united States was the first octween marking powers, the poor to poor to be introduction of steam. The Alabama had Rhama-poor to-yoncoo, Sandwich Islands; and for ed as among the best in the oil region. In 1864 widow early miners could do nothing.

and of the United States. She was built abroad .-The United States have made the British origin of the Alabama a constant source of complaint. She was built by the Lairds. The United States governtracts from Mr. Lord's speech in the House of Commons, already published and well known.) From gunboats and monitors. We offered better terms merchant vessel. Her Confederate commission was read, and her proper flag unfuried on the high seas. where the Confederate had as much authority as the Federal Government. It is the commission a sovereign puts on board a vessel that makes her a personification of the sovereign. Even if a ship be cure one of the pikes which the men were armed built in a neutral territory she is purged of that with. An ex-po iceman named Oliver also knocked wrong as soon as she is commissioned. If the Alabama was built in violation of the Neutrality Law, that was a question between the United States and England. From the moment the confederates were recognised as beiligerents they had a full right to make war in every particular. The United States acknowledged this in the first months of the war .-In support of this proposition the speaker quoted Vattal, third book, and argued that if the United shouts and cries and yells of those engaged in the States could buy ships the Confederate States could do the same. The speaker then quoted Justice Grier's decision in the prize cases, reported in 'Second Black Reports,' laying great stress on the passage, 'it is not necessary that the state should be recognised.' Mr Semmes ontered largely into the history of the South American States, claiming that their cruisers captured prizes and carried them into American ports. In illustration of the fact that the Confederate States were recognised and entitled to the riot can be identified, and they all belong to all the sovereign rights of war. Generals Grant and West Hartlepool. At day-break Superintendent Sherman treated Generals Lee and Johnson as generals of an army. Allusion was here made to the circumstances of the speaker's parole, and to the fact that he was described both as an admiral and general. Johnson and Sherman treated with one arother as equals. We laid down our arms in coninch square to a sharp point. The inhabitants of sideration that the safety of our persons should be West Hartlepool are naturally alarmed at having guaranteed. When General Grant wrote his letter to General Lee he recognised us as soldiers under a de facto government. The speaker here drew a parallel between the revolution and the Confederate States. If what the Colonies did was right when they did it, what the Confederate States did was right when they did it. The acknowledgment of American independence by England made no difference, because whatever rights they had, they received because of their Governments de fucto and not de jure. The speaker here quoted from Fennimore Cooper's Naval History the exploits of Paul Jones and other American privateers, asserted that the colonial privateers destroyed their prizes at sea, and arguing that they had less warrant than he had . -The whole coast was blockaded, and the burning of prizes was a necessity that he could not avoid. The colonies, less than a century ago, did those very things which they now charge on us as crimes .-Passing to the commissioners appointed by the colonies-Silas Dean, Dr. Franklin, and John Adams the speaker drew a parallel between them and Messra Slidell and Mason. The career of the Surprise. Cautain Cunningham, a colonial cruiser, was then quoted as a precedent of the Alabama. Chas. Francis Adams complained that the Confederate States had commissioners in England, carrying on a naval bureau. The Colonial Commissioners had a naval bureau in France. In this manner were the Revenge, Reprisal, Lexington and Dolphin obtained. But it has been charged that the Alabama had foreigners on board-asserting that this was no valid objection, since Paul Jones had a motley crew on board the Bon Homme Richard, the speaker concluded thus:-The Alabama was not a new construction, save that she was a steam vessel. Dr. Franklin and his companions constructed and minced a good many Alabamas in their day. What our sires did their sons may do. In other generations the history of the North will be the history of the South. By the philosophy of history I am willing to be judged. If the philosophy of Listory embaim the struggles of the colonial States, so will it embalm the struggles of the Confederate States. If it records approvingly the exploits of the Surprise and Revenge, so will it record the exploits of the Alabama.

THE FERMANS CLOSING UP .- It is evident from the full in the Fedian excitement that the Fedians are closing up, not in order of battle, but in business. For some time past the news from Europe has contained nothing but indefinite rumors concerning the expected insurrection in Ireland, and they do not point to action. More arrests of Fenian leaders, seizures of Feuian depots of arms, increased vigilance of the Government authorities, more troops for Ireland, and so forth, form the burden of the news; but no word of armed insurrection. There are many who believe that there is no intention of an outbreak on the part of the leaders, and a great many who think that Stephens, the head of the head centres, whose wheresbouts in Europe has been variously stated, is, in fact, still in this country, and that, having obtained all the money he wanted, is neither going to fight in Ireland nor to disburse the funds for any more revolutionary purpose than changing his nomadic life into one of quiet comfort in a nice brown stone house of his own. Oertain it is that the year which he so repeatedly promised was to see Ireland in arms has but a few days longer of life, and not a hostile gun has been fired on that

soil. As for the Fenian movements in this country, since it became a public question it never was much more than a noisy mystery and money-gathering operation. We have been treated to mock republics, senates, houses of representatives bombastic proclamations ty 'presidents,' and all the other paraphernalia which could make a cause ridiculous, by a few selfish men, laboring for their own ends, and with the exception of one or two, not possessing a spark of patriotism. We do not regret to observe, then, that with the close of the year the Fenian business is likely to be closed up, for the sake of the poor Irish laborers and chambermaids, who, we trust, will in future keep their little earnings for their own use, instead of giving them to ra-pacious head centres, 'presidents' and other vampires .- N. Y. Herald.

HELLS FOR CONGRESS. - The following article, aken from the Round Table, shows how some of the extra pay (\$2,000) voted to themselves, by our members of Congress, is likely to be expended: —
We have received a letter from a high quarter in

Washington which states that arrangements are progressing of a very complete character, to provide or the amusement of Congress during its approaching session, in a manner which must be immensely gratifying to constituents and flattering to the pride of the country at large. These arrangements are for the equipment and establishment of gambling hells, with large capital, and upon a scale of unprecedented splendor, so as to afford those legislators who are most successful in plucking the country the finest opportunity to be plucked in their turn.

THE YANKEE PURITANS .- They sold the negroes to the South, having a monopoly in the clave trade, and finding the South had prospered, envied them, and commenced a hypocritical crusade to deprive them of the property they had sold them. Such is Puritan honesty and justice. Their social system is based, as they claim, on education; schools are instituted ostensibly of teachers, preachers, missionaries, &c., not to convert the unenlightened heathen, but the preachers to collect in South and West the spare dimes, and the poor widows mite for a mission to territory, though badly mismanaged, is still regard-

from five hundred to one thousand dollars. They made it pay by a general system of swindling, and a this speech it appears that before they undertook to build the Alaoama, the United States Government had been in treaty with the Messrs. Laird to build the country of the country of the pests. The wooder nutmeg story is often considered hence the Alabama became a Cozfederate ship in-stead of a federal vessel. She left England as a was enormous. Nutmega retailed at seventy five cents each. These are a few of the operations of his prolific brain. The late war gave him a wide field for his operations and report cars he has not neglect. ed his opportunity, - They have generally stole themselves rich-we might suppose they had become above such tricks, and could afford to be generous: but not so. The leapard cannot change his spots, and the Yankee must keep his hand in, as it has become a second nature. Some are enemies from long ill treatment, but the Yaukee for revenge ill treats you. Like Butler, many have stole themselves rich, and now look with hatred on their victims. They are spread ever the world seeking whom they may devour. Lot them be were they may, they exhibit their characteristic Puritan principles. They never affiliate with the country or society they live in, and have no friends but of their order now among the people where they make their money.

All have some knowledge of their swindling manufactures, such as pewter gimblets, nutmegs, artificial pickles, wooden hams, sausages of flannel, and Irish potatoes. Nearly all their manufactures were cheats. Who can say this is exaggerated !- Missouri Watchman.

Mormonism is mainly, if not exclusively composed of converts from Protestantism. The writer in the Galaxy evidently thinks that the feature of polygamy should no: cause the Methodists to discwn their offspring, or disavow their own posterity. Polygamy among Mormons is simultaneous, among Protestants, who allow divorce, it is successive—a little difference, not worth the mentioning.
WHERE THE MORMONS COME FROM.—A Mormon

Elder, in a long and well-written article in the Galaxy for October 15, clearly announces as follows the source of the Mormon body:

'The Mormons are Wesleyans. We differ very little, excepting in a few peculiarities—such as polygamy-from the ancient Wesleyans. Most of us are from that body—from Wesleyan parents, Sunday schools and churches. The writer's grandfather was an early Methodist, and a member of the connection fitty-two years. Thus it is with many more of our body, many of whom have been Wesleyan local preachers. Brigham Young and his brothers were Methodists, and in spite of our few outward differences, there are no people so much like John Wesley and his followers in spirit, faith and missionary energy, and almost every other distinctive feature, as the Mormons. It is true, we are Baptists, but it is Wesleyan Baptists.

It is notorious that purity of election is not always attained under the American system. The ballot box can be 'stuffed,' and the inspectors are not alone acting in the interest of party. At Balti more the judges of the late election are accused of acting with gross partiality. A despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph says that the Grand Jury in session at Baltimore has indicted several judges of the recent election for violation of the election law refusing voters whom they considered rebel, and also for destroying ballots received from supposed conservators and putting radical votes in the ballot-box in their places.

DECLINED. - 'President' Roberts having published an 'appeal' to his friends of Fenianism in New York to provide means to furnish a Christmas dinner for the prisoners in Toronto, Colonel Bioss Lynch, at the request of his fellow-prisoners, and with the endorsation of the Rev. Mr. M'Mahou, has written a letter to the Fentan Brotherhood declining the proffered 'feed.' He says: - 'This appeal might, with propriets, be made for paupers and convicts on Blackwell's Island, or some institution of the kind, but it is a gross insult to the trishmen held as political prisoners in Canada. Never having received any aid or assistance from the Fenian headquarters during their long confinement in the Toronto jail, they consider this last appeal of President Roberts as their friends not now to outrage their feelings, and hat they may be spared this cruel humiliation

THE GAMBLING MANIA. - The insidious crime of gambling is spreading itself, like a blight, throughout nearly all classes of society with alarming rapidity. It is not to be wondered at that the vice has become so common in view of its strong hold in high places. Rumor told us, two or three days since, that an ex-Congressman had won \$140,000 from a Congressman elect. Spacious and elegant saloons for gambling have been fitted up in Washington, wherein the law makers of the country may enjoy their hours of recreation. The descent made last week on the lottery and policy dealers of this city involved some persons holding high positions in society. The more recent raid on a professional gambling house on Broadway resulted in the capture of a recent candidate for Alderman, besides many others of good standing in the public estimation. The vice is not only popular, but fashionable sins are of all others the most difficult to remedy. But gambling proper, with cards or at e is only one form of this dangerous moral disease. The principle of gambling has come to be associated with almost everything in which the public are expected to take an interest. An ocean yacht race is very well and very innocent in itself, but the fact that \$90,000 depends upon it renders it simply a piece of attractive gambling. Horse racing has a universal popularity, but a large share of its zest is due to the gambling and betting always attached to it. Not even a billiard match or a game at base ball can be played now-a-days without a bet of a thousand dollars or so to spur on the contestants; and so these games become an excuse for pure and simple gambling. The public taste thus becomes morbid and vitiated. The desire to gain by gambling grows after the first indulgence, and becomes ruinous to all mental and moral discipline. It causes an impatience of all wholesome industry, and is subversive of the best qualities and the bighest aspirations. Yet this gigantic evil is apreading surely, and if unchecked and unrestrained by public opinion, the state of our national morality will soon become terrible to contemplate. - N. Y. Sun.

Last week, a brief item chronicling the sale of the Steele Farm, on Oil Ureek, for taxes due the Government, started on its voyage on the sea of newspaperdom. The paragraph will doubtless be read by many without a second thought: but those few lines might easily form the text for a discourse as lengthy as the moral law It is hardily an exaggeration to state that whereever petro'eum is known, the name of 'Johnny Steele, the young prince of Venango county, has been heard, while the accounts of his apparently boundless wealth and reckless expenditures, were told in hundreds of papers, from the New York Herald down or up. Soon after the sale of the farm, the closing act, a brief history of the same may not be entirely without interest, which the Crawford Journal thus narrates-

This farm, more generally known on the creek. as the widow McClintock farm, is immediately opposite the flourishing little town of Ronseville, and was among the first of the oil producing farms of the valley. Early in 1864, the Van Slyke well on this farm was struck, and flowed for some time at the rate of 2,500 barrels per day, and several wells yielding from 200 to 800 barrels were struck at subsequent periods. Besides these, there were many smaller wells, and the

warrant for what she did both in the laws of nations | these laudable purposes millions have been contribut- | McClintock died from the effects of burns received ed and are now annually contributed, to find their while kindling a fire with crude oil. At this time the way into the pocket of some sounding Yankee. | average daily income from the landed interest of the Like the gambler, they have studied their profes- farm was \$2,000, and, by her will, the property, with sion, and know all its tricks. During the embargo all her possessions in money, was left to her adopted ment endeavored to contract with this same firm to and non intercourse of Mr. Jefferson, Virginia son, John W. Steele, then about twenty years of age. build ships for them. (Mr. Semmes here read ex- was flooded with Yankee pediars with a capital of In the iron safe was \$150,000, two thirds of the amount in greenbacks and the balance in gold. Mrs. McClintock was hardly laid in her coffin before young Steele, who appears to have had nothing naturally vicious in his composition, was surrounded by a set of vampires, who clung to him as long as he had a dollar remaining. The young millionaire's head was evidently turned by his good fortune, as had been that of many an older man who made his ' pile on oil,' and he was of the impression that his money would accumulate too rapidly unless it was actually thrown away, and throw it away he did. Many of the stories concerning his career in New York and Philadelphia savor of fiction, and would not be credited were they not so well authenticated. Wine, women, borses, faro and general debauchery, soon made a wreck of that princely fortune, and in twenty months Johnny Steele squandered two millions of dollars. Hon. John Morrissey, M.C., went through him at faro to the amount of \$100,000 in two nights; he bought high priced turnouts, and after driving them an hour or two, gave them away; equipped a large minstrel troupe and presented each member with a diamond pin and ring, and kept about him besides two or three men who were robbing him day after day. He is now filling the honourable position of doorkeeper for Skiff & Gaylord's minstrels, the company he organized, and is, to use a very expressive but not strictly classical phrase, completely played out.

The wealth obtained by those who worked so assiduously to effect Strole's ruin, gave little permanent benefit to its possessors. The person most brazen and chiefly instrumental in bringing about the present condition of affaire, was the notorious Seth Slocum, who hung around this city several weeks last summer. He was worth at one time over \$100,000, which he had ' captured' from Steele and laid aside for a rainy day, but when the latter's money vanished, this amount soon took unto itself wings, and he is at present known among his old associates as a doad beat. At last accounts, Slocum was mearcerated in the gaol of a neighbouring county for various breaches of the peace, and was unable to obtain bail in the sum of \$500. Exemplifications these of the old adage, 'easy come, easy go,' or the other fools and their money are soon parted.'

A Sheriff on taking possession of a canal boat lying directly under the bows of the Cunard steam-ship Scotia, lying at her pier in Jersey City on Tuesday last, discovered stowed away in the hold of the boat one hundred and twenty-five kegs of gunpowder, enough to have blown up the steamer and all the buildings in the neighbourhood. The ownership of the powder or what particular purpose it was designed to subserve remain a mystery, though persons of Fenian proclivities are quite certain that it was intended to destroy the British steamer.

There is a volume of truth in the following which we find in the Boston Commercial:

'That class of persons called by courtesy clergy. men, but who are neither more nor less than politicians using the pulpit for a stump have been par-ticularly foul-mouthed in their allusious to the President. Outside of the Catholic and Episcopa! Churches the clerical profession may be said to have ceased to exist in this country, the clergyman having merged himself into the politician. No wonder that the profession is at a low ebb, and attracts but a fow young men of ability into the rank.'

There are some honorable exceptions in other denominations than those named above, but they are 'few and far between.'-Dayton Empire.

The continued duliness of trade, the general decline in prices, and the curtsilment of manufactoring are beginning to have a depressing influence upon the standard of wages. Merchants, manufacturers, and other employers are discouraged by the business prospect, and, as usual seek such circumstances, they are inclined to seek for relief in a reduction of wages. This disposition is strongthened, too, by a belief, or perhaps rather a fear, that stormy times in the financial world are not far ahead. - N. Y. Sun.

BUFFALO, Dec. 24. - The Express says : - The special despatch to the Express on Saturday morning was read with great interest by Fenians here, and the letter of Col. Lynch and Father McMahon has adding insult to injury. They earnestly entreat created much indignation. Col. Lynch is denounced as a poltroon, who ran away at the first sound of the bugle, and was captured while drunk. The regret of Col. Roberts that Lynch is not to be hanged finds a ready echo on all sides in Fenian circles. The feeling against Lynch is intense.

Washington, Dec. 26th. - The Government is said to be in possession of advices which are regarded as entire satisfectory with re-grence to the claims of this country against England for depredations committed by the Confederate privateer. These claims, there is every reason to believe, will be fully recognized by the British Ocbinet, while our own Cabinet will in turn recognize those of England against this country. A case is soon to be made before the Supreme Ourt of the United States, which will involve the question whether Alabama is a state in the Federal Union or what her present Statute is if she is not a State.

Albany, Dec 28 - The storm of yesterday and last light was the most severe since 1835. Snow fell to the depth of 20 inches and drifts in some places are 8 and 10 feet deen Gale continues this morning. Railroad communication is entirely suspended.

Vicksburg, Miss., 27th .- The Steamer 'Fashion' was burned this evening about twelve miles above Baton Rouge. Twenty lives were lost. The cargo, 2,600 bales of cotton is a total loss.

Troy, Dec 28th-The severest snow storm since 1836 occurred last night. About 2 feet of snow has fallen and no railroad train has reached this city or left since yesterday at 4 pm. The storm still continues and the weather is intensely cold.

Washington, 28th .- Advices received last evening from a number of promininent politicians of the South are unanimous in stating that it is the fixed determination of the Southern States to continue in their present passive political condition, rejecting not only the constitutional amendments of list session of Congeess, but also all other amendments that would deprive them of or deny them their rights as members of the Union.

To show the wenderful rapidity with which Texes is settling we quote from one of our exchanges the following description of Sherman, a town jndging from its name which has evidently sprung up since the war: 'Sherman can boast of as good a site as any town in Northern Texas. It is situated near the centre of Grayson county, and in the richest portion of the state. It contains as many, or more business houses than any town of its size in the state ; ten dry goods houses, one large church, one hotel, one boarding-house, one restaurant, three groceries. four blacksmith shops, four wood ships, and the finest brick bulldings in Northern Texas.

MINING ON THE PTCIFIC COAST .- We learn from the San Francisco Mercantile Gazette that the mining ieterests upon the Pacific coast have never been in o more heathful condition than now. The yield of the placers has quite equalled the average of former years. To this result the heavy spring rains have contributed in no slight degree. An important improvement has been introduced into the system of artificial water supply, in the employment of irou pipes; and this is but one instance of the gradual but constant improvement, in the methods of mining. These improvements have caused many abandoned claims to be re occupied, and have given a value to vast quantities of auriferons earth, with which the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CAPHOLIC CHRONICLE-JANUARY 4, 1867.

The True Wliness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Crang Street, by J. GILLIES. S. E. CLERK, Editor..

TREE TRANSPORT IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the aubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-balf, in advance ; and If not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sendinguthe paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

TheTRUE WITNESS can be hada t the News Depots Bingle copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no tetlers will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY - 1867.

Friday, 4- Octave of Holy Innocents. Saturday, 5 - Vigil of the Epiphany. Sunday, 6 - Feast of the Epiphany. Monday, 7-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 8 - Of the Uctave. Wednesday, 9 Of the Octave. Thursday, 10-Of the Octave.

CHRISTMAS. - This great Festival was ushered in with Midnight Mass in the principal churches of this City, at which large numbers of our citizens-both Protestants and Catholics as-

St. Patrick's Church .- The interior of this fine building, through the liberality of our Irish fellow-citizens, and the exertions of its Pastor, the Rev. P. Dowd, presented a magnificent spectacle. The High Altar was as it were a-blaze with lights tastefully arranged, and the other decorations of the sacred building were in keeping. The music selected for the occasion was Haydn's 16th Mass which was well rendered by the choir. The solos in particular were beautifully executed; ndeed no pains have been spared by our Saint Patrick triends to secure the services of able musicians. The church was thronged, every aisle was crammed-and though every assistance was most generously tendered by the habitual congregation and every exertion made by the clergy of the Church, it was no easy matter to obtain even standing room, so great was the desire to obtain admittance.

The Gesu .- This splendid church, the erection of the Jesuit Fathers now happily restored to Canada, presented as the hour of Midnight on Christmas Eve chimed, a grand spectacle, as the Reverend Father Superior ascended to the Altar to celebrate the Birth of the infant Jesus. During the Offertory was well sung Lambillotte's Pastorale, and during the Communion, the joyous strains of the Adeste Fideles broke upon the ears of the kneeling multitudes, recalling the solemn moment when suddenly there appeared a multitude of the heavenly host, praising God and singing, Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.

Whilst we cheerfully recognise the general urbanity of our Protestant fellow-citizens, and congratulate ourselves on the entente cordiale that obtains here in Montreal betwixt all denominations, truth compels us to state that the conduct of some well dressed persons-we do not say ladies or gentlemen-present in the church of the Gesu at Midnight Mass was indecorous in the extreme, and very offensive not only to Catholics, but to all right-minded Protestants .-People who cannot conscientiously behave reverently in a Catholic Church had better keep away altogether, since they are neither obliged. nor invited, to assist at Catholic worship; but all who attend must be given to understand that if they will not conduct themselves orderly and reverently, they will be turned out without ceremony. To the great majority of our Protestant tellow-citizens this admonition is we know unnecessary; but there are some well dressed " black sheep" amougst them who are by courtesy styled ladies and gentlemen because of their wealthbrother members of ?hat shoddy-ocracy or plutocracy which is the bane and disgrace of this Continent. It is to these that our remarks are addressed, and we will hope not in vain.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The latest tidings from Ireland are reassuring. The Fenian excitement is dying out, and the promise of Mr. Stephens that he would certainly and at all hazards, raise the Fenian standard in Ireland before the 1st of January, 1867, has been signally falsified. A person of the name of the existence of the latter is known to every . Millen, styling bimself General and "President of the Military Council of Ireland," has published a letter in the Dublin papers, wherein he denounces the C.O.I.R .- the mystic letters wherewith Mr. Stephens proclaims his rank as British subjects generally passes for Freemasonry Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic-as a is but the first step to, or vestibule of an imswindler, a humbug, and a rascal. This letter mense and by them unexplored temple of whose has created a protound sensation, and to deaden its force, it is by some cried down as a device of common in the Fenian ranks as blackberries, and that of M. Louis Blanc, whose moral and in-

pap. The actual whereabouts of Mr.: Stephens is still a mystery; the only thing certain about the man is that he has got the money, and that he means to stick to it.

And should this prove to be the end of the matter, a blessed thing will it be for Ireland, which has too long been a prey to mercenary patriots and intriguers practising upon the ardent feelings of their generous, but too easily duped countrymen. We shall be spared a renewal of the horrors of '98, and the spectacle of the atrocities to which a civil war in Ireland would doubtless give rise. The result of such a war in the present position of the world cannot be doubtful. After a little bard-fighting and many a cruel act of retaliation, the flames of insurrection would be quenched in the blood of the insurgents. The Orange faction would again ride rough-shod over Ireland; and the last state of that unbappy country would be worse than the first. This the Catholic Bishops and Clergy of Ireland well know, and therefore have they never ceased to denounce in the name of the Church, and of Ireland, the unhallowed schemes of the Fenian secret society.

We have nothing worthy of much notice from Continental Europe. Up to the latest dates all was quiet at Rome. The war in Candia still continued, and it is said that revolution is imminent in Spain.

FREEMASONRY .- On this subject the Transcript, of Friday last, has an article, wherein our contemporary criticizes pretty freely, or very rashly, the action of the Catholic Church towards the Freemasons, and all other secret or-

" In some countries, the Church, as the protector of the people against the wiles of the devil, has been so unwise as to take notice of its secret meetings .-But now every unprejudiced person knows that they have no association with the Illuminati, and Car-bonari in Italy, or with any politically disaffected.— In Canada we believe them to be a loyal body.'-Transcript, 28th ult.

This last statement we will not call in question. We believe that in Canada, and the British Empire generally, the Freemasons are, as a rule, quite as loyal as are any other of Her Majesty's subjects. But the world is large, and is not all comprised within the limits of the British Empire; and the loyalty of the Freemason subject of Queen Victoria is no argument, or guarantee for the loyalty of Freemasons in other quarters of the globe.

Our contemporary is in grievous error, though we daresay in perfect good faith, when he asserts that there is no connection betwixt the organisation known as Freemasonry, and that of the Illuminati. On this subject we refer our very ill-informed friend the Transcript, to the works of M. Louis Blanc, than whom few men in Europe at the present day have more carefully studied the great social questions, or more deeply probed the social wounds, which disturb the peace, and menace the very life of the exist- ment of Christianity; in the other case as its ing social order of Christendom. The testimony antagonist: and under either of these aspects, it of M. Louis Blanc is, if favorable to the hostile action of the Catholic Church as towards Freemasonry, decisive; for in the first place, or in so far as the moral value of his testimony is concerned, he cannot be suspected even of partiality towards Popery, or even Christianity in any form; and in the second place, or with respect remarks, because we are fully prepared to admit to his intellectual competency as a witness upon that in so far as the Society in question exists the matter in dispute, it is certain that no living man has had better or more ample means of information, than has the great Socialistic writer whom we cite.

Now what is his testimony? He deposes, and by clearest evidence establishes the fact | pished fact that it is one of the prime acthat Illuminism, as preached by Cagliostro and tors in the great Revolutionary drama :-Weischaupt, is but a degree, an advanced degree and as it is lauded by the friends and apologists of Freemasoury; to the inferior degrees of which of that work, for the important share it had in it stands in the same relation that the plant stands in as towards the seed, that the fully developed man stands in as towards the child. Amongst British Freemasons, few, if any, bave ever been admitted to the higher degrees of the Order; they are for the most part profoundly ignorant that far beyond, and far above, the degrees to which any of them, even the most advanced, have attained, there exist other degrees, other secrets, other oaths, other rites and ceremonies of institution, and to which other obligations are attached. The initiated into the lower degrees of Freemasonry are as ignorant of what transpires in the Lodges of these higher and more sublime degrees, as are the profane rulgar of the transactions of the ordinary Masonic Lodge. Nay! they are far more ignorant; for whilst body, the great mass of Freemasons are not even aware of the existence of those degrees to which we allude, and of which M. Louis Blanc gives some of the particulars. What amongst very existence they are ignorant; in their highest orders of the craft, they are but in a rudimentary the British Government to ruin Stephens in the state, embryo Freemasons at the best. This we eyes of the people. Spies, and informers are as remind the Transcript is not our saying, but

them is, and who is not, in receipt of Government lightly affected even by the incredulity of our Little Pedlington Solors.

Further, M. Louis Blanc deposes and establishes the fact that the French Revolution of the last century was in great measure the work of the Freemasons, whose work he defends and eulogises especially for this-that its peculiar features as a social, and anti-Christian Revolution were stamped upon it by the Freemasons .-But here again we must refer our contemporary to the voluminous author whom we cite; and more especially to those passages of his works, herence thereunto cannot be made a matter of wherein he treats of the relations existing betwirt reproach against the legal advocate of the Continental Freemasons, and the Duke of Orleans, Philippe Egalite, and the election of the managed to cheat the gallows or the whipping latter to the nost of Grand Orient. Were our post. contemporary but a little better posted up in the social history of the eighteenth century, he would not be so rash as to pass censure on the Church for anathematising Freemasonry, and for having without exception, excommunicated all its adherents. But it is the rule that ignorance should be presumptuous, and the Transcript offers no exception to that rule.

But even from the lips of the members of the secret society in question, of members who have which British subjects ordinarily attain-can we establish its anti-Christian principles. Dismissing M. Louis Blanc, we call into court a Protestant minister, the . Rev. Mc. McGili, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Peru, Illinois.

The above named Protestant minister being asked whether he were a Freemason? replied in a series of stanzas, which we find copied without criticism in almost all our English Montreal papers; and which stanzas, we may thereforewe think-fairly assume to represent the true character of Freemason, in its inferior degrees and under its least offensive aspect.

Well ! this witness tells us how " by the help of a friend" he obtained admittance within the charmed preciots of the Society; whereupon the following were to him the results:-

> " Here my conscience was taught With a mosal quite fraught With sentiments holy and true "

Now if in the above there be any meaning at all, that meaning is this :- That from Freemasonry, the writer, the Rev. Mr. McGill, a Protestant minister, with "an open bible" in his band, learnt a moral, and received in his conscience the impressions of true and holy sentiments, which he had not learnt, or received from Christianity, or the religion of which he was a teacher. But is not this to set Freemasonry either above Christianity, or in opposition to it? Above it, if the truths which it teaches are in the Christian order, but merely transcend those previously taught by the Son of God: in opposition to it, if the "moral," and the "true and holy sentiments" taught by Freemasonly are diverse from, or contrary to, those that Our Lord Himself preached. In one case Freemasonry is set up as the necessary suppleis an insult and an outrage to Him Who was the author and the finisher of our faith. If Freemasonry teach only those moral truths which Christianity already teaches, it is useless, superogatory; if something different, it is anti-Christ.

We mean nothing personally offensive by these here, it is but a sort of convivial, and charitable club, and that its members are persocally innocent of any designs against religion or society But, as in other countries Freemasonry is of a very different character; as it is a well estabbringing about the terrible political, religious and social cataclysm of the eighteenth century, we contend that the strictures of the Transcript upon the hostile attitude always assumed towards it by the Catholic Church-the sole legitimate teacher and guardian of moral, and of all that is holy and true-are false; and excusable only on the grounds of their author's ignorance of the true facts of the case, and of the actual workings of Freemasonry in the countries of Continental Europe. Again do we recommend to him to study the works of the great Socialistic and Revolutionary writer, Leuis Blanc, ere be again presume to sit in judgment upon the Church.

We would again remind our readers that no potice can be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents must attach their names to their letters, if they desire to see them inserted in the TRUE WITNESS. This law admits of no exceptions.

Our Kingston correspondent Enquirer, who treats of a certain no Popery lecturer, chall be attended to. Press of business has hitherto prevented us from giving to him the answer which the importance of the questions put to us;

The Christmas Day collections taken up from the congregations of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's Churches, amounted to Three hundred and it is impossible therefore to say who amongst tellectual competency as a witness will be but eighty four dollars and a quarier.

THE SWEETSBURGH TRIALS.—These trials have come to an end at last, and this is the only satisfactory feature about them. The prisoners were al! defended by B. Devlin who, of course as their lawyer availed bimself of every point of law that could be raised in their behalf. For this no one should blame him, for according to the ethics of the Bar, the first, indeed the only duty of the lawyer is towards his client. The rule may be good or bad, but that question we care not to discuss; still whilst it is the rule, ad dirtiest scoundrels that ever by a legal subtlety

Against the Fenian raiders, thefts small, and thelts great, were most clearly proved. One fellow stole a horse from a widow; another helped hunself to what he needed, "convey the wise it call;" and on the whole a more precious lot of thieres and rowdies than these invaders of our Canadian soil, evidently never broke loose from the Penntentiary. They were simply thieves and criminals of the lowest type such as of old used to graduate under the Jew Fagin, attained only to those very inferior degrees to and were afterwards sent out to Botany Bay in ship loads; it was a perfect folly to treat them as political offenders. Of course, whether through blunder or through design we know not, the indictments were so well drawn up that, though arceny, horse stealing, and petty thefts, could be brought home to the prisoners, the particular act laid to their charge could not be substactiated-and thus the fellows got off, to gladden the hells of New York, by their presence, and probably ere long to be a burden on the finances of the country which they select as their abode. The trials and their results are thus described and summed up the Montreal Herald and Transcript, respectively :-

THE FENIAN TRIALS .- The Fenian trials at Sweetsburg are ended at last. Three of the prisoners, as will be seen by our correspondent's desparch, have been condemned to death, a sentence which had to be passed according to Statute, but which no one regards in any other light than as a farce. From the conduct of two of the prisoners while the solemn words of the condemnation were addressed to them, it is plain that they looked upon them as a solemn mockery, and felt convinced that for this time at least their lives were in no danger. Whatever may he thought of the effect of the trials, it is but right to say that during the whole proceedings Mr. Justice Johnson, who presided, displayed an impartiality, dignity and fairness in the highest degree worthy of the position he occupied, and by his judicious conduct maintained the decorum which ought at all times to characterize a Court of Justice. - Montreal

The results are as follows . Of the 16 persons held as Fenian prisoners when the court opened, Couburn and Powers were discharged, because the Grand Jury ignored the bilis against them ; Rogers, McGowan and Howard have been discharged without trial Gilgan, Reardon, Carroll, Owens, and Morrili were tried and acquitted on the more serious charge; and two juries disagreed on the robbery charge; and five now remain in jail: Holmes, under a sentence of two months imprisonment for larceny; Crawford, under a sentence of three months imprisonment for receiving stolen goods : and Madden, smith and Crowley under sentence of death.

The police and military will remain here until further orders.

It is believed that the condemned prisoners will not be removed to Montreal, but will remain in the Sweetsburg jail .- Transcript.

The Montreal Watness of the 22nd ult. publishes an appeal on behalf of the Pointe aux Trembles Swaddling Institution. We give one extract, as illustrative of the truth of what we bare always asserted; to wit:-that the French Canadians who allow their unhappy children to attend this institution are morally of bad character, perfectly indifferent to all religious considerations, and actuated solely by material motives, such as the desire for food and clothes. by the cares of their backs and of their bellies.

After complaining of the destitution in which the above-named Swaddling Institution finds itself, the Appeal goes on to say :-

"It is those of whom the parents are Roman Caholics that give the most uneasiness, because those parents value instruction very little, and make little or no sacrifice to obtain it."

This is letting the "cat out of the bag" with a vengeance. It is tantamount to a confession that the sole motives which induce Catholic parents to allow their children, to attend a Protestaut school, are material motives; and that the only parents who do so degrade themselves and sacrifice their children are wretched creatures. such as are to be found in all communities, who care not one straw for instruction of any kind : and who, provided that their animal wants are gratified, are perfectly indifferent to what becomes of their own souls or those of their children. If the Poince aux Trembles Institute can contique its supplies of " shoes, clothes, flangels, stockings, &c." well and good; they are content that their little ones should remain therein, and be - well, made Protestants of: but if it cannot, if the clothes give out, and the vicinals fail, then it is to be leared, that the parents will withdraw

their children, and the designs of the proseletizers will be baulked. This it is which gives so much unensiness to the Directors of the Institute. No respectable Roman Catholic, no Roman

Catholic nor dead to every sense of decency, and morality would allow a child of his to attend the Institute: sooner by far would he follow him to the cemetery, and weep over the mnocent, unperverted little one's grave. It was scarce necessary then to inform the public, through the have children in the Pointe aux Trembles Institute-are miserable creatures who would sell their own souls or those of their children for half from His hands an everlasting recompense for a gallon of Molson's whiskey, and a pound of their long study and silent retreat, which pretobacco.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER-December, 1860. Messrs. Dawson Bros.

This very handsomely and profusely illustrated serial, contain a large assortment of interesting, instructive, and amusing reading matter for young and old. The engravings alone are well worth the subscription.

CALENDRIER ECCLESIASTIQUE ET CIVIL. 1857 .- This very useful sheet has been brought out in their elegant style by Messys, Fabra & Gravel, and bears on its face the approbation of His Lordship, the Bishop of the Diocess. In contains much valuable information, and is indeed a Civil as well as an Ecclesiastical Calendar.

CHRISTMAN ORDINATION AT THE GRAND SEMINARY OF MONTREAL.

If ever anything in the world, has more than another displayed the means of an all-directing Providence, for raising man's thoughts from all that is earthly and mortal, and fixing them on that transcendent bliss of Heaven's immortality, it is the ceremonies of the Catholic Church, whose doctrine ever permanent, ever pure and true, will never allow any cloud of doubt to hover around the minds of its pious members, to impede their aspirations from enjoying the presence of Him, Jesus Christ-the Divine Founder of His Church on earth and His Spirit's dwelling. place, at all times, on all occasions, but more viridly to be traced on the solemn and ausnicious occasion of a sacerdotal ordination. Something indeed superhuman, always hovers around the church or place in which this religiously grave, and admirably holy ceremony of a priestly ordination is performed-for the recipient, illuminated by the divine light of the Holy Ghost, and strengthened in his faith by the plenitude of His graces, sees pictured to himself, stream after stream of the divine light of the true faith. breaking through the world's dark avenue and barriers of infidelity and dissension, till, at last satisfied by the teachings of " Unity and Verity," and is lost in silent meditation on his soul's divinity -recalled to his mind by his social intercourse with God, and the ceremony of his holy religion that is about to elevate him to the high and saintly office of the priesthood.

Hail, sacerdotal dignity !-- you words that sum and complete all biss-give and receive all bliss, and always fullest of the same when most is given-spring-head of temporal and spiritual felicity! always deepest when most is drawn ;-emblem of Jesus Christ himself, overflowing most when greatest aumbers wink of that essence of love, which binds the uncreated persons of the Blessed Trinity-the Father, Son and Holy Gnost-that centre to which all Catholicity gravitates and the sacred deposit of the precious freasure of the beavenly ductrine.

But, who would or could express in wordsthat must talk in vain-the enravishment the most pre-eminent, which those experience, whose happy lot it is to respond to the Heavenly calling of the sacred ministry !- behold the meeting scene itself on the moment of their ordination, and thence infer their worth and happiness in the sight of a Being Omniscient, all-seeing and unseen; whose Omnipotent hand has led them in the path of sanctity and perfection from the very instant that their primitive innocence was typined by the regenerating waters of Baptism, which made humid their infant brows, and washed away from their souls the stain of Adam's sin-to be united, in soul forever with God-the proprietor of its immortality. Yes, happy they and happiest of their kind, whose hearts, fortunes and own mortal forms, the gentle voice of piety and sauctity has united and blended together in the unity of faith-to be sacrificed, if necessary, for the cause of religion and greater glory of Him, who laid eternity's foundation stone, and built upon it the Church, in which it is their duty to propagate the Gospel and adorable name of Jesus Christ-" the Way the Truth and Life" -the Holy, Just and Good. 'Tis not the coarser ties of human laws, often unnatural and foreign to the mind, that has bound those under the garb of religion, whose names we subjoin, and the pleasing sight of whose ordination we had the happiness to witness on the 22nd inst.; but, the harmony itself of the laws and words divine, attuning their passions into love, meekness and charity towards benighted men, on whom their sacerdotal graces, perfect esteem and meffable desire of sympathy of heart and soul, for the love of God and the gathering of souls to Heaven, will eventually exert their softest power and influence to render their future bappiness secure.

Yes, pleasing indeed was the scene that praise and prayer have urged us to testify, as we entered the Church of the Grand Semmary, to see and hear the venerable and saintly Bishop of Montreal, placed on the steps of the altar and exhorting the many to be ordained, in a strain the most paternal and affectionate. He told them all to place themselves in the immediate presence of God, and call to mind the grand favors which His Almighty hand was about to bestow on them-be felt assured that they had all been long preparing for this happy day, and was certain that they had brought with them the holy dispositions acquired in their silent retreat; he did not forget to inculcate on their minds the necessity of prayer, for he not only admonished them to pray for one another, but also, for their absent parents that they might lead a holy and religious lite; for said he, you wouldn't wish that you should gain Heaven yourselves, and not assist those to gain it also, who exerted their parental endeavors to give you the education that you have now acquired, which admits you into the Sanctuary of the Church. This admonition indeed will never be forgotten by those to whom it was addressed, Witness, that the Roman Catholic parents who for its effects were soon observed in their unabtrusive forms and appearance, as we beheld them advancing towards the Altar of God, to receive pared them for the reception of God's choicest them-which were conspicuous indeed to the eye of observation.

Some we saw advance to the knee of his Lordship to receive the mark of their initiation into the Sanctuary of the Church and pronounce parated from them on the waters of the deep. the words of their clerical consecration-"Dominus pars haeriditatis meae, et calicis mei," &c. which enrolled them under the banner of Jesus Christ, and remind d them that having renounced the world, they belonged henceforth specially to Him, are consecrated to his service, and must cript. benceforth live only for their Divine Master, whose words are addressed to them, in the persons of his disciples-" You are not of the world but I have chosen you out of the world."-... Others we saw move forward and receive, step | charitable purposes. The committee are making preby step, the four minor orders, in which are contained their respective ecclesiastical functions highly important, buly and sublime; and finally came to our view a solemn prostration of those, before the living tabernacie of Almighty God, rerocably consecrating themselves to the service of the Altar-whom peace the fruit of virtue, and virtue the fruit of faith, bespoke content indeed to solourn while they meet on their holy religion. Truly the world has overlooked them in her busy seekings after things and little and lit objects more illustrious in her view, but, occupied as earnestly as she-wholly intentupon what they were transacting, how much more sublimely have they overlooked the world, as we beheld them stretched in their humble and low position on the sloor of the Sanctuary-scorning her pleasures which they have known not-renouncing them all which they never wish to know, for as changeable as are the winds of Heaven, so changeable and evanescent have they deemed her emoluments, her honors and her joys-and to bring under the notice of many, we histen to set down the names of those who participated in this ecclesiastical ordination—to be read, doubtless, by many a friend, parent and acquaintance with loy and pleasing expectation.

TONSUZE.

Mesers. Joseph J. Ledoc, Discose of Montreal. Edward McKenns, Diocese of New York. John J. Bainake, Diocese of Alton, U.S. James Reynolds, Diocese of Hartford, Con Joseph Sullivan, Diocess of Brooklyn, U.S. Athanase Bernier, Professed Religious of the Holy Cross.

MINOR ORDERS.

Messrs, John J. Salmon, Diocese of Montreal, P. A. Campeau, do James R. Giroux, do đο ďо Aloyaius H. Pare, do Alfred J. Larocque, do ďэ Michael Weis, Diocese of Alton, U.S. John Flynn, do do Chas. C Ciocke, do do A. Babinault, Diocese of Chatham, N.B. John Carter, do Wm. Varrily, do Ed. J. McAuley, Diocese of St. John, N.B. James Kilcullen, Diccese of Toronto, C.W. B Sheridan, Diocese of Hartford, Con. A. Bernier, Society of the Holy Cross.

EUR-DEACONSHIP.

Diocese of Montreal. Revds. J. B. Rionx, Narcisso A. Troic, Patrick B. Barrette, John M. A. Brien, B. F B. Mesnard, ф do J. Eneas McDonald, do Charlottetown. William Thos. J. Miban, Diocese of Halifax. фo Edward F. Murphy, David C. O'Connor, дo ďρ James T. Bresnan, Joseph John McCann, Diocese of Toronto. Francis E. Gendreau, do St. Hyacinthe Joseph A. Duftesne, do do Joseph A. Duffesne, do do Patrick Colovia, Society of the Holy Cross. John Bullivan, Diocese of Portland, Me:

Revds. E. C. Archambault, Diocese of St. Hyacinthe. John B. Cote, Society of the Holy Cross.

PRIESTHOOD.

Revds. Peter J. E. Bedard, Diocese of Montreal. L. J. C. Desrochers, do do Michael L. J. Doberty, Diocese of Boston. Thomas L. Magennis, Richard J. Quinlan, Richard J. Ratterson, do ďО

Happy indeed is it for this part of the Continent that the advent of a Christmas brings with it, not only the pleasing reminiscence of a Redeemer's Nativity, reposing in the arms of His Virgin Mother, but also the blessed sight and Virgin Mother, but also the blessed sight and remembrance, as it were, of the nativity of required, to do all in your power which might have many redeemers now reposing in the bosom of a tendency to promote our happiness and advance-the sanctuary of our holy and universal ment; you have, moreover, visited our classes regu-Mother the Church, whom this noble, glorious, and time honored institution of St. Sulpice has gathered, by its teaching and repice has gathered, by its teaching and re- of our sindy. As Catholics we cannot but feel pride putation, into this same flourishing Church for in you, as a distinguished advocate of education, and which Christ Himself died, that He might be- we are fortunate in having a gentleman of such virstow on it all holiness and sanctity; and, in the tue, talent, and literary attainments to guide our words of the Apostle, "That He might present words of the Apostle, "That He might present confess that we are highly honoured in having so it to Himself a glorious Church, not having spot distinguished a person in our midst to superintend or wrinkle, nor any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish." Much praise a rapid and thorough advancement. To say that we indeed is due, and much praise will ever be barely respect you falls far short of expressing one given, to the Seminary of St. Sulpice for the promotion of religion, by all who have now, and at least, serve to show how highly we appreciate years before, attained to the summit of their as- your kind and unremitting exercions in our behalf. pirations, and departed from within its walls, to Theze lines bear but a very faint expression of the work for ever in the vineyard of the Lord; to sentiments and feelings which we entertain for you, put in practice the admonstrons and teachings of manner portray your many virtues which endear you their quondam pious and zealous directors, that to us all. We therefore beg; in conclusion, and for will never be forgotten; for ever will food me- the reusons already assigned, that you will be pleased mory point their hearts and minds to the place to accept the accompanying gift (Haydock's late edition of the Roman Oatbulic Bible) as a slight but always taken of the accident admiration of the accident admiration of the accident. the pleasures of that peaceful bome, the Grand Seminaire, which duty buts them carry on the son. We also entreat you to accept our best wishes of Cloneybyrne, near Newtownbarry, Co. Wexford, stream of time with a reputation ever gathering, for your future welfare and happiness, and trusting and the triumphs of a distinction that will never

It may not be out of place to mention here that the Superior of the Grand Seminary left for Paris on Monday, the 17th instant, to transact business proper to the Society—his place, the Barry.

The address was read by Miss Kate Nolan, and chair of superiority, is now filled by one sufficiently capable of the office, the Rev. Mr. new priests mount the steps of the Altar to say community. - Recorder.

blessings, then about to be showered down on their first Mass; but as he could not now have that happiness, he would have the happiness and pleasure of keeping them all in mind by a fervent remembrance in his prayers on the morning of their ordination, when he would be widely se-

Montreal, 24th Dec., 1856.

gentlemen aud ladies at midnight mass at the Gesus is loudly, and very properly condemned .- Trus-

CONCERT OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. On the 9th of January next, St. Patrick's Society intend giving their annual promenade concert for parations on a large scale and the ladies are giving weather." their co operation and supplying the freereshments. The band of the 25th Regiment will be present.

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION, QUEBEC.

The annual general meeting of the Members of the Association took place on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. the following gentlemen were elected a

Kirwan, J. J. Walsh and W. Quinn.

The Treasurer of the Quebec St. Patrick's Council Society, St. Vincent de Paul, begs respectfully to acknowledge the receipt of two hundred dollars for the relief of the poor of that Society.

THE QUEBEC RELIEF FUND .- The following is the official letter of the Premier in reference to the Government grant-the amount of which has been so much disputed will set the matter at rest .-To Hon. Jos. Canchon, Mayor of Quebec.

Sir,-The contributions of charltable individuals for the relief of the sufferers being abundant after the dissaster of the 14th of October, I thought that the communication of the fact that \$50 000 had been contributed on the part of the Province might be very properly deferred so as not to weaken in any way the expression of sympathy so effectually manifesting itself on all sides. To day, I have the pleasure to inform you that the \$50,000 on the order in Council hereunto annexed, have been deposited at endorse for you the necessary certificate to draw the reduction of wages.' principal and interest accrued.

I have the honor to be. Mr. Mayor,

ir. Mayor,
Your servant,
N. F. Belleau. Ottawa, 14th Dec., 1866.

BROCKVILLE SEPARATE SCHOOL.

This school, under the head-mastership of Mr. Flynn, was examined on Wednesday afternoon before a large number of spectators. Mr Flynn is evidently the right man in the right place. He is not only zealous but energetic, and is ably assisted by Misses O'Leary and Collins. This school has made great progress of late, which fact is in no small degree attributable to the attentive supervision of the worthy pastor of the Catholic Church the Rev. Mr. O'lirien, who is emphatically not only a scholar, hat a faithful supervisor.

After the examination, which was very thorough and satisfactory, several of the pupils exhibiting a widerungs of historic information, in which Miss Nolan, a girl of some twelve years of age, and a youth named Doyle, [who took a most creditable position at the late examination of teachers] and one or two others gained much praise, a very interesting incident occurred, which took the Rev. M. O'Brien completely by surprise.

We allude to the presentation, of a splendid copy of a new edition of the Dougy Bible, by the children to their worthy pastor. The gift bore the following inscription, beautifully executed by Mr. S. U. Turner, Teacher of this town:—' Presented with the utmost token of their appreciation of the interest which he

Rev. J. O'Brien, Respected Sir,—We, the undersigned pupils in behalf of the remaining pupils of
this, the R. C. Separate School of Brockville, having
this, the R. C. Separate School of Brockville, having
stands sadly in need of reorganizing' duly appreciated the fact, that it is owing to your untiring exertions that our School has been maintained, cannot permit the present opportunity to pass without giving expression to the unanimous respect and esteem which we entertain for you. We deem is our duty to acknowledge the fact, that were it nor for your unwearied exertions our Echool could not have been maintained as it is at present, and that its present prospering condition must undouctedly be attributed to your superintendence. You have luboured assiduously in the cause of our education, and to give us many words of encouragement, thereby readering less wearisoms the long and tedious hours temporal and spiritual welfare. We here publicly pect which we entertain for your character and perthat Providence may long spare you to exercise the important duties of your office, allow us to subscribe

ourselves, Very affectionately, Committee.—Kate Nolan, Sarah Conners, Mary Jane Evans, Annie O'Connor, David Doyle, David

the Rible presented by Miss Connors. Mr O'Brien returned thanks in a most feeling man-ier, the gift being altogether unexpected by him — two months from this date, with their claims, speci-Delayigne. The Rev. Superior, previous to his departure from among his flock, expressed his cordular sorrow at his hopes being frustrated, in not having the happiness to witness the ordination of the example of the e not having the happiness to witness the ordination of his many friends and subjects. He said
the children to study o osely, in order that they might that it would be his great consolation to see the take their places as good and useful members of the

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE Sr. LAWRENCE The Committee appointed by the Coun- Sweetsburg are at last drawing to a close. Sesides cil of the Quabec Board of Trade to enquire some disappointment, they have elicited nothing into the practicability of the winter navigathat had not been made public; and the disappearance tion of the St. Lawrence have reported that he pro- of the proceedings from our columns will, we have ject is possible, under certain conditions; but under no doubt, he generally looked upon as a relief.—the most favorable not likely to be profitable. The Montreal Gazette. tisks greatly outweigh the advantages. The Committee find that no insurance could be effeeted during the months of January or Fabruary, INDECEMOY. —The conduct of some soi disant in that the premium by steamships sailing early in December or in March, would probably be 5 per cent, under which circumstances, of course, trade would be practically impossible.

> ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE. - The result of the inquest held over the body of the woman found dead in an unoccupied house in College street wer the fellowing verdice: ' Found dead without any marks of violence, but death caused by exposure to the inclemency of the

> EMUGGLIND ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER. - The New Yory World says that information is doily being received, principally through private sources, of the accumulation in the British Provinces, on her north-ern border, of great quantities of dutial a goods which have been imported at places in close proximity to the boundary line, for the purpose of running them across the border and evading the payment of dutes. It is also known that more extensive and powerful combinations for carrying on the smuggling business have tecently been found, and an amount of enterprise and ingenuity engaged in the evasion of the sevenue laws which require the closest attention and uncemitting labour and energy on the part of the savenue officials to counteract their efforts,

Labourers and others who intende to emigrate to the United States would do well to heed the warning conveyed in the following extract from the New York Financial Chronicle of the 15th nlt, one of the best authorities on the question of labour and wages in the country :—

'The present condition of the labor market presents features of significant interest. There is no longer that extreme scarcity of hinds which was one of the early results of the close of the war. By one means or another the several branches of industry have obtained as much labor as they require; and now we witness the commencement of a glut in the market. In some branches of manufactures employers are discharging a portion of their force, and in most trades there is such an increased competition for employ-4 per cent., and on my return to Quebec, I will ment that it is found practicable to commence a

> It then goes on to say, - and the statement gives a significant point to its assertion, - that the labor market is over stocked :--

During the last three years 663,263 em grants have arrived at New York; which is about 4:0,000 more than for the three years next preceding the war .-This very large accession has gone far toward supplying the denciencies of the producing population caused by the casualties of war; and one of the most conclusive indications that the vacuum thus caused has been already filled up, is the fact that the tide of immigration has now turned backwerd. Many o: those lately arrived are suffering from their inability to find employment. We learn, indeed, that recently the number of emigrants returned from Castle Girden has averaged about 2,000 per week, the majority being destined for Ireland. The offices of the Muropean consuls, especially those of England, Germany, and Sweden, are still beset with crowds whose means have been exhausted while fruitlessly waiting for employment; which indicates the probability of a continuence of this efflax.

We notice from the Charlottetown Examiner that there has been a Ministerial crisis in Prince Edward Island and resignation of the Ministry. That paper thus gives the cause of difficulty: For a considerable time there has been some dissensions in the ranks of the Conservatives, partly owing to the forced retirement of the Hon. Attorney General from the Council. Mr. Palmer and his followers were ranged on one side-Colorel Gray and the Messrs. Teacher of this town: —' Presented with the utmost Pope, with their followers, on the other. The respect and esteem to the Rev. J. O'Brien, by the misunderstanding arose out of the Confederation pupils of the R.C. Separate School of Brockville, as question,' The Examiner, which is in the Liberal interest, gives an unconfirmed rumour about Mr. has so kindly manifested in the promotion of their progress. Brockville, Dec. 18, 1866.'

The gift was accompanied by the following well nor about Mr. W. H. Pope going back to the

> A MAN SHOT IN QUEBEC .- About two o'clock on Sunday morning 23rd ult., a man named Joseph Kemp, who resides in Champlain street, was shot by one John Doran, and now lies in a dangerous state. Kemp had spent the evening at a wake, and coming home had occasion to pass the door of the prisoner's house, when Doran coming out into the street fired at him. The first discharge took no effect, when Kemp called to the prisoner not to shoot him. Doran then returned some insulting reply, and proceeded to fire two other shots, one inflicting a flesh wound on the left shoulder, the other ball entered the lumbar region, fr. m behind, and lodged inside and cannot be extracted. Finding himself shot, he ran to the honee that he come from, where he examined his wounds, and as no person was willing to go home with him, he returned alone. Dr. Wherry was immediately sent for, and examined the wounds, pronouncing the man to be in a very bad state. Since then he is somewhat worse, and great fears are entertained for to account for the affray, as the parties live within two doors from each other, and have always been on friendly terms, and no provocation seems to have been given, the more so as Kemp is said to be a quiet inoffensive man. Kemp's deposition was taken by Mr. Doucet, Clerk of the Peace, but nothing further was elicited.

Died,

In this city, on Thursday, 27th ult., Eather Wilson, wife of the late Peter Maher, Riq, aged 87 years. At No. 30 St. Danis Street, Montreal, Charlotte Octavie Paquet, wife of Henry Edmund Clarke, Esq, M.D.

At Alexandria, Glengarry, on Saturday 29th Dec. 1866, Barriet, daughter of the late Colonel Alex Chisholm. May she rest in peace.

At his residence, near Gananoque, C.W., on the 30th November, James Kelly, aged 75 years, a native for "Blackwood," and but Eight Cents a year for Ireland. May his soul rest in peace.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. BTE. MILETTE, Trader, (tormerly of Sherbrooke, C. E) Montreal,

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned As-

T. BAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 31st December, 1866.

We are glad to levrn that the Fenian trials at

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 31, 1866 Montreal, Dec. 31, 1896
Flour—Pollarde, \$4,00 to \$4,50; Middinge, \$5.75
\$5,00; Fine, \$6,15 to \$6,30; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to
\$0,60; Superduo \$6,73; to \$6,771; Pancy \$7,30 to
\$1,40; Extre, \$7,60 to \$7,80; Superior Extra \$8,00 to 3.25; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3,45 per 100 los.

Ontmest per bull of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5.10, Wheat per bush of 00 lb .- Range for U. C. Spring according to samples \$1.471 to \$1.50. Peas per 60 lts - Market dull; the quotation per

GO lbs. is about 80c to 824c.
Oats per bush of 52 lbs. — Worth 32c in store.
Barley per 48 lbs. — Market dull, at 52c to 55c. Rye per 56 ibs. - Nominal at 621c to 65c.

Corn per 56 lbs. - 821c asked for Mixed, duty free, but to transactions.

Ashes per 100 ibs. - First Pots \$5.95 to \$5.70; a sale at latter figure; laferiors \$5 35 to \$5 45 .-

Pearls, S7 35 to \$7.40. Pork per trl. of 200 lbs. - Market quiet, and prices

Dressed Hors, per 100 lbs. - Range \$5 50 to \$6.00 (silver currency) according to quality and condition.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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Flour, country, per quintal,		19		o 19	9
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Indian Mea!, do		9	O to	9	6
Wheat, per min.,		0	0 t	o 0	0
Barley, do, (new)		2	9 t	03	0
Peas, do.		5	3 10	5	G
Outs, do.		1 :	10 <u>i</u> t	3	2
Butter, fresh, per lb.		1	3 to	0 1	6
Do salt do		0	9 (0 0	10
Beans, small white, per min		O	0 1	0 0	0
Potatoes per bag		4	G t	3 5	0
Onions, per minut,		0	0 t		0
Lard, per lb		0	8 to) :	0
Beer, per 1b		0	3 to	0	9
Pork, do		0	6 to	0	8
Mutton do		0	3 te	0 0	4
Lamb, per do		0	3 10	0	4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen		1	0 11) 1	2
Turkeys, per couple, young,		7	6 te	o 10	0
Apples, per bri		\$3,	50 t	o \$0	,00
Har, per 100 bundles,		\$6,	3 00	o \$9	,50
Straw		\$4,	50 t	o \$7	00
Beef, per 100 lbs,		\$7	,00 t	o \$7	,50
Pork, fresh, do	· • • •	\$6	0 0 t	o \$7	,50
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THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 7th inst. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the Meeting.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

Actuary.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this stitution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits. By order of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU,

December 31, 1866.

W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE.

41 Little St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

BRITISH PERIODICALS. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW

(Conservative.)

THE EDINBURGE REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Torv.)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished

by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical licerature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never yet bare mut with them, will as suredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

TERMS FOR 1867.

	For any one of the Reviews \$4	00	per ann
	For any two of the Reviews 7	00	do
	For any three of the Reviews 10	00	do
	For all four of the Reviews12	00	go
	For Blackwood's Magazine 4	00	do
	For Black wood and one Review 7	00	do
	For Blackwood and any two of the		
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	For Blackwood and any three of		
	Reviews	00	do
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POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year each of the Reviews.

Subscribers may obtain back numbers at the fol-

lowing reduced rates, viz.:

The North British from January, 1863, to December, 1866, inclusive; the Edinburgh and the Westminster from April, 1864, to December, 1866, inclusive, and the London Quarterly for the years 1865 and 1865, at the rate of \$1.50 a year for each or any Review; also Blackwood for 1866, for \$2.50.

38 Walker Street, N.Y.

The L. S. PUE. CO. also publish the

FARWER'S GUIDE,

by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Tale College, 2 vols, Royal Octavo, 1600 pagez, and numerous Engravings.

Price \$7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid,

ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$25 may be taken at \$16,50.

ALFRED LAROCQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MESSRS. D & J. SADLIER & Co. have received from their Establishment; in New York and Boston, and from their agents in London and Daisin, a large assortment of Catholic hisselfancous and Juvenile Books, sui able for Christmas and New Years' Giffs.

ALBUMS in the different stars, colors and biodings.

POEMS by James Distence Mangan, with Biographia cal Introduction by John Mitchell. Price \$1 25.

DAVIS' POEMS, with Portrait, Notes, Historica Illustrations, &c., and an introduction by John Mitchell. Price 90 centa.

SERMONS PREACHED at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, New York, during the years '65 and '66.

STAMPS! STAMPS!! All persons requiring Posta go Stamps can procure them at D. & J SIDLIER & Co., corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets.

WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Female Separate School of Belleville, C. W., a FEMALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate. None else need apply. Salary liberal.

Application to be made (if by Inter, post paid) to M. Adamson, Chairman up to the 1st January, 1867. Dec. 20, 1866.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

> G W. MANSEAU, Jacques Cartier Normal School,

29th November, 1866.

Montreal.

WANTED,

IN a CATHOLIC LADIES' ACADEMY in Montreal, a TEACHER well qualified to give instruction in the English and French languages.

Address "A B." at Mesers. Sadlier & Co.'s Book Store, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL,

AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

IS AGAIN OPEN,

in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward). Parents and guardians, who favor him with the crre of their children, may rest assured there will be

no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

Mr Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education

to young Ladies in his own house, No. 53, McCORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half. past Six o'clock.

EVENING SCHOOL,

For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

Terms moderate

O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Aun's Church. Nov. 22, 1866.

WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the mest agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is row completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to th

French and English languages,
A large and well selected Library will be CPEN

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

yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lat Sep mber, 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 isforms 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-Nax, N.Y. Table t, Staats ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table t, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Elats Unis Franco-Americaio, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorect's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Sole and Le Defricheur.—The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Majs, Guide Books, Music Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maj s, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, of the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and ag Mazines.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

FOREIGN:INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The regulation of France against the apprehended effect of the Imperial policy has led to confidental and serious communications between Paris and Florence, which will very likely induce a suspension, at least, of the inquitons schemes of the Subalpine Government and its revolutionary agents in Ruma and the Patrimony. The overthrow of the Mexican empire, in defiance of France, by the United States Government, and the continental supremacy acquired by Prussia in direct opposition to the Emperor Napoleon's political programme as sketched in the letter to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, are blows at French influence which it would be hazardous in the extreme to follow up by the dethronement of the Pope and the annexation of Rome and the gift of Charlemagne to the Church to the dominion of Victor Emmannel, in flegrant contempt and disregard of the Franco-Piedmontese Convention, and of the notorious sentiments of the French people. The seven days' war and the consequences of the battle of Sadows, bave inflicted a serious wound upon the prestige of France. Let this be followed up by the restoration of the Mexican republic, through the intervention of the United States, upon the rains of the Mexican empire, which has been the work of France; and by the dethronement of the Pope, and the seizure of the Patrimony of St. Peter by a revolutionary power which is the creation of the Emperor of the French, and France, from having been the first of continental nations a half year ago, and the most influential State in Europe, will not only be second to Prussia which she now undoubtedly is, but the least influential of all the great powers.

We have always said, and we repeat it in the face of circumstances that must soon expose the soundness of our opinion to a crucial test, that the Em-peror Napoleon is much more interested in maintaining the temporal sovereignty of the Pope and in the continued assidence of the Holy Father in Rome than the Pope personally or the Church. The Papacy existed before the temporal sovereignty of the Pope was founded, and it has subsisted under the almost countless phases and trials of the temporal poweras supreme in spiritual matters under the weakest as under the most powerful of the Pontiffs-Sovereigns of the Roman States. In proof this, is it necessary to do more than refer to the Pontificate of Pius VII. so full of grave admonition to the Napoleon dynasty?

The present Pope may be again compelled to quit Rome in order to avoid the outrages of the revolutionists, and in order to preserve his freedom of action as Head of the Church; but none, save infidels, who ignore the Word of God, or idiots who, while agrogating to themselves superior intelligence discrimination; and enlightment, prove their idiotcy by spurning the precepts of history-teaching by example, can imagine that the exile of the Pope would be the end of the Papacy. Victor Emmanuel may be a Re Galantuomo, but we presume his admiters and flatterers will not put him upon a level with the first Napoleon. That Napoleon made a Pope his prisoner, and created his own son King of Rome in contempt of the Pope's rights, and took away from the Holy See every foot of life territory; and that same exiled, dethroned, despoiled, and imprisoned Pope lived to be restored to his throne and to his temporal dominion, and to see his Imperial gaoler stripped of empire and banished from Europe, and to give asylum in the restored Pontifical Stotes to the proscribed family of the mighty fallen.

LAMIRANDE'S TRIAL .- The Paris correspondent of the London Times says - The case of Lamirande. in which the prisoner was accused of embezzlement, fraud, and forgery, has just been heard by the Court of Assizes of La Vienne, and contained but little new matter of interest, the whole of the details having been already published. The sum which he was accused of appropriating amounted in the whole to 704,000f, and his defalcations had been going on for a series of years. At the moment of his flight he carried off with him, according to his own admission bank-notes to the value of 465,000f. or 485,000f. -When asked to state what he had done with that sum, he declared that he had spent much of it in England; that in New York he had paid 191,000f to some persons whom he called advocates, who were to appear for him in the extradition process, and who, if successful were to retain 56,000f. and return the rest, but who, in fact, only restored 25,000f.; gambling; that he had been robbed; and, finally, ne was arrested he was with He explained the manner in which he had obtained the money in specie. The gold and silver were deposited in the cellars of the bank, the doors of which were secured by three locks, the keys being in possession of different persons, so that to visit the cellars the presence of three persons was necessary, but before the money was sent down be always had an opportunity of opening each bag in his private office, removing a portion of the contents, and cutting down the bag so as to give it the same appearance as the others. M. Lachaud appeared for the defence and, as the prisoner confessed his guilt, the principal part of the time which the trial lasted, about two days and a half, was occupied with argument on the question of extradition. The prisoner was handed over by the Canadian authorities only on the accusation of forgery, and in consequence the Court, after long discussion, decided that the two other charges must be abandoned, and that he only could be tried on that particular one. During the process of the case a curious incident occurred. M. Lachaud handed to the President the sum of 110,200f. which he and the other counsel for the prisoner had recovered from a person in whose hands the accused had placed it, but without mentioning who the person was. Finally, the jury found him guilty of forgory, and the Court sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment, wit hard labor.

A statement has been made at the imperial academy of medicine to the effect that formerly five children might be counted for each marriage in France; at the commencement of the century that number fell to four; and now each marriage hardly produces three children in the country and two in

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - A rumour has reached me of an intention on the part of the Italian Government to modify the law respecting Church property, and the possibility has been talked of that there might be adopted, as an acceptable mezzo termine, the project put forward and advocated early in the present year by Signor Minghetti. That plan was, as you may remember, to allow the clergy and convents to redeem their property by a payment to the State of a portion of its value, nominally about one-third. I mention these rumours, in case they should elsewhere be ventilated, only to assure you that they are entirely unfounded. The Convent Bill, which passed Parliament, will be maintained in all its provisions, and is already in course of execution in some parts of the Italian territory.

At Florence, on Saturday, after the examination of Admiral Persano before the Commission of the Senate, the accused was placed under arrest, and confired in the Senate House.

It is at last admitted by the author and propagator of the talse intelligence that Signor Vegezzi's mission to Rome is not at the desire of the Pope, that the Pope expressed no wish upon the subject, and that the mission has been proposed by the Florence Government in deference to the wishes of the Emperor Napoleon, and assented to at Rome, exactly as

we stated the matter. THE PAPACY'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT .- The Siecle announces that the Papacy is about to die, six millions of Lithuanians were compelled to abjure and has also made its will. 'The Allocution of Pius the Catholic Falth, and embrace the Greek schiom.

propria persona, or in the person of their successors.

The list falls into two parts. The first concerns those Popes who were not Kings of Rome, and the second, those who enjoyed temporal sovereignty.

Some blockheads say, and others believe, that if the Pope were not King he might live quietly in Rome. Let these people know that Saint Peter was hunted from Rome by the stupid Claudian; and Olement was sent into exile by Trajan; that Cornelius was relegated by Gallus to Centum Cellæ (Civita Vecchia); that Pope Liberius was con-demned to enforced residence in Thrace by Constantius; that John I. was imprisoned in Ravenna by Theodoria; that Silverius was confined by Belisarius at Potara, in Lycia; that Pope Vigilus was banished by Justinian; that Martia was imprisoned by Constans, and after enduring much ill-usage, and being sent from island to island, was at last transported to Cherson. Whenever these Pontiffs suffered persecution, the precursors of the Siecle went about saying that the Pope had made the last will. Yet we are in 1866, and the testator's death is still to come.

Then when the Pope was King as well as Fope, Leo III. was constrained to abandon Rome, but he soon returned thither, and was reverently received and welcomed by all classes of citizens. John VIII. had to seek an asylum in France; John XII. was expelled by the first Otho: Benedict V. died in exile at Hamburgh; Benedict VIII. was driven from Rome into exile in Germany. The Roman factions expelled from Rome John XIII. and Gregory V.; Benedict IX. was twice driven forth; so was Gregory VI.; Cadolaus, supported by the Emperor Henry IV., banished Pope Alexander II, from Rome for having loved justice and bated iniquity, Gregory VII. died in exile; Paschal II. languished a prisoner in the Castle of Tribucco, in Sabinum; and Gelasius II. was an exile at Gaeta; and each time the precursors of the Siecle came forward with the assurance that the Papacy had made its last will; but the Papacy survived its enemies, and was always strong, always in affliction, and always victorious.
Innocent II. had to fly from Rome as soon as elected. Eugene III. had to receive the Pontifical tiara in the Abbey of Farfa in Sabinum. A popular

commotion compelled Adrian IV. to withdraw from the banks of the Tiber. Alexander III. bad to quit Rome four times. Gregory IX, Innocent IV., Urban IV., Boniface IX., and Innocent VIII. were all persecuted, and had all to quit Rome. John XXIII. was forced to leave Rome by a hostile army; Eugene IV. by the populace; Clement VII. by a foreign power. And yet the time never arrived for executing the last will of the Papacy, because the Pope was always alive, and reigned peacefully and gioriously in Rome down to Pius VI., Pius VII., and Pius IX., the first a victim to the French Revolution, the second a victim to Napoleonic ambition, the third a victim to Italian unity.

Under these last three Popes it was continually said that the Papacy had made its last will, but the the Pope King of Rome always came back, once from Venice, and again from Savona, and again from Gaeta. And if Pius IX. has to go once more, the Pope will always return. And we may say to Italy what a worthy poet of our times said to her in 1860, after tracing before her eyes in a series of sonnets, 'the Portraits of the Roman Pontiffs'-' Volgi lo sguardo ai secoli passati

E dimmi poi se vinceran gl'ingrati.' We have translated the above from the Unita Cat. tolica, fo: we know of no argument so like to impress the mind and keep up the courage of Catholics as happen to the Pope and the Papacy in 1866 that has not been already equalled and surpassed in the history of the Trials of the Church.

His Holiness was granting numerous audiences to persons of distinction, and was receiving from all the Royal Houses proofs of the most lively sympathy. The Bishop's Clergy, and faithful of all lands are conveying to the Vatican the warmest demonstration of their loyal affection. There is, in fact, a sort of outburst of loving gratitude towards Pins IX., on account of his great courage and the unshaken resolution with which he is maintaining his rights, which are the rights of the Church of Christendom, and its rulers and peoples.

The Pope addressed the officers of the 85th Regiflag now returns to France, but many consciences will not be satisfied. The revolution will come to the gate of Rome. Italy is not complete, as has been said, because this scrap of territory still remainswhen this no longer remains the flug of revolution will float over the Italian capital. I pray for Napo leon and for his tranquility, but he also must do something. France is the eldest daughter of the Church, but it does not suffice to wear the title; the right to wear it must be proved by deeds.'

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -Arrests continue in Sicily, and the revolutionists who reviled the King of Naples, and shouted for Garibaldi are receiving their deserts. Persons of all grades of society have been arrested, and are in prison, numbers having been shot as traitors.

A letter in the Monde dated the 27th ult., says that the Piedmontese, in order to bear hard on their numerous defeated opponents, are employing a word which really has no significance of the thing it is made to denote.

Hitherto the word traitor has been applied to the man who betrayed a trust reposed in him by his sovereign, or to a soldier who turned his arms against his own flag. Now the term is used indiscriminately of all who were compromised in the disturbances of last September. A man is no longer accused in the official language of Government of having taken up arms against the State, and of having joined the armed bands, but he is charged with treason, the consequence of which is that the majority of the accused have been condemned to hard labor for a term of years, or to imprisonment, without hard labor. By this simple method they endeavor to justify the existence of military tribunals in Sicily, where they are illegal according to the 71st clause of the statute.

SPAIN.

A NEW CONSPIRACY. - It is rumored that another conspiracy has been discovered in Madrid, with General Prim at its head

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has dropped all proceedngs against Marshal Benedek and other general; for their conduct during the late war.

PRUSSIA. Prussia has commenced using coercion to meet the hostility to Prussian rule in Hanover.

A deputation of the inhabitants from the town of Hadersleden has been received by Count Bismark. In reply to their enquiries the Minister stated that the popular vote in North Schleswig whether those districts are to belong to Prussia or Denmark will be taken, but not until after the consolidation of the state of affairs generally in the Elbe Duchies.

RUSSIA.

The Journal de St. Petersbourgh denies that any unfriendly feeling exists between Austria and Russia, but says both earnestly endeavour to foster the best mutual understanding.

We extract from a very long communication in the

Monde the following particulars of the persecution in Lithuania:

'In the reign of the Emperor Nicholas, no less than six millions of Lithuanians were compelled to abjure

your pleasures by a simple enumeration, putting be- does its best to conceal, but which have now become fore your eyes the list of the Popes who had to for-sake Rome, but always returned thither, either in is allowed to buy land in the provinces of which Lithuania is composed, viz Volhynia, Podolia, Ukraine; and White Russia. Only Russians of the Orthodox creed and German Protestants of Russian extraction—viz., people who can prove that they were born in Russis—are allowed to buy. The Government encourages these transactions, but Catholic landowners are forced to sell their property at a third of its real value. The Catholic faith is all that now remains to Poland, and even that is now being wrung from her. The lower classes in Lithuania are still, for the most part Catholic, and, the Russian Government being convinced, and rightly so, that the Polish element is maintained by the Catholic, sims at the annihilation of the former by the destruction of the latter. Acting on the express wish of the Emperor Alexander, the Government has formed the idea of converting the Catholics of Lithuania to schism. True it is that in the official reports la.d before the Emperor, and given to publicity the people are represented as heartily desiring to adopt the new creed, but, according to the testimony of eye-witnesses, this statement is an egregious falsehood.

OANDIA .- The War between the Turks and the Creluns - Fearful Massacre. - Intelligence from Candia brings details of affairs at Arcadion, a convent situated in a strong position in the Department of of Rethymnos. It was occupied altogether by 540 persons,-343 were women and children, and 197 men capable of bearing arms. On the 20th of November Mustapha Pasha left his head quarters at Episcopi with twelve thousand men, and advanced upon the convent demanding its surrender. The Cretans refused, and the Turkish artillery immediate. ly opened a tremendous fire upon the place, keeping up the bombardment two day and two nights. A breach being effected in the walls, the Tucks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the Convent court. This was surrounded with small cells, in which the Christians had barricaded themselves and kept up their fire for six hours. Finding all resistance ineffectual, the defenders of the convent formed the desperate resolution of setting fire to the powder magazine. A monk applied the match.-The explosion was tremendous, hurling Turks and Christians into the air, strewing the neighbourhood with corpses; 2,000 Turks were killed on the spot, and large numbers wounded. Thirty-nine men and sixty women and children of the garrison were all that escared. These were taken prisoners.

MY WHISTLING NEIGHBOR.

We had moved into a new house, situated about the centre in a row of ten, all run up together in hurried, mushroom fashion, and divided from each other by partitions of brick so thin that sound was only a little deadened in passing through. For the first three or four nights I was unable to sleep, except in snatches, for so many many noises came to my ears, - originating, apparently, in my own domicile,—that anxiety in regard to burglars was constantly excited. Both on the first and second nights I made a journey through the house in the smal! hours, but found no intruders on my premises. The sounds that disturbed me came from some of my neighbors, who kept later vigils than suited my

'There it is again I' said I, looking up from my paper, as I sat reading on the second day after taking possession of my new nome. That fellow is a nuisance!

'What fellow?' asked my wife, whose countenance familiarity with the historical fact that nothing can showed surprise at the remark. She was either unconscious or unaffected by the circumstance that annoyed my sensitive ears.

'Don't you hear it?' said I. ' Hear what?'

'That everlasting whistle.'

'Oh?' A smile played over my wife's face. 'Does it acnoy you !"

'I can't say that I am particulary annoyed by it yet; but I shall be if it's to go on incessantly. A man whistles for want of thought, and this very fact

'I'm not so sure of that,' remarked my wife, interrupting me, 'the poet notwithstanding. I would say that he whistles from exuberant feelings. Our neighbor has a sunny temper, no doubt; what, I am afraid, cannot be said of our neighbor on the other side. I've never heard thim whistle; but his scoldthe rest, but who, in fact, only restored 25,000f.; ment on their departure from Rome. He said:— side. I've never heard thim whistle; but his scold that he had spent large sums in dissipation and 'Your flag left France to restore the holy see; that ing abilities are good; and judging from two days' observation, he is not likely to permit them to grow feeble for want of use.

> I did not answer, but went on with my reading -silenced, if not reconciled to my whistling neigh-

> Business matters annoved me through the day, and I felt moody and depressed as I took my course homeward at nightfall. I was not leaving my cares behind me. Before shutting my account books, and locking my fire proof, I had made up a bundle of troubles to carry away with me, and my shoulders stooped beneath the burden.

> I did not bring sunlight into my dwelling as I crossed, with dull deliberate steps, its threshold. The flying feet that sprung along the ball, and the eager voices that filled, suddenly, the air in a sweet tumult of sound as I entered, were quiet and husbed in a little while. I did not repel my precious ones, for they were very dear to my heart; but birds do not sing joyously except in the sunshine, and my presence had cast a stadow. The songs of my home birds died into fittul chirpings-they sat quiet among the branches. I saw this, and understood the reason. I condemned myself; I reasoned against the folly of bringing worldly cares into the home sanctuary; ! endeavored to rise out of my gloomy state. But neither philosophy nor a self compelling effort was of any avail.

> I was sitting, with my hand partly shading my face from the light, still in conflict with myself, when I became conscious of a lifting of the shadows that were around me, and of a freer respiration .-The change was light, but stilt very perceptible. I was beginning to question as to its cause, when my thought recognized an agency which had been operative through the sense of hearing, though not before externally perceived in consequence of my abstracted state. My neighbor was whistling, 'Begone, Dull Care.

Now, in my younger days, I had whistled and sung the air and words of this cheerful old song hundreds of times, and every line was familiar to memory. I listened, with pleased interest, for a little while, and then, as my changing state gave power to resolutions from room to room, as in the sunnier days of our quick born of better reason, I said, in my thought. emphatically, as if remanding an evil spirit, 'Begone, dull care !" and the fiend left ma.

Then I spoke cheerfully, and in a tone of interest to quiet little May, who had walked round me three or four times, wondering in her little heart, no doubt, what held her at a distance from her papa, and who was now seated by her mother, leaning her flaxen head, fluted all over with glossy curls, against her knee. She sprang, at my voice, and was in my lap at a bound. What a thrill of pleasure the tight clasp of her arms sent to my heart! Oh love, thou art full of blessing !

From that moment I felt kinder toward my neighbor. He had done me good—had played before me as David played before Saul, exorcising the evil spirit of discontent. There was no longer a repellant sphere, and soon all my little ones were close around me, and happy as in other times with their

After they were all in bed, and I sat alone with my wife, the cares that 'infect the day' made a new as sault upon me, and vigorously strove to regain their jost empire in my mind. I felt their approaches A says the Diecte, is the last will and testament | That a similar scene is now enacting, the following every advancing step they made. In my struggle either time; it isn't well to quarrel with a neighbor so happily amended your life; therefore I render to of the Papacy. Poor Freethinkers! we will damp facts which the Russian Government to maintain that tranquility which so strengthens the lifyou can help it.

soul for work and duty, I arose and walked the floor. My wife looked up to me with inquiry on her face. Then she let her eyes fall upon her needle. work, and as I glanced toward her at every turn in my walk, I saw an expression of tender concern on her lips. She understood that I was not at ease in my mind, and the knowledge troubled her.

'How wrong in me,' I said, in self-rebuse, . thus to let idle brooding over mere outside things which such brooding can in no way effect, trouble the peace of home;' and I made a new effort to rise again into a sunnier region. But the field had me in his clutches again, and I could not release myself. Now it was that my David came anew to my relief. Suddenly his clear notes rang out in the air-' Away with melancholy.'

I cannot tell which worked the instant revulsion of feeling that came—the cheerful air, the words of the song which were called to remembrance by the air, or the associations of by gone years that were revived. But the spell was potent and complete. I was myself again.

During the evening the voice of my wife broke out several times to to snatches of song-a thing quite unusual of late-for life's sober realities had taken the music from her as well as from her as well as from her husband. We were growing graver every day. It was pleasant to hear her flute tones again, very pleasant, and my ear hearkened lovingly. cause of this fitful warbling I recognized each time as the notes died away. They were responsive to our neighbour

I did not then remark upon the circumstance. One reason of this lay in the fact that I had spoken lightly of our neighbour's whistling propensity, which struck me in the beginning as vulgar; and I did not care to acknowledge myself so largely his debtor as I really was.

We were in our bedroom and about retiring for the night, when loud voices, as in strife, came discordantly through the thin party walls, from our neighbours on the other side. Something had gone wrong there, and angry passions were in the ascendant.

'How very disagreeable!' I remarged. 'The man's a brute !' said my wife, emphatically. He does nothing, it seems to me, but wrangle in his Pity that he hadn't something of the pleasant temper of our neighbor on the other side,'

'That is a more agreeable sound. I must confesa. was my answer, as the notes of 'What Fairy like Music steals over the Sea,' rose sweetly on the

' Far more agreeable,' returned my wife. · He plays well on his instrument,' I said smil-

ing.
My ear was following the notes in pleased recognition. We stood listening until our neighbor passed to another air, set to Mrs. Heman's beautiful wards, Come to the Sunset Tree. To a slow, soft, tender measure the notes fell, yet still we heard them with singular distinctness through the intervening wall, just a little muffled, but sweeter for the obstruc-

> ' The day is past and gone, The woodman's axe lies free, And the resper's work is done.'

My wife recalled these lines from her memory. repeating them in a subdued, tranquilizing tone. The air was still sounding in our ears, but we no longer recognized its impression on the external senses. It had done its work of recalling the beautiful Evening Hymn of the Switzer, and we repeated to each other verse after verse :

> " Sweet is the hour of rest. Pleasant the wood's low sigh, And the gleaming of the west, And the turf whereon we lie. When the burden and the heat Of labor's tack are o'er, And kindly voices greet The loved one at the door."

To which I added:

" But rest, more sweet and still Than ever nightfall gave. Our longing hearts shall fill In the world beyond the grave, There shall no tempest blow. No scorching noontide heat; There shall be no more snow, No weary, wandering feet. And we lift our trusting e.es From the hills our fathers trod. To the quiet of the skies-To the Sabbath of our God.'

All was now still on both sides. The harsh discord of our scolding neighbor had ceased, and our whistling neighbor had warbled his good night melody, which, like a pleasant flower growing near an unsightly object and interposing a veil of beauty, had removed it from our o mscioneness.

It was a long time since I had felt so peaceful on retiring as when my head went down upon its pillow, thanks to my light hearted neighbor, at whose whistling propensities I was inclined in the beginning to be annoyed. But for him I should have gone to rest with the barsh discord of my scolding neighbor's voice in my ears, and been ill at ease with myself and the world. On what seeming trifles hang our states of mind! A word a look a tone of music, a discordant jar, will bring light or shadow, smiles or

On the next morning, while dressing myself, thought reached forward over the day's anxieties, and care began drawing her sombre curtains around me. My neighbor was stirring also, and, like the awaking bird, tuneful in sweet matins. 'Day on the Mountains' rang out cheerily, followed by 'Dear Summer Morn,' winding off with Begone, Dull Care! and the merry laughter of a happy child, which had sprung into his arms, and was being smothered with kisses.

The cloud that was gathered on my brow passed away, and I met my wife and children at the break fast table with pleasant smiles.

In a few days I ceased to notice the whistling of my neighbor. It continued as usual, but had grown to be such a thing of course as not to be an object of thought. But the effect remained, showing itself in a gradual resteration of that cheerfulness which care, and work, and brooding anxiety about worldly things, are so apt to produce. The 'vioce of music,' which had been almost dumb in my wife for a long period, was gradually restored. Old familier ditties would break suddenly from her throat as she sat sewing, and I would often hear her singing again, spring time. As for myself, scarcely an evening passed in which I was not betrayed into beating time with my foot to 'Auld Lang Syne,' 'Happy Lend,' Comin through the Rye,' or 'Hail Columbia,' in in response to my neighbor's cheery whistle. Our children also caught the infection, and would com mence singing on the instant our neighbor tuned his pipes. Verily, he was our benefactor-the harping David to our Saul!

' You live at No. 510, I think,' said a gentleman whose face was familiar, though I was not able to recall his name. We were sitting side by side in the

I answered in the affirmative. 'So I thought,' he replied. 'I live at 514 - second door east.'

Mr. Gordon. Yes, sir; that is my name. Pleasant houses, but mere shells, said he. Then, with a look of disgust on his face, 'Does'nt that whistling fellow between in Dorval, went to seek him, and after embracing us annoy you terribly? 'I've got so out of my patience that I shall either move or silence him. Whis ile whistle, whistle, from morning till night. Pah! I alwaye detested whistling. It's a sign of no brains. and the gradual receding of cheerful thoughts with I've written him a note twice, but failed to send it

. 'It dosen't annoy me at all,' I answered, 'Indeed, I rather like it.'

'You do? Well that is singular! Just what my wife savs.' First rate far the blue devils, I find, I am iq.

debted to our whistling friend for sundry favors in this direction.' My new acquaintance looked at me curiously,

'You're not in earnest,' said he, a half amused smile breaking through the unamiable expression, which his face had assumed.

'Altogother in earnest; and I beg of you not to send him that note. So your wife is not annoy. eđ ?'

' Not she.'

'Is she musical?' I inquired.

'She was ; but of late years life has been rather a serious matter with us, and her singing birds have died, or lost the heart for the music. 'The history of many other lives,' said I.

The man eighed faintly. ' Has there been any recent change?' I ventured to inquire.

'In what respect?' he asked.

'Has there been no voice from the singing birds ?' A new expression came suddenly into the man's

face. 'Why, yes,' he answered, 'now that I think of it, There has been some low, fitful warbling. Only last evening the voice of my wife stole out, as if half afraid, and trembled a little while on the words of an Ald song.'

'The air of which our neighbour was whistling at the time,' said I.

'Right, as I live!' was my companion's exclamation after a pause slapping his band on his knee. I could hardly help smiling at the look of wonder, amusament, and conviction, that blended on his

'I wouldn't send that note,' said I, meaningly.

'No, hang me if I do! I must study this case .-I'm something of a philosopher, you must know. If our neighbour can awaken the singing birds in the heart of my wife, he may whistle till the crack of doom without hindrance from me. I'm obliged to you for the suggestion.'

A week afterward I met him again: 'What about the singing birds?' I asked smil-

ing.
'All alive again, thank God!' He answered with a heartiness of manner that caused me to look narrow. ly into his face. It wore a better expression than

when I observed it last. · Then you didn't send that note?'

'No, sir. Why, since I saw. you I've actually taken to whistling and humming old tunes again, and you can't tell how much better it makes me feel, And the children are becoming as merry and musical as crickets. Our friend's whistle sets them all a-going, like the first signal warble of a bird at daydawn that awakens the woods to melody.'

We were on our way homeward, and parted at my own door. As I entered, ' Home, sweet Home' was pulsing in tender harmonies on the air. I stood still and listened until tears fell over my cheeks. The singing birds were alive again in the heart of my wife also, and I said, 'Thank God!' as warmly as my neighbour had uttered the words a little while before.

is spelt?' was asked of a cockney by a Philadel. phian. Certainly, said the Londoner, with a look of triumph, there's a hess, and a hay, and a hell, and two hose, and a hen.

Spelling .- : Can you tell me how the word saloon

RIGHT .- 'Father, ain't you opposed to monopoly?' shouted a little fellow, as his parent took up the brandy bottle. 'Yes my buy.' Then give me a drink too. The father broke the bottle on the floor and has not tasted liquor since.

THE JEWS AT THE TEMPLE OF JERUSALEM .- A little before sanset, we went to a narrow street, o: rather alley, which had on one side a high wall, built of immense blocks of stone. This is all that remains of the ancient walls of the Temple; and here, every Friday evening, the Jews ascemble to wail and lament over their exclusion from their ancient sanctuary. Since the day that their Temple was destroyed, never has a Jew been able to offer a prayer near the Holy of Holies-never has a high priest been able to make that propitiatory sacrifice which the Jews believe, if once offered on the sacred spot, would appease the wrath of a justly offended God. In this little court we found upwards of two hundred Jews, of both sexes, and of all ranks. Low sobs were heard, and tears were streaming from the eyes of both men and women Some, with clasped hands and uncovered feat, were absorbed in prayer; with the greatest reverence they kissed the stones. worn away by the lips of countless multitudes of this long suffering, sinful, and outcast people; and the yearning looks they turned towards the wall, which shut them out from their hopes of heavenly and earthly peace, showed how deeply rooted in their hearts was the faith they professed .- Our C: uise in the Claymore.

CREVASSES IN GLACIEBS. - The crevalers are generally vertical cuts, whose walls visibly converge, and in many cases have an unmistakable forward They vary from a few inches to several feet in width, occasionally reaching to some hundred feet in depth, and extending sometimes nearly right across the breadth of the glacier. They are grandest in the higher ice region, where the snow hangs like a coping over their edges, and the water, trickling from these into the gloom, forms splendid icicles .-The Gorner Glacier, as we ascend it to the old Weisathor, presents many fine examples of such crevasses; the ice being often torn in a most curious and irregular manner. You enter a porch, pillared by icicles, and look into a cavern in the body of the glacier. encumbered with vest frozen bosses, which are fringed all around by dependent icicles. At the peril of your life from slipping, or from the yielding of the stalactites, you may enter these caverns, and find yourself steeped in the blue illumination of the place. Their beauty is beyond description; but you cannot deliver yourself up, heart and soul, to its enjoyment. There is a strangeness about the place which repels you, and not without anxiety do you look from your ledge into the darkness below, thro' which the sound of subglacial water sometimes rises like the tolling of bells. You feel that, however the cold splendors of the place might suit a purely spiritual essence, they are not congenial to flesh and blood; and you gladly escape from its magnificence to the sunshine of the world above.—Tyndall's Glaciers'.

THE GOOD BROTHER. - The son of a rich merchant had, by his bad conduct, so irritated his father that the latter when on his deathbed, disinherited him. Dorval upon hearing of his father's decease, reflected seriously upon the wrongfulness of his past conduct, and resolved to do better in the future, When he heard that he was disinherited he did not murmur, on the contrary he carried his respect for his father's memory so far as to acknowledge the action to be perfectly just, and declared that he merited it. The this declaration reached the ears of story of Jenneval, his brother, who, charmed with the change in Dorval, went to seek him, and after embracing My brother, by a will which our father made when dying, he appointed me his sole legatee; but as he excluded you only for your past conduct, I cannot justly retain the whole of the fortune when you have

Well, farmer, you told us your place was a good place for hunting; now, we have tramped it for three hours, and found no game.' Just so,' said the farmer, 'se a general thing, the less game there is, the more hunting you have.

Short calls are the best, as the fly said when he lit on the hot stove.

Be just and fear not-

A PROYERE ILLUSTRATED. - Saucho Panan's maxim, that 'you cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear,' is well illustrated by the futile attempts to get ap acceptable perfumes on the cheap plan. Numbers of adventurers have thus endeavored to simulate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but but what pitiable and ridiculous fullures they have made! The very recollection of them is offensive to those who have once inhaled their sickly odor .-Nothing but a combination of the rerest floral extracts, of which the imitators do not even know the names, can produce that equisitely refreshing fragrance which has obtained for MURRAY & LAN-MAN'S FLORIDA WATER, a fame as undying as itself.

De Purchasers are requested to see that the words "Florida Water, Murray & Lanman, No. 69 Water Street, New York," are stamped in the glass on each Without this none is genuine.

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CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, from whatever cause arising are the most obstinate of external maladies. The greatest believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them. The iodide and biniodide of that mineral, as well as corrosive sublimate, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphititic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in all parts of this continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and virulent chronic eruptions on the skin with BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts chemically upon the blood and disinfects it. The use of BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS at the same time with the Sarsapatilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, etc., etc., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla.

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A MOMENTOUS QUESTION FOR THE SICK !- This vital question, involving the bodily health of tens of thousands, is submitted to all who suffer from dyspepsia, costiveness, bilious complaints, general deoility, or any other disease originating in the sto-mach, the liver, or the bowels. Will you persist in drugging yourself with drastic mineral purgatives, that weaken, rack, and destroy the internal system, or will you accept certain, swift, and permanent relief through the medium of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, a vegetable cathartic, which controis disease without depreciating the physical strangth, is absolutely painless in its operation, and actually removes that necessity for cominual purgation, which all the violent and depleting purgatives create? If you desire to enjoy the blessings of a good appetite, a vigorous digestion, a sound liver, regular excretions, and the mental calm which results from this conjunction of healthful conditions, BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED P.LLS will reslize your wisb.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate Make the experiment. In all cases any chimag from, or hggravated by impure blood, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENDFACTRESS.

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

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

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Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

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and English languages. The course of instruction embraces the following Book Keeping, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Music, and Drawing.

The course is of five years, commencing by an Elementary class, in which pupils of seven years are

commonly admitted.

Every pupil capable of studying, and furnished With good moral recommendations, is received in the institution without distinction of religion; strict con formity to the rules and discipline of the house being required of all.

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This institution is under the direction of five priests 12 Ecclesiastics residing in the house, and four lay professors.

Pupils are boarded in the house; bed and bedding furnished at the desire of the parents.

Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to their religious, moral, and domestic education. TERMS,

(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE). Board and Tuition\$80 per annum Bedstead, Bed & Bedding 6 Washing 6
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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER BEAU-CHAMP, Trader, of the Parish of Montreal,

The Creditors of the Insolvent are by these present notified that he has made an assignment of his property and goods, in virtue of the above Act, to me, Syndic undersigned; and they are required to furnish me, within two months of this date, with a statement of their claims, specifying what guarantees, and their value, they may hold, if they have any : and if they have none, stating the fact, the whole attested under oath, together with the decuments supporting their

FRANCOIS PERRIN.

Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal, ? 16th November, 1866.



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It has been favorably known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received THOU-SANDS of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be

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Taken internally, it cures Dysentery, Cholera, Diarrhosa and Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Painters' colic, Liver Complaint, Dys pepsis or Indigestion,

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Taken externally it cures Boils, Cuts, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Old Sores, Sprains, Swelling of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgis and Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Felons &c.

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378 St. Paul Street Montreal, C.E. July 19, 1866... the state of the s

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

S. T .- 1860. - X .- The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. -They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his branches, viz:-Reading, Writing, French and cabalistic "S. T .- 1860. - X." and then got the old English Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic, granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfigranny legislators to pass a law "preventing distiguring the face of nature," which gives him a mono-We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the com-munity, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain They ere very invigorating when languid and weak, and

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"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded my self very severely-one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexican Mustaug Liniment relieved the pain almost immedistely. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

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Dear Sir: -It gives me pleasure to testify that I have observed the beneficial effect of your Hair Restorative, in the case of Mr. William Earl now conducting my garden.

Mr. Earl was lately quite bald and has shown me a fine thrifty growth of young hair over the bald place, the effect of your remedy. Yours, &c.,

CHAS. G. MYERS. OSWEGATCHIE, March 15th, 1865.

Mr. J Briggs.

With reference to an article which appeared in the "Journal" of Feb 28, respecting the benefit I received from the use of your Prof. Velpani's Hair Restorative, I would say it is substantially true, and I have great pleasure in recommending it to those who have need of a Hair Restorative. Yours truly,
WM. EARL.

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111

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well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1866.

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Physician's prescriptions carefully compounded with the finest Drugs and Chemicals. A large supply of Herbs and Roots from the Society of Shakers just received.

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Montreal, 11th December, 1866

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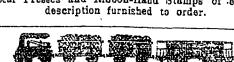
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