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LIFE'S VALUE.

A STORY OF BRITTANY.

The scene of our little story opens in an apart ment in an ancient castle in Britishy. The young proprietor is about to quit the shore of his forefathers, to pursue schemes of amound it court or in the great world. The family con-

sisting of the mother and two sisters, with the hero of the piece, are met together on this interesting occasion. But we will let the young gentleman relate what passed at the interview. The time at length came when I should do-

part, and Joseph, opening the door gently, informed us that the charse de poste was reade .-This announcement was starting to my mother and sisters, who, in an agony of feeling, threw their arms around me.

tears; 'renounce this intended journey. Oh! · do not leave us!?

"My dearest mother," I replied, " of twenty years of age and the mheritance of a noble name I must make myself known in my native land. ! must open a path to fame either in the aimy or at court.

And when you are gone,' said my poor ma ther, ' what will become of me.'

'You will bear with pride and pleasure of your son's success.'

And should I hear of his death in battle? Well, of what use is life at my age, 'I re-

-perhaps a marshal of France." And then?' said my mather.

my steps where I go."

And then?' pursued she.

Then I will marry my cousin Henrietta: we shall find poble lusbands for my sisters, and we will all live together in peace and happiness in these ancient balls of my ancestors."

And why not commence this life of berei ness from this moment? said my mother .-Brittany then yours? Was claims a nobler days that pass so rapidir. Life is a treasure.

park, where the stately chestnuts were mingled umphs to the battles of Collioure and Martie. with lilacs and wondbines, whose fragrant blossoms perfumed the air. Before the door stood the aged gardener and his family, whose immense and gloomy Gothic pile, which would saddened looks seemed to sav, Desert us not. our noble master - desert not those you are twined her arms round my neck, while Amelia as I called to mind the landlord's story. the youngest, taking up a volume of La Fontame, pointed to an engraving, and with sohe placed the book in my hands. It was the fable of the 'Two Pigeons.' I started up, and extricating myself from their embraces, again exclaimed, 'I must win honor and glory! Let me go, let me go; and I reshed m'o the court-

As I was about to ascend the carriage a female figure appeared at the hall door. It was my cousin Henrietta. She wept not, spoke not; but, pale as marble, appeared sinking to the earth. She had a handkerchief in her hand, scot, and found it to proceed from a half-closed with which she waved me a last farewell, and door, moved by the wind. I pushed it gently then fell senseless. I rushed to her, raised her in my arms, and uttered the tenderest vows of and from which a glass door opened into a maglove and constancy. But when I saw the coior mincent park. I advanced, in order to enjoy the revisit her cheek, leaving her to the anxious care view from the window, when another object met of my mother and sisters. I hastened back to the carriage without even furning my head. One turned to the door by which I entered, was a look more at Henrietta, and I felt I could not man, who not observing me, rose hastily and have left her. In a few minutes after, the rushed to the window. I then perceived that chaise de poste was rolling along the high road his face was bathed in tears, and that desmain

filled with my beloved Henrietta, my weeping then, with rapid strides, began to pace the apart sisters, and my dearmother, and all the happiness ment. As soon as his eye fell upon me, he I felt I was leaving. But as the ancient turrets scapped and shuddered, while I, distressed at my of Roche Bernard receded from my view, those intrusion, muttered some words in apology, and saddening images seemed to vanish also, and was about to withdraw, -were succeeded by the brilliant visions of glory and ambition. What airy castles rose before exclaimed, in a loud voice, and seizing my arm me as I leaned back in the old rumbling vehicle! with violence. Riches, konors, dignities,-nothing did I refuse myself as the just reward of my merit; and the scale ascending as I advanced on my journey, I was a duke, governor of a province, and a mar- my hand warmly, he made me sit down by him, shal of France, by the time I reached the inn at and inquired with much interest about my family; which I was to repose for the night. The voice spoke of my father, whom he appeared to have drons led to meet the fire of the enemy—for labor, filled the air with their joyous songs, what of my servent, simply addressing me as ' Mon- known so well, that I could not doubt my being tresses carried by my skill-standards seized by would I not give to share their labors and poversieur le Chevalier, forced me unwillingly to abdicate my newly-created dignity.

I indulged in the same intoxicating dreams, my was once; but I am nothing now.—

to Sodan, to the residence of the Dake of C-- tions!" and old and tried friend of my fisher's, and the i take me to Paris and introduce me at the court I can in any way lighten the offliction of which I of Versailles.

the night at the Arms of Meanen, the best can the gray can render me? the town off reed, and the remiserous of all the officers of the garrison. Sedan was then a fortified town; the very streets had a worldrhan pearence and the citizens a martial air that seemed to say to a stranger, " We are compatriots of the great Turense.?

I supped at a table d'hote, and took the op-'It is not yet too late?' they exclaimed, with portunity of inquiring my way to the chateau, where I intended going to the morning.

Any one will point it out to you? was the answer; "it is well known to the whole country. at length, in a hollow tone, "will confound your ropully :-In that chateau expred one of our most celebented men and bravest of warriors, Marechal toriv dishelters. Even I almost doubt at times

military berows, the conversation fell upon the not in all that surrounds us, to our very organic matter?' I exclaimed : 'I am faint.' mony gallant explaits, and of his singular modesty, committed to acknowledge without powers of certain. Alaster the hour approaches -it is which but made bun refuse the titles of nobility and the ribbons of several orders offered to him by Louis XIV. Above all, they experiated on plied, but to gain honor and glory ! Think his extraordinary good fortune, which had enabled rather of the time when I shall return a colonel him, without the aid of family interest - he being the son of an obscure printer - to raise himself from a common soldier to the rock of Marechal Why, then honor and respect shall follow of France. It had appeared so extraordinary home. Lefe was distasteful to me: I had be but and unprecedented an elevation, that, even during tin the future ; and yet what a givening future on the big of Fabert, popular rumor bad not been I neared to my aching sight! I time attained my backward in attributing it to supernatural causes. It was currently reported that he dealt in magic. and it was even afficined he had inade a compact. with Salan.

Our landford, who, to the ignorance of a native of Champegne, added the gradulity of a pensant Where is there a wider or facer domain in of Britany, gravely assured us, that a few moments before Fahert expired, a black man, in name in the province? In the midst of your faith | known to any one in the chitcau, had eatered the ful vassals are you not sufficiently honored and chamber and carried off the marechal's soul. beloved ? Leave us not, my son! teave not which indied of right apperformed to hum, he be had been present at the duath of Marcelal "Oh, say not so, Yago; you are deceiving your friends, your sisters, your aged mother, Laving purchased it long before. Blice host Fideric's whom you may never again behold! Go not to also went on to state that from that period to waste in the pursuit of vain glory, or to shorten, the present time, unon each animersary of Eaby sorrows and disappointments, those contiful bere's death, the black man was seen at majoright bearing a lighted torch in his hand. Tropend my beloved Bernard; and where can you enjoy enlivened our dessert, and we qualfed several it more than under the lovely sky of Britany ?' | b impers of champague to the familiar demon of As my mother spoke she led me to a window, the deceased marechal, hoping he might also take and pointed out the noble avenues of the ancient | us under his protection, and give us similar tri-

The next morning, at an early hour I repaired to the chatean of the Duke de C-. It was an not perlaps at another time have made much im pression upon me; but I must confess that I now bound to protect!' Hortensia, my eldest sister, gazed upon it with a singular feeling of interest.

The domestic who ushered me in told me his master was not yet visible. I gave my name. and was then left alone in an ancient hall, adorned with family portraits. I waited a considerable time, but no one appeared. 'Is this brilliant career to commence by the antechamber?" exof a discontented place-hunter. I had gone three times the round of the grim portraits, and had sedulously counted all the beams of the lofty ceiling, when I heard a slight noise in the wain open, and saw a small room, tastefully furnished. my sight. Stretched on a sofa, whose back was was marked in every feature. He remained for For some time my thoughts were entirely a moment motionless, his face hurled in his hands,

"Who are you !- what brings you here ?' he

'l am the Chevalier de Bernard, and I come

'I know, I know,' he said, hastily; and taking

'You are Monsieur de C-?' said I. The next day, and for several succeeding ones | He rose, and replied, in an agitated tone, 'I glory was real, and that glory was mine!'

porner being of some length. I was repairing Hush!-do not speak-do not ask any quest chacks theshed with the rehemence of his distillation clock at that glorious suo; and

GONTREAD, FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1968.

protector of my family. He had promised to present you, that if the most devoted friendship, lieu!-perhaps Marshal Same himself. have been an involutionally witness----

I reached Sedan at so late an hour that I You are right? he replied, abruptly; subough could not think of pre-enting myself at the gon cannot change my down, yet you pray re- and insurabilities. It was soon wearied with due in chatean, and therefore installed myself for coire my last wishes. That is the only service the vain incense of military fine, and perceiving

> He closed the done carefully, and returned to his seat at my side, where I waited in trerabling anxiety for the result. There was son ething awfully solemn in the tore of his voice, and ruexpression in his countenance. I had never seen i hefore. His face was deadly pole, while light. Even this morning I thought inself-but no nings reemed to flish from his large dark eyes. and his features worn by suffering, were fre quently convulsed by a demonian signle.

What I am about to relate to you? he said reason. You will doubt - for will pethnis utstill-at least I with to do so; but the proof. And hereupon, as was potural among so many the fatal proof, is too strong. Alas I are there (Yago answered my summuns. What is the career of the marechal. They sacke of his zation itself, mysteries whose existence we are comprehending them?

He paused for a moment, as if to collect his ideas, pressed his band to his brow, and conti-

"In this castle I first drew breath; and being rounger son, upon the elder horn was of course to devolve all the wealth and handwis of the thicketh year, and I was still nothing - nothing; the term of my existence? while I daily heard of colosed reputations, whose fome reached even this remote province. A for your services? will try the career of latters, I excluded; the $p \cdot p := r^{-1}$

ng dinegro, who had been in the chattern even his after before my birth. Indeed, he was so old, that polody remembered his coming; and it was soid black; then have but half an hour to live.

could not repress, made cay composition pause. | five years that you have actually lived, and goodness and condescension. '(To on,' I said, 'tis nothing;' has not with- twenty five lost. The account is equipe. It is standing, I thought of the black may described by the old landford.

'One day,' continued Monsieur de C-. 'I gave way before Yago (so the old negro was sinking, I exclaimed in despair, 'Oh, Yago, thought of all I had hearl and seen so lately. called) to the despair of my soul, at the snameful obscurity in which I dragged on my days. 11 to become a celebrated author."

"Ten years! said Yago, coldly; "it is naying dear for such a triffe. However, I accent your offer. The ten years are mine. Keep your promise; you will find me true to my word."

I will not attempt to denict my astonishment at this speech. However, after a moment's reil clion. I naturally concluded that age had enfeebled his intellects; and, with a smile of pity, with the trophies of the chase, and bung round I ft the room, and in a few days after the chatean. I arrived in Paris, and soon found myself tude. in the most distinguished literary society of the metropolis. Eucouraged by their approval. I claimed I, beginning to conceive the impatience | published several works. My success exceeded | Yago, grant me some more in addition, and I iny most flattering dreams. The journals of Paris, of France, of even foreign notions, rung high in the world. with my name; yourself, even yesterday, young man, acknowledged the power of my genius."

· How!" I exclaimed with astonishment; ' you are not, then, the Duke of C-?

· No, he replied, coldly.

What favored son of genius, then stands before me?' said I- Marmontel ? D'Alembert ? Voltaire ?

The unknown, with a smile of contempt, continued his recital-

'The literary fame I enjoyed, unbounded as it was, could not satary a soul like mine. I longed for nobler triumphs, and could not help exclaiming to Vago, who had followed me to Paris. Oh. there is no real glory but that which is gained on the last day I have to remain on earth. the battle-field! What is a philosopher-a neet?-nothing! Speak to me of a hero!-What are the poet's lars compared to the laurel wreath of a conqueror? To purchase that. I would willingly give ten years more of my life."

'I agree to the bargain,' said Yago. 'They are mine also. Do not forget."

paused, for he observed the astonishment expressed in my countenance.

'I told you,' he said, ' you would not believe. You think it a dream as I, alas! did once. But

He paced the room with rapid strides, and his tures; he grasped my hand convulsively, and ex- ittle wife becomes a miser!

The fever of enthusiasm passed away, and the unknown sunk again into despaudency.

* Yago spoke truly," he continued, in a law there was but one thing real and substantial in the world. I ourclassed, by five years more of my existence, the riches I covated. Yes, young ! man, it is true, the ngh moredible -1 saw my weelth mercasa beyond my most songuine desines. Lauris, formits, costies,-all were mine. matter; you will soon be conveced of the truth ! -sii, how soon !

He approached the clock on the chimney, and by ked at it with a terrified gaze, then continued,

a degree of exhaustion throughout my whole force that alarmed me. I rang my bell, and

. It is but the course of nature? he buswered

" What hour ?' I cried, in surprise.

ven allotted as your portion staty years of exist- papy you to court." ence. You had I v. d thirty of them when I first became your stave."

" Yan,' I cried, 'you are jesting with me." " No, moster, no; in five years of life you are expended twenty-five to purchase glory. --They became my property, and will be added to

" That, then? I cried, "was the grice I paid

" Others have pold decrea," he answered me win from in any wey, for formed as it hap- buildly; "for metade, Baleit, whem I served !

*The only confident of my chagrin was an in ? The false; 'es files!' ! exclaimed, rebe-

. . You will find it true, my conster," said the

Here an involuntary start of susprise, which I | " Calculate yourself," he answered; "thirty-

"He turned to go but feeling myself gradually

Yagn! give me but a few bours more!" "They would be deducted from mine,' said you did. What treasure is equal to two hours of existence?

and the could of death was in my veins. With a for which I have paid so dear. Give me but four hours more of life, and I resign my lands. my castles, my gold-all, all !"

You have been a kind master,' said be, after a pause; ' I wish to do something in grati-

'I telt my courage revive, and ventured to say. Four hours are almost nothing. Yago, resign the literary fame that placed my name so

Four hours for such a bagatelle as that? said the negro, with disdain; but for your sake I will not refuse your last request."

Oh, say not my last,' said I, emboldened by his compliance; 'give me the twelve bours complete-one more day-and let the fame of my battles and victories be for ever effaced from the memory of mankind. One day, Yago-one day, and I am willing to resign all else.

"You abuse my good nature," he said: 'but well. With the last beam of day I come to fetch you.' And left me,' continued the unknown, in the accents of despair; and this is so.

He rushed to the window and pointed to the park. I shall never again behold that lovely such as children frequently use as a savings bank. sky, that verdant lawn, that silvery stream, nor never again breathe the bulmy air of spring .-Fool-fool that I was. The blessings that God it on entering. lavishes upon all were mine also, and I despised them. Now I know their inestimable value; ously. At this period of the parrative the unknown and I might have enjoyed them for twenty-five years longer; and in few hours I must leave them for ever. I have equandered my life for a vain chimera-a sterile tame, that has perished even before myself. Look, he cried, pointing the honors I won, the triumphs I gained-squa- to a group of peasants, who, on their return to my bravery-victories that were echoed through ty? But I have nothing now to hope for-not top. the world; these were not dreams-no! that even labor and poverty.' A bright sunbeam at this moment fell upon his pale and distorted fea-

course, while I mattered to myself, ' Who, then, I must leave it for ever. Ali, let me lose not a Permit me, at least,? I ventured to say, to is this renowned warrior? Coigne! Biche- moment of this precious day, to which, for me, alas! there will be no morrow.' Thus saying, be rushed into the park, and disappeared among the teliage of a shady allow.

I three myself upon the sofa, bewildered and oppressed by all I had beard and seen. Was it indeed a reality, or was I under the influence of some fratatin dream? The door was opened by a correct, who assounced the Duke of C-.

A noble-looking personner, of about sixty years of age, entered, and cordially taking my band, applogized too having detained me so long. He had been compelled, by said, to attend a con-ultation of the faculty upon the state of his unfortunate brother.

"He is not in Janger, I trust?" said T.

'No,' replied the duke, mournfully; 'the disease is a mental one. From his youth he suffered the most extravagant ideas of glory and ambition to gain possession of his mind, till his "This morning, on awaking at daybroak, I felt frame, weakened by such violent emotions, was attacked by a fever, in which his life was despaced of. He recovered, but his reason is, A fear, gone for ever. The unbappy illusion under which he labours is that he has but one day more to live."

All was explained.

. Now, my young friend,' continued the duke. lat us speak of your future prospects. Towards "Dr you not divine it?" said Yago. "Heat the end of the month I will be able to accom-

*I am fully seasable of your kindness, my lord? replied; but I have given up all idea of protitieg by your generous offer."

"How is this?" exclaimed the duke, in unfeigned supprise; fgive up the advantages that are absort within your grasp.?

"I resign them all, my lord,"

'Young man,' said the dake, 'you know not shat you do. Good Heavens, such a brillians career onen before you. In ten years-"What would be ten years of my lite lost?"

and I, with a simile. "Lost," cried the duke; (would it not be cheeply having glass, fortune, and honours?-

Come, come, you but jest. You will go with me to Versailles ? 'No, my lord,' I replied, to a respectful but firm tone; I will return to Buttany, where I

will ever retain a grateful sense of your lardship &

"Tois is madness-downright midness," mut-

"I feel it is sound reason," whispered I, as I. The next morning I was on the road. Ob.

with what inexpressible delight I beheld again would give ten years of my life,' I exclaimed, he; 'and I know the value of life better than the sweet sky of Brittany—the trees of my noble park-the turrety of my ancient castle. There I found my beloved mother, my sweet sistere. A dark cloud seemed to pass before my eyes, my faithful vassals; and there I found true haporness, which I have never since quitted. Eight hast effort I gasped out, "Take back the wealth days afterwards I was the husband of Henrietta. - Metropolitan Record.

THE TIN SAVINGS BANK.

Charles Lynford was a young mechanic in good business in one of the cities of the American States. At the age of twenty six be back taken to bimself as a wife Caroline Eastis, the daughter of a neighbor, who had nothing to bring him except her own personal merits, which were many, and habits of thrift learned in an econouncal household under the stern teaching of necessity.

It was well, perhaps, that Charles Lynford should obtain a wife of this character, since be himself found it very difficult to save anything from his income.

It was not long before Caroline became acquainted with her husband's failing. She could not feel quite easy in the knowledge that they were living fully up to their income, foreseeing I will not refuse. I give you till sunset. Fare- that a time would come when their family would grow more expensive, and perhaps her husband's business, now flourishing, might become less

> Accordingly, one day she purchased of a tennedlar who came to the door, a little tin-safe, This she placed conspicuously on the mantelpiece, so that her busband might be sure to see

' Hallo, Carrie, what's that ?' he asked cari-

Only a little purchase I made to day, said the wife.

But what is it meant for ?' he asked again. Let me iliustrate, said his wife playfully,-Have you a ten cent piece about you?

Charles drew a dime from his waistcoatpocket. His wife, taking it from his hand. dropped it into the box through a little slit at the

Charles laughed.

So you have taken to hoarding, Carrie? My

Charles, that is what I want you to do every

What-drop a dime into this new-fangled arrangement of yours.

Egactly.' · Very well, that will be easy enough. A dime is no great sum. But may I know what you are going to do with this newly-commenced hoard?

· Lay it by for a rainy day,' said Caroline.

Charles laughed merrily. And what will a dime a day amount to?' he

inquired. In a year it will amount,' commenced his

wife, seriously,cOh, never mind, spars me the calculation !-It sounds too much like business, and I have enough of that during the day.'

But you don't object to my plan ?'

Not in the least. I have no doubt it is very prudent and commendable ; but you know, Carrie, I never was gifted with much prudence.

· L am quite aware of that,' said his wife, smil-

This ended the conversation for the time.

The plan mangurated by the young wife was steadily carried out. She was not one of those (of whom there are so many) who enter upon a new pian zealously, but soon tire of it. In the present case she was thoroughly satisfied of the wisdom of her purpose, and resolved to carry it through. Every morning she called upon her husband for a dime, which was forthwith added to the accumulation. Frequently he had not the exact change, but would toss her a quarter instead. She would assure him laughingly that this would answer her purpose quite as well.

More than once Charles would banter her on her little savings bank, but this she bore gady. But these were not the only accessions the fund received. Her busband had early arranged to wake her an ample allowance for dress-I say sample, though I dore say some of my city remains might not have considered it so; but Caroline, who was in the habit of making up ber own dresses, provided herself with a good wardrobe at a much less expense than some nor so well versed in the science of managing could have done.

After considerable calculation she came to the conclusion that out of her allowance she should be able to make a daily deposit equal to that which she exacted of her husband. Of this, Lowever, she thought it best, on the whole, not to inform Charles, enjoying in anticipation the prospect of being able, at some time, to surprise him with the unexpected amount of her savings.

At the close of every month the tin box was emptied, and the contents were transferred to a savings bank of more pretensions, where interest would be allowed. When the sums deposited here became large enough, Mrs. Lynford, who had considerable business capacity, withdrew them and invested in back and other stocks, which would yield a larger per-centage. Of her mode of management her husband remained 18 complete ignorance. Nor did he ever express any desire to be made acquainted with his wife's management. He was an easy, careless fellow, in receipt of his old income. More than two spending as he went, enjoying the present, and not feeling any particular concern about the

At the end of eight years, during which he had been unusually favored by prosperity in business and uninterrupted health, his books showed that | daily. he had not exceeded his income, but that, on the offier hand, he had saved absolutely nothing .-Twenty-five cents alone stood to his credit.

Running pretty close, isn't it, Carrie?' he said, laughingly. 'I take credit to myself for keeping on the right ride of the line. But, then, I suppose you have soved up an immense sum."

How much do you think ?' asked his wife. On! perhaps a hundred dollars,' said Charles Lynford, carelessly; 'though it would take a

good many dimes to do thit. His wife smiled, but did not volunteer to enlighten him as to the correctness of his conjec

jecture. So things went on till at length came the panic of 1857-a panic so recent that it will be remembered by all the readers of this sketch .-It will be remembered how universally trade and business of every kind were depressed at this period-among others the trade which occupied Charles Lynford suffered.

One evening he came home looking quite serious—an expression which seldom came over his cheerful face.

Caroline, who had watched the signs of the tunes, was not upprepared to see this. She had expected that her husband's business would be affected.

What is the matter, Charles?' she asked cheerfully.

The matter is, that we shall have to economuze greatly.'

Anything unlavorable turned up in business

matters.' I should think there had. I shall have but half a-day's work for some time to come, and I am afraid that even this will fail before long .-You haven't an idea, Carrie, how dull business of every kind has become.'

'I think I have,' said his wife, quietly, 'I have read the papers carefully, and have been fooking out for something of this kind.

Do you think we can reduce our expenses one-half? asked her husband doubtfully.

1 think we shall be able to do so. Both of us are well supplied with clothing, and shall not need any more for a year, at least. That will cut off considerable expense; then there are a great many little superfluities you are accus-Comed to buy-little things you are kind enough to bring home to me frequently, which I can do wery well without. Then we can live more plainly-have less pies and cake, and I have no public alarm, narrow and ungenerous in that of comdoubt it will be an improvement so far as health;

Es concerned. What a calculator you are, Carrie, said her busband, feeling considerably easier in his mind. *I reatly think, after all you have said, that it eron't be so hard to live on half our usual in-

'No, only a little prudent. But seriously, should entirely fail-I suppose you couldn't re-

duce our expenses to nothing at all could you? 'That certainly surpasses my powers,' said his wife, smiling; but even in that case there is no ground for discouragement. You have not forgotten our savings bank, have you?

Why, no, I did't think of that,' said her husband, 'I suppose that would keep off starvation for a few weeks."

His wife smiled.

· And in those few weeks,' she added, ' business might revive.

"To be sure," said ber husband. "Weil, I guess it'll be all right-1'll try not to trouble myself about it any longer.'

The apprehensions to which Charles Lynford had given expression proved to be only too well founded. In less than a month from the date of the conversation just recorded, the limited supply of work which he had been able to secure entirely failed, and he found himself without work of any kind,-thrown back upon his own resources.

Although he had anticipated this, it seemed unexpected when it actually came upon him, and again he returned home in a bt of discourage. ment. He briefly explained to his wife the new

calamity which had come upon bim. "And the worst of it is," he added, "there is no have of better times till spring."

Do you think business will revive then? asked his wife. "It must by that time; but there are fire or

six months between. I don't know hove we are to live during that time.

"I do," said the wife, quetly. 'You!' exclaimed her busband, in surprise.

'Yes: your income has never been more than six or seven hundred dollars a year, and I have

no doubt we can live six months for two hundred and fifty dollars.' 'Yes, certainly; but where is that money to

come from? I don't want to run in debt; and if I did, I shouldn't know where to borrow." Fortunately, there is no need of it," said Mrs. Lynford. 'You seem to forget your little sav-

But is it possible it can amount to two hundred and fifty dollars?' exclaimed Charles to sur-

' Yes, and six hundred more,' said his wife.

· Impossible?

. Wast a minute and I will prove it.2

Coroline withrew a moment, and then re-appeared with several certificates of bank and rail road shares, amounting to eight bundred dollars, and a bank-book in waich the balance was deposited to her credit.

Are you quite sure you haven't had a legacy?' demanded Charles, in amazement .-Surely a dime a day has not produced this."

' No; but two dimes a day have, with a little extra deposit now and then. I think, Charles. we shall be able to ward off starvation for a time.'

'All this I owe to your predence,' said Charles, gratefully. 'How can I repay you?'

Charles Lynford remained out of employment for some months, but in the spring, as he anticipated, business revived, and he was once more thirds of the fund was still left, and henceforth Charles was no less assiduous than his wife, in striving to increase it.

The little tin savings bank still stands on the mantelpiece, and never tails to receive a deposit

(To the Editor of the Tublet)

Sir, - One of the most lamentable results of the Fenian movement is the estrangement it has caused between so many of the Irish people and their clergy. The duty imposed upon us of discountenancing all secret societies, framed with revolutionary objects, has naturally tended to create the impression that we are insensible to the grievances and sufferings which form the explanation of the movement, though not, of course, its defence; and, again that we are not sufficiently alive to the radical difference between the disaffected spirit of the Irish and that by which the miscreants who have risen in Italy against the authority of the Holy Father are animated. This difference is two-fold. It belongs to the character and motives of the several insurrections, and it belongs far more to the spirit in which they have severally been conducted. The movement in which Garibaldi and his confederates have taken part has not even the shadow of an excuse to warrant it, or the pretence of a grievance to give it even a color of justice. It is a movement of Italians against Italians, and Catholics against Catholics; of the subjects of one Go. vernment against another upon which they have no dependence, and with which they have no relations of any kind, and involves the attempt to enlist the subjects of that other Government in a revolution for which they have no mind, because they feel no inconvenience whatever under its action. A more utterly indefensible act of wicked meddling, a revolution entirely incapable of excuse, even according to the received political axioms of these times, it is hardly possible to imagine.

How different is the case of the Fenians! Fenianism is but the crisis and ultimate resolution of that spirit of national bat ed against England which has been feel by centuries of the most oppressive legislation, embittered by differences of race and religion, and above all by the constant presence of an anomaly to which the civilized world presents no parallel, the presence of an established Church, adious in all its circumatances and results to the religious instincts of the most religious people on the face of the earth. It is true that Fenianism proper is a plant, not of Irish but American growth, but the home it has found in Ireland is due to local causes which render any scheme attractive that gives an exciteable nation tha hope, however imaginary, of ridding itself of the Eng-lish connection. Then, too, what was it which first brought Ireland into relations with America, and has entailed this terrible retribution upon ourselves? Surely it was that spirit of emigration which successive English Governments have encouraged with the view of depopulating, and thus decatholicising Ireland and obviating by a short road the social miseries which were the product of arbitrary rule and exceptional legislation. The bateful policy of former gonerations has, no doubt, been in some degree modified in later times. Still, the policy of England towards Ireland is that of alternate promise and disappointment; menseing and arbitrary in the time of parative peace and security. England, according to the old proverb, is a penitent in the hour of dauger, and a hardened offender in that of recovered safety. At the slightest note of danger from Ireland she is

everything. Respectable people wake up and find boon companion, and soon reached the ears of the their bouses surrounded by policemen, and the other police. A watch was set, and a few nights afterday it was found impossible to hang three Fenians wards the constabulary observed a party of men of defence as if an army had been approaching its consultation. They were immediately taken into home sanctioning the law upon which the Fenians treasure, which they were evidently preparing to are acting, though with far greater excuse than the foreign revolutionists, whom Lord Palmorston, the most popular of Ministers, was in the babit of patting on the back with little or no signs of dissatisfaction on any side.

But if the Irish insurrection has a great deal more to say for itself than others which our statesmen are in the bubit of defending, there is also that about it which must give a character of its own in the eye of a Catholic as compared with that which has lately Catholic of nations. There is indeed too much reason to fear that America has produced upon the Irish character a great deal of the effect which was desired by the English in their ecouragement of emigration. But there is nothing to show that even in the worst cases the spirit of Irish faith has been eradicated; while, in the great body of those who are rather the dupes than the deceivers, rather the followers than the leaders in the late insurrection, its edge does not appear to have been blusted.

The enthusiasm and self-denying generosity quite recently evoked in the cause of the fiely Father prove that the heart of Ireland is still sound at the core, while the speciacle presented the other day at Manchester, where the great body of the Irish population turned away from the sickening sight at the New Balley in order to flock to the Catholic churches and offer their prayers for their cruntrymen then passing into eternity, was one which presented the most strik ing contrast to that of the Garibaldians converting the churches into dens of infamy, rifling the tabernocles, and employing the vessels in which the B'essed Sacrament was contained as drinking cups and

I cannot but hope that the late saddening executions may have the effect of bringing the misguided Femians and the'r proper spiritual guides into such relations of sympathy as may subject them once more to these influences to which, for more than to soldiers, special constables, palicemen, and public executioners, we must look to the rectification of their consciences, and their restoration to Christian habits of proceedings, and patient submission. It was a touching incident to hear of the Masses offered every day last week in all the Catholic churches of Manob ster to obtain the Divine grace uson the men lying under sentence of death, while all accounts agree that the deaths which they ectually made were hely and happy. Dr. Newman has somewhere a most beautiful passage upon the saving effect of final death real participation in the Passion of Our Lord it must be such a dauth. It was also must consolatory to that affecting letter and generous gift of is noble Carbolic hedy, and of the gratitude with which they were received. It was a new thing in these dans to see the grounds of Hyde Park converted in o the floor of an open air chutch, and atrewn with multitudes, Protestants as well as Catholics, in the attitude of preser for the departed criminals. It is a outhing and honeful thing to see poor Itish servants one of whom came to me yesterday) spending their little savings in getting Masses said for the souls of their countrymen and making the request with tremulous voices and moistened eyes in no spirit of vengraves against the stern upholders of the law, but simply of compassion towards those whose terrible sufferings may still have been insufficient for the expiation of their sins. Incidents like these are calculated to bring the priests and people toge ber since, on the one hand, they prove deep and unconquerable in that instinct of faith which brings the frish people to church in the hour of affliction, and on the other give the clergy an opportunity of manifesting sympathy with the people in their tenderest points, without the slightest compromise of their principles which teach them to regard with disapprobation all acts of violence and insubordination, however excused to the conscience by the plea of political necessity, or invested with the false light of beroism and chivalry.

-Your obedient servant, F. CANON OAKELEY.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A meeting of the Catholic clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Armagh to express sympathy with the Pope in his recent difficulties, and to congratulate him on the success of his army over the Garibal-dians, was recently held in the Catholic Cathedral, Dundalk. The Most Rev. Dr. Kierau, Archbishor of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland, presided and the meeting was addressed by a number of the most influential Catholic gentry of the archdiocese.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN DUELIN .- Another seizure of arms has been made in Dublin Between the hours of nine and ten o'clock on Saturday morning Inspecfor Connor, of the C Division of police, Detective Officers M Gee and Egginton and Acting Scargeant Prandy, in consequence of private information, procreded to the public house kept by Mc Power Henry Street, where they found a shop assistant, named Phomes M Kenna, a young man aged about 23 years Mr O'Connor questioned M'Kenna, who stated that he had a gun, for which he had a license. 'That is all vary well, replied O'Connor, but have you any revolvers? Mr M'Kenna at first hesitated, but at length brought the officers to his bedroom, where they discovered two six-chambered self-acting revolvers. quite new and unloaded, a leather revolver case and ormidable-looking bowie knife in a leather sheath M'Kenna refused to give any explanation of how he came by the weapons, and Mr Power stated in his presence that he had repeatedly warned him to have nothing to do with Fenianism. The officers took him into custody, and conveyed him to Sackville Place Police Station, where they charged him with being found in the possession of arms without a license in a proclaimed district. Sabsequently the officers proceeded to No. 1 Villa Bank, Phibbshorough, where the prisoner's family resided. His father, who has some time an inmate of the Richmond Lunatic Asylum, had a licence to have in the house two single-barrelled guns, and liberty to carry one of them in the county of Dublin. These guns were now found, together with three powder horns full of powder, three shot ponches, a small bex of percussion caps, and a box containing various kinds of shot all of which were taken possession of by the police, in the absence of a responsible owner. At a ater hour the prisoner, Thomas M Kenna was prought before Mr O'Donel, at Capel Street Police Office. O'Connor made a statement similar to that given above. - The prisoner offered no defence, but stated to his mother, who was present, that none knew about his having arms but himself .- Mr O'Donel sent the prisoner for trial to the next Commission.

The Times Dublin correspondent writes as follows with reference to the present state of the Fenian movement :- The only dangerous circumstance which shows itself at present is the hoarding of revolvers, which can only be intended for evil purpages; but the discoveries which have been already made may serve to check the practice A number of further arrosts have been effected at Glanworth, near Formey, county of Cork, in consequence of information conveyed to the police respecting the concealment of arms taken out of Captain Burry's house on the night of the 5th of March. The insurgents, literally frightened out of her propriety. When at it is said, were admitted by the treachery of an old ease she can talk pleasantly about pothouse plots servant, who had lived in the family for three geneand cabbage garden revolutions, but as soon as the rations, and enjoyed their implicit confidence. When war-cry is heard her former confidence assumes the the Fenian plot was exploded by the disclosures of come—for the present, at least. But, and his chape of an irrational and undignified panic. The Massey and Corydon, the Fenian arms were concountenance again changed, suppose my work very air becomes charged with treason, and the Fe- cealed in a cornfield. A tailor in the neighbourhood,

nians, as of old the Jesuits, are at the bottom of who happened to be in the secret, revealed it to a without putting Manchestor into as complete a state cuter the field and stand in a particular spot, as if in gates. Meanwhile England is everywhere but at custody, and on digging up the place the hidden remove, was discovered.' A correspondent of Saunders' Newsletter writes

from Cork on Friday :- Extensive preparations for

the Fenian winter campaign are making in this city In the course of last night from one hundred and fifty to over two hundred stand of the most improved fire-nrms were sto'en from the extensive gunsmith establishment of Messra Richardson & Sons, of Patrick Street in this city. The wavernoms and workshops, which extended from Petrick Street to William Street shown itself in what is sometimes called the most in the rear, were, as usual, carefully locked up lest hight after the workmon completed their day. The premises were opened as usual this morning, and atter a short time the Saider rilles which were in a prominent glass case, were missed, and further investigation disclosed the loss of all the most improved fire-arms that had been in the warercoms, including a barge number of breech loaders and many-berrelled revolvers. How the robbery was effected is to the present involved in mystery, there being no appearance of forcible entry. One fact however, is established, that the rebbery was offected by persons intimately acquainted with the premises and conversant with the value of fire-arms, for none were taken but those useful in warture, the fawling pieces being disregarded, while all the rifled arms were selected from eming them and carried off. There must have been a number of persons engaged in the plunder, the concerns are so wide stread and the arms were to dispersed. Up to the present time no clue has been discovered that gives hope of recovering any por ion of he property or leading to the capture of the depredators. It is evident the robbery was offered spoil wis finally removed in a horse dray. This robbery is no inconsiderable allition to the Feulan armament, which is known to be considerably augmented during the last few weeks by importations of fire-arms from America and the continent of Europe which have been dropped along the const. As som us the robberg had become known it created the greatest consternation amongst the local in the city, which is considerably increased by the publication this morning of a Fenian proclamation directing the fairligens of Gork to assemble on Sunday next in 'funeral procession, to pay tribute to the memory of Allen, O Beien, dias Grald, and Larkin, who, or Saturday November 23 were unjustly executed in England.' The manifesto declares: The procession will form in front of the Mercy Hospital' - a Roman Catholic institution -- fet helf-past one p.m. and at accepted in a Catholic spirit; and surely if there by two o'clock sherp will begin to move in the following anything in this world which can give a Christian a order: - The bier the ladies, boys of the different two o'clock sherp will begin to move in the following schools, the trades, the public? The rowe is then given comprising the principle streets of the city the ceremony to come'ude at the Roman Catholic cometers. To this document the names of the smel A committee are affixed - Jumes Adams Michael O'Browley, Timothy Curtin, John Rocke, Diniel O'Conner, Augustine Murphy.' Messes are also to be said in the Reman Catholic chapels for the repose of the souls of the marters. Nothing has up to this moment transpired to explain the circumstances of the robbery, or attach suspicion to any party. Every investigation the more strongly proves the complicity of some of the employes. It was providential that the residents in the house were not aroused while the villians were selecting their booty, for they had conveniently placed a number of swords and bayonets in different places throughout the concerns to have them at hand in case of surprise to prevent their capture and effect their escape. Amongst the arms stolen was one lot of 130 revolvers. These being arms of great value, were kept in a strong The case was found in the yard of the premises forced open, its contents being removed. the firm of Messra Richardson says that he secured the premises last night; that after fastening all the outer doors he placed the key of the William Street door in the shop desk. This morning the key was found in the door on the inner side, the door being closed by a spring bolt. The feeling of alarm amongst the loyal in the city hourly increases, while the rebels are jubilant. The irish papers report that within the last fort-

ing during night time, keeping the regular military step of well-drilled men, in several diff-rent localities surrounding the town. They are supposed to be Feniers, especially as since the late executions in Manchester an unusual amount of spirit d ectivity seems to bare animated them. Knots of fierce-look ing men may be observed from nightfall each evening up to ten and and even cleven o'clobk, at the corners of the streets and the junctions of the different cross roads outside the town, engaged in curnes' but low conversation, which, as soon as a stranger approaches is discontinued, and the company generally break up departing in different directions, some of them generally humming a verse of some song, while exactly the same class of men invariably are seen as regularly attending as the paid officials them selves, the arrival of the trains, as if awaiting some ntelligence. Several shots were beard on Thursday night, fired from eight o'clock up to eleven, in different localities round the town, as it Bignals for some purpose.

The robberies of arms in Cork are the subject of magisterial inquiry but no clue has been found to lead to the discovery of the guilty parties. The Austrian bark Medes, from which six stand of arms were taken on Monday night, had been for some time undergoing repairs in the docks at Passage, after dis charging a cargo of corn at Cork. The arms were stored in a small apartment, to which access could casily be obtained, at the stern of the ship. So stealthily was the robbery effected that a large mastiff, which was chained close to the deck house door by which the parties had to pass, gave no alarm. The Passage police usually take charge of the arms in foreign ships, but in this instance they were not so well-informed as the persons were who knew where to lay hands upon the muskets. Some uneasiness was at first excited by the robberies, but it appears to have since subsided.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .- In the Commission Court yesterday an application was made to have John Walsh, a prisoner who is charged with firing at a Crown witness in Blackrock admitted to bail, as the Orown had sent up no bill of indic'ment against him to the grand An affidavit was made by the Crown Solicitor to the effect that the Urown could not proceed in the absence of a material witness, John Devaney, who is in London, giving evidence in the prosecution against 'Colonel" Burke. The Court held that the Crown had made a case to bring the facts within the exception to the Habeas Corpus Act, and refused the ap plication.

A young man named Molony, who had been "on the run" for nine months to escape arrest under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on a charge of Fenianism, was captured yesterday at the railway terminus in Limerick, as he was about to start for Cork on roule to America. He is a native of Corolin, county of Clare, and is suspected of having been engaged in the rising of the 5th of March last. He has been lodged in Eunis Gaol. - Times' Cor.

Four men who were lately found by the police in a publichouse in Marlborough street, armed with revolvers and one of whom expressed regret that the promptitude of the constable who arrested him had prevented him from using his, pleaded 'Guilty' to an indictment for having arms in a proclaimed district

and were sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment. We have been informed, on reliable authority, that the Earl of Granard has become a member of the Oatholic Church .- Saunders' News-Letter.

The great funeral procession in memory of Ailen. Larkin, and Gould, took place in Dublin on Sunday. in 8th of December. The Chairman of the Demonstrative Committee was John Martin, who in 1848 was sentenced to 10 years penal servitude for 'treason felony.' At the head of the procession there were 200 men walking eight abreast, then a band of music, and behind that several thousand of boys and girls, then came three hearses, and then about 3,000 women, and behind them a large army of men, variously estimated at from 8,000 to 20,000. Severol hands were interspersed in the procession, and nearly every participant wore crape and green favours, the day was very wet, but several thousand of spectators lined the streets along which the procession passed, a large number of whom wore sym. pathizing colours. The band played 'The Dead March,' Adeate Fideles,' Savourneen Dheelish, The band played 'The Dead and other tunes. When passing the epot where Emmet was hanged, in Thomas-st., the procession-ists lifted their hats and observed. When the procospion arrived at Glasnevin Cemetry, John Martin addressed the immense audience who 'closed in' around him. He denounced the 'malignant policy,' of England, and said that the men whose memory they were mat to konor wore not murderers, but pions and virtuous men, who feared God and loved their country. For that love they were doomed to death at the hands of the British bargman. The death of these min was legal murder-the act of Euglish policy, which, through jealousy and betred of their nationality, had by fraud and force destroyed their independence. They had since endere s'xty seven years of insult and robbery, of impoverishment, extermination and millering, beyond what any other people had ever enduced from a foreign master. A vast number of Irichmen whom apprecion of English rule hid ferbade to live in their own country had in America tearn'd to become soldiers, and resolved to make ver on England. She was in a pasie in consequence, and he ped to strike terror into Irishmen by through the deer from Villiam Street, and that the legal morder. Mr. Martin made a long and elequent speech which was listened to in perfect silence and with great atteation.

This speech was made at the grave of Terence Bellew McManus, the lender of 1848, who was taken over from the United States and buried there. Each of the bands of of music halted and played at the grave during the march round the cemetery.

Mr. Martin's speech when he referred to the 'innocent lives which had been token,' was received with shouts of 'We'll strike terror into them.' Cheers were given for the Irish Republic, and grouns for the present rulers of Iteland,

Apart from this demonstration the utmost order was observed and no excuse was given to the police to make any charges that the psace of the city had been

A procession took place at Limerick on the same day and the proceedings were likewise peaceable. Ten thousand people were in the procession many being from the adjoining counties.

The London Daily News thinks that ' nothing can be more feelish than to underrate the importance of such indications of Itish feeling as are presented at Cork and elsewhere, or to attribute them as Lord Dufferin does to the misrepresentation of the Irish national press or to the arts of sedious organizations. The press simply shares and expresses a too common ferting. The effect of the executions may possibly be to strike terror into the active agents of the Fenica conspiracy. Unquestionably it has fostered that passive sympathy with the movement which forms no small part of the strength of section and of the difficulties which besets all English legislation for Ireland. Even if it were possible to emplate at Glashevin in Dublin, or at St. Joseph's Cemotery in Cork, the part which the representatives of law and order sometimes play in the Pere la Chaice etill to suppress the manifestation of an objectionable gentiment is not to destroy it. It is only to extinguish light which might guide us. The impressive spectacle which was exhibited at Cork on Sunday cannot be wisely ignored. The procession of thousands of men, women, and children of respectable rank, the blending of the symbols of mourning with those of patriotism, the national cry of wailing, the solemn religious ceremonial, are elements of a scene on which statesmen will do well to reflect. The delusions which actuated the wast gathering may have been perversely absurd. The Irish may be the most irrational of nations. But a strong feeling does not cease to be dangerous because it is unressonable night, in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, several large bodies of men have been seen and heard march we cannot get access to the heart of people through the understanding, some other path to it must be devised. From the suppression of lawful expression of mistaken feeling nothing is to be hoped.'

A warrant was recently issued to search for arms and treasonable documents at the house of Mr. Patrick Campbell, a respectable farmer residing at Caratown, new Duleek. The clothes of a Mr. Halpin, a saddler and harness maker, of Brooklyn, New York, who happened to be on a visit to Campbell's. were searched. Being of good moans, and having received sums of money on several occasions since his visit to Ireland, it is supposed that fact, coupled with the rumor that he is a relative of " General Halpin," recently convicted, put the police on his track. and led to the present proceedings.

The Mayo Constitution of a late date says : During the past week three government engineers have been engaged in making a minute examination of the lines of railway in this county, from Athlone to Westport, as also the line from Manulla to Foxford. We have heard of the plan of 'taking up' our Irish railways by government, but are not at liberty to make it public for the present; but this we may sav, that we are satisfied that public opinion and public interest will decline the "boon" most emphatically.

A Dublin paper states that the military authorities have decided on making that city in future a permanent station for the Foot Guards, and that as the annual reliefs of the household troops take place, one battalion will be detailed to replace another there. Under this arrangement, it is added, the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards now in Dublin, will be removed in March next, and a battalion of the Grenadier Guards will succeed them.

A curious document bearing the signature of Richard Dalton, Tipperary, November 30th 1867, appeara in the Irishmon. It states that he is a merchant, and one of the imprisoned confederates in 1848; that he has been publicly charged with being a paid private servant of the crown, and with having sold his then comrades; and he offers a 'reward' of £500 to any person or persons who can 'prove' those borrible allegations.

A case of garotting occurred at the suburb of Raibgar on Sunday evening. A lady, who had just left an omnibus and was proceeding home, was set upon within sight of her own house by a man who nearly choked her, and robbed her of all the money she had. A laborer named Hogan was arrested, whom she believed to be the highwayman. He has been remanded for further examination.

The late sumor of the pardoning of John Francis Mugent, arrested in England and brought to Drogheda for being concerned in the Fenian rising last Sarch is untrue. On the 4th inst., Nugent was transferred to Dublin to await trial.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says it is reported that Fenian parties have been seen recently to the number of 600 engaged in midnight drilling near I onoughmore, and about the same number at Carrignavis, County Cork,

The Dublin Gazette recently published a warning notice against any person, not duly licensed or exempted by law, having arms in the barony of Upper Bolfast. The penalty is 12 months' imprisonment.

On the 3rd inst., Mr. Martin Orean, one of the most prominent attaches of the great O'Convell and Cenciliation Hall, died in the city of Dublic, of which be had been Marshal since the death of another antique, the late Tom Reynolds.

a letter was read from the Rev. Peter Conway P P., and Emma' He then quotes a case of a friend who. Readford, which he had addressed to the Poor Law after being ten years a wilower, matried a widow Commissioners and which contained the following harrowing details, after specially alluding to the dwelling for eight years.' Thus' Dr. Campbell death from actual starvation of a poor man named proceeds, darling Emmi will see that she is not Connor King, who lived on the shores of Corrib, takene, but ranks with a distinguished class of ladies Killursa Electoral Division. On Friday last Mary, who counted it an honour to minister to the comfort Mafferty died in the Electoral Division of Headford; of the latter years of great and good men,' And she was geving out-door relief for some time but, there are two biographers in the world, who think was deprived of it because she was seen out. There the publication of this outborss of voning an act of is another woman dying near the shores of the Correb. regard to their hero. But another paragraph is so She has no food, no drink, no relieving officer, no doctor to look after ber. Her name is Keale. This day Lattended two sick people in the Killursa Electoral Division. They, I feer, will scon die. One has some potatces, but no drick, no nourishment of any kind. The other has three children and a husbard; she is getting now 2s, worth of food weekly She was getring ou's door reliet last eummer but was deprived of it. Now she is getting it when she is end of time. Thousands would have been proud to djing. Let me record on your books, for the infor-mation of the public, the last dedge of relieving the blust to be called Mrs. Dr ——[Countied] Had poor here as cerried on under the supervision of the present Poor Law commissioners-namely, that of giving a trifle of out door relief to the person dying, so that after the death it could not be proved that folk. that the person died of actual want-Your's respect-

PETER CONWAY, P.P.1

On the morning of the 30th ult., a party of the city police proceeded to the grocery establishment of Loyds line viz Queenstown and errested a young lad, aged sixteen years, named Thos. McKeon (or McKenna), who is a shop assist-When McKeon was arrested be depied that be had any aims, but on his box being searched in his led-: oom two splendid six chambered revolvers were found in it, and also a formidable buck-bandled Bowie knife. When questioned about the articles, he said they had been given to him to keep by a nerson meny menths ago and that he forgot be had them still in his possession. The police subsequently drove to the residence of McKeon's father, No 1 Villa day from New York. In this case the various com-Bank, Royal Ganal, Philaborough, and there seized a single berreiled short gun and a short fusce. Mc K on has been committed for trial or the next Commission, on charge of baving arms within a proclaimed dis-

A Drogheda correspondent, under da'e, Dec. 3. says :- On yesterday the extensive mills of Messra. Gradwell, Chedwick & Co, commenced working on short time, by which upwards of 1,700 workers usually employed at those mills will be put on two thirds of their former wages. The Drogheda Iron Works also have not but near their former compliment of hands, and both this company and the mills have been working for some time at considerable disadvantage owing to the depression of business. The poor out door workers are in a sad ; light. indeed, while the numbers who are daily applying for Union relief, and the amount of poverty disclosed is really distressing

A very melancholy and sudden death occurred at Sir-bane, on Nov. 20th. A respectable farmer named Robert M'Gettigan, of Camus, county Donegil, was attending the reces, and having taken suddenly weak, sat down for a moment. In a few seconds life bad fled. The deceased was immediately conveyed by the police into town, where an inquest was held on the hody, before Dr Hamilton, coroner of the district. D-. Macloskey attended the inquest, and proved death was caused from disease of the heart. The jury returned accordingly. The deceased was a most respectable and sober man, and the sad occurrence is deeply regretted by those who knew him. He was about sixty years of ago .- Derry Journal.

The recent murder of Mr. Waters a respectable farmer near Ballymah n in the county of Longford, has excited deep sympathy in the locality A subscription list for a seward fund has been opered by the Farmer.' Club, of which to was a member, to discover the murderer. The thirt and coat of Quie, the man who was accested on suspicion have been found by the police concealed in his house.

In Newry, on the 2nd inst., a men named Joseph Melady a native of Dublin, was arrested on a charge of complicity in Fenianism On his ledging at the Harp tavern in North street being searched, the police say they found treasonous documents, a book treating on the manufacture of combustible materials and weapons of war.

On the 4th just, an inquest was held in Newry, on the bory of Richard Donrelly, a private in the 21st gling on, almost breaking down with a coffin hetween British Fusiliers, who died of tetanus, alleged to have been brought on by a stab in the hand received from a civilian on the night of Saturday, the 23rd ult.

It is announced that several members of the Iri-h constabulary in Drogheds and Navan have left the force and are preparing to emigrate to the United States. And others are preparing to follow the example set them, before New Year's Day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Archbishop Manning at Bath -The Catholics of Bath have recently completed by the addition of a spire the bandsomest place of worship in that city -the Abbey, perhaps, excepted. Archbishop Man ning officiated at the opening ceremony, which was very imposing. He presched two sermons, In the first he replied to the question, Does there exist on the face of the earth at this moment any Divine au thority which in its declarations and injunctions is infallible?" His answer, of course, was that the Church of Rome was such an authority, and the only one, ' no other Church but this being known among men. Men were bound, under pain of sin to listen to its teachings. It was the Judge of doctrines, of books, of interpretations and of the meaning of Pontifia. The result of leaving men to judge for themselves was that the English people had become as sheep having no shepherd ' Dr. Manning referred with pity to the Pan-Anglican Conference. The intention was good, but it was ' a moving spectacle ' Its helplegeness was evidence that something was wrong. The second fermon contained an account of the battle of Mentana.

In a speech delivered at Tamworth, Sir Robert Peel has pronounced against the proposal to disestablish the Irish Church. He appeals to the opinions held by Lord Palmerston on this question and insists that if Parliament once begins to deal with the revenues of the Church in Ireland, it may afterwards be considered right to do away with all endowments for religious purposes. He would seek to allay the irritation of the Catholics by endowing their clergy-a mode of redress which, we need bardly remind our readers, has been rejected by Oarcinal Cullen and the other Irish prelates

An Amonous" Man or God."-The dissenting ministers have combined to publish a volume under the title of 'The Life and Labours' of the late John Campbell, D.D.' I am sure his friends will regret to find this big memoir more like a caricature than a portrait. When seventy years of age Dr. Campbell married a second time, and the lady is exalted to the almost superhuman excellence of her husband. A profound respect is paid to her 'large property,' her lordly mansion, and the mode in which the mar ringe contributed to 'the temporal advancement,' of his family. And in this connection we have a letter written by the venerable lover to the object of his affections, shortly before their union .-It begins, 'My dear darling Emma and preceeds to tell some particulars of the 'second Mrs. Jay,' the wife of a popular preacher at Bath, He [Dr Camp bell saw that lady once when she was a little over 50. She was united for seven years with Mr. Jay but,' adds the doctor with a motive too plain to ba to say, 'I shall now lay aside the lance and the spear, I gnatius preached from the words of the gospel for from the rollers, which we met nearly stem on, en- on the back of the child's head. An officer of the negroes on the Florica islands.

At a late meeting of the Tuam Board of Guardians, and give myself to promote the happiness of myself unique that I should like to give it. 'My dearest Emma will know, wrote her aged admirer, thaw to use all these facts with the gossins and bust-bodies who prate of years to her, and would rather see her widded to a green feel than to a riph philosopher. She is only doing what a multitude of leades of the first respectability and the highest expolence have done, are doing now, and will entations to do to the this seen the light in a profuse book of fiction, the church would have said it was an indepent exaggeration of what was possible among same and reputable

THE POSTAL VERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE United States. - Under the new entirements for the Postal Service of 1868, the mosts for Rectard will be forwarded every Tuesday by the Narth German Loyds line viz Queenstown Measts Conned Barne, Mr Power, corner of Henry and Moore streats, Dublin, and Melver are to receive the fix-a sum or 250 000 for the year, but will have to pay back to the Batlish Government about £15,000, or whatever amon tibey receive from the United States Government. The Dailly News, after giving the details of the English attrapproperts and contracts, says:-The United States Government have made the following arrangements for 1848: The Bremen Company are to leave New York on Tuesday, the Hamburg Company on Thursday, and the lumin Company on Saturday, the Cunard Company retaining Wednesday - their usual penies will be poid by the ocean postage worth prohably about £15,000 a year; but the Count Com-pany will have to band their secripts from this scureto the British Post Office. In the addition to the subsidized lines of steamers, other fine steamers, will sail weekly from Liverscol to Nor'h America. On Thursdays, the Alban Company - who receive a subsidy from the Canadian Government - disputch splendid steamers to Quebec or Portland, which call at the north of Ireland in both the homeward and the outward voyages; while Messre, Guion & Co., and the National Steamship Company have powerful steam fleets plving between Liverpool and New York, the ressels of the former company sailing from the Mersey on Saturday, and these of the latter on Wed nesday, and touching, when practicable, at Queens-10 WD. There are niso recently established lines of steamers plying to Birlor, Baltimore, and Hew O:leans from Liverpool; but these steamers, like those of the Guion and National Companies, can only carry letters at the ordinary ship rates. The Conard Company in addition to their regular 'mail' line sailing for New York every Saturday, will despatch extra steamers on Tuesdays to New York, and also to Brston; and these first class ressale (not being under contract) also carry letters at the ordinary ship rates receiving a pency for o ch; but the Conard Company, in respect to these extra vessels, comes noder no postal obligations or panalties, and merely promise to sell them with tolerable regularity, making the voyage in about 12 days. It will thus he seen that there is now rather more than daily correspondence between Liverpool, &c.

> A Wonnuouse Panasung - Prefer it, Sir?" said the Staffordshive worktonse morter, energetically; " they're downright fond of it, and proud, too, I can tell you, for there's none of the Unions about here has a fearse to touch it. No difficulty about getting 'em-to attend funerals now; all the old men volunteer, and we've six nice suits of block, so that we give most of fem on cut in turn. You see there was a good deal of discatisfaction before, for a curies is a Journal. heavy thing to earry, our inmates bein' mostly old and infilm and the ground between this and the cometery stiff. Consequently, when the old inner's had to get up this hill -you own see it over yinder Sir, between the trees to the right -they grumbled and said it wasn't fair? To the Guardiane? On no. Sir, they wouldn't go so far as that - but to each other; and then some of the Board saw em strug 'em in the hot weather; and a milion will en and carried, and all was settled and this beautiful carse got in less than three works; for our Guar dians are kind men, Sie and like to bury their pau pers well. Can be infirm mourcers ride on it? Well, two of 'em can, in front, and the rest follow two and two. I wish you could see 'm Sir; it makes a funeral good enough for anyhidy; and they're all nuxious to go directly we've a death in the house You see for yourself what the 'carse is (nating it affectionately, as if it were a favorite sputipox), handsome and well-proportioned, but yet ment; and I do assure you there aren't one like it in any of the Unions in the county. It's curious, downright curious, too, to see how our people have taken to this 'enree. Sometimes, when one of em's ill, and it's known he won't get better, they'll talk quite eagerly among themselves as to whose turn it is to follow him as mourners, and what a weight be'd ha' been to carry if the 'earse had'nt been got. You see it's a bit of an out." - Dickens' All the Year Round.

DISCOVERY OF SAURIAN REMAINS IN SCOTLAND .-The Inverness Courier says: - " A very interesting addition has just been made to the Elgio Museum, of a portion of a jaw of an extinct crocodile or allied saurian animal, from a sandstone quarry at Alves. It has the double row of teeth of the modern inhabitants of the Nile and Ganges; a large specimen of which has been placed beside it for comparison, but the teeth of the one in stone are at least double the size of the recent ones. In other respects they are exactly analagous - the two rows of teeth being similarly placed and striated alike. In the fossil specimen several of the teeth have fallen out, but their deep sockets have been preserved, and are faithfully exhibited in the stone while the others have been well used, and are rounded on the top by the hones which the creature had crunched in its tremendous jaw when alive. This unique relic was saved by one of the quarrymen while in the act of putting it on s cart to be sent away, and noticing a curious projecting mass at one corner he broke it off, and so saved it for the very valuable collection in which it has now been placed. There can be no doubt of the rock at Alves being of the old red sandstone, and or English scientific friends will find it difficult to assign this fossil to any newer formation, as they have done with the other bone heds of Morayshire. This sauriar, in fact will likely establish that the seas of the cli red period had shores with large lagoons or estunries rich in a tropical regetation, and abounding in emphibious repti e-! We are glad to understand that, on the corresentation of Sir Roderick Murchison, the Royal Society of London have lately voted a handsome sum towards the exploration of the hous beds of Lossiemouth and other disputed or doubtful localities of Morayland."

Brother Ignatius, who has been under a cloud for some time past has again come within range of the public eye. Some time ago at the celebration of the were of the extreme ritualistic class. Holy Commu nion was celebrated daily at noon, and between one and two the 'Te Deum' was sung, followed by a brief address. Incense and vestments were in use, called ingenious, 'a union of seven years with such and a crucifix was borne by a chorister in scarlet a man was worth more than twenty-one years with cassock before the priest in procession, and placed the bulk of men.' Warming as he further contem- over against the low pulpit during the sermons

the day. The church was so commed that the doors had to be closed. The reverend gentleman were the eerga hood of his order, and a short surplica over it. On entering the pulpit he kizzed a scarlet stole and placed it over his abculders, commencing his discourse by a veheraent outburst egulast the Rev. Mr. Voycey, incumbent of a Yorkebire pariet, whose doctrines he condemned in violent language. He requested his hearers to bear the name in mind, and for that purpose spelt is to them twice, letter by fetter. The clergyman in question was accused of spropound ing demunble and disbolical views; abough resident within a short distance of the archiepisconal capital of the northern province, he was numitted to continue to efficiata whilst now a days the bugbear of Popery was being bowled and yelled after; a strategy of the devil to lead mon't thoughts away from he deep a ared errors of infidelity around them. Dr. E and and the Rev. G. Akers, ! ibill, Going, and the Bishop of Danedin, were viso umong the preserves. Prother gnating must be distinguish d from Father Ignatins. The latter was known in the world as the Ray, and Hon, Gen. Spencer, and was a vert to E manism. The Brother, Lowever, has never openly left the English communion, in which first heavy rolls went up into the town swimping the it has been the sum of his cocentric life to re-establish monachism. He is by petrimony of the n me of out and finally stranding their goods in unboard-of Lyre, and is called 'Father' by the elect, who believe in hier.

At no time has Fenionism presented itself in a more threatening aspect than at present. An open r-bellion may be dealt with by superior force, and disaff etian confined to particular dishiete muy been watched as to loave no opportunity for an outbreak. The case is different, however when a trencherous conspiracy has extended itself over a whole kingdom, and society everywhere is pervaied by a sense of in security. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to say from day to day, where the next munifests. tion of lawless violence may title place. If an attempt is made at Chester to day, to-morrow the scena may be transferred to Liverpoul, Manchester or Landon, or wherever the secret sympathics with the conspir or are to be cound. We are inclined to , hink that Fenjanism in England is a much more erious thing at this moment than Pentanism in Ireand. In Ireland there is a prospect that the insursection will show its front in the field, whereas in England the policy resolved on appears to be one of secret assassination, with a view to spreading terror through all raults of society.

On Nov. 27th, Acting constable M'Govern and four sub constables visited the mountains on a stillhanting excursion, and, on reaching near the confines of Moor Lough, their suspicions were soon aroused by a shrill whistle. These suspicions were scon made reality, as they found a still-house, the fire blezing brightiy, but the still had disappeared. However they coon come on a large vessel, sunk in a stone wall, containing over 151 gallons of illight material, and two kegs containing the real tmountain dow.! All was se'zed and bounght into town that evening - Correspondent Journal.

Two men, named Edward Myles and Thomas Carolan were charged at the Mornalty Petry Sessions. at the suit of the Crown, for having on the 19th Nov. being the fair day of Carlanstown, song seditions songs and used treasonable language, in the hearing of several parties at the public boase of amon named Rofflerly. Head constable stated that he went into Refferty's public house on the day in question. Saw a number of people there who were drinking. Myles, who was of the party, sacg a Fenian song. The prisouers were committed.

During a late fog in London some carious scenness ook place. A gentleman in mounting the knifes board of an eminbus met a young lad coming down, and who is passing abstracted his watch. The ladwas arrested, recognized as an old off-ader and when asked to explain, said he by mistake put up his nand into the gent'emin's pecket, thinking it was his own to obtain his handkerchief, and stated that the watch was his—appreling to his father to correlease his statement. The father filled to do so. He was the policeman that had arrested his own son .- Court

London, Dec. 23 - Feolinian still engrosses a feir share of public attention, though the excitement caused by the recent outrages has metry much died out. There is a wide spread, and over i creasing feeling favoreble to the amelians ton of the condition of the Irish, as the most off ctive mosas of suppressfarors this idea, and hours and believes that the next

London Dec. 23 - The repular police force of this metropolis has been largely increased. Tomothy Desmond and Jerry Allen, the alleged perp trators of the C'erkenwell explosion, were brought before a magis'rate to day, and underwent a preliminary examination, at the close of which they were remanded | those who perished.

LONDON, D.c. 22 -The London Observer says the British Government, in all the extreordinary precautions which it is now taking against the Penians, is saling with a full knowledge of their secret plans The slarm caused by the Fenians in the city is sub-Biding.

Colonel Merewether announces, in a letter which Sir Stafford Northcote publishes, that he has discovered a pass to the highlands of Abyesinia, for envalry and camels. A second pass was to be ex-mined immediately. The place to be reached by these passes on the plateau must be near Takunda A railway from Annesley Bay to a place where water is obtainable will soon be constructed.

UNITED STATES.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ST THOMAS .- REPORT FROM THE LATE ADMIRAL PALMER-Sir : I beg to inform the Department of an extraordinary occurrence which took place in this barbour yesterday. The weather was clear, though extremely hot - barometer 30 While writing in my cabin, my attention was called by a sudden tremor seizing the ship, increasing in intensity, accompanied by a scund resembling the grinding of a vassel upon a rough bottom, then gradually subsiding until it censed, the whole lasting ab ut two minutes. I recognised it immediately as an earthquake, and looking down toward the town saw from the dust and confusion there had been destruction among its buildings Concluding it was now over I resumed my occupation, and had been seated about ten minutes when the report was brought to me that the sen outside of the harbnar had risen and was coming in a huge volume, as if to engulf us all. I went on deck and here the extraordinary spectacle of a beavy wall of the sea some 20 feet in beight, apparently distant about three miles, was coming toward the barbour with terrible power. The second ancher was immediately dropped, and men were sent to the helm, which was all we could do; and then we stood to meet it as it advanced with a ekirmish line of tumultung; rollers in front. I saw with some comfort that it came from about S 5. W., and would consequently strike the entrance of the harbor in an oblique direction. With a feeling of awe we awaited its arrival. It came rushing on tumbling over the rock that formed the entrance. carrying everything before it. A small steamer and sailing versel that were trying to get out were ut once engulphed, and never again seen, and vessels at is stated that the parents had a life policy of \$5 000 annual Festival of St. Ethelburga, in her lifetime anchor near the entrance were lifted from their on the deceased in the Traveller's Accidental Comprobably a Saxon lady, he officiated. The services moorings, and carried on the rocks to leeward. Receiving this check, the heavy rollers swept into the harbor. The De Soto which was anchored outside of us. and was lying rather broadside to, was carried from her moorings, both chains snapping, and she was thrown upon the iron piles of a new wharf lately constructed. The next roller swept her off into deep officers that all was not right. They caused the water again, and soon she made signals that she was body to be disinterred, and an examination was inplates his own extraordinary attractions, he goes on The clergy wore their biret as. On Saturday Brother leaking. In the meanwhile however we had risen stituted when marks of violence were plainly traced

holding on bravely. The sea was now rushing in and receding with great violence. The sunken wrecks were rising; the shipping in the harhor, awept from their moorings, were coming into us every few minutes, and the small craft in shore were lifted up thrown into the streets and left stranded. Along the water-front bests were exested and in the water were men seen in all directions awimming for their lives. At last the water in the bay subsided into a sort of whirlpeol, and so goon as we could man our boats they were sont to the reseas of the drowning men. Several were ticked up, one sleesely dead. The De Soto was now addiffe, whiching about the harber, her puttos going, and getting up her steam. As rapidly as possible I went on board and found she could keep herself free and with her steam un and two kedges down she would remain in safety for the night. Constant shocks of curthquake occurred every ten or fifteen minutes, and so continued with more or less severily through the night, and as I am new writing this is still going on. The damage on shore has been far more raisons to the merclants than that occasioned by the law hurricane. The stores, which were mostly on the Bry point, foating directions. The panie that seized the inhabitants was painful-rushing up the hill ide, crying for merry, and listening to no attempts to pacify them. As I went ashare in the evening I found that all the stone dwellings were abundoned, and their owners in the streets, or in the wooden buildings of their friends, the slarm being still kept up by the constant shocks that were still occurring. This morning the chucks are less frequent, and the bay perfectly quiet The English mail stormer which had lately arrived and was coaling in the bay on the other side of the harbour, was as near being lest as possible. Her pessengers speak of baring felt the shock as we did. and, looking cehind them, saw a small inct in their rear was eleft in twain, and flame and smoke issui g from the figure. Shortly afterwards the sea arose land came well nigh carrying them down; their cables ported, but they were thrown, most fortunately, under a lee which placed them in comparative safety. The pessengers, all but three females who were lost in the surf reached the shore,

Burrane, Dec. 19. - An awful accident occurred resterday afternoon on the Lake Shore Railroad, near Augola. The train from the West, due here at 1,30, to connect with the train going east, ran off the trick. One car was thrown down an embankment thirty feet. The couch was burnt up and thirty persons consumed by fire. Another coach went down a ledge about twenty feet, and twelve or fourteen passengers were killed and a number wounded, As soon as information of the accident reached Bufido word was conveyed to a number of our p'ivsi tions and by four o'clack a number of them had reached the depat, and, in company with officials of the road, took a train, and at five o'clock the scene of the socident was reached - the bridge crossing the Big Sister Greek, about a quarter of a mile cast of Angels. The train to which the ageident happened was composed of three first class conclus filled with pessengers, a smoking and two baggage cars. Silver-Oriek was the lest station stooped at prior to the secident, and Angola was passed about 3 o'clock. the train going about twenty miles an hour, from Angola to the bridge over the Big Sister Creek. The road is down grade, and it is possible that the trainwas going at a greater speed than that above when the easiesty occurred. Everything was apparently right when the bridge was reached, and when the train crossed half way over, a feetful jerk was experise, ord, and the rest moment the rear coach went plunging off the bridge and down the abysa to the ice come thirty or forty feet. The breaks were anwhich but before the train could be stonged the conding of the second coach had become be kee, and it got off the track and rolled down the endank-So suddenly had all this happened that not one of ismatca of the two conches and time to escape, and without a mome it's warning forty or lifty persons were burried into the presence of their Maker. The secto was a forful one. The cor which first went over took if a instantly, and before any person could get to it was all abbase. Persons on the snot cousa ned with the car-A BROTH OF A BOY .- While we were at Suratoga

were greatly amused at conduct at dinner of Mr. and Mrs. shouldy and their youngest son Mr. Shouldy was not so bad; le shoved his food into his mouth with his knife it is true, but so does many an honest man. His wife was resolendent with diamonds; her subby, red fingers glittered with many coloured jewels, and she was fat, not fair, and past forty But with neither of these were we interested but with 'hat boy' He sat between his parents, nearly opposite us, and, if we concealed with our napkin the struggle that was going on wi him us, then we were successful indeed. He was a teeble urchin, with watery bright eyes and a freckled face, who ate his food with the voracity of a starved spaniel, and blinked continually like a toad in a rain storm cinding his bair, his coffee, and his plate. Нe scorned knives and forks, or when he did use them it was with the energy of despair. He would seize a bit of chicken in both hands, and as he removed the flowers no sweetness and fruit trees no fruit. sleeve and he wiped it on his pantaioons. He spilled him to grab the waiters by the coat and give his orders and when anything was brought him he would scratch his head thoughtfully, and stars at it while collecting his energies for the attack. He had an eye for everything on the table, and the dessert completely non plussed him. 'Mar, what's that?' be cried, as a gaily colored bine mange greeted his vision. 'That's puddir," mar made "nawer; and gimme a lot, the young hopeful responded. Only in fact, to have been expended for codfish. when appealed to, however, did Mr. and Mrs. Shortdy observe their child. The parental unconsciousness was something a most sublime He might have a cood on his head, we think, and they would not have noticed the gymnastic performance .-Home Journal

MURDER OF A GIPL TO OBTAIN A LIFE INSURANCE. - Budson, NY, Dec. 18. - A mysterious and excit-ing affair is being developed in this county. Last the military authorities. week a tenement house was destroyed by fire, and a girl of 12 years of age burned to don'th. From some anapicious circumstances, the reputed father and mother of the child-a Mr. and Mrs. Brown-were arrested on a charge of arson and marder, in setting fire to the house and causing the death of the girl. But they were discharged by the coroner's jury. pany, of Hartford. It was a three mouth's policy taken out from the time the family took up their residence in Canada, and had only twelve days to run when the insured lost her life. The parents applied to the Company for the amount of the Policy, the population is nearly six thousand. when circumstances aroused the suspicions of the

countering three in succession, the acchers and chains | company immediately proceeded to Unnan and made a thorough exumination of the premises where the disaster occurred, and the developments served to strengthen the suspicion that foul play had been used, and that Mr and Mrs. Brown had been guilty of the herritle crime. The efficer telegraphed to Connecticut to have the suspected partner arrested and on yesterday be come to this city and took out the requisite papers to obtain a requisition from Governor Fenton for the custody of the prisoners. It is moreover reported that the child was not a daughfer of the Browns, but was abducted by them from Ohio some time ago,

> A HORRISLE DEATH IN A FOO -For several years past there has lived in the town of Hull, a respected tisherman named William Pope. He was industrious and supported a large family in his business, and was a kind heacted and pleasant man. A faw days ago be contered his boat and proceeded to a well known spot in the bay, where his efforts as a fisherman had frequently before been rewarded. During his stay there he was overtaken by a dense for which shut out from his sight the shore and all other objects not very near to him. He took his oars and start d, as he supposed in a direct course for home; but he made a miscalculation, and are long his boat became stuck in a mud bank, from which his atrength was inndequate to release her.

> Being in shallow water, and rightly supposing be was not far from shore, he, as a last resort, got out of the boat and attempted to wade to dry land. But the mud which had fastened so rigidiy to his skiff now took earnestly hold of his limbs, and he soon found that he was a prisoner and powerless to move either to the shore or to return to his dory. In this straight be did what any man with a voice would have done, shouted for agristance:

His cries, at first strong and earnest, and anon piteous, were heard on land, but on the fog was dense and impenetrable, he could not be seen, and no aid came to him. And there the poor man stood for many long hours, his heart undoubtedly filled with agosizing despair, surrounded on every side by the chilling watery waste, which with the incoming tide gradually crept upward growing deeper and deeper, until it submerged and drowned him.

His body was found next day standing erect where he had met his fate with his garments icy and stiffenclosing him He was taken ashere and buried. The functal was a sad occasion, being largely attended, while the grief of his wife and family of five or six children, some of them quito small and ail dependent upon him, was incorsolable, and a melancholy sight to wimeas. Mr. Popo was 56 years of age .- N Y. Herald, Dre. 16th.

The Episcopal Protestant Uhurch is subjected to a wider divergence of opinion and practice than even its venerable Mother the Church of England. Not only have we here the 'High'or advanced Rimilistic movement, but also a 'Low' and liberal movement which has no parallal in the church at home. A number of Episcopal clergymen, in New York and Philedelphia especially, insist upon their right to invite into their pulpits ministers of other denominations, maintaining that the Canons or Rubric, or bath, uphold, or at least allow their action. It were premature to anticipate the law of a movement whose legality is being tried in the Ecclesisation! Courts; your correspondent, however country see how the bay of this church can be interreted in favour of the liberal or 'Catholle' movement, as it is called. Historically, its prometers have a surer ground of def nee. In the early history of the Episcopal Church in this country, and comparatively lately in Virginia, and some others of the older States, interchangen of courte; such as pulpits and preaching courtesies, were and have been not uncommon. And the npholders of the movement, not without reason, refer to the Mother Church, and its treatment of the churches (not Epizer pd) of the Reformation, and its fraternization with their elergymen. There can be little doubt that the movement is popular in this country, and that it gathers strength. It is the rehound from that which teles the disction of union with the Greek and Lwin churches, the Greek church in particuler. - N. Y. Cor. of Montical Gazette.

MORTAGAGT ON WALBUSSIA . During the Crimean war a Massachusetts firm made tilles and bought proceeded to rottler all the assistance they could, but gamp order for the Russians but the war being ended only four or five persons were savid. The remain- before the goods were supplied the Russian Governing forty or filty, then, women and children, were ment would not pay Mr. Seward, however, seemen Fortunately the flunes in to have undertaken besides the part of landed cetate ing Feniauism. The Times this morning strongly the record car were extinguished before they had need, that of collector of small claims, and he wrote much headway, and as speedily as possible the in- to the Russian Government strongly supporting the systim of the Par's ment will be occupied with the jured and dead and dying were rescued and conveyed claim of the pury jury of guns and gunpowder. consideration of Irish efficies. to residences near at hand. How many perished it The little bill not having been settled, the creditors is impossible get to say. The place where the first are now seeking to enforce it by a kind of attachcar struck after being precipitated off the ordige wan ment of the moneys now in the hands of the Ameridifficult of access and after rescuing the half dizen can Government, but psyable on account of Alaska, or so persons before the flames had made much bead- or Walrussia, as it is called by the profame. Whe-way, no attempt was made to disturb the remains of their the Russian Government will submit to this sort of execution before judgment it remains to be seen; but it is said that the American claim troubles Mr. Seward very greatly, and considering how largely he has lately clucidated the duties of neutral Governments it may seem rather out of his assumed character to be found entercing debts arising out of contracts made by American citizens to furnish war materials to a beligerent. Of course there is a technical distinction in international law between equipping armed ships and selling rifles or gunpow-Legally, the first proceeding in reprobated. and the second allowed; but where is the moral distinction?

The New York Tribune gives the following same. mary of the profit and loss account of Russian Armerica: The new territory, it appears, is not a land flowing with milk and honey, though under favorable gabled, he grawed, and he clawed His fingers circumstances it is capable of supporting human life. were alternately in everything within his reach, in- Agriculture is not its a rong point. The continuous rains of August and September ruin the grain and wash all the nutriment out of the grass have no heads, turnips and potatoes no body, caniiedible portion with his teeth, he would throw the at least, are the characteristics of the principal parts tejected pirt on the floor. He got butter on his cont of Wa'russia, so far as they are yet known : but on the islands of Kodisc and Ounslaska things are a everything within his reach, thrust his hand behind little better. There is plenty of timber on the mainland, but one cannot get at it, owing to the natural obstacles to transportation. In Summer there is no dry weather, and in Winter no snow for sledding, O lifornia, Puget's Sound, and Vanccuver island will for centuries furnish chesper lumber than our Ruselan purchase. The fur-hearing animals are valuable, but their number is rapidly decreasing. The greater part of Mr. Seward's \$7,200,000 seems.

> MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 25.- The negroes were ont in force to day, contrary to municipal regulations and military orders, with guns, pistole, &c and in full uniform. No effort was made to suppress the demonstration. Several thousand negroes were barangued in incendiary language by Barber, Brainers, and other prominent Redicals. Late in the afternoon, Barber and Brainard were arrested by

> A Washington laywer has notified Mr. Charles L. Neale, a stone mason in Alexandria, that he is the rightful beir to property in Washington worth a hundred millions of dollars. He says the Treasury building, the White House and other buildings are

> It is said that a tradesman in an Ohio city apponds to his advertisement : 'Ministers of the Gospel supplied with goods at cost, if they agree to mention the fact to thir congregations '

on this property.

Charlottsville is growing very sapidly. It has twice as many stores as it had before the war, and Chicago circulates more counterfeit than gennine

postal currency. Ten deaths to one birth is the ratio among the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 3, 186

Arne Mimess.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 3, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY - 1868. Friday 3 .- Octave of St. John. Saturday, 4 - Octave of the Holy Imporents. Sandar, 5 - Vigil of the Epiphany. Monday 6 - EPIPHANT Tuesday, 7-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 8 -Of the Octave. Thursday, 9 - Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

. Another attempt at wholesale assessination, so devilish, so brufal, and so cowardly, that we trust for the honor of Ireland that public rumor in attributing it to Irish Fenious is a public line-is reported by Atlantic telegraph. It seems, says this report, that an emisually large number of letters have recently been received at the Dub-In Post Office, addressed to prominent officials. These letters were charged with explosive masterials so arranged as to go off when the letter in which they were contained was opened, and to . It or mutilate the person opening it. Several of these exploded before their real poture was ascertance. One policeman who received and opened one of them was horribly mangled, but as yet no one has been killed. Great excitement prevailed, and no doubt were entertained, that the authorities would be able to lay their hands on the guilty parties. Every honest man will pray that such may be the case, and that the villains. when convicted, may be hung as high as Haman.

No less than 30,000 special constables have already been sworn in in London, and are doing duty in that City. The Times calls upon all provincial towns and cities to follow in this re spect the lead of the metropolis.

An uneasy feeling prevails on the Continent on account of the peculiar relations actually exasting betweet France and the government of Victor Emmanuel. The revolutionists in Italy are furious with the declaration of Louis Napodeon, that Rome and the Papal States shall not be seized upon by them, and that he will again autervene if necessary, to protect the Sovereign Pontiff from the unprovoked assaults of his more powerful neighbor. At the same time we are told that the French Emperor is in treaty with the Piedmontese government for an essential modification of the terms of the September Convention, which would indicate that the former was meditating the sacrifice of the Papal States. He knows, as every one knows, that in Rome there is not room for the Pope, and a King of Italy : and that no arrangement which has not for ats basis, the integrity of the former's dominions, has the least chance of success. In Italy the excitement is great. Gen. Menabrea has been case of another adverse vote he will dissolve the Legislature, and appeal to the country.

It is reported that the Sultan has consented to grant the Cretans a virtual independence, under Prince Christian whom he has appointed as head of their new government.

The negro question in the United States is entering upon its second phase. Not contented with freedom, the blacks now aspire to rule as of the Queen, who always preaches, and sets the masters there where yesterday they served as example of, respect for, and obedience to all slaves. They are arming and organising in a lawfully constituted authorities His Grace could Abreatening manner; and it may well be that ere not act otherwise: as a Prelate of the Church Eong, for the preservation of their territorial in- he would not allow the sacred offices of religion tegrity, and to prevent a repetition of the horrors to be prostituted to party or political purposes, of St. Doningo, the people of the Northern even though his motives should be misconstrued, States shall find themselves compelled to turn against the emancipated negroes, the same arms with which they crushed the liberties of the free white men of the South. Mexico as usual, is reported to be in a state of destitution and disorganization.

The local legislatures for Upper and Lower Canada were opened with all due rites and cere- flesh, or out of the flesh, whether they have died enonies on Friday last. We give particulars on the battle field nobly fighting for the cause elsewhere.

ing activity amongst the Fenians, but the only of duty. She refuses her services to none, for fresh feat of the latter consisted in an attempt to it is her doctrine, her great distinguishing docnet fire to the Dublin Post Office, and an attack trine, that Her Divine spouse died, not for the apon a martello tower near Cork, of which the elect alone, but for all men, that all, if they would

The assailants then walked off without opposition. Rumors, not founded on facts, about a Fenian cruizer were in circulation. In London a man has been arrested, whom the authorities believe to have been the leader in the Clerkenwell affair, and to have fired the train. A large powder mill near Faversham about 50 miles from Lon don has been blown up; many, persons were killed: cause unknown.

THE REVEREND F. SMARIUS .- This elo quent preacher, and zealous missionary priest, estriers, Two Dollars and a-maif, in advance; and a course of sermons at the Gesu, took leave of Montreel on Thursday the 26th ult., and returned to Chicago. His works he has left behand him, in the shape of several conversions to the Catholic Faith, and the good seed which he has sewe in many bearts, and which but awaits the due season to start into life, and to bring forth the fruit. He bimself received into the Church fifteen pentents sarking for reconciliation; and this is after all but a slight test of the good he has actually done. He has set men athinking, and has provoked many to a study of the claims of the Church on their allegiance; and no one can doubt how these studies, pursued in good faith, and with a predetermnation to cmbrace the truth, where ver found, and at all cos's, must terminate. The generality of Protestants know only of Catholic doctrine, as it reaches them refracted and distorted through the medium of Protestant traditions; and no wonder if they spura it without further enquiry, as something too. moustrons, too palpably absurd to merit a moment's attention. But when once they admit the probability that they have been decrived; when once the first faint glummering of doubt as to their own infolibility commences to dawn upon them; and shore all, when from the fact that men of their acquaintance, whom they know to be neither knaves nor fools, embrace the Catholic tefacion, they are convinced that that religion is not altonether the tissue of villainies and absorbities which their Profestant education had inche them believe it to be—a reaction soon sets in, the stronger in proportion as their former Protestant

prejudices were strong. The good work of Father Smarius will not cease because he is no longer present with us in terson. The word he has preached is as the leaven which the woman took and hid in three measures of meal, which will continue to work though she who hid it be far away; and with confidence therefore, we look forward to turther triumphs for the truth in this city which has been favored with the late Mission at the Gesu.

The Montreal Witness feels, as is only natural and proper, very sore at these triumphs, at these conversions, so different from those which its friends of the F. C. M. Society occasionally boast of. It has not of course anything positive to urge against them; it dare not attribute to the subjects of them improper or interested motices; and therefore it contents itself with giving vent to its malice in success and inuendoes. Knowing nothing of the matter, it repeats upon hearsay, that of the converts one was an Israehte,

"The others may have been, so far as we know, not much better Protestants than he."

In these few words the writer betrays at once his malice, and his impotence; he would, if he could, say something to the prejudice of the converts-but he can't.

A paragraph bas appeared in the Quebec Daily News, copied by others of our Canadian papers, to the effect that His Grace the Archhishon of Quebec had forbidden the offering of the holy sacrifice of the Mass, or of prayers, within his diocess for the renose of the souls of defeated in Parliament; and it is said that in the three unhappy men lately executed at Manchester for the murder of the policeman Brett. This is one of those "half-truths" which are more difficult to deal with than the lie which is wholly a lie. But a word of explanation we will offer.

It is perfectly true that His Grace refused to allow, in the churches of his diocess, of any quasi political demonstrations in honor of men who by some are held up as martyrs. As a loyal subject and he himself should be exposed to censure for the performance of his duty.

But the animating spirit of that Church of which Monseigneur de Quebec, is an illustrious ruler, is a spirit of love or Charity. She prays, she offers the holy sacrifice with which she is entrusted, for all her children, whether in the of the Pope, or whether they have died Latest telegrams from England report increas- on the scaffold—the victims of a mistaken idea

just only, but to call sinners to repentance .-Therefore in her never failing charity, which extends beyond the grave, which death connot quench, the souls of the three men alluded to were prayed for in her places of worship, at Quebec as elsewhere. Follest permission was given by Monseigneur de Quebec for the per formance of all customary rites, of all religious services, which did not entail any party display, or political demonstration: and in consequence Low Masses, expressly for the repose of the souls of Allan, Larkin, and Gould, were offered who for the last three weeks has been delivering | up in the city churches, at which all who so chose might attend, and there gratily their wishes with respect to the departed-if those wishes were limited to a tender regard for their spiritual henefit, and not pretended, as a mask or pretence to hide their hostility to the British Government on account of its action in the late sad business. In a word, it was public display, and political demonstrations that His Grace of Quebec probibited within his diocess; but all spiritual assistdeparted, was with his fullest consent and apof the matter; and we venture to hope that those true bght.

> MANDEMENT OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBIshop of Overec .- The Courrier du Canada of the 23-d ult., publishes a Mandement from amount of moral turpitude, are, as most danger-Monseigneur of Quality over date the Sth list., our to society, dealt with far more severely than in which His Grace enjoys prayers, and religious are crimes of the deepest guilt. We allude to exercises to maplore the protection of heaven, a military officers, which by all governments in doubtless only upon the Haly See, and our beloved Father, cardisal construs are visited with extreme the Savereign Pentiff. We make the following penalties, and to which the death penalty is freextracts:-

till to all the Erchbiships of the world. out the objections of all binds which decalate as this moment too wre ched hely, white the hely laws of God and the Church are tempied under foot, where the mast resolting implete eachs in trimmph, and with head erect, followed by the host of orimes which she cannot full to bring forth: - biasphemies. secrilege, brigandage, murder the oppression of the poor and work, the min and demoralisation of the people the most feerful scandals, and the consequent loss of a multitude of souls.

" He makes known to us the sufferings of the faith. ful of the Russian Empire and of the unfortunate Kingdom of Poland, and the cruel persecution to which they are subjected by an impious and barbarous government, which seeks to detach them from the bosom of the Church, and to drag them into schism.

"And in the lest place, he lays bare before us the ageny of his soul, and the grave danger to which he bimself is exposed from a perverse and impious generation, which has surrounded his States, and has aworn his dostruction; and opening his whole heart to Us he says, - WE await with a goul entirely at peace, the events that are in preparation; for WE lace Our trust in God author of our sal ation, Who is our strength, and our courage in all Our tribulations 'Who will not suffer those who trust in Him to be confounded. Who numarks the sources of the im pious, and bruises the beads of sinners.

ligion, and of the evils that efflict the Church, espocially in Italy, in the Russian Empire, and the Kingdem of Poland, the Holy Pontiff enjoins on all the d the Faithful of all churches incessint prayers, solemn and in common, which may in some manner correspond to the greatness and extent of the calamity which he deplores; and in consequence he commands that in every Diocess there be public prayers in the form of a Triduum, within the twelve months for those beyond the sess, and within six months for the others.

. Here in short is how he speaks towards the close of his blessed Lotter: -

"In the midst of all these calamities and socrows that have fallen upon the Church and upon Us, as there is none Who sustains Our cause gave the Lord our God, We carnestly exhort you Venerable Brothers in the name of your love and of your zeal for the interests of the Church, as well as your great piety towards Us, to join your most fervent prayers to Ours, to pray and beseech God incessantly together with all your faithful people that, remembering His Everlasting Mercy, He turn away His anger from us, and grant us that He and His Church may be saved from this flood of evils; and that He may grant the protection and hold of His omnipotence to the children of that same Church, who everywhere, but above all, in Italy, in the Russian Empire, and in the Kingdom of Poland, are the objects of so many snares, and are afflicted with so many grievous trials: so that He may keep and strengthen them yet more and more, day by day, in the profession of the Catholic Faith, and of His holy doctrine: that He may confound the impious projects of the enemies of the Church, that He may snatch these unhappy men from the abyes of iniquity, and bring them back to the ways of His commandments."

His Lordship having thus briefly but forcibly exposed the motives which should prompt every good Catholic in these days of sorrow and trial, to join his prayers to those of the Church and ler Supreme Pontiff; and having enumerated the many spiritual blessings which are attached to such prayers-proceeds to enjoin the observance of the Triduum within his Diocess, and prescribes the particular prayers which shall accompany that act of devotion.

-no matter what their nature or consequences,-

logically tenable.

The State, or civil government, is now virtually separated from the Church-the secular order is divorced from the spiritual order. The sole functions of a State so constituted, and in harmony with modern ideas, are material, and he exclusively within the natural order: they consist chiefly in this: - The prevention or repression, not of sin considered as a violation of the law of God, but of injuries, whether burtful to civil society, or to the individual members of whom that society is made up. . With the moral value of the acts which it prohibits, and which it seeks altogether to prevent, or to repress by means of pains and penalties, civil government, according to the modern theory now in vogue, has nothing whatever to do. It punishes with fine and imthrowing side balls in the public thoroughdares, because these are injurious, or dangerous to the material interests of its subjects: to the aculance that the Church can afford to her children rer, except in the way of awarding pecuairry demonges to the cetraged busband for injury inproval extended to the unhappy men lately flicted, and to the idolater it has not a word to executed at Manchester. This is the plain truth say—though certainly, considered from a moral stand-point, adultery and idulatry are inorally of our Protestant contemporaries who have given worse than sliding down a hill, or throwing snow to their readers the erraneous statement of the halls. This however is the action of modern Quebec Daily News, will put the matter in its civil government; these the functions awarded to it. Whether this should be so or not, is not the question: that it actually is so, no one can deny.

In like magner there is another set of offences which, though not necessarily involving any great quently awarded; and yet the self some acts " Deady Boared Rothren - We have just received which nominated by the soldier, consigns him to Letter Ap stolic, ederessed by the Sovereign Pen - lingtont death, would, in the case of a civilian, be "He this venerals a Letter the Holy Pather points visited, if visited at all, with a triffing flar, or a few hour's impresonment. This shows that the State makes it its beamers to prevent or repress inquites rather than to punish crimes; and that in the penalties which it attaches to the performance of certain probibited acts, it looks not to the moral value of those acts, but to their probable minrious meterral effects upon society and inci-

Such being the case, the question as to how colitical offences should be dealt with is as much a question of expediency as is the question, " bow should military offences be dealt with." We can understand the position of him who insists that the State or Civil government has no right, in any manner or on any pretence, to attempt even the repression by means of pains and penalties, of any acts, no matter what their effects upon society, and individuals-undertaken or perpetrated with a view to political objects, that is to say with "After this exposure of the deplorable state of re- the intent of modifying or overthrowing the existsition, who insists that it is the duty of the State in the Montreal Witness. The writer is speakto repress by means of such pains and penalties as experience shall show to be most efficacious for that purpose, all injuries to society, or to individuals-without discriminating betwixt the moral and political incentives to such acts; since civil government exists for the protection of society and of individuals, and has therefore the right to protect itself. But we confess that we cannot understand the position of him who, admitting the duty of civil government to protect its subjects from injury, and admitting therefore its right to protect itself, denies to it the right of employing the self same means for its protection, and for the protection of society, and of individuals, against what are termed "political offences," as those which be admits that it righfully and effectually employs or the repression of " moral offences."

Guiseppe (Nicardhus) Garibaldi-What the Mayor of Southampton and those English Peers and Peeresses who travelled express to welcome the hero of Aspromonte on British soil "now" think of their red shirted protege, we know not; nor even care to learn; but every sane man must long since have come to the conclusion that Guisseppe Garibaldi "the Hero" is a miserable failure. England generally is not happy in her proteges. We know not why, but she is not. Kossuth and Garibaldi have indeed been more than failures, they have been fiascos. They say that the Lion instinctively recognises royalty even in rags. If this be so, the British Lion has been most woefully at fault in Guisseppe Garibalds. The Leonine quadruped may MORAL AND POLITICAL CRIMES. - It is be sound on the points of " a horse," but not of often stoutly maintained at the present day, that | " a bero." Nor is he perhaps after all so much what are termed "political offences," or ects to blame, seeing that the learned themselves disagree as to the seat of true greatness. Pythadeliberately committed with the view of effecting goras placed it in eschewing beans, whilst Arispolitical changes, should not be visited with totle confessed a weakness for them. Albinus capital punishment; and this ground is often de Scelato and our own learned William Lawtaken by many who recognise that it is right and | rence place it in the greatness of our thumbs : expedient that the perpetrators of what are which is analogous to the philosophy, which our separate schools especially—is, that therein by qualified as "moral offences," should be dealt places the seat of the soul at the ends of their with, or justified on the scaffold. It seems to us | fingers. (Sedem anima in extrems digitis habet.) | Catechism-and that, in the second place, that that considering, what are the functions of civil A more modern school holds the existence of an | Catechism, even if it contains many things which guard was driven away, and the contents in the but awail themselves of the freely proffered grace, government actually recognised at the present intimate relationship between the seat of honour Profesiant sects deny-some denying one item

it inflicted, the position above indicated is not seppe differs from all these, evidently placing true greatness "in the speed of his legs." The Mayor of Southampton may now say of his protege what Cicero said of his cook. "Coquas meus præter jus fervens mbil potest imitare."-Except running away my Guisseppe can do nothing cleverly. That the little Capraian acted wisely in running, who shall gainsay? He had learnt his fleetness from his native goats, and only reversed the proverb in "using his heels to save his head," believing doubtless with the learned and versatile but by no means complimentary Dr. White (Elizabetian) Bishop of Winchester " Mehor est canis vivus, leone mortuo." " Better a live dog, than a dead lion."-Paracelsus boasted he could render men immortal, and died at forty seven.

Guisseppe Gambaldi the Hero decreed " Rome prisonment the acts of sliding in the streets, and or Death? and ran away at the first encounter. There would have been some consolation for his patiens to have fallen back upon, had our disappointed flubuster been either an orator or a poet. Cicero was "no great shakes" at the sword, and if we remember our Horace aright. we have heard something of a shield forgotten in the huery of departure:-relictation bene parmula : - It is true, - magnus aliquando dormitat Homerus -we cannot " always" be herces. For which of us to very scoth " From the knave to the knight" but his on some occasion or other. " feit a very unpleasant sensation called fright?"? Thus much indeed we must concede to the "brave" General's 'admirers, that there is at all times a certain grandeur in adentice oneself to circumstances, and especially if these encumstances happen to be adverse ones; and that G. G. G. in running before the Papal Zouaves

" Said to bimself like a sensible man

"I can't do as I would - I must do as I can thereby acting in obedience to the dictates of prudence and the proverb

" If you can't get the corn, you must do with the bran" And make shift with the pot, if you can't get the

Were 220 called upon, (which we are not,) to give our opinion of our Capraian (we had almost said "capering") friend we should be inclined to use the words (good greek but bed manners) of Directpolis introducing a certain gentleman-Nicarchus-to the audience in the Acharnensis. . He is small, gentlemen, I confess; but there is nothing lost in him; all is knave, that is not

The above is from an esteemed contributor to whom we are greatly indebted for his good offices, and whose pungent remarks on men and things, will we are sure be always received with pleasure by the readers of the TRUE WITNESS.)

With what kind of stuff Protestaat prejudices against Catholicity, as they obtain amongst the more ignorant classes of our separated brethren. are alimented and kept alive, we may guess from the following extract which we make from an isting political order. We can understand his po- article (selected) that appeared a short time ago ing of the irreligious condition of the people of France; and whilst deploring their too general " materialism, scepticism, and very vigue deism"? which are characteristic of all Protestant or non-Catholic communities, and the direct inevitable result of Protesting principles logically and fearlessly carried out-he moralises on the causes of the above indicated defects in the tollowing strain :--

"It makes one tremble, but does not surprise .-Every year, directed by the priests, a considerable number of children observe what is called the first communion. The oldest are, at the most, but twelve years old"—(Well Christ Himself said—Suffer little children to come to Me)-"Now these children, who do not know that there is in the world a book containing the Word of God, who during their life, may never place their hands upon a Bible or New Testament will have in time to come for the whole of their religious instruction, and as all required for worship, the Mass in Latin; and whilst they will be thus placed outside of all truly Obristian influence, the world in the midst of which they are to live will have at its disposal a thousand means to charm, and interest, and ensuare them.

These tales are like the father that begets them, gross, open, palpable. Were they true, we might retort that the knowledge that there is a book containing the Word of God, is not essential to salvation-seeing that the first Christians could have had no such knowledge, and that we have good grounds for hoping that many of the early Christians who died long before the sacred writings were collected together in one book, or even all composed, are saved: and that entrance to the Kingdom of Heaven is not contingent upon laying one's hand either upon a Bible on a New Testament, but rather upon doing the will of Our Father Who is in Heaven; and therefore logically conclude, that in the charges urged by our evangelical calumniator there is nothing which we need be ashamed of. But that they are false, and that they who make, and circulate them, know that they are false is evident from these facts :- That in the first place one of the standing complaints amongst Protestants, against our Catholic colleges, and our Catholic schools. far too much time is taking up in teaching the shape of arms and ammunitions were plundered might be saved : that Christ came not for the day, and what the object of the punishments by and the seat of intellect. Our own dear Guis- of its teaching, as for instance the doctrine of the Atonement: another sect denving some other item, as for instance the birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ of a pure virgin-a third again denying Britain."- Montreal Gazette. some other Christian doctrine, such for instance as the Real Presence-contains all, that any sect or that all Protestant sects together, assert as necessary to salvation, and essential to the formation of the perfect Christian character. Of these facts any one may convince himself by a personal examination of the Catechism in question; and if the Witness coatest their accuracy, he has only to indicate any one Christian doctrine es- control. sential to salvation, and by all Protestant sects admitted to be essential to salvation, which is not taught in the Romish Catechism. This challenge our contemporary, we well know will not dare to accept.

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS AT THE GRAND SEMINARY OF MONTREAL. - In our midst I have often witnessed and participated in beautifu! and imposing ceremonies of our Church; but in vain do I task my memory to find one similar to that which I had the pleasure of being present at on Saturday morning the 21st met. It was then that took place the regul r Christmas Ordination of the Grand Seminary of St. Sulvice, of this city, in the magnificent new church lately erected in connection with that Seminary.

His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Bourget Bishop of Montreal, who was the Consecrator on the occasion, arrived at the Grand Altar at 6 o'clock name; and before the ordination, addressed the ordinandi in a brief but impressive discourse somewhat in substance to the following effect. He began by saying that the solemn moment of Ordination, for which the Semiesry days were a preparation, had now arrived; exherted those who were about to participate therein to redouble their tervor at its approach, according to the admonition of St. Paul to Timothy-a worthy model of mutation for all aspirants to the ecclesi astical stole: " Carefully study to present thyself approved unto God, a workeren that needed not to be ashamed, rightly hadding the word of truth -a vessel unto himor, specified and profitable to the Lord, prepared unto every good work."

To day, His Lordship said, was a day of prayer and ordination all over the Catholic world : to day the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of truth, came down on all parts of the earth, and was about to descend into the temple in which they now stood. as he did on Pentecut day on the Apostles, to sanctify and strong hen with "the fire of his port. divine love," all those who presented themselves, as the Aposties then did, with the dur dispositions, at the foot of his alter for ordination. His Lordship concluded in hoping that all these who offered themselves on the present occasion were in that happy state; exhorted them to a continuance in the same all their lives, in practising the many excellent virtues and Christian maxims they had seen, heard and practised in the Seminary; having always before their eyes, "the High Priest, holy, innocent and undefi'ed." In so doing, they would only do the holy will of God. whose representatives they were now about to be constituted, and would thereby merit when He. the Prince of Pastors, came, to receive at His hands a " never fading crown of glory."

His Lordship I kewi e suggested the propriety of praying for all the ordinations that took place all over the world on that day, and in a special manner, for the universal Church and her immortal Pontiff, to avert the dangers with which they were menaced. He likewise took occasion congratulate the parents and friends of the ordinandi, some of whom were present, on the bly. happy event, but especially for the generous sacrifices they had made to enable their sons to enter the Sanctuary, and sincerely wished them peace and happiness with all other blessings.

The following is a list of the names of those who participated in the ordination referred to :-TONSURE .- Messrs. Francis L. T. Adam, Diocese of Montreal; Joseph N. Campeau, do; William D. Kelly, do. Boston, U. S; Daniel J. Gillis, do. Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Minor Orders .- Massrs. Stephen A. Coallier. Diocese of Montreal: John B. Morrisseau, do ; Maglorius Auclaire, do ; Peter R. Dufresne. do; James A. Lanigan, Haiifax, N.S.; James Kiely, Boston, U.S.; Thomas Heslin, do Hartford, U.S.; James L. Smith, do; Owen McKenna, New York, U.S.; Edward Cassidy, Toronto, C. W.

SUB DEACONSHIP.—Revds. Messrs. Maxime Laporte, Diocese of Montreal; Arsenius P. Dubuc, do; Joseph P. Leduc, do; Aloysius H. Pare, do; Ulricus Thibodeau, do; Charles F. E. Bousquet, do ; Joseph A. Babineau, Chatham, N. B.; John Carter, do : William Varily, do; Ferdinand E. J. Ouellet, Sandwich, C. W.; John Flyan, Alton U.S.; Robert J. Sullivan, Hartford, U. S.; Edward McKenna, New York, U. S.; Antoine Ouellet, St. John, N. B.; Louis J. O. Lecours, of Holy Cross.

Deaconship .- Revds. Messrs. Joseph E. Dugas, Diocese of Montreal; James R. Giroux, do; William T. J. Mihan, Halifax, N. S.; Charles C. Klocke, do Alton, U. S; Michael Weis, do.

PRIESTHOOD -Rev. Messrs. Louis A. Lavoie, Diocese of Montreal; John M. A. Brien, do. In the above interesting ceremony of our Church, there was much, Mr. Editor, to delight as well as to instruct and edify the many who witnessed it. It is only the Catholic Church that is capable of producing such solemn and soul-stirring scenes, as her non-admirers are often unwillingly forced to admit.

It is unnecessary to add a word of the excelent Seminary of St. Sulpice; suffice it to say hat, faithful to its holy mission, it is yearly send ng forth many a prous, zenious and learned missionary to till the vineyard of the Lord.

LITERARY HONDUR CONFERRED ON MR. CHAUVEAU .very well deserved compliment to a gentleman

greeable writers .- Quebec Paper .

"An Ontario paper protests against the open recruiting of troops for the Papal army, as likely to lead to trouble, between Victor Emmanuel and Great

Why? unless indeed the first named meditates an attack upon his unoffending neighbor, and fears that the volunteers for the Papal army may frustrate his nefarious designs. No oce dreams that any attack, that any hostile or aggressive design against the territories of Victor Eminanuel is meditated: and besides, the volunteers from Canada leave this country, not as enrolled in the Papal army, but simply as emigrants, over whose ulterior destination the British government has no

CHRISTMAS .- There was Midnight Mass in the greater part of the Catholic Churches of this city, which was well attended. In Quebec, in consequence of anorehensions entertained that the rulfians who have repeatedly of late disturbed the peace of that city, might take advantage of the bours of darkness to perpetrate freshout rages, it was deemed expedient that there should be no Midnight Mass, with which it is the custom of the Catholic Church to usker in this great festival of the Nativity in time of Our. Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

PRAYERS FOR THE PAPAL ZOUAVES .- On Monday the 23rd ult., a solemn High Mass Ecquiem was celebrated in the Parochial Church of Notre Dame in honor of the brave soldiers of the Sovereign Pontiff who fell in the late en gagements with the Garibaldians. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. M. Martineau.

On the same day and in the Cathedral of Montreal a similar service was celebrated, and was numerously attended.

PROVINCIAS PARLIAMENT OF QUEBOO QUEBOO 27 h Dec -The arening of the first Queben Pirliament tick (lace at 3 o'clock testay. Notwithstanding the ball went er an immores concours of nearly in d the approaches to the house of Parliament. The Onebec Husaara formed an each; to His Excellence. The Garrison Artillery and the ninth bestoling of the Quebec volunteer Rilles lined the streets. A goard of become at the 20th Regiment, with their band uses drawn up in front of the Parliament Bouse. Within the Conneil chamber a distinguished audiones had committed, including the beauty and fashion of the city. Among those present, and occurred rears on the floor of the chamber, were :- ' His Grace Arch bishop of Quebec, Good Victice Coxion and numercus electrymon of all denominations. His Become Chief Junice Dirat, the Judges of the Qiren's Bonch Superier and other Courts, Conculs of France, Spein, the United States, Sweden and Moreter and other fireign comptries represented at this

Precisely at three delack the body's gurs of the grand battery appoinced the arrival His Excellency artended by a brillian stell of efficers belonging to the Outher volunteer force

His Excellency having token his seat on the Throne, the Hon. Mr. Speaker of the Legislative Council rose by command of the Lieutenant Gover nor directed the Usher of the Black Rad to summon the Logislative Assembly.

The members of the Lower House having arrived. preceded by the Clerk of the Assembly, the Hon. Mr. Speaker informed them that when they should have elected a Speaker His Breellency would inform them of the motives for which he had convened the Legis lative, and that His Excellency would meet them town orrow for that purpose.

The members of the Assembly then retired and the Lieutenant Governor accompanied by his staff returned to the Government H mas. In the Assembly, on the rature of the members

from the Concil Chambers. Hon. Mr Chauveau, Premier, rose in his place, and addressing the Clerk, pronounced a very elequent enlogy on the ancesters of the member for Lavis, and referring to the necessity of electing to the Speaker's chair a member fully conversant with both languages, proposed that the member for Levis J. G. Blanchet, E:q, be elected Speaker of the Ass'm-

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dunkin and after a few complimentary remarks from Mr. Joly, who referred to the military services, as well as the excellent civil qualities of Mr. Blanchet, the motion was declared carried.

The Speaker was led to the Chair by the Hon. Messrs. Chauveau and Dunkin, and the Sergeaut atarms having laid his mace upon the table, the Speaker briefly returned thanks for the benour conforred upon him, and threw himself upon the indulof the House for the support necessary to the delicate and difficult tack he was assuming.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Chauvean seconded by the Hon Attorney General, the House then ad jourged.

PROVINGIAL PARLIAMENT OF ONTARIO. - TORONTO. Dec 27.-The first Parliament of the Province of Ontario was opened to day in the presence of a large number of spectators. Nearly all the members were present.

Between one and two o'clock this afternoon the ceremony of swearing in the members took place The oath was alministered by Messre. W. H. Boulton and C J. Gilmour, Clerks of the House, who were appointed Commissioners for that purpose. The members were sworn at the clerk's table, one at a time, after which they signed their names to the oaths of allegiance, Towards half past two o'clock the grounds in front of the building began to fill up, and notwithstanding the bad state of the weather not less than a couple thousand persons must have been present when the Lieut-Governer arrived at the main door of the buildings. There were not many ladies present to day, as the coremonies were merely of a formal character, and occupied very little

time. On the floor of the House were Chief Justice Draper, Justice John Wilson, Adam Wilson, Richards, Morrison, Hagarty, Chanceller Vankeughnet, and lice-Chancellor Mowatt and Sprague, the Sheriff, the Rev. Messrs. Grasett. Burclay, Ryerson, Recorder Duggan, Hon. R Spence, Dr. McCau', Bishop Lynch

The Ministers of the Crown occupied their usua places on the right, and the Judges and Clergy above named were accommodated with seats in the body of

the House. Shortly before 3 o'clock His Excellency Lt Governor Stisted arrived in his carriage drawn by four horses, and was received by the hand of the Royals, and a salute from Capt. Patterson's Battery. The 10th Rayals, Gund Trunk, and the Quern's Own Regiments, forming the guard of honour. His Excellency come in at the Specker's private door accompanied by his Steff among whom we noticed Capt. Moorsom, Col. Auderson, Col: Hazzard, &c. Col. Durie and officers of the 10th Royals, Grand Trunk and Queen's Own were present. At 3 o'clock precisely the Governor took his seat on the throne, and the Sergant at Arms having placed the mace on

the table. The Hon. M C. Cameron, Provincial Secretary and Register, rose and stated that he had been he Laval University has conferred on Mr. Chauveau commanded to announce that his Excellency did be literary degree of Doctor. We believe that this is not see fit to declare his reasons for summoning party in the Legislature favourable to the continu-Parliament until a Speaker had been elected, but ance of the system of exctarian grants which grow up ho has been long known as one of our most that at 2 c'clock to-mor ow His Excellency would under the old order of things. declars his reasons.

Clerk took the C' nir. Hon. J. S. McDonald in a few remarks moved

that Mr. John S'arenson, member for Lennox, be chosen Sanaker of the House. Hon. John Carling seconded the nomination.

Mr. McKellar said the party-be belonged to were satisfied with the nomination and would not oppose it. Mr Stevenson was a Reformer, and they would be glad to see him in the Chair.

Sir Henry Smith was sorry to bear party spoken of slready in the House. He is a Capacitative was willing to vote for the present candidate because he was a good man and not because of party. He strongly condemmed the member for Bothwell for his

Mr. T. R. Ferguson took the same view as the last greaker.

Mr. Boyd sail he was a Reformer but it was not for that reason that he supported the Covernment nomination, but because willing to give the Garerament & feir and importial trial. He was elected on these grounds though on the apposition side he did not wish to be considered an oppor ent of the Governmeet. The motion was then put and carried unant-

The mover and seconder then lead Mr. Speaker to

the Chair. The more was laid on the table and The Speaker on taking his sent thanked the House for the honour conferred to him in electing him Speaker of the first Parliament of Onterio. He was n t unaware of the responsibility vested in him, and he would endearour to rule the House irrespective of party feeling and endeavour to forward the interests of individual members, and trusted that the Acts pursed would tend to the further adv account and happiness of the people,

MURDER OF A LANCE CORPORAL BY A SOLDIER .-About twenty minnes past eight o'clock last ereaing Dec 25 the Victoria Barrack was the scene of a feightful murder. Without any warning, and for on cause that has ret been ascertained. George Wilson a reduced lance corporal of the 100th Regiment shot James Campbell, a lance Corporal of the same corps. The bill entered the back of the unfortunate man, and posting through his body came out of his chest, killing him instantly. Wilton was at once secured and aloced in custody in the puere room of the barrack and positioning being been cent to Yr. Geroner Jones, that gentleman progenied to the space of the tragedy. After the measure are liminary inquiries, the prisoner was hunded over Police Eration. Three rounds of hall carteides were missing from his ponch; two of these were found, and with the other the final deed must been been the militery hospital, Casin street, where an inquest will be he'd this morning. Both of the poeter were young men and unmarried. - Montreal Herald.

Sections Accident, On Saturday effertions, each fter four clolock a serious accident occurred a: St Patrick's Hall. One of Mr. Prowse's workroen, named Pierce Besuch mp, who was engaged in tioning the rank, bavious expended to the curb or ledge at the junction of the pitched and flat roof bod occusion to descend, but instruct of doing so gently by mouse of a tope, he let "imself slide down a distance of 15 feet until he came in contact with one of the pieces of wood nailed scross the rolls, which optend down the roof at short intervals length ways. The force with which he came against it wrenched the first away, the man sliding on the record and third, which give way successively, so that the man finally fell from the roof unco Victoria Egnero, a distance of about 70 feet. Strange to say he was not killed, but upon being picked up was perfectly sensible and before he consented to leave for the hospitel in a sleigh, insisted in having his cap found. He was a French Canadian, aged 21 and married. At the hospital it was found his principal injury was a broken thigh with some bruises about the face.

Acoident .- One of our most esteemed merchants, Mr. John Torrauce, mot with an accident which at his advanced age might have proved very serious. It seems impossible to check the reckless driving of some of the carters in the city, and this is but another instance of the danger caused by such conduct Mr. Terrance was driving with his family in a sleigh, when a carter driving fur ously ran his sleigh against it and almost broke it to pieces, throwing Mr. Torrance out and severely injuring him. He was taken home and has to a great extent recovered. The carter was arrested .- Herald. 28th inst

FATAL Accidant .- On Monday Mrs. King, an old resident at Petite Co'e went to the well to draw water, about six o'clock in the evening. The sides of the well were very slipperv, nd. it is supposed, she had slipped 'er foot and fallen in head foremost her husband's return from town, he missed her from the house, and, seeing that the water pails were not in their place, he went in look for her, supposing the bad gone to draw water, and found her lying dead at the bottom, only her feet being above the water.

Mainay Assiza. - The Hon. Mr. Justice Sicotte was presented with a pair of while kid gloves at St. Johns, at the criminal term for the District of Iberville, there not being a single case for trial. His Honnur congratulated Sheriff Decivieres on the occasion, the cradit being mainly due to bim for having used the powers conferred on him as Recorder, and disposed of the petty cases that would otherwise have detained the jurors and witnesses to the great loss of their their time and at a great expense to the country .-Mont. Herald.

CAUSE CELEBRE: - The £100 bot case between Mr. Janes McShane and Mr. O J Davlin was argued in the Superior Court, on Friday last. Ed. Cartier, Q. C., for the plaintiff. Alex. Cross, Q.C., and Mr Lunn, Q.O, for the defendant, went into the merits of the case in a long legal argument. Judgment deferred till last day of the term.

THE WEATHER - On the 16th December people crossed Lake Mempremagng between Georgeville and Knowiton's Landing. The lake froze over on the '4 15th, two weeks earlier than usual. We had five days last week with the mercury more than 20 below 0, and two days as low as 28 S. much cold weather so early in December is believed to be unparallelled. It has been excellent ale'ghing, and not much stormy weather, with too little snow for convenient teaming in the woods. - Sherbrooke

The Police Board of Quebec are about considering a resolution to the effect that their Chief of Police Mr. Bureau is generally inconable, and that his serrices can be dispensed with after the lat May. If he allows further tumult or illegal assemblies as he has twice done recently without giving timely notice to the authorities he will be summarily discharged. The police force will be reorganized, and has been furnished with revolvers and amountain.

The River Police force at Quebec will be re estabhebed this winter. Resson why anticipated disturbances by the shipperd labourers.

The Toronto G'obe says :- One of the first questions which must arise in connection with the appropriations of the Local Logislature, is that of grants to sectarian institutions. There is no question that the feeling in this Province is hostile to such grants. They are inconsistent with the voluntary principle which was long since accented by an everwhelming majority of all parties in Upper Ganada. Even if such grants were not objectionable on the score of principle, the impossibility of adjusting them fairly would be a fatal objection. Under the old Canadian system, these grants were most unfairly distributed. Some rects got nothing, while others we sailowed to pension several institutions upon the public tressury. We do not imagine that there will be any considerable

When we come to other domestic animals, we find

Shortly after His Excellency had withdraws, the that there were 9.495 fewer cattle is 1807 then there were in 1861, there being rather over a million in the latter year and about 923,000 in the former. The number of sheep, however, had increased by 591,393, while there had been a decrease of 19 162 in horses and 154,513 in hogs. This shows very strikingly what we temarked upon a short time ago that the country has of late been greatly drained by exportation. This is clearly shown by statements of exports and imports.

All that we alleged in reference to the effect of stoppage of Reciprocity is more than borne out. We have excessive exportations in them all for 1865-6 while the year immediately preceding shows very little more than last year, except in the matter of hoge, and that has not arisen from smallness of price, but greatness of bemn demand.

According to assensers' valuation, the 923 832 cattle of Ontario it 1967 were worth \$23 095 800; the 1 761.718 about \$5,285 154; the 358 519 horses. \$25 096 330 ; and the 621 488 swine, \$6 214 889. In all, \$50,692,164 -very nearly sixty millions of doll ra en those four items. This we think not bad especially when it is borne in mind, that the value nut by assessors is generally far below the actual. Toront : Globe.

THE LATE HON EDWARD WHELAN. Our oblinary of to day contains a brief notice of the death of the Hon Edword Whelan, Her Majasty's Printer for this Colony. The deceased was one of our prominent politicians for many years. He entered Padiament as one of the members for St. Potor's in the House of Assembly in 1840, and represented the same district continuously from that time until his defeat lest winter, when he returned to be re-elected after accenting the office of Queen's Printer. He was a very pleasant and elegaent specker, his best pratorical florts bearing ample tostimony to his high intellectu il powers, taste and cultivation. As a logician he did not reak among the highest; but for happy retort and polished irony be could secreely be surpassed The parliamentary debates and the p bie records of the Colony bear not a few traces of his political Ubors. He was for twenty-four years a journalist In his decrees the Liber of party of this Island have sustniced a severe loss; he served them long and when they were in power he always enjoyed oso of the best offices in the nilt of the Government. On for a discharge under the said Act account of the discussion arising out of the Confederation question, of which he was an advente, we lay his Attornics ad litera, LORANGER & LORANGER. what modified of late years. As a juncalist, aport in the civil nutborries, and taken to the Canteal from his ability as a writer, Mr. Whelen fisplay d good judgment both with regard to relections, and the general management of the paper under his control. He zomethoes weaks very severe articles rerformed. The body of the decessed was taken to but did not, as a general rate, for I bitterly towards meet at the Oil a of T SICVAGRAU, Official Asids political opponents. Toking him all in all it may be many years he fore the Liberal party will be

this tolerat of his could as an editor and an erator. He was for some very and of the office-hearers of the Benevalent Irish Society, and also of the Catholic Young Men's Institute. The helf closed shops and places of brainesa the nigheat the city tentile to the respect in which be was latterly held by all classes rects and perties. As a brother journalist we capput withold this imperfect tribute to his memory,---Charlottetown Fatrist, Dec 12 1807. AS ASSUMBLAGE OF SAVANS -The Brand of El-

positor gives the following description a view some which occurred in the Town Council of that town :-We have been informed that the Mayor had the had meners to guffaw right out, at a recent meeting of the Council, because one of the councillars, for want f an amanuansis from the primary school spelled Canal is a motion he made, thus, Karnell. The councillor breame indignant at the want of courter. while he could not but feel surprised when the functionary told him he ought to have spelled the word thus, Canavil. The M yor's mode of spelling, however, brought other members of their feet, and a general discussion followed, each one claiming that his own mode of spelling the word was correct. The affair endedsis a compromise, it being unanimously aggreed that the word should be erolled Kennell, that being its true root. Good feeling being thus restored, the business went on as usu:1.

DEATH FROM COLD .- The Milton Champton says on Thursday evening last a poor woman was found dead near Mr. William Perkins'. She had called at Mr. Perkins' a few minu'es before, and was very civil in her behaviour although she had purchased some whisker at Muon's Corners, a short time before. She had apparently failen over the fence into the road from the intense cold. A letter on her was addressed to Mary Ann Speck, and a pincushion marked A S. She was a medium sized woman, and ber hair was red.

Robert Mahon Allen, Berrister et law, of Toronto, threatens the Lindsay Canadian Post with a libel suit, for having, during election days, called him a 'jackanapas.' The Post professes to be very 'umble ' and laughs very quietly at the barrister, and gays: In order to give a tangible expression of our deep armoathy with friend Allen, we offer, when he runs for Parliament again to present to every man who votes for him a leather medal !

Birth.

In this city, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. James Thompson, of a con.

At Chembly, on Wednesday, 4th December, Caherine Hanrahan, wife of the late Patrick Simpleton, May her soul rest in peace. New Brunswick papers please copy.

At Boston, on the 24th ult., John Drake, aged 40 years, a native of the County Dowr, Iteland.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 30, 1867 Flour-Pollarde, nominal \$4,50; Middlings, \$5 59

\$5.60; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,40; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Fancy \$7,35 to \$7.45; Kxtra, \$7,60 to \$7,80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,50 to \$3,60 per 100 lbs. Oatment ter brl. of 200 lbs. - \$5,90 to \$6,00.

Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1 62 Peas per 60 lbs - 8°c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs .- No sales on the spot or

or delivery - Dull at 40c to 42c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about 80c to 00c.

Rie per 56 lbs. - \$0.00 to \$0.00. Oorn per 56 lbs. - Latest cales ex store at \$1,00 to S0 00. Ashea per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4.95 to \$5,00; Thirds, \$4,55 to 4,65 .-

First Poarla, S6 CO. Pork per bri. of 200 lbs - M-re, \$18,50 to \$18,75;-Prime Mess, \$12,50; Prime, \$11.50 to \$00.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Left his home in the City of Montreal on the 12th September, a boy nemed Edward Marlow, aged 11 years, tall of his age, with dark hair and light blue He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbon, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to his discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Auderson St., Montreal. American papers please copy.

December 13th, 1867.

WANTED,

On the first of Junuary next & Male Teacher, for the R. Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, Ontario. Application to be made to the Ray. O. Kelly. Peterboro, Dec. 20th, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of CHARLES RAPIN, Trader, of St Jean Chrysostome, P.Q.

Insolvent

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 assigned, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested. under onth, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

No 18, St Sacramont Street. Montreal, 28th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of C H. LAROQUE, Trader, of St. Graiges d'Henryville, P.Q.

Inspivent. NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed n my Office a deed of composition and discharge, scented by his creditors, and that if no apposition is made to said deed of composition and dischargs within six juridical days expiring on Tuesday the twenty-first day of January next, the undersigned Assigned will act upon said deed of composition and

discharge according to the terms thereof. T. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 26th December, 1867.

PROVINCE OF QUERRO, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. AND ITS AMENDMENT. IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE.

Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal

26th December, 1867.

INSOLVENY ACT OF 1964.

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to signee, in Montreal, on Tuesday, the seventh day of January 1868, at three o'clock n.m., for the purpose of receiving statements of his affairs, and of naming n Assignce to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

NARCISSE PALIN. St. Cyprien de Napierville, 17th Dec. 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1861.

PROVINGE OF QUEENS, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS N. BEAUCHAMP.

ON THESDAY, the TWENTY FIFTH day of FEB-RUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act

FRANCOIS X, BEAUCHAMP. By his Attorney ad litem,

S. W. DORMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867.



above Corporation will take place on MONDAY RVENING 6th January.

A full attendance requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp.

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

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scot. land, and Ireland, France, Spain, italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russ'a, Norway, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astrocomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazears, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere.

Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. 1 Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

WANTED.

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Villiage, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Villiage, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufacturing Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1857. 8 in

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Ri. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most ng ceable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen 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 will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education - Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab h. f. vearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2.

13.39 The Annual Session commences on the let most

2'n tember, and ends on first Thursday o July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Corps Legislatif, M. de Moustier, Minister of M. Jules Favre.

M. de Moustier declared that the policy of sistent, but had always had the same object in view-namely, to remove the Austrians from a conciliation between Italy as newly constituted dignity were not compromised. and the Papacy in such a way as to guarantce the security of the Pontifical State. The convention of the 15th September was directed towards this last object. France had honorably carried out that Convention. It was not true that the formation of the Antibes Legion was a violation of the Convention by France. That act was in keeping with the Convention and accepted as such by the Italian Government. Italy did not consider the publication of the Pope's Syllabus as a violation of the Convention. Italy never was ignorant of the fact that France exacted the full and honorable execution of the Convention of the 15th of September. Italy, on her part, had notified her firm resolution to carry it out, and France placed full confidence in her so doing. It was only when France found that more Spanish than French, it is not surprising that the Convention had been manifestly violated that she took upon herself the resolution of seeing the engagements that had been contracted carried

M. de Moustier sat down amid loud applause. M. Thiers did not look upon the policy thus traced as clearly defined. The country had a right to exact another line of policy. That policy could only be understood if it were possible to dream of reconciling Italy with the Papacy. But he regarded such reconcultation as a pure illusion. The mouthpiece of the Government had of Action' in Italy that another expedition is being but he had, at the same time, the confidence in its appounced what language it would hold at the organized against Rome, with the full knowledge that ability to overcome them. Gen. Menabres con-Conference; but before that Conference could meet Europe would ask-what is it you require ? Garibaldi, it is said, will again take the command The only policy which is suitable to France will connive at a considerable number of its soldiers ought to start from this point-France has every claim upon Italy, every duty towards Rome. Under cover of French intervention the weak ments in yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif: Princes of Italy have been overthrown. Reproaches are not uttered because we intervened for the despoiler; and are reproaches to be launched against our intervention to protect the last of the robbed? (Applause.)

M. Rouher,-You are perfectly right. Ours was an intervention against an odious in ervention with a view to stop it. (Applause.)

M. Thiers reviewed the successive aggrandizements of Italy. The House of Savoy, he said, had bunted with Garibalds as a falcon. The temporal power of the Pope was the necessary guarantee of the liberty of the Catholic conscience. The world would never understand how France having it in her power to be the protector of 200 000 000 of Catholics, should decline -such a post. (Applause.) M. Thiers concluded as follows :--

"The situation is a difficult one for France. between Victor Emmanuel, unhappy in his gran deur at the Pitti Palace, and the Pope, menaced in the last remaining ruins of the temporal power. It is a difficult position for France, placed between Italy and Germany, the two revolutions of which are striving to be completed together. These great embarrassments are the fruits of an may be bereafter, because France, in the Roman insurrection in Rome. question, has so many just claims to assert that Prussia would not declare against her. But the danger remains the same, nevertheless, for the future. How are we to get out of this situation? By an act of frankness, by saying to Italy,- I have compromised the most important interests by allowing you to unite with Prussia. I have allowed the world to doubt of my loyal intentions by handing over to you the petty States of Italy; but there is one thing which I delive. ing up to you the Papacy."

In the sitting of the Legislative Chamber of Dec 9. the announced interpollation on the affairs of Germany were brought forward. M. Garnier Pages dwelt upon the contradictions which existed between the pacific declarations of the Government and its dis quieting acts, which had caused perturbations in com merce and anxiety in Europe. The interview at Salzburg had paralyzed public business and alarmed Germany. He said: "The Government has proclaimed the principle of untionalities, has arrayed Germany, and of Italy France ought to seek a point d'appui not in Austria but in Germany. It was above all things necessary to guard against an alli-

ance between Prussian Germany and Italy." M. Olivier maintained that the Convention of the 15th September was a French acceptance of the Italian vote which proclaimed R me and the capital of Italy. If Italian unity could resist al! attacks it was because unity was the wish of the nation. The partizans of the failen Princess alone desired the over throw of Italy, but France could not lend her hand

to such machinations. M. Thiers rose and interrupted the speaker. "To maintain such a policy we must cancel our history. We are here one time as Germans, another time as

Italians, never as Frenchmen." history in favor of his view of the question. As re garded the German question, he said that the anger and disinterested, was represented as jealous and

mecacing.

M. Thiers, in reply to M. Olivier, maintained that the political object of Henry IV in supporting the gmall Stres was to oppose the House of Austria, which wished to form a German unity as Prussia is doing at the present moment. He again protested and a half long, is loaded at the breech with a re against the policy of great agglomerations, which resulted in authorizing conquests around France to her detriment, and might change the face of the world by introducing into Europe the establishmert of two great Powers—one Germany, with 66 000 000 inha. The total cost of a charge of powder and ball is five of Italy, passes to the discussion of the interpellabilitants, and the other Russia, with 120,000,000

M. Rouher replied that doubtless the first principle acted upon by a government ought to be to promote the national interests, but it ought not to look with a jealous eye upon the events abroad, always thinking Government is collecting all the rullway maps of intervening to prevent them. Nor ought it to allow itself to he taken in tow by events which were department. being accomplished in the name of the principle of French Government might be defined as an energetic feeling in favor of the maintenance of right everywhere, and the revindication of that of France with-

out alarms and with confidence in the strength of the country - applying these ideas to accomplished facts in Italy and Germany.

M. Rouher repelled the reproach of inconsistency which had been cast upon the policy of the Govern-PARIS, Dec. 4 .- In to-days sitting of the ment. He denied that Italian unity had been made by the medium of France, Nevertheless, France did Foreign Affairs, replied to the recent speech of not entertain any idea of dismembering it. He disowned in the most absolute manner such an ides, but affirmed anew the determination of the Government to see the autonomy of the States of the Pope admitthe French Government had never been moon- ted in accordance with the Convention of the 15th of September. Relative to Germany, the policy of France had consisted in political appeasement and quiet. The French Government frankly accepted Italy, to establish Italian independence, to effect accomplished facts as long as its interests and its

> The Paris correspondent of the London Globe Bays the resolution of the Emperor to pronounce for the Pope must have taken very suddenly. In the speeches delivered by the Micister of Foreign Affairs, M. de Moustier, there was nothing to indicate any likelihood of its being adopted. The conciliation of Rome any Italy being the theme dwelt on Italy will, of contre, become the fierce enemy of France, and the three great powers, England, Prussia and Rucsia will, to some extent at least be estrauged.

> The London Globe, speaking of Napoleon's policy towards Italy, says: It will be productive of evil. It will increase the unpopularity of the Empress, as Her Majesty is known to take an active part in political affairs, and like most women or her nation, she is a very ardent Papist. She will be held responsible for what has been done. Already in the Corps Legislatif has the new diplomacy of the Emperor heen characterized as Spanish; and as in truth, it is the people should accribe it to the Espagnole who sits on the throne.

> The Opinione asserts that a restricted Conference will assemble shortly at Paris to deliberate upon the bases of discussion on the Roman question. The great Powers will be represented by their Ambassa dors accredited at Paris.

We are informed, says the London Globe of Dec 9 that in political circles in Parisserious apprehensions are entertained that a violent outburst of hostility to France is impending in Italy. The declaration of Rome, nor to touch an inch of the Papal territory, is said to have so strengthened the hands of the 'Party difficulties the Government had to contend against it will bring on a collision with the French army. joining the Garibaldian bands.

M. Rouher made the following additional state "Long ago Italy had received a verbal communication to the effect that on the day Garibaldi put his foot on Pontifical territory France would intervene. The resolution of France was taken as far back as the 10th of last October. Both fleet and army were in readiness. The Italian Minister was warned. But, French journals of the Opposition combating the idea of intervention, deceived public oninion abroad, encouraged the agitators, and dragged the Garibaldians on to the battle-field of Mentuns."

Panis, Dec. 23-The Governments of France and Italy have commenced negotiations for the abrogation of the September Convention, with the understarding that any agreement they may arrive at in the matter shall be submitted to the approval of the

other powers of Europe. Panis, Doc. 26 -- This morning the Patrie news paper states that the French Government has issued orders for the departure of 20,000 more troops for Oivita Vecchia.

The Journal de Paris gays that its Roman corre spondent has sent it the following information which it gives without vouching for its accuracy :-

The Pontifical Government, besides the deposits of arms which it has seized in several houses of the city, has got possession of important documents, showing the connivence of the Cabinet of Florence with the authors of the attempts atinsur:ection which have taken place in Rome.'

It aids that Cardinal Antonelli was preparing on this subject a diplomatic note in order to prove that even after the battle of Menntana the Italian Govern conjyocal nolicy. The danger on the German mentind not ceased to be in communication with the side is not at the present mement so great as it agents of Garibaldi, with a view to prepare another

letter :- 'I have the bonour to bring to your knowledge a fact which I obtain from a sore source. In the terms of the loan lately contracted in London by Garibaldi's son was a clause stipu'ating that it was Repayable in works of art after the taking of Rome' by the famous chief of the invading bands. Therefore, it is by alienating beforehand the artistic treasures of the Church and of Rome that these 'patriots' have obtained in Lendon the means of organizing their brigardage. The Rome which they wish to give Italy as capital is therefore, a Rome despoiled and dishonoured; there is nothing rash in cannot abandon to you, and that is my honor by believing so after the deprdations which have marked their passage everywhere. This proof of the veritable Italian aspirations must be added to former ones. Events have fortunately foiled this combina-

The papers which Count d'Haussonville has been for some time contributing to the Revue des Deux Mondes - L'Eglise Romaine et le Premier Empire-nre highly interesting, and throw new light on the transactions between the Papacy under Pius VII. and the Empire under Napoleon I. Some of the materials on which M d'Haussonville founds his narrative have against at the nationalities of America, of Russ a of not hitherto been made public, but their authancity is undoubted. The cause of the humiliation to which Napoleon subjected Pius VII. was his refusal to exclude the English from the Papal States and to declare war against them. Flattery, coaring intimidation, and the most fearful threats had no effect. What the Pontiff found most difficult to resist were the most respectful and elequent latters of his friend, Cardinal Spesia, then in Paris, supplicating bim to avoid, by a timely compliance with the demands of the Emperor, the terrible calamities which were soon to fall upon the Church. His own Legate, Caprara, had repeatedly manifested to him not only his own views, but those of many sincere Catholics in France, including several prelates, and whose views accorded with Cardinal Spesia's. He had already signified his refusal to Spesia through M. Olivier resumed his speech. He appealed to Cardinal Casoni; but, harrassed on all hands by friends as by enemies. Plus Vil came to the resolution of laying acide the forms of diplomatic etiquette, and of Prussia against France, instead of being generous declared in a document written with his own hand, nominally addressed to his Legate in Paris, but in reality to Napoleon, his final decision.

There will soon be no one to kill if murderous weapons continue to be invented at the present alarming scale. The pocket cannon is the latest submitted to the French Government. It is two feet markable facility, fires ball or grape, can be worked by two men, has no recoil and gives the worker no trouble, a child can work it-it can fire 30 rounds

The French army is now completely supplied with the Chassepot rifle, and the old muskets are to arm, when changed, the National guard. Further, the known, which are to form a separate typographical

The collection in favour of the Pope made on Allnationality, nor forget that patriotism which ought Saint's Day in the churches of the diocese of Rouen, Albert, since adopted by all Italians. Considering how little Italy has done for herself, some French wag has imagined the word furadusser

to signify Italian blundering and bonsting. To commemorate the rather equivocal fact that Garibaldi fled from Monte Rotoudo, the French soldiers, engaged in that battle, propose to call it the battle of Montre ton dos (show your back.)

ITALY. .

PIEDMONT .- At Florence the state of matters is very bad indeed, and a Coup d'Etat-this is the season for them - is spoken of. No doubt the throne of Victor Emmanuel never was in greater danger from the disaffected of every shade. At Turin matters are nearly at the culminating point.

FLORENCE, Dec. 6 .- A decree has been issued, granting an amnesty to the authors and abettors of the recent invasion of the Pontifical territory, and pardon for all offerces connected with it.

The Italian Parliament, by a recent vote, refused to pay the interest on the debt of the Provinces formerly telonging to the States of the Church, which debt was assumed by Italy when those Provinces were annexed to the Kingdom. The French Government has sent a despatch to Florence protesting cainst this action of the Legislature.

FLORENCE, Dec. 23 .- The National Perliament will at an early day, vote to reaffirm in a solemn manner its declaration that the city of Rome belongs to Italy as the capital of the nation.

Dec. 22 -It is rumored that Ratizzi, will resume Premiership of Italy, and will form a new Cabinet.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE-DECLARATION OF THE MINISTRY ON THE ROMAN QUESTION. - In the Senate, Dec. 7, Signor Torrearss made an in erpellation on the Roman question He considered it advisable that, under the present grave circumstances, the Senate should make a declaration. He did not wish to offer opposition to the Government, but he wished to know the attitude it intended to assume in this question Ha put forward the claim to Rome, and said that, under the circumstances, the Government must maintain that claim, and the Senate would uphold

General Menabres replied that the Government had already expressed its views on the Roman ques-M. Rouher that Italy shall never be allowed to have tion. By persuasion and time, Italy would be able to obtain the desired end; be had already stated the cluded as follows: -

While maintaining our right and respecting religions interests our programme may be briefly stated as based upon the necessity for a division of powers. one of which does not harmonize with the other -Our policy, despite every obstacle is to overcome the tenderness of exaggerated passions, while repelling all idea of weakness or of bad farth. In this path I count upon the support of the Senate.

Signor Torrearsa then proposed the following order of the day :

· The Senate, considering the declaration of the Ministry, and that the Government will manfully maintain the rights and the dignity of the nation, and hasten its legitimate completion, pusses to the order of the day.

Signor Leopardi opposed the motion of Signor Torrearsa, on the ground that the Senate bad already given a vote proclaiming Rome the capital of Italy.

Gen. Menabrea stated that be accepted the order of the day proposed by Signor Torrearsa in its broadest interpretation. As to the vote mentioned by Signer Leopardi, the Minister recalled his recent speech wherein he quoted the words of Count Carour. and continued :

'I consider the order of the day proposed by Signor Torreares to comprise a sort of confirmation of that vote, since it confirms that its behaves the national dignity to maintain the solemn rote of Parliament; but as I have already stated, Italy must look toward Rome in concert with France. If such be the signification of the order of the day, I have no hesitation in accepting it."

Signer Conforti believed that it was v in to speak of an accordance with France when France declared that the gates of Rome must be eternally closed to

General Menabrea replied :

the Roman question all rashness must be avoided, and that even the thought of violence or force must The Courrier de Lyon publishes the following be dismissed When our right is affirmed in the presence of Europe, when we have shown all the respect due to religious interesis, when Europe is convinced that not only are we not hostile to the Papacy, but that we wish to guard its independence and uphoid its me jestic principle, then a certain divergence of views, which now appears deeply seated because it is formed upon the recent painful recollections, will will gradually diminish, and at length, I hope entirely disappear. Such is the clear sense in which I

accept the order of the day of Signor Torresrea.' The order of the day was finally adopted almost

unanimonaly. The M n leur of December 9 publishes the following as the expression used by General Menabrea in his reply to Signor Torreares in the Italian Senate : n Saturday :- I consider it absolutely necessary to display as much reserve as moderation in seeking a solution of the Roman question, the difficulties of which the Government, whose intentions and line of conduct have been repeatedly clearly expressed has asked the Chamber of Deputies not to complicate by inopportune discussion.

In the Chamber of Dennties, Dec. 5, various members, including Signori Nicotera, Desauelis, Ferreras. Laports, and others, expressed the wish to make immediate interpellations to know what attitude the Government intended to assume to maintain the rights and the dignity of the nation after the statements that had been made in the Corps Legislatif by the French Government, and especially by M'Rouber respecting Italy General Menabrea replied that he had already telegraphed and written to the Italian representative at Paris for further explanstions of the subject. Until be had received an answer the Government could not m ke any reply, and he therefore, requested the members to withhold their interpellations until Monday next, and then unite them with other interpellations announced for that day on the foreign policy of the Government. Menebrea hoped that he should then be able to give a reply to their questions. The members accordingly withheld their interpellaions. Burezux of the Chamber of Deputies have been constituted Six of the Presidents belong to the moderate party of the Right. The majority of the Vice Presidents and Secretaries also belong to the

Right. On Dec 9 the President announced that Signors Micell Laporta, and Sella had presented an interpellation relative to the conduct of the Government

in the late political crisis. Signor Sella proposed that the following motion should be voted by the Chamber before discussing the interpellation above mentioned: 'That the Chamber, firmly determined to maintain inviolate

This motion was signed by several members of the Right and Left, but equally opposed by Signor Crispi, the leader of the Left, and Prime Minister Menabrea, who agreed that before proclaiming Rome as the capital of Italy in which they all agreed, the Chamber should discuss the means of going to Rome The motion for the interpellation to be preceded by Signor Sella's order of the day was rejected by 201 against 166 votes. The Chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the interpellation.

ROME, Dec. 23 .- The Holy Father in an Allocution congratulated his hearers on the defeat of Garibaldi

L'I'alia fara de se was the national cry of Charles | and the preservation of the Holy See from a great | dar ger.

The correspondent of the Pall Mull Gazette, save : -On the 23d of November, a solemn religious service was celebrated at St. John Lateran for the French and Pontifical soldiers who fell in the late campaign. It was attended by Gen. Defailly and his staff, and all the French generals in Rome, as well as by Gen. Kanzier and the superior officers of the Pontifical army, while the body of the church was thronged with clericals and legitimists. Just before the caremony the police discovered a daring plot. Three Orsini shells of enormous calibre were to be thrown from the roof into the midst of the congregation, which was so densely packed that not only must numbers have been killed or wounded, but a scene of terrible confusion must have ensued. Last Sunday a fire broke out in a house in Via Monte Brianze, the basement storey of which proved to be a secret factory of hombs. This portion of the building was reut to fragments by the explosion of combustibles which killed three of the workmen and injured many persons on the upper floors. The police have since discovered several depositories of arms, including one of large extent in the warehouse, rented by a native of Bologon. The latest deposit is said to have contained some double-bladed hatchets, with points for impaling decapitated heads, and also three guillotines; but I m inclined to consider this is an eraggeration. Nevertheless, there appears to be too much grounds for believing in the existence of the plan for blowing up a number of buildings, as mentioned to Mr. Olo Russell by Cardinal Antonelli, and you may imagine what a state of paoic we live in, none of us knowing that the bouse we inhabit may not be one of those condemned.

NAPLES - Despatches from Naples mention that the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is continually increasing in force and spleadour. Immense sheets of white, yellow and crimson flame arise hundreds of feet above the cra'er, and at night the bay of Nanles is lighted up for miles. Lava is pouring down the monniain side in immense quantitics, and large stones are occasionally thrown out from the mouth of the volcano A deep rambling, like reverberating thunder, is heard from time to time as if in the bowsis of the earth, and many of the people in the vicinity have left their homes for fear of an earthquake or other calamity. No such eruption has probably occurred in Mount Vesuvius for conturies, and the spectacle is regarded as one of the most magaifizent and sublime ever witnessed in nature.

AUSTRIA.

VIERNA. Dec. 22 - The new constitution of Austria which recently passed the Reichstadt, has been officially promulgated throughout the Empire by imperial decree

The correspondent of the London Times thus describes a new Protestant sect that has sprung up ia Hoocary :--

On the lower part of the Theiss district, and in the great plain between that river and the Danube, in the very midst of a pure Muggar population, a new religious Church has arisen, the fo lowers of which call themselves Nazarenes. No one seems to know where it comes from, no one can tell when it was introduced, or how it has found its way into those outlying districts, almost shut out from all intercrurse with the rest of the world; but it seems to attrac the peasant class of pure Hungarian stock as powerfully as Methodism does the p pulations of Wales. It is only emong the lower classes that it seems spreading, and spreading with a repidity which makes people unessy. Under the old system the process from obvious reasons went on with the gr atest secreey, such inlead, that little more than rague surm'ses existed as to its nature; but now that every one is allowed great freedom of movement the new sect has come out more into daylight. Still the daylight has been hitherto but faint dawn, so that but little can be distinguished of its real characier. Single tenets alone bave transpired bitherto and even people who live among them seem to have no clear idea of this new religion

The name Nazarenes would imply that they consider themselves in connection with Christianity. although, perhans, it means likewise that they do not priest class, but whoever feels in pired in the congre- earnestness. On an elephant,' was the reply. gation gots up and speaks and prays. I don't know whether they have any other religious rites, but the absence of a pricat class must probably be taken as a sign that they have none. They refuse to have their 'I wish to establish that to obtain a settlement of children baptized, and will swear no oath. The commanification closely connected accieties, in which not only matters of common interest, but even the private affairs of individuals are di cussed and arranged Whether, as some suppose, this community goes really so far as to be an attempt at communism there seems no data to decide, although there is an unmistakable Socialist tings in the whole effair They don't acknowledge any sacred character in mar-

You will have already remarked that there are some features which seem taken from the teners of the Soclery of Friends, and it would be, indeed, a curious phenomena to see this society, which is dying out and being transformed everywhere else, arise in its old shape in this co ner of Europe. I have not heard of any distinctive signs in dress or appearance, but all agree that the followers of this new sect are quiet. orderly, sober, and industrious above their neighbors

RUSSIA.

Sr. Perensburge, Dec. 22 .- Intelligence published here appounces that hostilities again broke out in Candia on Nov. 23nd. Turkish reinforcements have been sent thither, armed with breech-loaders. In consequence of representations made to the Russian Ionsul Russian vessels had resumed taking away ugitive families from the island. It is also stated that the Viceroy of Egypt refused to pay the tribute due to the Porte, requiring that the letter should take into account the losses incurred by Egypt in sending troops to Crets.

A CONFIRMED GRUNBLER. - Some time ago there lived in Edinburg a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often occurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of senseless irritability, which were highly relished by all except the brute's good patient little wife. One merning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel, the heddies and eggs were excellent done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening; and breakfast passed without the locked-for cause of

What will you have for dinner, Sandy, said Mrs. Black.

A chicken, madam, said the husband. Roast or boiled? asked the wife.

Confound it, madam, if you had been a good wife you'd have known before this what I liked. Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house.

It was spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say. Sandy's bent on a disturbarca to-day; I shall not please him do what I

The dinner time came and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner; the fish was eaten in silence, and, on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out. Boiled chicken! I hate it madame. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled.

Immediately the cover was raised from another chicken, rossted to a turn.

Madame. I won't eat roast chicken roused Sandy; you know how it should have been cooked. At that instant a broiled chicken, with mushrooms was placed on the table.

Without any peas! rosred the grumbler. Here they are, dear, said Mrs. Black. How dare you spend my money in this way? They were a present, said the wife, interrupting

Rising from the chair and pushing from the room, amidst a roar of laughter from his friend he clenched his fist and shouted, ' How dare you recaive a present without my leave?'

Advice on Both Sides . - A countryman walked into the office of a lawyer one day, and began his

application: Sir, I have come to you to get your advice in a case that has given me much trouble.

Well, what's the matter? Suppose, now, said the client, that a man had one spring of water on his land, and his ne ghbour living below should build a dam across the creek through both farms, and it was to back the water into the other man's spring, what ought to be done?

Sue him, sir ! sue him by all means, said the lawyer. who always become excited in proportion to the aggravation of the clients. You can recover heavy damages, sir, and the law will make him pay well for it. Just give me the case, and I'll bring the money from him.

But stop! cried the terrified applicant for legal advice. It's I that have built the dam, and it's neighbour Jones that owns the spring, and he threat-The keen lawyer hesitated a moment before he

tacked his ship and kept on. Ah | well sir you say you built a dem across that

creek. What sort of a dam was it, sir ? It was a mill dam.

A mill dam for grinding grain, was it?

Yes, it was just that. And is a good neighbourhood mill, is it?

So it is, sir, you may well say so.
And all your neighbours bring their grain to be round do they?

Yes, sir, all but Jones. Then it is a great public convenience, is it not? To be sure it is, I would not have built it but for

that. It is so far superior to any other mill, sir. And now, said the old lawyer, you tell me that lones is complaining just because the water from the dem happens to put back into his little spri g, be is now three toning to sue you. Well all I have to say is, let him sue and he'll rue the day, as ouro as my name is Barnes.

CATCHING A TARTAR. - The following colloquy took place between Counsellor Cicero Appolonius Tyana Timp (Cincinnati bar) and a witness:-" Do I understand you to say, sir, that the prisoner is a thief?" Yes, sir! 'cause why - she crufesed she was.' ' And you also swear that she worked for you after this corfession?" 'Yes, sir' 'Then we are to understand that you employ dishonest people to work for you, even after their rasculities are confessed to you? Of course; how else would I get assistance from a lawyer?'

Sir Walter Scott, meet an Irish beggar in the street vno importuned him for sixpence, the great unknown, not having one, gave him a shilling, adding, with a laugh, 'Mind, now sir, you owe me sixpence,' 'Och, sure enough,' said the beggar, 'and God grant you life till I pay you!'

A bashful young man one evening escorted an equally basical young lady home. As they approached the dwelling of the damsel she said entreatingly, 'Jehial don't tell anytedy you beau'd me home.' 'Sally,' said he emphatically, 'don't you mind - I'm as much ashamed of it as you are.'

Recent mail robberies frightened a Clevel no man, who added to the address of a letter, ' To dishouest P. O. efficials: For god's sake let this go through - there is no money in it!'

Ah! Jemmy,' said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, 'you did not run fast enough' 'Yes I did,' said Jemmy; 'but I lida't start soon enough

' Did any of you ever see an elephant's skin ?' saked the master of an infant school in a fast neighborhood, 'I have!' shouted a six year old at the foot of the recognize the divine nature of Ch ist. They admit no | c ass. 'Where?' is quited the old mun, amused by his

MARVELLOUS!

TORONTO, C. W., July 8, 1804.

Gentlemen, - I send you a certificate of the great benefits I have derived from using BRISTOUS SAR-SAPARILLA. I have been terribly afflicted for years with Acute Rheumatism; my knee joints were swollen to an enormous ex'ent, and it was with the greatest difficulty I walked. I was treated by the best physicians in the city without any apparent They don't acknowledge any sacred contracted in the rings but it is equally uncertain whether, as some Sarsaparilla. After taking the first bottle I was again would have it, this means polygamy or even almost cured; and now, after taking the third, I am new man. If agreeable, I desire that you should publish this certificate, and let the afflicted know of the great benefit I have derived from your valuable medicine.

I am gentlemen, yours truly, EDWARD SCOTT,

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

PURGATION AND INVIGORATION. - By means of BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, these two processes are made one and inseparable, and this cannot be said of any other cathartic in existence .-For this reason they are decidedly the most successful alterative medicine ever prescribed for paralysis, palsy, nervous weakness, general debility, and vertigo or dizziness. These complaints are always in Bome degree connected, either as effects or causes, with a morbid cordition of the stomach, the liver, or the intestines Upon these organs the Pills act with a directness, promptitude, and curative power, that is simply astonishing, while at the same time they communicate vigor to the whole organization.

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

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

A PERFUME AND A COSMETIC. - The surpassion aromatic excellence of MURRAY & LANMANS FLORIDA WATER has caused its qualities as a cosmetic to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfumes but as a superficial application for the removal of ble-mishes on the skin, it is unsurpassed. In tropical climates, where the excessive heat causes annoying eruptions, and every sunbeam carries freckles, tan, and sunburn in its train, this soothing toilet-water is found exceedingly useful for cosmetic purposes. Its delicious fragrance is also a complete antidote to

nervous headache and faintness. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Larman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless ...

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell Co, J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.B. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers 15

Medicine.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fru of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Butter, Chester, Ponk, Hams, Laed, Herrings, Dried FISH, DREED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equal to two thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrs. Timn Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissionera Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867.

It has been established, by the best medical an thority, that one half the nervous diseases are caused by drinking impure Tea. The Montreal Tea Com pany have imported a supply of Teas that can be warranted pure, and free from poisonous substances, in boxes of 10, 15, 20 and 25 lbs., and upwards. BLACK TEA.

Common Congon, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c.; Five Flavored New Season d ., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oclong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Firest

GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quelit; and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.. sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming renameed that Mrs. Winslow's Southing Synur was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, the refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strong'y in favor of Homospathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrup and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the buby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

En sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. December, 1867.

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

they have justly acquired.

These Lezenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoatseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Sorenezs of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all dealers in medicine. December, 1867.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT, - Nothing can be of more im portance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word "Devins," all others ere useless.

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

Amongst Atlantic Cables, steam navigation and those progressions of science and art that mark the nineteenth century, not the least useful, are Dr. Ayer's medicines. They take rank among the benefactions of mankind, from the rapidity and certainty with which they cure. Try Aver's Cherry Peoro-RAL on a cough and it is gone. What skin diseases of impurities of the blood withstand Aven's Sarsa-PARILLA? AYER'S PILLS are the perfection of a purgative-every family should have them as almost every family does. Not a trifle to be thankful for are good medicines and the knowledge how to use them for protection from disease. These Dr. Ayer's preparation and publications furnish, and we do not besitate to commend them .- [St. Louis Leader.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

O3 HATS, CAPS, AND FURS

CATHEDRAL ' LOCK,

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Cash pond for Raw Furs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Finnders. The books now offered for sale are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have

the following stock :-200,000 feet lat and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Sensoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 11 inch Rocfing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; l inch Basswood; l inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hurdwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shin-gles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from } an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD,

19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

From the ling and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynaugh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING tusiness (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of C. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly I. L. Bargs & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Repairs will be purctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY ETREET.

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO.

Mentreal, 13th June, 1867.



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others

in the world. They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States. Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to

turn their attention to other markets. The difference be ween their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are effered with the except watches of the higher grades, European fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been watches are the product of the chenpest labor of theroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Accres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, pulish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be orderedwhether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver, good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss in itation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such ancertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the beass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a bundred parts of every watch is made by a machine-that infallibly reproduces every succceding par twith the most unvarying accuracy. It wa only necessary to make one perfect watch of any

particula istyle and then to adjust t e hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return meil be would receive the desired article, which any watch-

maker would adjust to its position. The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examina tion and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere.

They claim to make
A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system.— They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronome-ter for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest chameled and jeweled cases: but the indispensable requisite of all their watches i that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED

by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents. ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agenta.

ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada;

WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to,

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BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistant n an English Commercial an Mathematical School. Andress,

TRUE WITHBER OFFICE.

12m.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C., No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR. a la man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the Prench language, but whose mother tangue is English, already accust mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada.

Conditions to be made known by letter, (france) or which would be better - by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

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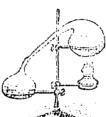
WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeire, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whisker, Ja-

maica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
13 Country Merchants and Farmers would de well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19. 1367.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this ex-The reputation this ex-certant ment the enjoys, is derived from its curve, thany of which are of a truly marvellous char-acter. Investment cases of serodita, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this com-pound of anti-strumous vertues. Disorders of a seroditions type, and af-fections which are merely men of scrofithous matter.

agreated by the presence of scrofilous type, and infections which are merely agreated by the presence of scrofilous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every seitlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofidous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of theorganism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enceoling or fatallisticases, without exciting tsuspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hadeous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Saraaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofilous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofilm is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons horn of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentions habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious case, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the viobust, also, and or the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scalt Head. Ring-

it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.
In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Seald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other complies or visible forms of the discusses caused primarily by the scrotulous infection, the Sarsuperilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Bisease, Fits, Epitepsy, Searadgia, and other affections of the mascular and nervous systems, the Sarsuparilla, through its parifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a stonishing cures.

moves the cause of the disorder and produces a stonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subdaing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Lencorrhwa or Whites, Uterine Uterrations, and Fernate Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sursaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, aboess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Lanquid, Listless, Despondent, Steepless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Feurs, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debilliy, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolife life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterde, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Laternstient Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Stumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the effections which arise from matarious, marsh, or missmatic poisses.

As its name implies, it does Curre, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenia, Quinine, Einauth, Ziac, nor any other mineral or poissons substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its curres in the agnet districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of taccicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or iravelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily. For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Aven & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal Ganeral Agents for Lower Canada,

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54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Stree t MONTREAL.

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> > MONTREAL.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

USE IT IN ALL

Wholesale at Messra, Kerry Bros & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Balton. Retail at Medical Hall, Brans, Mercer & Co., Devies & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A Harte Dr. Picanit & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardins & Querillon ; and Wholesale and fetail at the Pharmicy of the inventor,

> HEYRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

... November 5, 1867.

NO MORE VERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which conses such horror and dislike to

children suffering from worms.



Are now acknowledged to be the ansest, simplest, and most effectual preparation for the destruction of worms in the human system.

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT.

THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, uncolicited,

testified to their valuable proporties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years. Caurion - The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.
The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from eny of the principal Druggists in the city, and wholesale and retail from . DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemis's,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class sowing Mechines in the city

N.B. -- These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES. - J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Altaa Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the gennine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the colchrated Florence Reversible Feed family Machines; Wilcox & Glbh's Noiso less Family Machines; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12 A:1 machines sold are warranted for one year Intire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-reachine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sawing reatly done. Ladies Tangbt to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Macainea; Sand paper Machinee; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Bowe Bewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Eugine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLURS, 365 Notes Dame Street between St. Frangois Xavier and St. John Streets.

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THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECRIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,

A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

CONSISTING OF :

PARLOUR, DINING ROOM BEDRUON

HALL PAPERS. OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHAN! TAILORING

DEPARTMENT,

At the Mart, 31 St. Laurence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just strived are extensive, very

select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best rimming and workmanship warranted.

Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a seving of much time

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the

various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department,

Full Suits can be had of Fashionabic Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly litting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

CHOLERA.

12m.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kadsas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen- . . I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveiled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1955, with the same good results.

Yours truly,

A. HUNTING, M.D. · · I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease.

REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infustum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully re-commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son :-- Dear Sirs -- Having witnessed the beneficial effects of our Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholers Morbus within n few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and

effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions : -At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then

bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhees and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the

dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.- Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa-

tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.

PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, M anufacturers and Proprietors,

MONTRDAL O K.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the fol-lowing articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of

Lime, Copperss, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. - This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of

One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coul Oil 28 6d. per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J. A. HARTE,
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Notre Dame Street Montreal.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. coarrements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

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KEARNEY & BRO..

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &o., HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,

TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY, MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1807.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE. Esq., President.

Esq. | Louis Comto, Hubert Parc, . O. Robillard Alexis Dubord, R. A. R. Hubert, Joseph Laramee, " | F. X. St. Charles, Andre Lapierre,

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this Vity is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than these of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing

OFFICE .- No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL,

Secretary.

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

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INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this

branck: 1st. Becurity unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexempled magnitude. Brd. Every description of property insured at mo-

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances of cted for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-

tages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers ;-1st. The Guarantee of an ample Unpital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship.
2nd. Moderate Premiume.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Se tlement of Claims.

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8th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1866. 12m.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its rignest degree in its rignest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural fresh full natural fresh full natural fresh full natural fresh fresh full natural fresh fresh fresh fresh for Natural fresh for Natural fresh for Natural forms of Natural fresh for Natural forms of Natural fresh forms of Natural fresh fresh for Natural fresh fre of excellence the around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and impure matter arthe latter hard, and of a beautifu. color. With the very elite

ry,maintained its as-cendency over all throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of fla-vor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin rough-ness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, be fore applying, except for Pimples. As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

a quarter of a ceptu-

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

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Geulden. B. S. Lathum; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout Ahe world. April, 1867

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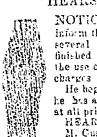
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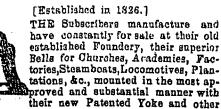
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