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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER KKIII .- Continuedi

Mr. Wingfiel said he must be going, and excused himself. Poor Clara again turned very pale as he bid her good by. See felt that it was good by forever, and saw that it was better that others were in the room. There was nothing more to say, and all attempts at parting kindly were useless. Sue followed bim with her eyes till the door closed behind him, and then turning to a window, looked after his tal! figure down the street, till the tears completely blinded her. Catherine, however, soon came after ber, and, drawing her hand with a smile within her arm, attempted to lead her away.

· Father Raymond won't misunderstand your tears,' said she, half sadly, half playfully .-We all know it is very hard to part with our Angircan directors.?

If any thing could have reassured Clara at that moment, it was Father Raymond's kind look of sympathy; but it would come out, and though she suffered Catherine to lead her to the sofa close to him, she wept withous restraint.

'It is so hard to be misunderstood by those one loves best,' said she sadly. 'It is 'all self-will, ? all excited imaginations; ? it cannot be God's work : and some day I shall see it as they do. ?

'Yes,' said Father Raymond; 'it is the bardest part of the sacrifice God calls you to make ; but is it not also a wonderfal privilege to be thus invited to snare one of one especial sutferings of our Divine Lord? Some day, on the contrary, they will see that it is God's Hand that is leading you; and Mr. Wingfield will himself be restored to Catholic Unity.'

'Not Mr. Wingfield,' sighed Clara sorrowfully; 'he is so-bigoted, I was going to say; he

is so sure of his positiou.' 'It depends upon you,' replied Father Ray-

mend, smiling; 'if you only pray enough for him, he will soon be converted."

'Clara has yet to learn the force of Catholic prayer,' said Catherine; it cannot be learnt before one is a Catholic. She will feel it soon enough afterwards."

He will resist upon my believing Father Newman is dissatisfied, said Clara. He says he has read ' Loss and Gair' over and over again, and there is a spirit of unsatisfied yearning after what he has left running through the whole book. Father Raymond could not resist a smile, and

Catherine laughed outright. 'Who will they say is dissatisfied next?' said she. ' Poor Mr. Wingfield! But they are all alike; they see everything through a medium of their ow ....

'I think you may put your mind at rest about Father Newman being dissatisfied,' said Father Raymond; his last volume of Sermons speakstoo plainly to be misunderstood even by his quondam Puseyite friends-those simple words which are the tudex of his heart: 'I have sought, and I have found."

'But do you know,' said Clara, looking anxiously un. that he will not allow the validity of this trial of six months without my never going to Mass during that time : never writing to Alan. or having any communication with him; never seeing a Catholic priest, or a Catholic friend, or even a book? So that I feel as it I were doing a forbidden thing even in talking to you."

Father Ray mond smiled; but he did not seem inclined to move or change the conversation.

'Your mind is then quite male up?' said be, a slight flush crossing his features.

'Oh, I forgot that you did not know it,' replied Clara, with more cheerfulness; 'but,' she added, looking inquiringly at him, 'I have promised to wait till I am of age-till the 8th of December next-in consideration of my family and friends, and to prove to them that these convictions are the work of God and not of my own imagina. tion; but I had not calculated all Mr. Wing field's requisitions.

'Yes' said Father Raymond: his tone was doubtful, half kindness, half sadness; do you thick you will be able to wait so long ?

'It will be very difficult,' replied Clara ; but I believe it is what God requires of me.'

'I suppose you could not go to Mass while course, if there is any necessity, you will not think yourself bound not to see one?

'Ob, no, indeed,' said Clara; 'and as to Catherine, it she will come to see me, I cannot turn her out of doors. My health, I suspect, will not permit me to come here very often. The doc- and Blood, as He was when He wandered on tors even eay I must spend next winter out of England.

'I think it would be the best thing that could

of the publicity and disagreeableness attendint on such a step?

' And you too,' said Father Raymond smiling. Catherine smiled too.

Of course this is Clara's home whenever she is obliged to leave her brother's pretection, and it would do both good to see what a real Catholic country 18.

Clara did not speak. She could scarcely believe her ears; for Catherine had never spoken of her living with her before; and now a beautiful vision of foreign lands came before her minu's eye,—Italy with her magic sunshine and her glowing devotion; cathedrals, churches, profriars and veiled nuns. She almost thought she atready heard the indescribable wail of the Miserere, and knell in adoration at the shrice of St. Peter. Her cheek flushed, her eye kindled, and her heart fluttered like an imprisoned bird, as Alan's image mingled with the enchantment of the scene, and she felt she was no longer trespassing on torbidden ground. She was quite ab sorbed, and did not perceive the turn the conversation had taken, till she heard Catherine

Dr. Carter recommends Malta.

'You could not see the Cetholic religion under more favourable point of view, replied Father Raymond. 'The only complaint Protestants make is, that it is so intensely Catholic.' He tarry; come to us, our salvation, the Lord our tooked at his watch and rose as he spoke. 'I shall not say good by,' said he to Clara; 'I shall hope to see you again. If anything disturbs you I shall only be too happy to be of any service to gou. Any books that you may write for, I may be able more easily to procure perhaps for you than even Mrs. Temple.

"On, I am so wearred with controversy!" replied Clara; 'I long so to be a' rest, to have an authority to which to look, as a guide that cannot err!

'I would not then read any more,' said Father Revinoud: 'You are convinced that there is but one Church, and that you as yet are not within its outward pale. Now, pray; do not forget to pray; pray God to give you light and strength to do His Will, and nothing but His Will. Let me end as I began the first time I saw you: prayer-earnest, faithful, humble prayer-is the one thing necessary for you.'

Those six months of trial passed one by one away. Many and many a time did Clara's parestrained her ardent spirit. Douglas never ap proached the subject; he seemed to select another line of conduct, and treated her with far more kindness than he had ever done before. Clara you think over what you have to say? continued in very weak bealth, very rarely went out, and accordingly gave him no subject of dis-Clara could plainly perceive that she had made some impression on her sister-in-law's mind, and cleared away a good many prejudices; but still she avoided speaking, for it was her character to listen not to talk; only once she showed what was working in her mind in some degree.

· O Clara!' said she, bad you but been to Rome as t have, you would not be thus attracted lowards the Bomish Church.

Clara looked up, but said nothing; she dared not mention the thought of her going abroad; it was Douglas's wish that no one in the house should know the day of her conversion, or whither she intended going; in swort, from the bour she lel' his house she was to be as one dead.

· What can it be,' continued Mildred eargestly, laying down her work, 'that attracts you in that system, which to me is so full of things which nericcily shocks and revolts me? O Clara! bow can you leave a light so pure, a system so simple | your friends could demand of you.' and beautiful, as ours is?'

Clara gazed up in her face.

replied more earnestly still. . O Mildred, is the Biessid Sacrament what it once was to you?

"I have never changed, Clara," said Mildred. in that reverential tone she always used when speaking of sacred things. 'What I believed in those happy days dear Clara, when we were one in every teeling, I believe now.

"O Mildred, then," replied Clara, "it is that constant, daily, ever-returning, never-ceasing love and adoration of that holy mystery in the Church of Rome that attracts me. Our Lord is never absent from ber altars. He is ever there; you you are in your brother's house?' said Father do not go to a Church, and feel that it is Raymond; and as to seeing Catholic priests, of empty; the Lord of Glory is on His humble Throne.'

But Hh is ever present, dearest Clara,' interrunted Mudreu.

' Not us He is in the Blessed Sacrament, Mildred,' replied Clara; 'it is He, in His very Flesh earth during those glad forty days after His resurrection, resting in that Taneruscle! He was after ber conversion she would be spared much her beautiful expressions of almost seraphic rap. claimed,

ture,- would you have been content? would you not have sought His Feet, and wept with give me half the care and individual guidance the Magdalene, as you bathed them with your tears? would not earth have been a void where He was not? would His spiritual presence have sufficed you then? Oh, no, Mildred; your heart says no; and such is every Catholic's feeling Advent she should seek him at the Passionists' when he leaves that very presence of his Lord in that Taberoacle, His poor abiding place, for the mere spiritual presence which Protestants are content with.

'Thank you, Clara,' replied Mildred, thoughtfully: 'I am very glad you have told me this .-You know I cannot feel as you do, but it excessions; all her young dreams of barefooted plains a great deal to me. I now think that I

understand you beiter.' Clara looked up, her eyes wet with tears .-Her mind returned to those days when they had pliedshared every thought, and her heart swelled with affection. She turned to the little Madeleme who was playing on the floor beside her, and leaning over her, bid the tears that would fall in the caresies she bestowed on the child .-She felt how deep was the sacrifice God required of her; but she shrunk not from it; she only felt amid her grief that joy which God gives to those who are willing to give up all for H m, and murmured to herself her long loved autiphon, that was now fast approaching, O Adonai! O Root of Jesse! come and deliver us; do not

CHAPTER XXIV .- THE ORATORY.

"Jesus and Mary be the stars

Advent began.

That shine for us on high; God and Saint Philip! brothers, be Our gentle battle cry." Father Faber. Month after month passed away; the eccle-

Oa the first Thursday in Advent Clara's probation was over, and with bearing heart she went out, as early as she was allowed, to spend the moraing with Catherine Temple. She had just come back from Mass; and as she pressed Clara looked forward to it; and now that it was at affectionately in her arms, and wished her all the last come, and the irrevocable step taken, a dark blessings Catholic hearts are wont on such days to pour forth, she could feel how warmly Clara's beart responded to the last words,

siastical year rolled on and came to a close, and

And now it is over, and you are free.'

'Thank God, I am free!' replied Clara; 'but the shadows of the future are over me, and I tience nearly fail; but the thought of her promise scarcely feel as I could wish. But now, when can I see Father Raymond?

'I saw him this morning,' replied Catherine. and he has promised to call; so I will leave

Clara sat down in deep thought. There was a shade of uneasiness on her countenance; once pleasure. With Mildred she spoke openly, and or twice she sighed heavily; she longed for and yet dreaded Father Raymond's arrival, for she had now to think of him as her confessor, and she began to fear that she would become as atraid of him as of Mr. Wingfield. She did not wait long, and she soon found ner fears of being alraid of him were very groundless.

> ' So your probation is at last over,' said he .-She earnestly looked up to his face, and told him that the six long months were expired. Let me congratulate you.

> 'And now,' said Clara, but her voice faltered with agitation, 'may I hope to be admitted into the bosom of Christ's Holy Catholic Church ?-Do you think I am fit for such a blessing ?'

If you are in the same state of mind as when I saw you last,' replied Father Raymond, 'I should not only think you fit, my dear child, but urge you now to lose no more time. You have done every thing, and more than everything, that

'Then,' replied Clara, -but she looked down, and her color ruse, as she felt that the moment Shall I, can I make you understand it?' she so long desired, so long dreaded, was at last really come,- what day will you receive me? I am ready; I have only waited too long.

What day have you thought of? said Father Raymond genily.

Clara besitated a moment.

'Curistmas-day,' she replied, at last, 'has been an eventful day in my life, and I do not a general confession is to me. We need not repeat all that Father Raymond

here said to soothe the terrified spirit of poor Clara, who, he saw, shrunk from the task before her with the idea that she had to deal with an

Ab, they told me Catholic priests would not | which she must fall. But the tempter was disour Puseyite confessors used to give us; but my heart told me it was not the case.'

Father Raymond smiled, but said nothing; and it was arranged that the second Friday in Church.

'I have never been present at Mass,' said Clara, 'and I am afraid, till I am a Catholic, I shall not have an opportunity.

"You shall be present at the midnight Mass on Christmas-eve at the Oratory in King William Street,' said Father Raymond, smiling-this time

with double meaning.

Clara looked quickly up, as if a thought struck her, then coloured deeply as she re-

Will that be my first Communion?

'I think it would be very appropriate,' replied Father Raymond, if you wish it. Your conditional baptism might take place on the evening before, together with the absolution, and thus leave you free to think of nothing but the Lord, the precious image, in this holy faith I will live who will then take possession of your soul for the | and die.' first time.

Clara bowed her head in awe and silence, his manner was so gently solemn.

'You wish me to be received into the Church at the Oratory?' said she after a pause.

'I mentioned the Oratory because I thought you took an interest in it,' replied Father Raymond. 'I do not tank the Oratory Fatners will make any objection." And he smiled again.

Clara did not quite understand his smile; but she was too deeply preoccupied to pay much more attention to this part of the conversation. Slowly she pursued her way home, immersed in a deep reverle; and when she had gained her own room she knelt down before her little oratory, and burst into a flood of tears.

She had expected to hall this day with the

bounding delight with which sometimes she had ness seemed to fall heavily over the scene and an indescribable trouble and agitation take possession of her mind. All that Mr. Wingfield and Douglas had ever said to her about her re gretting the siep sie was now to take, came back upon her in full force, and she almost fancied she could read in this unhappiness a Divine warning of the fatality of what she was about to do. Doubts of the most horrid kind came flashing across her, veiled in all the semblance of truth; and when she attempted to recall the arguments by which she had come to the quiet conclusion which had borne her up these long months of suspense and trial, she could not remember one. All was a chaos. She threw herself down almost prostrate before the crucifix, kissed its bleeding feel, and implored strength and assistance; but the hour of darkness was come; the demon seemed allowed for the hour to exercise his sharpest temptations upon the agonized spirit. One by one all she was to leave passed before her mind's eye, arrayed in its brightest coloring, - ber home, Mildred, the children. Douglas and his late kindness and consideration; and the tempter whispered that 'he was right; ' bow well and happily she had got on since she had given up confession;' 'it was a useless flying in his face;' 'a self-will.' Her heart filled, and then came the thought of Mr. Wingfield. He was known, tried, and loved; she was sure he wished her good, and she could trust him. She had seen Futher Raymond but three times, and was be not interested in persuading others to do as he had done, schooled in that system of fraud and deception which the Church of Rome was famed for, to entrap souls into her nets? And then came the horrible vision of Antichrist, and the Babylon of the seven hills .--What it it were true? And Clara, who for years would scarcely have sat in that room to hear another insinuate that dreadful blasphemy, which Protestants for three bundred years have unceasingly uttered against the Church of God, actually, as it were, felt the beautiful of vision of unity and Catholicity changing into the hydra think what remains of Advent will be too long a form that had scared her childish imagination; time wherein to prepare such a terrible thing as and she shrunk back, as it beneath the silver veil that fancy had flung over it she could now perceive the hateful features of the veiled prophet of Khorassan.' It was an agonising moment -She knelt mononless for a length of time, trying in vain to recall the calm assurance of her former Anglican confssor, untrained as they are in the happy convictions. Still more dreadful thoughts art of sifting the conscience, and binding up the succeeded; the inconsistency of the Protestant wounds of the soul with that dexterity and ten- rule of faith came over her mind with a tremendergess a Catholic priest so well knows how to dous force once more, and the tempter suggested use. He drew her on almost nawitingly to that all was a falsity. Rome was a deceit, hilerates one's spirits so. Clara, I hope you are speak openly to him of all that had happened to Puseyism only her blind imitator. All the stories her in her whole life-her childhood, her father, she had ever heard or read of the vice and crift

covered; her guardian angel was br, and, as by the touch of Ithuriel's spear, she saw at once that this could be no work of God. With an effort she sprang from the ground, and threw abroad her arms, as if to free herself from the spell that was upon her.

'Away!' she exclaimed aloud; 'away, foul fiend! I know thee now?

She passionately pressed the crucifix to her lips, and repeated aloud the Apostle's Creed, and then with a sudden effort she idded, 'I believe these and all the other articles that the Holy Roman Church proposes to our belief, because Thou, my God, the infallible Truth, bath revealed them; and Thou hast commanded us to hear the Church, which is the pillar and ground of truth. In this holy faith I am firmly resolved, by Thy holy grace, to live and to die.'

Her head gradually sunk as she uttered the last words.

' Hearest thou, foul fiend?' she added, in low stern tones, and then again she kissed the feet of

The conflict was over; the tempter fled .-Peace for the moment had returned, and Clara, with her face buried in the palms of her bands, quietly began her work of self examination. We will not pause long over the lew weeks

that followed. Hour after hour did Clara spend upen her knees searching each recess of her heart. She felt as it her spiritual life was now to begin afresh, and she left nothing undone to secure this its commencement being perfectly accomplished. They were days of darkness, but the memory of that first roumph over the Evil One bore her up in many an hour when, heartsick and dismayed, she would have turned back upon her steps and left her task unfinished. She dared not tell her state of mind to Fother Raymond when she met him the next Friday at the church of toe Passionists; she teared his displeasure. Little did she know the comfort and deep sympathy she would, on the contrary, have met with. And yet the dreaded confession was made so easy, bis manner was so gentle, so unlike anything she had met with in her Anglican days, that Clara, who for months could not look Mr. Wingfield in the face after her first coulession to him, looked up amid her tears and exhaustion more fearlessly and confidingly than before; and at that moment felt indeed that this was a Sacrament. Tue other had but the shame and agony of a confession made to man; though God had rewarded the faith of that voluntary numiliation with a peace and consciousness that all was forgiven, -such as full many an Anglican can remember, and loves to dwell on. Another thought served to cheer up poor Chara's fainting spirit. She felt that to Puserism she could never returo. Sue had opened her eyes to its utter inconsistency; the spell was broken. She saw it in the light that every one else. both Catholic and Protestants, view it:if she remained a Protestant, she must be a thorough going one, till she sunk back into Socinianism; and back she would not go. She well knew that God had blessed her onward course too markedly not to see even and such darkoess as overwhelmed her, that to go back was perdition. A Poseyite she could never be again; and dark as what was before her seemed, there was no help for it. Onward she must go; and a kind of desperate strength steeled her mind, and supported her through the whole.

Even Catherine knew nothing of this struggle. Outwardly, to all around, she was perfectly happy; and Douglas and Mildred rejoiced in thinking that as there seemed no symptoms of ber leaving them, she had returned to a better state of miud. Clara saw it, and wept in secret for she feit that it would come upon them at last with a more cruel blow; but she would not disturb the happiness of the last few days.

The last evening came. They were more cheerful and kinder than ever, and Clara, feeling as if her heart would break, sat listening to their plans for a day of pleasure, in which she was to have her part, and a dinner to be given to several friends on Christmas-day,-knowing that by that time her place would be vacant, and they would be mourning her apostasy from the faith of her fathers.

The nurse came to take the children to bed. She kissed them again and again; and when the hour for her to go to her room was come, she lingered round the fire, and with difficulty tore berself away.

'To-morrow evening,' said Mildred, smiling, we shall be singing 'Adeste fidel s.' I wonder what is it in the approach of Christmas that exin good practice."

Clara an wered not, - she could not, for her her home life - her occupations, -and acquire. of the Catholic presented themselves heart was full, and she left the room, as if she spiritually omnipresent, as He is to us now at ments, and then gave her some simple rules for on one side, the inconsistency, divisions, follies did not hear. She walked up stairs, laid the be done,' said Catherine, look ng towards Father this moment, when He was on earth: but, oh self-examination, building her not to fear, not to fanaticism of Protestantism on the other; and candle on the table, and gave way to a burst of Raymond. 'If Clara left England immediately Mildred,' and she clasped her bands, with one of trouble and agitate herself; till Clara naively ex- Clara saw before her the cold creed of the deist, tears. She looked round the room. There lay -the triumph of reason as the alternative into all the pieces of her just finished window. Every-

She could not sleep, and that night was spent in for His own.' restless agitation. Even when she went to bed, at was only to weep, and then to rise again and pen a letter which she was going to leave on her table for Mildred the next day, along with her picture of the 'Ecce Homo,' in hopes she would keep it for love of her.

The morning broke, and found her still restlessly putting to rights the few things that she had still left to do. She could not descend to breakfost, and sent word she had not slept, and wished to try what lying in bed would do for a had headache. She knew Mildred would be out the whole morning, and Douglas too, and thus hoped to escape meeting them again. It was not unusual for her not to come down to breakfast; no suspicion was excited, and towards one o'clock she quietly left the house. She was determined not to feel; and yet, as the door closed behind her, and she looked up for the last time on the house she had so long inhabited,—her natural home,—she felt as if another moment would break her heart; and hurrying on, looked not behind her, but, scarcely knowing what she did, in a few moments found herself in Harley Street.

Catherine was gone out, the footman said, some time before; but the carriage was waiting at the door to take Miss Leslie on immediately she ar-

Clara stepped in at once, drew up the blinds, and neither heard or saw, till the sudden stop of the carriage told her that she had arrived in King William Street. If you had asked her how she reached the chapel of the Oratory Fathers, she could not have told you. She only that she was there; that the silver lamp was burning before the tabernacle, and she was kneeling before it .-By degrees the soothing influence of the place calmed her mind, and, utterly wretched as she still felt, she could begin to wonder where Catherine was, and to see that the short day was beginning to draw to a close. She raised her head and looked around. She was in a plain square room, and on one side there was an altar, close to which she was kneeling. The half-light fell upon it, and the sweet features of the ' Mother of mercy' seemed looking down in love and tenderness upon her new-found child. Clara gazed and gazed again. Oh, how lovely was that face! and in trusting, child-like simplicity she placed herself under her motherly protection and felt a small drop of that confidence and love of the Motner of God, in which Catholics find rest in the hour of trial, fall like balm upon her beart.

Some one touched her shoulder at this moment. She started up. Father Raymond stood by her, and she heard his low voice whisper her to follow him. He paused for her to pass as they reached the door of the guest-room, and Clara mechanically obeyed. She saw that some one else was within, standing at the other end of the room, and she perceived the small white collar that betokened the Oratory Father. Halffrightened, she turned for Father Raymond,for she clung to him as the only being she knew, and seemed as if she shrunk from a stranger like a timid child. Father Raymond gave her a look of pity and sympathy, and, taking her hand, led her forward a few steps.

The Oratory Father turned his head, and Clara at the same instant raised her eyes. One moment she gazed in doubt; but the smile of joy and love were unmistakable. He came forward and put out his arms towards her: and the next moment Clara, weeping with all the conflicting emotions that overwhefmed her, had thrown herself into them.

Alan! dearest Alan! Thank God you are come!' was all she could say.

She felt him kiss her forehead, and heard the subdued but tender, almost solemnly tender re-

God bless my precious sister!

' And you know all, Alan?'

'All, my own Clara. My prayers are at last beard.

A new feeling of his sacred office came over her. She involuntarily drew back with a feeling almost as if she had unwittingly touched a holy thing, and bending, kissed the hand she now held in hers. It was the work of a moment, the simple expression of her feelings, and she felt that Alan perfectly understood her. His eyes filled with tears, and turning to Father Raymond, the young Oratorian threw nimself on his knees before the Passionist Father, who had stood by a tearful spectator of this scene, and poured forth in a few simple words the feelings of love and gratitude that overwhelmed him towards the friend who had so unwearily watched over him, and led him into the way of truth, and now restored him the sister for whose conversion his every prayer had been offered during the long years that had seen their separation.

Affected even to tears, Father Raymond gently raised him, pressed him to his heart, and then silently left the room; but even be felt that that moment repaid him a hundred-fold for the labours of years.

Clara's eyes were fixed upon Alan as he turned towards her again. He had grown thinner. His features were more manly, more marked, and the sweetness of his manner was tinged, even to Clara, with that kind of gentle authority inseparable from a Catholic priest; but he was still Alan, her own brother,—the counsellor and friend of her childhood's days.

And so they have all abandoned you? said he, half sadly, half-tenderly,—' Douglas, Mildred even Mr. Wingfield! But God will soon restore it to you a hundred-fold and you will bless this day of sacrifice as the happiest of your life my dearest sister.'

Clara's look of anxiety returned. She looked earnestly at him.

O Alan, said she, how I have longed for this hour - and now it is all darkness. Is it wrong,' she said, with an effort,-'is it very wrong, to feel nothing but misery at the thought | For this reason Pius IX. has warned the faithful of the wonderful grace God is about to bestow upon me."

thing was as usual. Her precious crucifix - take. He will Himself tell you that you are Alan's last gift-was all she would take with her. His, and that this day He does indeed take you

Clara bid ber face.

'This baptism,' said she with a shudder,- 'I cannot believe that I am not baptized. I cannot bear those ceremonies.'

'They will not be used,' replied Alan sooth ingly; 'do not think that you alone have suffered these temptations at this solemn hour. Others, too, can sympathise with you. The tempter is only trying his last wiles; but he will not stand the presence of the Lord of hosts.' He would have said more, but Father Raymond at this moment re-entered; and merely adding, '1 leave you with a far better counsellor, he left her alone with him and went into the chapel.

CHAPTER XXV .-- I HAVE SOUGHT, AND I HAVE

FOUND. " Now what I sought do I behold. What I desired I hold; The love of Jasus warms my soul, And fills my spirit whole.

O beatific wondrous fire ! O burning strong desire! O sweet refreshing from above !

The Son of God to love." An hour had passed away; the short day had quite closed in; the tapers on the altar were lighted, and a few kneeling figures were bending in deep and silent devotion before it, while the few simple preparations were going on for Clara's reception. The confession was quite over, and immediately after the conditional baptism the mystic seal was to be placed on the contrition of the young convert. She berselt had just entered the chapel, and was kneeling beside Catherine Temple; Father Raymond, in his cotta and stole, stood ready, while Alan knelt on one side absorbed in devotion. Veni Creator Spiritus was repeated, and Catherine led the trembling Clara to the font. She was passive; she saw nothing, felt nothing; she knew not that another well-known and long-loved face was standing near, and holding the white cloth that was to wipe off the sacred water of regeneration. Pale as marble, and almost as cold, she knelt as she was bid; raised her head, from which was scarcely conscious Catherine had just removed the bonnet that concealed her closed eyes and agitated features; and when the solemn words, Si non es baptiza, ego te baptizo in nomine Patris, et Filio, et Spiritus Sancti,' fell on ber ear, and she felt the regenerating stream fall on her pale brow, a cold shudder ran through her frame, and she turned away. It was the hour when the tempter was again allowed to do his worst; a tenfold misery and darkness seemed to her excited and worn-out mind the renunciation of all her hopes of heaven. She felt that the hand that wiped her forehead trembled; and as she turned back to her seat, she caught one glimpse of the look of sympathy that was fixed upon her. It came from one who was accustomed to read her soul, and it was so earnest, so gentle, and yet so calm and happy, that it gave her strength at that moment of trial, and with more consciousness of what she was doing she obeyed Father Raymond's whisper, and followed him to the confessional. In vain, however, did she attempt to follow the words full of love and devotion with which he prepared her for the solemn act which was to follow. Her heart felt like a seared leaf. She only knew that the excommunication was withdrawn, the final step taken, and she was admitted into the bosom of the Church of Rome. Ob, how she had longed for this moment! What a dead weight that horrible interdict under which our island bome bas lain blighted these three hundred years had seemed ber soul! How see bad pined for commun ion with those bright regions of faith and Catholicity which her soul yearned after! And now she had it ali; she realised it all; it all passed in succession before her mind's eye; but the interdict was changed into the barrier that the elect of God had placed between themselves and God's arch enemy; the Catholic Church of her imagination, into the apostate fiend that in the last days was to deceive even the very elect. 'Eutrapped into Antichrist! entrapped into Antichrist! by your own act, by your own head-long self-will!' seemed shouted in her ears, with peals

now see them come out in their true colors. 'And now, my dear child, go in peace,' whispered Father Raymond's genile, earnest voice; and Clara rose from her knees, threw her veil over her face, and hurriedly sought Catherine's side once more, while the arch-fiend exclaimed in impotent malignity, 'Yes, peace, peace, when there is no peace.' It is done now; it cannot be undone!' and the past, once loved scenes of Anglican devotion rose before her mind's eye, and seemed fading away in the distance, while echo repeated, 'Undone! undone! undone?'

of laughter, by the inaulting demons. 'Now

that they have you in their possession, there will

be no more kind words, no more flattery, and

tenderness. They have you now, and you will

To be Continued.

### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

THE POPE AND THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. - The Monde, the organ of the Catholic party in France, an article on the question of state education in Ireland. After noticing the long exclusion of Irish Catholics from the endowments for educational purposes, and the adverse position in which Catholic refers to the Queen's Colleges of which it says-

Neither Protestantism nor Catholicism is aught in them; may more, the very name of Christianity is not mentioned; there is no question of any religion; or rather if they speak of any form of worship, it is for the purpose of looking down on it with disdainful indifference. The professors are not bound to give it the slightest respect, and we can refer to one of them who has published a 'History of European Civilisation,' in which he compares Luther and Mahommed to our Biessed Lord. This system of edu-cation, the natural fruit of liberalism and contemporary indifference, exposes students to even greater danger than the Protestant University of Dublin. Irish against it, and the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, obedient to the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff,

the Catholice. Thus, the British government present the rising generation of Ireland a choice between two poisoned cups. Parents zealous in pro-tecting the faith of their children, and anxious at the same time to give them a superior education, were obliged to have recourse to domestic teaching because university education was completely denied

The Monde then refers to the establishment of the Catholic University by the Irish bishops, and says:

To establish and support the University, the Irish people had to make sacrifices, which are nevertheless, insufficient for the object. To day they make an appeal to their French brethren, confident of meeting among them the same generosity as of old, and a continuation of the benefits which they received in our country, when in the time of persecutious they came here to find Christian education. This appeal will doubtless be heard. Let us open widely our hands for a work with which is connected the salvation of many souls, the honor of Ireland, and the effective participation of her children in the administration and government of their own country.

With respect to the Outholic claims, the Monde says: - What is demanded is surely very simple and just. It is, that a part of the taxes levied in a Catholic country on Oatholics should be given to support a Catholic institution, and that that institution being placed on an equal footing with the rival establishments, should have the power of conferring degrees and all academic distinctions. When this result shall have been obtained then, and not till then, we shall be able to believe in Protestant Liberalism. Meanwhile, the Irish turn their eyes to France, hoping that the country from which the knowledge of the Gospel came to them with St. Patrick, will supply them with the means of maintaining the faith and civilisation which that Apostle spread among them. The Holy Father has designed, as testified by a letter of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, to favor with a special blessing the works which we recommend.

A Dublin contemporary adda : -Recommended by this kind letter of the Holy Father, an appeal will be made throughout Christendom in favor of the University. Already Canada, California, and the United States have generously come forward to assist in promoting the good work.

The Very Rev. Brother Bernard Jerome Coyle, for many years the highly respected rector of Mount Sion, Waterford, died, on Sunday, the 7th October, at the Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond street, Dublin.

GOOD FEELING BETWEEN A PROTESTANT AND ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP .- The Right Rev. Dr. Power, Roman Catholic Bishop of Kinalloe, is engaged at present building a suitable residence in that town, and the greatest possible facility has been afforded by the Lord Bishop in not only granting a site for its erection at a nominal sum, but has also given ground to beautify it in every possible way. This is highly commendable of the Lord Bishop, whose every act since his appointment to the bishopric of Killaloe is that of toleration, kindness, and affection to the people of all classes. - Limerick Southern Chronicle.

Yes, the true policy of Ireland is Independent Opposition. It was by that policy O'Connell won the Clare Election, and gained Emancipation. Vesey Fitzgerald was for freeing the Catholics. But he had taken office office under a ministry which opposed Emancipation and O'Connell declared that such a ministry should be driven from power, and he took the necessary steps to do so by opposing the man to whom they had given a situation.

Ireland was right then in adopting Independent Opposition; and she is always wrong when she declines to use it. We are prepared to prove against s thousand opponents that Ireland's so-called Liberal members, instead of freeing her from her many ills, have assisted the British government for the past eighteen years to keep her in chains. The Keeghs, the Sadleirs, the Bellews, the Fortescues, the Cogans, and others have bartered her rights, and used the power they had received, to serve themselves and injure the people who elected them -Dundalk Democrat.

LABOUR IS THE PARENT OF PROSPERITY. - We should never forget that it is only labor that makes nations prosperous. It is true that good legislation does a great deal to improve a country, but if all its laws were made by men as wise as Solomon, it could not prosper without the labor of its people's hands. England is rich, but her wealth was chiefly created by labor. France has become uncommonly prosperous, but its prosperity was mostly effected by the toil of its people, aided by a fostering and paternal government. Belgium, Holland, America and other lands are accumulating wealth, and all is due to the industrial skill and toil of their people, their respective governments encouraging them by beneficial laws, the fruit of wise legislation.

Ireland cannot rely on any such aid as good government, for she is united with a nation which delights in keeping her people in poverty, and which nearly two hundred years ago commanded an English monarch to destroy our woollen manufacture. But although the weight of misgovernment hangs about our necks, we have clear heads and supple hands to assist us. We do not require an act of parliament to enable us to grow flax, or to erect a scutch mill, or a mill to spin yarn. It is capital, skill, and commercial energy that will enable us to do these things.

Again, we don't need a law to give us permission to make frieze or fine woollen cloths and blankets. It is skill, money and enterprise that will accomplish this also. See the vast number of sheep that were at the fair of Ballinasice. More than 70,000 of these animals crowded the parks of the town, and their snowy whiteness astonished those who beheld them. What a vast quantity of wool these would produce. If each fleece would weigh 71b. we at once see a half million pounds of wool ready for Irish manufacturing purposes, and in other parts of Ireland there are millions of pounds to add to our stock of this valuable article.

Where does it all go to? Some is kept in Ireland to make frieze; but the nine-tenths of it finds its way to England, France and Germany, to give employment to the people of these countries, and enrich them. We could, if we exerted ourselves, convert every pound of it into frieze, broad-cloth, flannel, blankets, stockings and other articles, and after supplying our own wants, send the remainder to England and America.

We should bestir ourselves, and do more in the manufacturing line than at present. Nearly half our people wear kid gloves, which are generally manufactured in France. Where are all the kidskins found from which they are made? Not in France certainly, for we know a gentleman in Don-dalk who has been in the habit of exporting several tons weight of kid skins annually to the south of students are yet placed in Trinity College, the Monds | France | And after giving vast employment to the people there, they are sent back to Ireland, to be worn by our people, who never imagine that they have on their hands the skins of Irish kids. Now, this manufacture requires no great amount of capital, and it would be worth while to go to France and learn the trade and establish it in Ireland.

We send a vast amount of bones every year to manure, and some used for other purposes. Why are they not ground in Ireland, and kept to fertilize our soil? We want labor for our people to keep them at home, and this labor we could provide if we only made a little exertion. We could grow best and convert into sugar; and our soil is well adapted commence these branches of manufacture, and enable the children of the laboring class to earn their bread

We require a flax market in Dundalk. We want above all one or two spinning mills in the town, that our 1000 boys and girls may find work, and that the commerce of the town may commence to flourish and enrich our merchants and traders. This is the way to build up the prosperity of a nation, and until every hand and brain are at work, we cannot look upon prosperity in Ireland .- Dundalk Democrat.

work is over, Emigration has received a fresh impetus, and the people in the interior of the country are joining those in the vicinity of Irish seaports, and taking their passages for New York and other States across the Atlantic. From reliable information which has reached us, coupled with the accounts published in the Cork and other journals, we have reason to think that the emigration from Ireland this year will far exceed that of any other year since the taking of the ceusus in 1861. A correspondent whose avocations lead him to pay frequent visits to nearly all the counties in this Province, and to many in the North and South of the island, has assured us that not only the laboring and farming classes, but small traders in the towns, appear to be absorbed by one idea, and that is, to quite the country. He says - If there were a positive certainty that the entire island is to be submerged at no distant date, there could not be greater anxiety to leave it than I have heard expressed by persons both in towns and in rural districts. They all appear to be laboring under a dread of some great calamity impending, but which they either will not or cannot give a name to; and this feeling is shared by many in Ulster as well as in Connaught and Munster. No doubt, the desire to emigrate has been much increased by a sterling reason. You are aware that large sums of money - to the amount of many millions - have, from time to time, been sent from the Irish in America to their relations and friends in this country; for the past four or five years there was a great falling off in the remittances, owing, it was thought, to the contributions from the Irish in the United States for Fenian purposes; whether this be so, of course, I know not, but it is a significant fact, that within the present year the remittances from America have largely increased, no small amount having been sent by private hand, 'fearing (said one of my informants) that it would be stopped if it came by letter.' And many of these remittances are accompanied by earnest solicitations that the recipients would lose no time in making arrangements to quit Ireland. I am aware of more than half a dozen instances where landlords have offered leases to industrious tenants in the hope of keeping them at home, but they were respectfully refused, except in one case in which the tenant somewhat tartly replied, 'it's rather late now; had you offered it a few years back I would have taken it with thanks, but as things turned out, I'm glad you didn't. There are many reasons given for this wholesole emigration, but it is evident that there are others which are not uttered; however, the outpouring of the people will be seriously apparent before August next, if I do not miscalculate.'-This is, indeed, a 'prosperous' state of things, for which no parallel is to be found in any other coun. try, or under any other Government .- Sligo Cham-

A telegram having been sent to Mr. Hennessy, who is staying on a visit at Glossip Hall, announcing the retirement of Mr. Rum, and desiring Mr. Hennessy s candidature, we are bappy to announce that he has expressed his intention of standing for this county, and the issue of his address, and his presence amongst us, may be immediately expected. -Wexford People.

TIPPERARY ELECTION .- The following is the address issued by Captain White to the electors of

Gentlemen-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your requisition asking me to come forward as a candidate to represent your great county in Parliament. It reached me on a bed of illness but I cannot for a moment hesitate to accept an invitation so flattering though the state of my health prevents the possibility of my being amongst you for some days. I am confident that the men of Tipperary would not ask me to take the field against the forces of a coalition as unnatural as it is unprincipled, unless they were resolved to advance with me to certain victory. I deeply regret the death of your late amiable and accomplished member, and cannot hope adequately to supply his place. My principles are known to you. They bave been before the electors of the county of Dublin. They can be summed up in a few words. I am a thorough and Independent Liberal. I am in favor of tenant right. It is realised on my father's estates with advantage to him and his tenantry, and I will support no Government that will not introduce and honestly carry through a Tenant Right Bill at least as comprehensive as that of last session. I will support denominational education, and a grant of a charter and an endowment to the Catholic University in Ireland. The Irish Church Establishment is an anomaly too glaring for an intelligent and impartia! man to defend, and I will support any measure that may be introduced with the approval of the Irish Liberal representatives for the final settlement of a question which has been the cause of so much discontent in Ireland. If I enter Parliament as your representative, I am resolved to act thoroughly independent of every Government that will not inscribe on its banner 'Justice to Ireland,' and carry out the principle of that inscription by legislating for the country in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the people. I cannot point to past triumphs in my own person though I hope my late effort to rescue the county of Dublin from the grasp of the Tories may count for something. I can however, refer with just pride to the many wellfought fields on which members of my family have spheld the cause of Irish independence, and there is little fear that the youngest of the name, animated by their example will ever prove a political renegade. - I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful servant.

CHARLES WHITE.

STATE OF TIPPERARY. - A circumstance sadly significent of the state of feeling in Tipperary has come to our knowledge from a quarter which does not leave any doubt upon our minds as to its accuracy. The Hon. John O'Shannessy, who had filled the post of Prime Minister in the colony of Victoria, was, when leaving Melbourne, for the benefit of his health, entertained at a public meeting, at which he spoke of the benefit which arose from the connection with Great Britain. This speech was too pro-British for the lower orders in Tipperary, and a project was started to prevent, by force, the dinner taking place. That idea was abandoned, but there was not the slightest exhibition of public feeling in favor of the bunquet. There were no crowds to receive the dis-tinguished Tipperary man who was about to be entertained in his native town, but there appeared to be a considerable amount of apathy, if not sullen ness, on the part of the lower orders. While the banquet was going on in the school-house, at Tipperary, a large crowd assembled, and the small police force in attendance, finding it was bent on mischief, was largely increased. At one time it was We send a vast amount of bones every year to feared that a general attempt would be made to England. Some of them are turned into valuable smash in all the windows. The thickest portion of the crowd and the largest supply of stones were at the upper window, which enfilated the table at which the principal guest was seated, and the police discovered a very diabolical instrument; it was a blacking jar, filled with gunpowder, and fitted with a fuse. Had this rude impromptu shell been thrown for producing excellent tobacco. Will any persons into and exploded in the room it might have caused fearful confusion and loss of life. The conduct of the police was most praiseworthy; without exciting whom me.'

Wrong!' he replied earnestly. 'Only wait, and God will Himself speak to your heart, my and God will Himself speak to your heart, my precious sister, in a Voice that you cannot mis
The profit of the solvering that the National in their own land? We see too many intelligent in the mob, it protected the banquetpeople going about with their hands in their pockets. We ask them to make better use of them, and strive feeling which exists amongst a large class. The reto the country without exciting most propitious for harvest of any ill feeling in the mob, it protected the banquetpeople going about with their hands in their pockets. We ask them to make better use of them, and strive feeling which exists amongst a large class. The reto the country we cipient of the compliment was a native of the town, andicipated.—Ulster Observer.

want 5,000 acres of flax grown in Lionth next year. and one would have supposed he would therefore and one would have supported in the expression of pro-British feeling at the antipodes was sufficient to evoke disapprobation and hostility in Tipperary Waterford Mail.

The Cork Reporter states that the cholers in Cork is not spreading, and is likely to die out very soon.

The Cork Examiner informs us that since the renewal of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act scarcely one of the steamers which sail from Queenstown regularly every week for America had left that did PROSPERITY OF IRELAND. - Now that the barvest not take one person, at least, who had been confined in Mountjoy Prison on suspicion of complicity with Fonianism. This shows that those who had been confined in Mountjoy previous to the extension of the Act were waiting for the expiration of the first term to get their liberty without any restrictions being placed upon them, but, finding that they would be subjected to a further imprisonment on the extension of the Act, a large number of them have accepted the terms of the Government for their release -that of leaving the country. By Guion & Co.'s steamer Manhattan, which sailed yesterday, three young men emigrated who had been confined in Mountjoy. They all belonged to Dublin, and bad been in prison for nearly eight months. Their rames are Thomas Slattery, William Dobbyn, and Joseph Marsden, and they arrived in Queenstown on Tues. day evening from Dublin, in charge of three police.

THE LEGAL APPOINTMENTS. - We believe that Mr. Chatterton will certainly be Solicitor-General for Ireland. We are authorised to state that Sir Hugh Cairns has accepted the office of Lord Justice of Appeal in England, vacan; oy the resignation of Sir J. L. Knight Bruce. The necessary formalities hav. ing been completed, it is expected that the Right Hon. John George will be sworn into office on Saturday next, as a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench. The Queen's letter appointing the Attorney. General to the Mastership of the Rolls has no: yet arrived in Dublin . - Dublin Evening Mail.

THE 13TH HUSSARS. - SERIOUS AFFRAY. - Dundalk, Tuesday, Oct. 13.-Last night the people of this town were thrown into a state of considerable ex citement, caused by a misunderstanding which took place between some soldiers of the 10th Husears, which regiment is quartered in the barracks of this town, and the Rev. Mr. Hardy, R. C.C. It appeared the rev. nentleman saw some young women walking with the soldiers in the public street, and that be accosted them as members of his congregation, and intimated that it was highly improper for them to be in such company at such an hour—it being between eight and nine pm. The soldiers felt offenced at the insinuation, and asked the reverend gentleman why he presumed to interfere with them and their female companions. In a short time the news went through the town that the Rev. Mr. Hardy had been insulted and assaulted by the soldiers, which caused a large body of the people to assemble, some of whom, it was said, were armed. Shortly after the soldiers who were out on leave had to retire for safety to the barracks, but two of them were assaulted, and are now in hospital. Two armed patrols and one body of the 10th (unarmed) on hearing what had occurred, immediately turned out, and paraded the streets until a late hour under the command of their officers. All is quiet at present.

A gentleman who has been permitted to visit Mr. Kickham, the Fenian State prisoner, at Working prison, lately, has written to a friend to say - 1 found him degrees better than I expected. He was in hospital, but is now out and strong.' It appears that Mr. Kickham was in very bad health while in Pentenvile, in consequence of which he has keen removed to Woking.

SURBENDER OF A SUPPOSED FENIAN .- Richard Morris (Brother to the notorious John Morris), accused of treasonable practices last year, and who absconded from the county to evade the police, who held a warrant for his arrest, surrendered himself on Morday morning last to John James Lecky, Esq., D.L., J.P., at Balkealy. He was the same day committed by Mr. Lecky to the County gaol to await the decision of the Government in his case. - Carlow Sentinet.

ARREST FOR FFNIANISM .- KILLBAGH, OCT. 12. Early this morning Constable O'sullivan, of the Killeegh station, and four or five police, proceeded to Ballymacode, where they arrested a respectable young man, named John O'Reeffe, for whose arrest the usual warrant was obtained from the Lord Lieutenant in March last; but, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the police to capture him, he succeeded in evading their pursuit until this morning. when he was caught at his father's Louse. He was escorted to the county gaol by the twelve o'clock up train from Youghal.—Cork Daily Herald.

A party of workmen, while engaged recently in digging the foundation for a new parsonage house as Basilasvager, near Rosscarbery, discovered a human skeleton buried about two feet beneath the surface in in a field which had frequently been turned up, and in which no indications of the kind had been previously perceived. It is well known in the locality that a female unancountably disappeared here some forty years ago, and was never seen afterwards, and it is now surmised that the skelton which had been discovered is that of the missing female. - Examiner.

Dublin, Oct. 5.-The Liberal electors of Tippe-

rary met yestereay, at Thurles, Mr. N. V. Maher, of Furtulla, presiding. He said there were four candidates for the honour of representing the county in Parliament - Waldron, Stoney, Lanigan, and Richard Bagwell son of the member for Clonmel. Mr. Peter Gill, the stormy petrel of Tipperary politics, created great uproar by stating that he saw a letter in London offering the representation of the county to a gentleman on condition that he changed his poli-Mr. Lanigan said that he would not stand if a good Liberal offered himself in whom the people had confidence. Mr. Stoney also addressed the meeting. but he was interrupted and denounced as a Derbyite. A committee was then appointed, consisting of gentlemen representing each barony in the county. This committee unnumously recommended the Hon. Capt. White, son of Lord Annaly, as the popular candidate. He was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Scanlan and se-conded by Mr. Lalor. Bagwell and Lanigan then formally retired, and were the first to sign the requisition to Captain White, inviting him to come forward. Mr. Stoney and Mr. Gill expressed their determination to contest the county. But the real struggle will be between Captain White and Mr. Waldron. The contest will be full of interest. The former gentle-man, though a Protestant, will be supported by the Catholic Archbithop, Dr. Leaby, and his ciergy: while Mr. Waldron, a Catholic gentleman connected by property with the county and personally held in the highest estimation, will be opposed with all their influence. He is regarded by them as the landlord's candidate, who has been won over from the popular cause and is now in the enemy's camp. As, however, there may be a large number of the electors, including some of the priests, who consider, with Mr. Waldron, that Lord Derby's Adminstration ought to have a fair trial, and that it is more likely to be able to carry good measures for Ireland than any Whig Government, the contest will probably be very severe and close. A Conservative Government, backed by the Protestant gentry, supporting a Catholic candidate, the Catholic Archbishop and priests, backed by the people supporting a Protestant candidate, and with the avowed object of defeating a Minster pledged to a policy of conciliation—such are the combatants about to engage with one another on the Tipperary hustings. The issue will be awaited with unusual interest.— Times Cor.

The weather during the past fortnight has been most propitious for harvest operations, and been energetically taken advantage of by the farmers. people going about with their hands in their pockets. ers from outrage. The incident shows the state of Strong hopes are entertained that the injury caused we sak them to make better use of them, and strive feeling which exists amongst a large class. The re- to the crops by the rain will not be as great as was

merited success. The working of their new mill for little over three months, at half power, realized a little over 1507, out of which the directors recemmend dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, leaving a balance of £2,051 to be carried to a reserve

The Protestant Bishop of Tuam, Lord Plunket, died on the 19th ult.

John Ryan, one of the parties charged with firing at the police at Longstone, and on the cocasion seriously wounding Sub-Constable Dunne, was arserious. June 1 in Bristol, by the English constabulary. On Tuesday, Oct. 9, Dunue left Tipperary and proceeded to Bristol, where he indentified Ryan. The prisoner was brought into Clomel on Friday evening, id has been committed for further examination by Alderman Kenny, J. P.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15 .- A Poor Law medical inquiry was held by Captain Robinson, Poor Law Inspector, at Kingstown, on Saturday. It revealed an extraor-dinary state of things existing in that place, in view of the dreaded approach of cholera. A seaman named Hughes died of that disease under the following circumstances :- He took ill on board one of the Holy head steamers. Mr. Howell, se retary of the City of Dublin Steam packet Company, was apprised of the fact and hastened to the pier. He found that the patient had been conveyed to the Rathdown Hospital, at Monkstown, but was refused admission. Application was then made to the Sailors' Home, in vair. Mr. Howell then drove to the residence of Dr. Plant, who was connected with the hospital. He said he dared not admit the man, in consequence of a decision come to by the committee not to admit such cases. In the meantime Hughes lay outside the hospital gate on a hand cart, wrapt up in blankets. Mr. Howeil then resolved to have him conveyed to the union workhouse near Bray: but no cabman could be induced to do the job, even for £2. Eventnally a furniture van was obtained for the purpose. Captain Robinson went there and examined Mrs. Carmichael, the hospital nurse, who stated that when Hughes arrived he was quite cold, unable to speak, his eyeballs turned up, his skin blue, and, she thought, nearly dead. Everything possible was done to restore him, but to no purpose. Mr. Howell began his exertions to get the man relief at 7 30 in the morning. No relief could be procured till 10 30, no medical attendance for two hours later, and he died about 6 o'clock p.m. in complete collapse.

The Kingstown authorities were especially bound to behave in a very different manner, it it be true that the cholera cases on board the mail steamers arose from drinking impure water, obtained from a well into which the Rathdown Hospital is drained. The Daily Express states that the Hon. W.O. Stanley, chairman of the Holyhead Board of Health, has communicated with the Dublin Privy Council on the sub-

Last evening Dr. Buchannan, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council in England, arrived at Kingstown by the Royal mail steamer Munster, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting upon the sanitary state of the steamers of the station, and to view and analyze the well and its water at Monkaproceeds to Holyhead on similar investigation. A sharp wind from the northward has set in at Kings. town and the coast, and has evidently produced a beneficial effect in checking the epidemic, no new hone file case of which has occurred since Friday last. At Holyhead on Wednesday next, local waterworks are to be opened under the auspicies of a, limited company. The water is to be then brought down from the Head, from a reservoir beneath a spring through pipes, and so supplied to the Royal mail steamers as well as to the township.

The Rathdown Hospital has since been opened for cholera parients, so that it is to be hoped no more of Her Majesty's subjects will be left to perish like poor Hughes, on the public road at the gates of a hospital, under the eyes of the persons charged with the public health, and that no more hospitals will be drained into public wells, to poison the unfortunate persons who drink the water. Dr. Mapother, in his monthly report on the health of Dublin, states that the reports for the last four weeks indicate a high rate of mortality, 671 deaths habing been recorded by the Registrar General, against 507 during the preceding month, and 448 during the corresponding period in 1865. The rate was, therefore, I'm 379, while it was taken by the Committee.—Times. in London I in 511; Central London, I in 517; The Evils of Burgauchacy.—It Liverpool, I in 264; Glasgow, I in 505 657; Belfast, 1 in 500; Limerick, 1 in 562; and Waterford, 1 in 443. Some doubt exists however, as to the completeness of the returns for Irish provincial towns. The deaths by cholera in Dublin were 239, against 113 during the preceding month. He

says thet,-In very many instances improper food, imperfect sewerage, and polluted water have been proved to have been promotive of the disease, matters which must be regarded as very much within the control of houseowners, employers, or other persons who come into frequent communication with the poor. The preventive measures continued by your officers have been the energetic carrying out of the Nuisance Removal Acts, the disinfection of houses in which cholera occurred by the officers stationed at Winetavernstreet, Hanover street East, North Brunswick street, and Caroline row, and the flushing of sewers with carbelic acid, which has been proved to deodorize and arrest the decomposition of filth. It is to be regretted that the arrangements for the disinfection of clothing and bedding have not yet been perfected.'

Two persons, fathor and daughter, died at Clondalkin yesterday, the first cases of cholera in that locality. Two deaths occurred at Graigne, in the borough of Carlow, which led to a meeting of the Dispensory Committee on Saturday. It appears that the attacks of cholera arose from eating unripe ap. ples and unwholesome food .- Times Cor.

FLIGHT OF A BANK CLERK. - Paragraphs have been going the round of the Dublin papers respecting ac unpleasant occurrence which has taken place in connection with one of our local banks, in which the circumstances have been greatly mis epresented .-After particular inquiry we find that one of our bank officials, having become involved in pecuniary and other difficulties, found it necessary to leave Dundalk; and finding the tempting opportunity of the cashier's safe being left open, during the last day of his sejourn here, he abstracted a £50 parcel of silver, and by replacing it with a bundle of pamphlets made up in the shape of the parcel be took away, he succeeded in deceiving the eye of the cashier till his escape was affected. It is thought that he has gone to America, and this unfortunate course on his part has caused much regret, as he was a very respectable young man . - Dandalk Paper .

PIOTURE OF AN IRISH PARISH .- The Correspondent of a Dablin contemporary gives the following picture of an Irish parish:— When the rector hears that one of the Presbytorian clergy is ill he immediately collects all his own flock to pray with him for the life and health of his Presoyterian brother, and earnestly prays at his bedside. When the rector is ill the Presbyterian clergy convoke their congregations, and ferrent prayer is offered for the sick Episcopalian. When the rector goes abroad one of three Roman Catholic priests addresses him with a kind proposal to provide a gift of a stout horse for his comfort. This same priest (now a Roman Catholic prelate) recommended his people always to show marked respect to the ladies of this rector's family when they met them walking. Another priest waylays this rector on his return from parochial visitations, and asks him with hearty good will to refresh himself with cake and wine. new potatoes, and bulky cauliflowers to this rural rector. When any of the ladies of his family are tionality in Gallicia-a fact certainly not calculated grinder, named Fearneyhough, narrowly escaped Times.

It is gratifying to observe that the operations of the sick great is their concern. When a daughter, who to promote friendly relations between the courts of being murdered, with his whole family, at Sheffield. Ook Flax Company have been attended with well- lived them all, and ever ministered to the sick and poor, was dying last year, prayers were offered up in the Roman Catholic houses in her behalf. Nay when the rector was some time since dangerously ill prayers were offered up for his recovery in the Roman Catholic chapel in his parish. The parish is Loughin Island, and the rector is Dr. Drew, hon. grand chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Ireland and chariain to the Lord Licutenant.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN ON ROSABY SUNDAY .-The Pall Mall Gazette of Monday tries to represent Dr. Newman, and Archbishop Manning, in some sense diverging in opinion, or at least in expression about the Temporal Power. The Pall Mull says :-"Dr. Newman's views of the importance of the temporal power of the Pupe, as expressed in a lengthy and venerable sermon which he delivered yesterday morning at the Oratory Church, Edgheston, appear to fail considerably short of those enter ained by Dr. Manning and the Irish Bishops. Whilst maintaining with all the earnestness of the extremest advocates of the temporal power the inalienable right of the papacy to the States with which it has been from time to time endowed under Providence by the princes of Christendom, and denouncing in terms as strong as those of Dr. Manning himself the sacrilegious robbers who would despoil the Church of territories which have been her undisputed possession for ages, Dr. Newman is not prepared, looking to the fact that there were Popes in the early ages of Christianity who possessed no temporal power, to assert that the maintenance of that power now is absolutely indispensible to the life and functions of the church, or that Providence may not, by some compensation principle, obviate the consequences of any loss of temporalities with which it may be pleased to visit the Church. At the same time, Dr. Newman does not believe that the threatened severance of the temporal sovereignty from Popedom as a permanency will be permitted, and, humanly speaking, it would be so great an evil for the Church that all true Catholics must join in praying God to evert it." From what we are bece told of Dr. Newman's words we are unable to discover any discrepancy of sentiment. The Archbishop has never said that the Church could not survive the loss of the Temporal Power, or that she could not prosper without it. Neither would he, we are sure, either hold or utter anything of the kind. To do so would be contradictory of all he has ever said on the subject.

The Jamaica Committee have issued another appeal to the public for subscriptions towards the prosecution of Mr. Eyre. They speak of this as a duty which the Government has declined, and 'as an undertaking essential to the interests of public libert; and justice, which has now devolved on private isdividuals, after the positive and almost contumacious refusal of the Gove ament to do its duty.' In the meantime, another Committee 'feel it to be a solemn public duty' to solicit contributions in support of their conviction that Mr. Evre quelled the insurrection in Jamaica and saved that island. The former deem it necessary to raise a fund of £10,000 for the purposes of the prosecution; the latter are town, supposed to be now polluted by sewer matter stated to have collected a still larger sum for and drainage from the Rathdown Hospital. He then the purposes of defence. On both Committees we find some eminent names, of which an unwonted proportion belong to various departments of literature. The struggle over Mr. Eyre's body is, therefore, sure to be conducted with all the amenities of a literary controversy, and may probably continue to form the subject of a paper war for months to come, whether or not it be carried into a Court of Law. So far as this question depends upon the discretion of the Jamaica Committee, it is no longer open. They have taken legal advice long since, and pledged themselves again and again to make Governor Eyre and his associates answer for their conduct before a criminal tribunal. They expect to be in possession of the opinion of emineut counsel as to the form of in. dictment and method of procedure by the beginning of next Term, and they now engage finally not to fail the public, if the public will not fail them.' It would be vain to expostulate further with persons so deeply committed to extreme counsels. It is not to them, but to those whose ' personal aid' they invoke, both in the form of subscription or guarantee and in that of endeavouring to secure the co-operation of friends,' that we venture once more to submit what appear to us conclusive objections to the course

> THE EVILS OF BUREAUCRACY.-It is an inevitable defect that bureaucrats will care more for routine than for results ; or, as Burke put it, 'that they will think the substance of business not to be much more important than the forms of it.' The whole education and all the habit of their lives make them do so. They are brought young into the particular part of the public service to which they are attached; they are occupied for years in learning its forms-afterwards, for years too, in applying those forms to trifling matters. They are, to use the phrase of an old writer, but the tailors of business; they cut the clothes, but they do not find the body. Men so trained must come to think the routine of business not a means, but an end-to imagine the elaborate machinery of which they form a part, and from which they derive their dignity, and be a grand and a achieved result, not a working and creeking instrument. But in a changing, miscellaneous world there is now one evil, now another. The very means which helped you yesterday may very likely be those which most impede you to morrow—you may want to do a different thing to morrow, and all your accumulations of means for yesterday's work is but an obstacle in the new work. The Prussian military system is the theme of popular wonder now, yet it 60 years point ed the moral against form. We have have all Leard the saying that 'Frederic the Great lost the battle of Jena.' It was the systom which he had established -a good system for his wants and his times, which, blindly adhered to, and continued into a different age, put to strive with new competitors, brought his country to ruin. The 'dead and formal' Prussian system was then contrasted with the 'living' French system-the sudden outcome of the new explosive democracy. The system which now exists is the product of the reaction; and the history of its pra. decessor is a warning what its future history may be too. It is not more celebrated for its day than Frederic's for his, and principle teaches that a bureaucracy, clated by sudden success, and marvelling at its own merit, is the most unimproving and shallow of Governments .- Fortnightly Review.

ANOTHER EUROPSAN WAR .- The London Globe says :- Despite the pacific declarations of most of the great Powers, the news from the Continent is such as to leave little doubt that at no distant period we shall witness another European war. The friendly relations established between Prussia and Bavaria has greatly increased the jealousy with which France regards the recent aggrandisement of the former of these Powers. Austria is taking measures to double the numerical strength of her army, as well as to equip it in the most efficient manner; and Prussia naturally asks, against whom are these military pre-parations made? Russia, although with the exception of a single corps d'armee, her army is still thoroughly on a peace footing, is withdrawing her troops from Central Asia as well as from Po and, in order to have them in position on her Danubian frontier. -Even Italy, mortified by the defeats of Oustozza and Liesa, and discontented that her frontier is not extended into the Tyrol and the Istrian provinces, looks forward to the reopening of the Eastern question as a means of enabling her, after she more fully consolidated her power, to obtain the further increase of territory which she desires. We may add, that while Russis is doing all in her power to obliterate Roman Catholic parishioners delight to send fish, the Polish nationality, Austria is pursuing directly theopposite policy in her treatment of the same na-

Europe.

The London Times of the 30th ult., again editorially arges the reference of the claims of the Go- months ago. It does not appear upon what precise vernment of the United States upon that of Great ground he seceded from it, but it is stated that he Britain, for the property destroyed by the Alabama, to a joint commission to be appointed by the two powers. The Times thinks this would be an act of policy, if not of justice.

A NEW READING .- During the recent visit of the British Association to the Midland Railway's Co.'s works at Derby, Mr. Colville, M.P., explained, to the amusement of the assembled savans, that Derbyshire is proud of her antiquity, which can be traced back to the time of the Apostles, when it was said that Paul went from Derbe to Lystra, which a philosophical friend had interpreted that St, Paul went from Derby to Leicester.

FENIAN COMBUSTIBLES. -On Saturday a number of magistrates and Town Councillors assembled at the Liverpool Police station to witness experiments with the Fenian combustible fluid recently seized. A portion of the fluid was poured on a quantity of loose cotton and sticks, and in about four minutes it spontaneously ignited. A bottle containing fluid was then dashed against a wall, which immediately became a mass of flame. The spectators were deeply impressed with the destructive quality of the fluid. Many persons have doubted the existence of a Fenian organisation in Liverpool, but the police cases which are coming to light will undeceive them. As an instance of the marvellous unextinguishable qualities of the liquid, we may state that a short time ago Mr. Superintendent Hewitt poured some of it on cotton, wool, and wood chips, and then placed the whole completely in water, where it remained for a week It was then taken out and placed on the floor, and in five minutes had burst into flames.

EXTRAGRDINARY ECRNE. - A few day ago handbills

worded as follows, might have been seen in several shop-windows:—'God willing a gospel lecture will be delivered by J. Townsend Trench, Esq., at the National Hotel, Dingwall, on Thursday, 2nd August, at 6.30 pm. The day, it may be remarked, was observed as a fast-day preparatory to the dispensation of the Lord's Supper in the Free and Established Ohurches on the Sazbath. Punctual to time, Mr. Trench, in shooting attire, appeared on the balcony accommanded by his father, and by Mrs Thistlethwayte, the celebrated 'lady preacher.' Mr. Trench came forward to the railing and announced his text, upon which he dilated at conciderable length with much fervency. As might have been expected, he referred to his own conversion. He had ever been a regular church-goer, sat under the ministry of England's greatest preacners, but without profit, and as insensible as ever. But the day of his merciful visitation at length came. Importuned by a friend, he went to hear a poor sailor preach. The sailor he found to be repulsive in appearance, manner and speech; and while listening and often essaying to go abay, 'an arrow shot at a venture' found a joint in his barness and pierced his hear. He also related a dialogue which it is needless to recite, between himself and a Roman Catholic Bishop, who, he declared although a Roman Catholic Bishop, and still performing the functions of his high office, would nevertheless at last reach Heaven as surely as he would. But the feeling of Mr. Trench's hearers became greatly excited when he said that the keenest and most unnatural enmity existed between the Free and Established Churches. The Free Church declares that they only shall go to Heaven, while the Established Church as positively affirms the same of them selves. Having spoke this tirade, Mr. Trench resumed his seat, and his place was occupied by Mrs. Thistlethwayte, who first eulogised her beloved friend in Christ, and next emitted fearful depunciation against those who remained impenitent under his exhortations. Having wound up her address with an impressive appeal, the crowd began slowly to disperse But a harsher, though not louder, voice issued from the centre of the growd, and around the new speaker the people began to thicken. All could see the new speaker, for he was a Saul among his hearers, and his address proclaimed him. He was inveighing loudly against the slarming doctrine to which he had been listening, and endeavouring to counteract the impression which Mr. Trench had produced-Mr. T., anticipating something to his prejudice from Sarah Mackness stated that at the request of the mother the new comer, hurriedly left the balcony followed of the deceased, she had fished the body of the dog by by his father, elbowed his way into the centre of the rowd, and confronted his opponent. The cl with outstretched hand, held, held his Bible in dangerous proximity to the lasman's rose, and challenged him to quote a single passage of Scripture to prove that 'a sinner can of himself come to Christ.' Passugas of Scripture were instantly read and expounded by Mr. Treuch amidst interruptions from his apponent, who attempted to interpolate questions .-The crowd now became greatly excited. It was evident that they were divided into two partiesthe one shouting 'foul play' and the other 'fair play. Mr. Trench was at length allowed to proceed, but he had not gone far when the clergyman again interrupted him, and again the crowd became violent .-Peace again being restored through the exertions of Mr. Treach and his father, the former said that if he was only allowed, he would speak for a fortnight .-And speak he did without further interruption. But when the minister attempted to reply, Mrs. Thistlethwayte (who during the controversy remained a calm spectator) now became excited, shook her pretty fist at him, and vainly cudeavoured to controvert his statements. The valiant clergyman, nothing daunted kept up a scorching fire, under which Mr. Trouch evidently winced. Having finished his reply, the clergyman moved off, when Mr. Trench shouted. Wait, wait, don't be afaid ! ' Afraid !' replied the indomitable Celt. 'A Highlander afraid!" sir that I am a Highlander to the core, and that I fear neither you nor the policeman at your back '-And away he went, saluted with a cheer. Mr. Trench had now the whole field to himself, of which he made good use for some time longer. The crowd then dispersed, and all was quiet. - Inverness Advertiser.

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH. - The past week has gone far towards securing the remaining part of the out-standing grain crops in the Northern counties of Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland, and toe more northern and westerly portions of the North Riding of Yorkshire. There is a wide divergence of origina as to the condition of the wheat crop, which it is maintained in some cases is irretrievably bad. but in others, and most generally speaking not much worse. The statements are reconcilable when it is stoted that low lying districts, owing to the constant rain, have been much under water, and honce the damage done is very great; but in the general run of cases, where care has been taken to bind the sheaves tightly and 'hnod' them-that is, invert one sheaf over the other to protect it-the great bulk of the crop has not materially suffered. Barley is in many cases discoloured, and therefore disqualified for malting purposes, but otherwise its condition will not be much deteriorated. Oats are mostly still out, but the fine frosty weather woich set in on Sunday and yesterday, with every prospect of continuance, will better the condition of this crop and enable farmers to gother in what barley or wheat may taill have been left out. Beans and pess are a fair average crop. Turnips, except in some parts of Northumberland, are the best crop that has been seen for many years, and the same may be said of the root in Yorkseire. In potatoes the disease in some districts has mane great ravages.

On the very same morning that witnessed the great Reform demonstration at Leeds, and the day before Sir James Kay-Shuttleworth delivered his elaborate panegyric on the virtues of the British workman at Manchester, a 'non-Unionist' saw-

Vienna and St. Petersburg, and which seems to in-dicate a divergence of policy which may lead to the motive of the act, even if there were not too most important results in central as well as in eastern many precedents for it. Fearneybough was in the employ of Messrs. Butcher, and had been a member of the Sawgrinders' Society until about twelve afterwards sought re-admission and broke off the negociation because he objected to the sum demanded from him. Since that time he had lived in fear of his life, and as the result proved, with good reason. Yesterday week, about 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning, all the inmates of his house and their neighbors were awakened by a fearful explosion, which blew away the wall of the sitting room, lifted the bedroom ceilings from their supports, split the staircase from top to bottom, shivered doors and windows, and left the whole building in a tottering state. Fearneyhough rushed out into the street, but could see no one. The cellar was then examined, and there were found the shattered fragments of a tin can, large enough to hold two pounds of gunpowder, and bearing traces of having been tightly wrapped round with cords. Happily, nobody was injured, and nothing remained but to discover the authors of the outrage. Unhappily, it is no easy matter to procure evidence in cases of this kind. Let the cause be what it may, there is an ominous resemblance between these alrocities and what are called agrarian murders in Ireland. The victim, or intended victim, being always a person obnoxious to a large body of his fellow-workmen, the presumption is in favour of several accomplices being concerned in them, yet the difficulty of bringing them home to any individual is extreme.

We are not surprised to learn that a great sensation has been produced in Sheffield by this reappearance of an old plague-spot. Some four years ago that town acquired an evil notoriety for murders committed in the interest of Trades' Unions .- Times.

The following article from the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, on the cause of cholera and fevers on board ships, is worthy of serious attention:

It is a fact that at Southampton, Liverpool, on the Tyne, and at the Welsh ports, the cholera first made its appearance on board ship, and on the Thames there have been many deaths among the crews of vessels. Our Maritime Intelligence has also contained reports of the outbreak of this malady on board a considerable number of ships at sea, and notably the coasting vessels. The Governors of the Dreadnought employed a boat, and their Inspectors visited vessels in the river; besides which, the City Commissioners, of Sewers appointed Dr. Letheby to visit the shipping and this gentleman reported that he caused necessary alterations to be made in the forecastles of several of them. The air breathed and the water drank have much to do with the fevers on shipboard; and the former must, to some extent, be influenced by the cargo carried, but chiefly by the nature of the ballast. If mud, sand, or gravel is taken from a river, it must be pure or impure according to the matter deposited and saturated in it, and the state of the water. This ballast, when put down a vessel's hold in hot weather, when the batches are on, gives off an offensive smell, which enters the cabic where the men sleep.

A High Church contemporary says : the movement in England may be measured by the change in the agea Bishop of Chichester. Ho is the one who inhibited the late lamented Dr. John Mason Neale for fourteen years together only for having an altar cross and a couple of small candles in his college chapel. He has lately officiated at the installation of the Lady Warden of what may be called a Convent school of the church of England. The Bishop's splendid pastoral staff was carried in procession before him; and the Lady Warden's robe or cloak of office was like an ancient cope of crimson, with rich embroidery of other colours. The aged Bishop entered into the feeling of the occasion very warmly.

The following curious advertisement appears in the Times :- Ritualism without dogmatism .- A clergy. man, who is about to try the experiment of combining simple beauty of ritual with the very broadest doctrines, seeks the co-operation (not pecuniary) of laymen interested in the matter. Voices for the choir especially desired .- For particulars, &c.

At an inquest held on the 5th ult., at Bradwell, Bucks, on the body of a child of five years of age, which had died of hydrophobia, evidence was given of a pratice almost incredible in civilized England. which the child had been bitten, out of the river, and had extracted its liver a slice of which she had frizzled before the fire, and had then given it to the child to be eaten with some bread. The dog had been drowned nine days before. The child eat the liver greedily, drank some tea afterwards, and died in spite of this strange specific.

#### UNITED STATES.

THE PERSECUTION IN MISSOURI. - It seems that the work of arresting and imprisoning men for preachng the Gospel, has been their custom in other years, s still a matter for military proscription in the State of Missouri. We read in the Missouri Wutchman:

ANOTHER PRIEST ARRESTED.

Washington, Mo. Oct. 3, 1866. This night Rev. Father Vattmann languishes in a felon's cell charged with the terrible crime for which Ohrist was condemned and crucified. Two indictments had been found against hun by the professional jurymen of this county, for preaching the word of God, and the cry of crucify him crucify him,' was so great that he was confined to the criminal's bell, by order of a court in this, one of the United States ef America! Oh! where is our boasted religious liberty? where the boasted home of the oppressed: the land of the free? Where can the May Flower of 1866 land, that her pilgrims may again kneel upon the rock and give thanks to their God that they are again delivered from the hands of their persecutors? The last week has been an eventful one .- Three Priests arrested and three Protestant preachers ab. sconded with other men's wives. Verily things wear s-range faces in Missouri.- Missouri Watchman.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—There is no lilkelihood

that Lynch or any other Fenian will be hung. He will probably be sent to prison for a while, along with various others who will doubtless be likewise found guilty. The Canadian government would be acting foolishly to hang any of these chaps. They were drawn into the Fenius raid on false pretences by a set of talking bullies, who make their head quarters in New York. And Lord Monk has doubt-less already been well advised on this and other points so that there is no likelihood, we take it, that any of the ragamussins who were taken prisoners at Pea Ridge will suffer much severer penalties than they would have done for robbing a faw hen-roosts and emptying a few bar-rooms on this side of the line -They are not worth making martyrs of. And if the provincials choose to board them for the winter months, it will be so muched saved to the charitaable and pension funds of the Fenian exchequer .--The most absurd and ridiculous thing is the interference of the New York Common Council in the matter. What business it is of theirs we can hardly imagine. Hard cases as some of the Fenians may be, we scardely know any of them so badly broken down in character as to merit the patronage of that body. The Fenian fighting chap-such as this man Lynch, is, at least, possessed of courage, has a willingness to fight for his living, is prepared to run risks, and probably stole no more from the provincials than was necessary to keep body and soul together. How many of the common council can today present a record as bonorable as this? Lynch suffers a little in being deprived of his personal liberty. Why aggravate his case? That is what all true friends of Ireland will naturally ask .- New York

Sir Frederick Bruce, British Minister, expresses the belief that the Canadian authorities will accede to the request of our Government in the case of the Fenians now under sentence of death.

THE FEMIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA. - The people of this country will very generally concur with the propriety of the requests presented by Secretary Seward to Sir Frederick W. Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, that the Fenian prisoners recently sentenced to death at Toronto shall be pardoned for their offences. We believe that both of these men are American citizens, and representations made on their behalf in order to procure their release are humans and proper. But we do not think that the menace conveyed in the intimation that the United States will examine into the circumstances of the trials and convictions is in good taste. It is an imputation upon the conduct of the Canadians which is very offensive, and which will probably be repelled with indignation.

The candid and right-thinking people of this country will not agree with Mr. Seward that the offenses of these mer, are 'eminently political.' If they had been Canadians, disputing some public question with Canadians, there would have been some ground for the assertion. But being citizens of the United States, they had no political controversy with the Canadians. If they were unnaturalized Irishmen, burning with feelings of indignation against Great Britain, upon account of Irish wrongs, they could not effect their objects by invasion of Canada, which has no part in the government of Ireland. It the case had been reversed, and one of two parties. quarreling in Cansaa, had invaded the United States, wasted our fields and killed our young men, no sort of sophistry on the part of Sir Frederick W. Bruce could ever have induced Mr. Seward to admit that the offense was 'political.' During the Rebellion there were raids upon American soil from Canada, by parties acting in the interests of the Rebellion, and yet Mr. Seward denied that such acts were political. John Gates Beall was hanged at New York, on the 13th of February, 1865, for the seizure of Milo Parsons and Island Belle, on Lake Erie, and attempting to overturn a train on the Lake Shore Railroad. Those acts were arranged in Canada and executed on our soil. Beall argued that they were 'eminently political,' but the United States would not stand any such nonsense, and the man was hanged, as would have been the St. Albans raiders had they been caught. It is folly, with these precedents, to aver that the Fenian invasion of Canada was political. It was not. It was a gross act of crime, and if the United States cannot procure the discharge of the prisoners by pleading for pity on their weakness and want of common sense, and they should assume no other position - Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. - The New York Times, in a leading article, takes the sting out of the belligerent stories regarding those claims, which have recently been sent from Washington. The following is an extract :

'Unless we are prepared to abandon those claims altogether, we have nothing left us but to renew the demand for their adjustment. When the reply shall be received, it will then be quite time to determine on the course to be pursued. If we want a war with England, there is very little doubt we can have it. It will not be difficult for a Secretary of State so ingenious as Mr. Seward, so to frame his requisition for payment of claims of which neither the amount nor the justice has yet been conceded, as to drag the two nations into a quarrel. But we can conceive of of no adequate motive for such a course, nor do we believe that any portion of our people, except the Fenians, have any desire to see the United States involved in a war with Great Britain.

It is stated that owing to the new phase in the Mexican question, Gen. Sherman has been ordered to Washington for instructions, as also that the Federal Army on the Rio Grande has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to cross the river.

LOOMING IN THE DISTANCE .- An American paper states that every lady who has been at Mount Holyoake seminary is expected to write an annual letter stating whether she is married or single, how many children she has and other particulars concerning her status and progress. A young lady of the class of 1861 has just written to the class secretary that she is not married, but she thinks she can see a little cloud that arises out of the sky of the future like a man's hand.

Baptizing a Sinner. - Poor people have a hard time in this world of ours. Even in the matters of religion, there is a vast difference between Lazarus and Dives, as the following anecdote, copied from an exchange, will illustrate: -

'Old Billy G-- had attended a great revival, and in common with many others, he was 'convicted and baptized. Not many weeks afterwards, one of his triends met him reeling home from the court ground with a considerable 'brick' in his hat. 'Hello, Uncle Billy,' said his friend, 'I thought you had joined the church?'

'So I did,' answered Billy, making a desperate effort to stand still; 'so I did, Jeemes, and would a'bin a good Baptist if they hadn't treated me so everlastin' mean at the waters. Didn't you hear about it, Jeemes? 'No. I never did.

'Then, I'll tell you 'bout it. You see, when we come to the haptizin place, thar was old Sinks, the rich old squire, who was to be dipped at the same time. Well, the minister took the squire in first, but I didn't mind that much, as I thought that 'twould be jest as good when I cum; so he led him in mitey keerful, and wiped his face and led him out. Well, then come my turn, and instead of liftin' me out as he did the Equire, he gave me one sload, and left me crawlin' around on the bottom like a mud turtlethat's so Jeemes.'

'If I have, after death to go either to nell or to heaven, I shall prefer to go with loyal negroes to hell than with white traitors to beaven. - Brownlow.

We do not believe there is another country in Ohristendom besides the United States in which a man who uttered a sentiment like the above would be invited to address a christian congregation on a christian Sabbath. Yet it was done in Philadelphia last Sunday week.—Petersburg (Va.) Index.

New York, 31st .- The Evening Express says :-Considerable enthusiasm was created at the headquarters of Mr. Stephens to day by the arrival of an envoy from England, who reports that the Fenian organization in that country has increased fifty fold during the past three months. In Scotland it has increased more than 25 per cent, and in Ireland the boys are drilling whenever they can get a favorable opportunity. The utmost anxiety prevails amongst the brotherhood throughout the three countries in anticipation of receiving the order to commence the revolution. It is stated that the Fenian Sisterhood Fair for the benefit of Itish State prisoners will not be held. The Hall could not be secured for less than \$1,200 for 12 days, and under the circumstances it is deemed more advisable to sell the articles at headquarters and forward the amount raised at once to Ireland. A number of letters from prominent Fenians were received to-day at headquarters stating that a sufficient number of the Brotherhood could be raised to proceed to Canada and rescue Col. Lynch from his impending fate.

TAXING THE GRAVE. - A correspondent writing from Tiplon, says:

'Our Priest here, (H. V. Kalmer) had to pay to the tax gatherer twenty-two dollars for the Catholic graveyard near Tipton. It seems that is enough for four and a half acres.' So it works, and yet we are told that we have no-

thing to complain of in the New Constitution.

Morrissey, the prize fighter, has been nominated. for Congress in New York.

# The True Edlunes.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, INTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Cruig Street, by J. GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

pre-paid. The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid

up, Thus "Joun Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV 9.

ROCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER ~ 1866.

Friday, 9 - Dedication of Church of S. Saturday, 10 - St. Andrew Avellin, C. Sunday, 11 - Twenty-fifth after Pentecost. St. Martin, B C. Monday, 12-St Martin, P. M. Tuesday, 13 St. Stanislans of Korks, C. Wednesday, 14 - St. Didagus, Conf.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Thursday, 15-St. Gertrade, V.

We learn by the Atlantic Telegraph that Mr. Bright arrived in Dublin on Wednesday the 31st ult. A grand banquet, which was held in his honor, was numerously attended, and thereat the guest made a very strong speech, urging the immediate application of effectual remedies to the grievances of Ireland. Mr. Bright is no doubt a powerful orator, and has great political influence with the working classes in England; his hostility, as an advanced Protestant Liberal, to everything that savors of monarchy, and landed aristocracy in secular politics, and to sacerdotalism in religion, all of course prompt him to cry down many of the abuses which these have given rise to in Ireland; but we do not see how he, on the whole, can be accepted as an ally, far less as a champion of their cause, by Catholics of any country. Do his principles, political, social, and religious, coincide with, or approximate to, those lately put forth by the Vicar of Christ in his celebrated Encyclical? . This, to the conscientious Carbolic, who looks not merely to present gain, but to the maintenance of sound principles no matter at what cost, should be the main queson. "Da magistrum" was applied of old to the writings of Tertullian by an emment Father of the Church, whenever a question of heresy was brought before him: so too should it be with all Catholics to day when called upon to take any particular course of action. They too should exclaim "da magistrum," and should bring all propositions submitted to their judgment to the infallable test of the Pope's Encyclical .-All that coincides therewith Catholics may conscientiously accept; but all that conflicts therewith, on any of the great social, political, and religious questions of the day, should be by them at once, and without further discussion, rejected as opposed to the Word of God. Comparing then, the recorded opinions of Mr. Bright with the published text of the Encyclical, we meet with the most startling discrepancies; we see at once that there is a formal, preconcilable antagonism betwixt the two; and we naturally conclude that, it our Holy Father be right, then Mr. Bright is wrong; and that, therefore, though we may be permitted to avail ourselves of his services, we cannot consistently with our Papal principles, accept him as the exponent of Catholic policy, or as the champion of our Church .-n fact, all alliances betwirt professed Liberals -using this word in its modern acceptation-and Papisis should be looked upon with extreme suspicion: for, in the very words of the Encyclical. the Roman Pontiff cannot, and should not, reconcile himself and compound with Progress, Liberalism, and modern civilisation-of all of which Mr. Bright is the foremost champion in the British islands. Da magistrum, again we say, and we find him formally, and as God's Vicar on earth authoritatively, condemning the following proposition:-

"Romanus Pontifex potest ac debet, cum progressu, cum liberalismo, et cum recenti civilitate, ese reconcilere et componere."—Syllabus x. 80.

Now we confess that we do not see how any of the Pope's spiritual subjects and children can with a good conscience, do that which their Holy Father, the Sovereign Pontiff himself, can-

question. They may accept his services, but identify themselves with him, as if his politicotheir Church approved.

The Continenal news is dull. Venetia and Predmont are in the first reptures of their honey. moon. How long these will last no one can say; but it is probable that ere long the former will find that she has gained nothing by an exchange of masters, and by the voluntary sacrifice of her ancient nationality and independence. Her position as a Province of Austria will perhaps be regretted when contrasted with the new, and more humiliating position as a Province of Pied-

The policy of Louis Napoleon has certainly of late not been such as to increase the prestige of France. He has been out-witted by Bismark, and he seems about to be compelled to eat " humble-pie" by the United States, in the matter of his unfortunate, and mismanaged Mexican expedition. There was but one chance of the success of that policy; and that consisted in interposing whilst it was still in his power to do so, a great and friendly. State betwixt his Mexican puppet, and the Northern States. This chance he allowed to slin away, and the result is that the Emperor whom he set up, will soon have to rack up his clothes, and retire from business .-Already Louis Napoleon sees the necessity of yielding, and it is reported that he has told the Empress Carlotta to inform Maximilian that the best thing that he can do is to cede one of his Mexican Provinces to the United States, in order to be allowed to hold the remainder. It is too late, bowever, now for any concessions.

The insurrection of the Cretans against the Turks still continues with varied fortunes. Both sides claim great victories, but with more truth might both admit great losses. This cannot last without provoking the interference of European Powers, of Russia certainly; and when next the Muscovite Doctor shall be called to the bedside of the "sick man," we expect that his death will be close at hand. Anyhow we have already all the elements of another Eastern Question.

NORTH AMERICAN GRAND GIFT CONCERT. -We have been requested to introduce to the favorable notice of our readers this scheme, for raising funds for the benefit of two Catholic churches, and Catholic schools, about to be erected and established in Kankakee, Illinois. A few words will suffice to explain the object of, and necessity for this undertaking.

In many parts of the U. States, and especially in those where the Catholic population is small in point of numbers, and poor in respect of worldly possessions, the condition of this population is analogous, but actually far inferior, to that of the Catholic peasantry of Ireland even in those dis tricts where the Souper nuisance is most actively encouraged. Thus is it with the French Canadiaus who have emigrated to the U. States.-Poverty, the difficulty of finding food for themselves and families during our long, interminable. winters, were the prompting causes of this emi gration to Southern and more genial climes. Of course, therefore, the French Canadian emigrant in the U. States finds himself, on his first arrival. poor, amidst Protestants, unable therefore to contribute largely or efficiently for the spiritual and moral wants of his children. He is too poor to build and endow a church; too poor to set up, and support schools for the education of his little ones, who are as a natural consequence pounced upon by the Soupers; and with promises of food and clothing are bribed into attendance upon the wealthy Protestant schools, wherein their faith. and morals are quickly and inevitably corrupted. And even when the snares of the proselytizer are in vain, and his bribes are rejected, the mere absence of all positive Catholic training operates most banefully and ultimately fatally, on the Catholic immigrant and his family.

For it is in the moral, as in the natural order, The garden that is merely neglected, even if no evil seed be sown therein, speedily becomes covered with all kinds of noxious weeds. Its flowers and fruits are the products of arduous and unremitting labor; and if this be suspended for one moment these bright flowers and delicate fruits are choked, and superseded by foul weeds. by the spontaneous and rapid growth of obscene plants. The natural tendency of every garden is to relapse into a savage state; its flowers and fruits are not spontaneous products.

So is it in the Church, and with Catholicity. Faith, Catholic faith, like our most delicate and most costly garden fruits, is, because of man's fall from a state of grace, no natural or spontaneous product of the soil or human heart. It not do. For instance: Mr. Bright makes war is the result of long, and careful moral culture: on the Irish Church Establishment, not because it can be preserved only by incessant labor, by it is an Ecclesiastical Establishment misapplied, unremitting toil, and by constant digging, weedbut because according to him, there should be no ling and pruning. Left to itself, the cares of the connection betwirt Church and State. Now the gardener suspended for one moment, the natural Pope formally condemns the proposition that the tendency of the human heart is to Protestantism . Church should be separated from the State, and Just as the neglected garden of itself, or sponthe State from the Courch-Syllabus VI. 55. | taneously becomes overrun with weeds, whilst the

Bright, work harmoniously together on this great | testantism\* in short is the natural product of the uncultivated, neglected human heart, even as they cannot, they should not attempt even to, | briars, and brambles are of the neglected land. It requires no care, no paios, no culture to transreligious principles, were principles of which form a Catholic into a Protestant, for all the lusts of his flesh, urge him in that direction, prompt bim to deny the authority of the Church, and to a report in the Montreal Herald :throw off her yoke. But Catholicity is no natvral product of the soil: it is a rich and rare exotic which must ever be watched over, watered and carefully tended lest it degenerate, wither way, and rot. Hence is it that naturally and inevitably, the Catholic transplanted to a strange country, and deprived of that careful culture to which in his native soil he had been accustomed, fast runs to seed, and soon becomes a noisome weed, unprofitable, a pest to himself and to his neighbors. This is the law of growth, and of decay in the moral, as in the physical order.

And to the baneful operation of this law the French Canadian emigrants to the U. States generally, and in Kankakee in particular, are greatly exposed: hence much falling away, much as it were running to seed, great and fearful moral degeneracy, much disease, mortality, and rot; though of course there are many who have, even to this day, nobly resisted the deleterious influences of their peculiar circumstances, and who are the consolation of their Church, and the glory of their native land. But still even these are exposed to the operation of a law of growth and decay; and who shall say how long the strength of their several constitutions shall protect them against its workings! In the view therefore of this danger it behoves their fellow countrymen and coreligionists to furnish them with the means of cultivating, and of keeping alive within them, the gifts of the Holy Ghost, to which alone their escape from a disgraceful apostacy and moral death, has been hitherto owing.

And when we remember that, not content with the 'patural tendency of the human heart, when if merely left uncultivated to relapse into a state of Protestantism, that is to say of opposition to the Catholic Church: that, not satisfied to wait for the certain effects of the laws of growth and decay above traced—the emissaries of Satan, the Swaddlers, are ever busy sowing the bad seed in the Lord's garden, are ever on the alert to break down and root up the choicest plants in His vineyard-we must be convinced how necessary it is for Catholies to exert themselves, ere the evil become too great for remedy. As in a city infected with pestilence, every diseased individual becomes himself a fresh centre of pesti lence, which he carries about with him, and which he communicates to the uninfected: so in a Catholic community, if apostacy once break out amongst its members every new apostate becomes a living cratte from which infection

The same motives which urged the fox in the fable that had lost its tail, its chiefest ornament, to try and persuade all its brother foxes to cut off their tails, ever prompt the unhappy apostate from the Catholic Church as towards those who have still preserved their faith and their honor. He is intent above all things, on the cutting off of their tails; and to persuade them to this, he neglects no means, omits no artifice, and leaves no stone enturned. Here then we have forces actively at work to accelerate the moral ruin which, sooner or later, the loss of assiduous moral culture entails upon the Catholic. It is, as if, not satisfied with the law of gravity, in virtue of which the detached stone of itself rolls swiftly down the hill, one were to expend force upon the stone so detached, in order to compel its compliance with the irrepressible law of nature.

Well then! to counteract the operation of this law, to baffle the artifices of the apostate, turned Souper, to disinfect and purify the infected city, is the object of the scheme which we to day announce, and which has received the sanction of our own good Bishop, that of the Administrator of the Archbishopric of Quebec, as well as the countenance and approval of many of the Prelates of the Catholic Church in the U. States. Thus then we have indicated its object, and the necessity. We will say but one word as to the means by which that object is to be accomplished.

It is wanted to raise a fund for the building and support of two Carbolic churches, and for the Education of Orphan Catholic children: for no more in the United States than in Canada can churches be built, and schools kept open without funds. The means by which this fund is to be raised is a Gift Concert, to be held at Kankakee, Illinois, on the 3rd of December next. The tickets to this Concert are priced at \$1 per single ticket, but clubs may be formed by means of which several tickets to one address may be obtained on cheaper terms. After the Concert 14 016 gifts valued at \$108 000 will be preseated to ticket holders: \$4,000 will be reserved for the Catholic church at Kankakee; \$1,000 for a Catholic church in Chicago, and the balance will be devoted to the education of orphan chil-

For particulars apply to M. J. B. Lemoine, Montreal, P. O. Box 835, who will give every information on the subject.

. We do not say this of Anglicanism or Calvinism, or any form of Protestantism in particularbut of Protestantiem, i.e., rebellion against the Cahow, then, can the Catholics of Ireland, and Mr. noblest plants therein quickly degenerate. Pro- tholic Church, in general,

THE SCHOOL QUESTION. - A public banquet was given to Mr. Cartier by his friends in Montreal, on Tuesday last week. In returning thanks for the honor done him by the enthusiastic drinking of his health, Mr. Cartier made the following important announcement. We copy from

"On the School Question for Lower Canada, as now under consideration, he said: I will say here with pleasure what I have already had the opportunity to proclaim in Parliament: that the Protest ant minority in Lower Canada need not four the local Parliament of the Confederation. My word is given, and I repeat, nothing will be done of a nature to restrict the privileges, or rights of that minority. I take all Protestants here as witnesses to this statem nt. The word I have given will be carried outit is the word of a man of honor. . . . In saving that the Protestants of Canada shall have all possible guarantees, I must say also that the Catholic minority of Upper Canada shall have the same guarantees and give you also my solemn word - the Catholic minority of Upper Canada will be protected like the Protestant minority of Lower Canada." (The Italics

Nothing in the form of a pledge more ample than this can be wished for. Mr. Cartier has given his solemn word of honor that, on the School Question, the Catholic minority of Upper Canada shall have, under Confederation, precisely the "same guarantees" as shall have the Protestant minority of Lower Canada. More we have no right to ask; less we cannot be expected

Let but these pledges be carried out in their spirit, and to the letter, and M. Cartier will deserve well both of Protestants and of Catholics. And indeed, in so far as Mr. Cartier is concerned we have no reason to doubt that these pledges will be carried out. But Mr. Cartier is not sole master of the position; he has colleagues, Upper Capadian colleagues, whose endorsement is necessary to give these pledges effect. For Lower Canada the pledge of Mr. Cartier is amply sufficient, since Mr. Cartier is a Lower Canadian minister; but we should like much to hear what the Upper Canadian section of the Cabinet has to say upon the matter-and bitherto unfortunately, that section has observed an ominous silence ou the subject. At the Ministerial Banquet at Hamilton in Upper Canada, Mr. J. A. Macdonal, who was present, and who has never certainly displayed any personal ill-will towards the claims of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects in his section of the Province, gave no hint that it was the intention of the Cabinet of which he is a member, to secure for the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, under Confederation, and on the School Question, precisely ' the same guaran tees" as those which Mr. Cartier has pledged himself to procure for the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, under the same circumstance, and on the same important question of Educa-

This reticence is ominous; nor is this all. We know from past experince, and from their present declarations, that the so-called Liberal purty in Upper Canada are as averse as ever to Catholic claims; and that such claims will never be conceded without strenous opposition from the party of which Mr. George Brown is the representauve. The Toronto Leader also, a Ministerial journal, gives us no reasons to hope that a change for the better has taken place in the opinions of the party that it represents; and therefore, though we would not suspect, even, Mr. Cartier of any intention to deceive, we may be permitted to express our fears that, with the best intentions in the would, he has promised more on the Upper Canadian School Question than be will be able easily to perform.

And it such be the case, and if he be destined to encounter opposition from his Upper Canadian colleagues on the Upper Canada School Question, and with regard to the promised guarantees to the Catholic minority in their section of the Province, it is our obvious duty and interest to strengthen his hands, and to tender to him our best support.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS. - The sentences prounounced on the Fenian prisoners in Toronto have provoked great excitement in the United States; and by their violence, and ill-advised threats, the journals of that country are doing all in their power to oblige the Canadian Executive to enforce the law against men whom we would gladly see reprieved. Mr. Seward also has offi cially interfered; and not content with demanding a copy of the record of the trial, conviction. and condemnation of the prisoners under seatence of death, he tenders to the Canadian Gov. vernment his advice to remit that sentence, upon the ground, firstly, that their offence was a political offence; and secondly, that the United States has condoned, or rather tolerated and encouraged, the offences against its neutrality laws of which its own citizens were guilty, in organising an áttack upon Canada. Incredible as this may seem, it is a fact. Here are the concluding words of Mr. Saward's letter to Sir Frederick

"I am very sure that you will find these recommendations of a policy of clemency and forgiveness
are in harmony with the proceeding which this government has thought it just, wise, and prudent to pursue in regard to the violation of its own of them are regular attendants at church.

neutrality laws which have been invoked in those (Fenian) aggressions."

This last plea would be more effectual could Mr. Seward urge that his Government was as prompt to condone offences against its own neu. trality laws when committed on its Mexican frontier, as it was to condone similar offences on its Canadian frontier; and the plea that the offences of the raiders, because "political." should be condoned by the Canadian Executive cannot be consistently urged by the Government which hung Beale for a "political" offence, and which actually inflicts on Mr. Jeff. Davis the ounishment of regorous and long protracted imprisonment, without daring to bring him to

Not on these grounds can a remission of the sentence of death on the unhappy men in Toronto be asked for: but on the grounds that the security of life and property in Canada does not demand its execution. We believe that nine out of every ten men in this Province would be well pleased to see the unhappy men spared, if this leniency can be extended to them with due regard to the national honor, and the protection of our frontier; and we do trust, that the very illadvised friends of the prisoners will refrain from throwing such obstacles in the way of leniency. as may compel our Executive to adopt a policy of rigor.

FENIAN TRIALS .- On Saturday the Rev. D. F. Lumsden, an Episcopalian minister by profession, but suspended for his babitual drunken. ness, was put to the bar charged with complicity in the raid of June last. The evidence was conflicting. For the Crown it was sworn that the prisoner was amongst the Febians, exercising influence over them, and calling himself chaplain to a man named Starr. On the other side it was deposed that the prisoner, though over addicted to whiskey, was anti-Fenian in his sentiments and that he exerted his influence against the raiders. Dr. Cox, Protestant Bishop of Buffalo. identified him as one who, by his intemperance. had rendered himself subject to dismissal from the church to which he belonged. The Jury after a consultation of two hours brought in a verdiet of " Not Guilty."

#### CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

We have muck pleasure in informing our readers that Mr. H. Teulon, long and favorable known as manager of the Montreal branch of Messrs. D. & J. Sadher's business in this province, has been appointed Paying Teller in the City and District Savings Bank of this city .-We congratulate the Directors on the very judicious and popular selection which they have made, as Mr. Teulon is a gentleman in every way qualified to fill the important trust to which he has been appointed. This appointment will we are sure give very general satisfaction, especially among our friends of St. Patrick's Church. in the Choir of which Mr. Teulon has so long served the Congregation.

Whatever indifference the Washington Gorernment may have manifested to the enforcement of their neutrality laws in the case of this Province, it cannot be demed that in the case of Mexico they are prompt to recognise and to enforce the obligations which these laws impose upon them. They do not wait until those laws shall have been long, repeatedly, and ostentatiously violated, before they speak out, but anticipated, as it were, the threatened violation of the law, by vigorous action. We copy from a proclamation just assued by General Sheridan, and addressed to the Commander of the United States troops in Texas :-

"You will therefore warn all adherents of any party or pretended government in Mexico or State of Tamalipas, that they will not be permitted to violate the neutrality laws between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States; and also that they will not be allowed to remain in our territory and receive the protection of our flag, in order to complete their machinations for the violation of our neutrality laws!

Had the United States Government but acted towards Canada, as it has acted towards Mexico; could it even now but understand that its moral obligations on its northern or Canadian frontier are identical with those which it recognises on its Southern or Mexican frontier, there would have been no Feman raids; neither would there be a party in the United States at this hour openly, and actively, with the cognisance, and implied sanction of the United States authorities, carrying on in the United States territory, and under the protection of the United States flig, their machinations for the violation of the United States neutrality laws. General Sheridan's Proclamation shows cleary that the U. States Government both knows what its duties are, and is able to enforce them; whilst its tacit encouragement of Femanism for these many years past shows quite as plainly, that it can be conveniently blind as to its duties, and remiss in enforcing its own laws, when the occasion suits.

A gentleman who had taken some pains to obtain information, says that there are not less than fifty thousand Frencu Canadians - mon and women-at work in mechanical and manufacturing establishments in Rustern and Central Massachusetts. They

ARRIVAL OF Mr. MEGUIRE, M.P .- John Francis Maguire, Esq. M.P., for the City of Cork, arrived here yesterday morning from Quebec, which place he reached on Sunday morning, from Portland. Mr. Maguire has been for a short time in the Lower Provinces, and will remain here a few days previous to his leaving for one of the objects of Mr. Maguire's visit to this Continent is to see for himself the position occu United States, with the design of publishing his impressions on his return to the United Kingdom. He is now at the St. Lawrence Hall where he would no doubt be glad to receive any who may wish to call upon him.

It was thought a bright idea of the Roman revolutionists when last winter they introduced a watch-chain with an imitation of a shell or bomb at the end in honor of Orsint. Improving on this idea, the Conservative party brought out a wherewith St. Peter, the Prince of the Apostles. was bound, and which are, as our readers know. religiously preserved in the Church known as St. Petri ad Vincula. Numbers of these chains have been brought over to this country, and the Papist will, we are sure, be proud to wear them, as emblematic of his loyalty to the Holy Father. and of his hatred to the Revolution, and its fautors.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .- Oct.

This is a very excellent number. The tales press, with which we have nothing to do. that are continued from former numbers grow in interest. There are besides two excellent critiques-one of Dean Stanley's History of the Jewish Church, the other of Alison's History of Europe. Our old acquaintance O'Dowd, in his lively comments upon things in general, is instructive, and amusing.

We would direct our readers attention to Mr. P. Rooney's advertisement, which will be found in another column, Mr. Rooney has been for many years connected with the Dry Goods business, and we feel assured that all those who has nabled him to offer goods at prices which will compete favorably with any other establishment of the kind in the city, and secure to him a continued run of patronage by the public of Mon treal. Country merchants will also find it to their advantage to favor him with a visit.

The collections taken up for the poor in St. Patricks, St. Ann's, and St. Bridger's Churches, on Sunday last, amounted to \$271.

# ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the Regular Monthly Meeting of the Saint Patrick's Society, held on last Monday night, the following Resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be published in the press .--

Resolved, -" That we, the members of the Saint Patrick's Society of Montreal, have learned with pain and regret that attempts have been lately made to grossly misrepresent the action taken by this Society in reference to the shooting of the late F. Prior, and to fasten on it a desire to mix up questions of na tionality with the sacred administration of justice in this city; and that whilst we continue to be members of the St. Patrick's bociety, we shall ever bold as sacred and binding the fundamental rule of the Society, authorizing us to interfere, when circumstances may, in our opinion require and warrant such interference, in each and every matter wherein our interests as individuals or a body politic may be in danger of being jeopardised."

Resolved, - "That whilst determined to strictly adhere to this rule, we do re-assert that on calling upon the Attorney General to investigate the unfortunate occurrence by which one of our sountry-men and co-religionists was untimely deprived of his life, and the action and verdict of the Coroners Jury on the occasion, we were actuated solely by motives of justice to the dead, and not of malice, ha red, or revenge up n the living, as was fully demonstrated during the late sitting of the Criminal Court in this City; and that we do most unbesitatingly declare false and unjustifiable the charges made against our body by a certain anonymous correspondence which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, on the 6th and 12th September, 1866, over the signsture of a 'Member of the St. Patrick's Society;' and that we do regret that the proprietors of that paper should have thought fit to withhold the name of their correspondent."

(True copy,)
P. O'MBARA, Rec. Soc.

GALLANT ACTION .- The Quebec Chronicle says :- " In connection with the death of the late Beach and Superior Court in Quebec; the Judge of lamented Lieut. Baines, who was consigned to his grave yesterday, may be mentioned a fact which has only just come to our knowledge, although known to many of the citizens that a brave young officer of the Rifle Brigade, of a distinguished name, risked his life in the late dreadful conflagration, to save a child. Perceiving a little child in a house about to be blown up, he rushed in and snatched it up, and escaped with his charge as the mine went off. A moment later both would have been in eternity."

departure of the Richelieu Company's Steamers and the solemn tolling of whose bells added to the for Quebec, has been changed from 6. P.M. to general feeling of mournfulness, the firing party and 5. P.M.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to Bot as agents for the TEUE WITNESS in the undermontioned localities : -

Rev. R. McDonald, of Picton, general agent for N. S. to whom those in arrears will please forward their subscriptions.

Rev. H Gillis, Agent for Antigonian, N.S. Dr. Thos Walsh do Halifax. JJ. Lawler, Esq do St. Johns, N.B. do Fredericton, N.B. J Mengoer, J. C. McDonald Charelottetown, General Agent

for P. E. Island. All those in arrears to P.E. Island will please send their subscriptions to Mr. McDonald, CharlotteTHE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO.

Tozoero Oct. 31 .- The Fenian trials were resumd to day, Mr. Justice Wilson presiding; Mr R. A. Harrison, Mr. McNab, County Attorney, and Vr. Paterson appearing for the Grown, and Kenneth Mc-Kenzie, Q. C, for the United States Government. John Quin was first placed in the dock.

Mr. Kesneth McKenzie, Q C .- I have to apply to your lordship, on behalf of the prisoner, for a postponement of his case, in consequence of the absence U. Canada and the U.S. It is understood that of a material winess that cannot be found, and other grounds set forth in an affidavit.

Mr. R. A. Harrison-My learned friend, although he claims to be laboring under disadvantages, forgets pied by his countrymen in the province s and the entirely the trouble and expense of the Grown in these matters. It was the prisoner's own choics to be ready to day.

The prisoner was here sworn to an affidavit, in the dock, setting forth that statements had appeared in the newspapers of Canada and particularly in the Globe, Lauder and Daily Telegraph, published in Toronto, highly calculated to prejudice the mind of the public against him, and having the effect of prejudicing the minds of the jarors and with sees, and preventing him from obtaining a fair trial, that he had never had an intimation of the nature of the evidence against him, and that he had until lately been destitute of the means of making enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining who could give evidence in his behalf; that his attorney was now preparing for his defence, but will not have time to do so bewatch-chain being a fac simile of the chains fore the date fixed for his trial, nor during the pregent assizes; that the believed if his trial was post-poned until the next assizes he would be prepared for his defence.

Mr. McKenzie asked under these circumstances, to have the trial postponed until the next assizes. Mr. Harrison-When prisoner, at his own desire has nominated a day for his trial, the grounds set forth are not of a character to warrant the application being granted. The Crown has shown a great deal of indulgence already, and these trials would be endless if these applications were constantly to be made. I see that the affidavit is printed. I suppose therefore, the same will be made in other cases where the prisoners claim American citizenship.

Mr. McNab - The articles to which my learned friend alludes, which he has not read, I believe refer 1866. Messrs Dawson Brothers, Moutreal. to comments made on extracts from the American

> His Lordship-Will you please let me see the paners ' Mr. McKenzie - Mr. McKenzie bere handed up copies of the Globe, Leader and the Duily Telegraph

containing the statements complained of. His Lordship having looked over the fyles over ruled that portion of the affidavit relating to the press, and said that if the affidavits were amended showing that reasonable exertion had been made to procure the material witness alluded to and the Crown did oppose, he would grant a reasonable

delav. After consultation the 13th November was fixed for the trial.

Patrick McGrath was then placed in the dock -Mr. McKenzie also made a similar application for the postponement in his case, in reply to the Judge, he also stat d that he intended to make the same application for Norton, Neville and Kane. He was will call on him will find that his long experience prepared to go on with Diamonds and Slevins trials to-day, but the Crown prosecutor was not ready.

> DEATH OF MR. RRIG DORION. -- Mr. Jean Baptiste Eric Dorion, the well known member for Drummond and Ar habaska, died suddenly at his residence in the lest named town, on Thursday afternoon. He is the sixth of seven living sons of the late P.A. Dorion, Esq., a merchant, and formerly member of the Lower O-nadian Legis ature for Champlain. He was in his 40th year. Ho was first returned to Parliament for his present seat at the general election in 1854, and again at the general election in 1861.

FUNDRAL OF THE LATE LIEUP. BAINES. R.A .-Tue funeral obsequies of this lamented young officer, whose recent demise owing to injuries sus tained in his charitable zeal to arrest the progress of the great fire of the 14th cit, we have already noticed, took place on Wednesday afternoon, with all the pomp and cernmony belitting the occasion. The weather, which was somewhat threatening in appearance, kept up, however, remarkaby well, and long before the hour appointed for the departure of the faceral cortege, a large multitude of citizens of all classes had assembled at the Artillery Barracks, and business generally throughout the city seemed suspended-most of the shops and stores along the intended line of march closing up in respect for the memory of the deceased. At two o'clock the meurnful procession, which was one of the most imposing and numerous we have witnessed for some time, left the Artillery Barracks, proceeding by way of St. John and Fabrique Streets to the Cathedral, in the following order: Firing party of the Royal Artillery, with arms reversed, under command of Lieut. Ormsby; Bands of the P. C O. Rifle Brigade, 30th Regiment, and Royal Artillery, playing alternately the solemn and impressive strains of the Dead March in Saul; the undertaker; the Body upon a gun carriage drawn by four horses, the coffin being covered with the Union Jack, and surmounted with the hat and sword of the deceased, and the pail being borne by officers of the different corps in garrison; Col. McCrae, R.A., and mourners; detachment of the P.G.O. Rifle Brigade; detachment of seamen from H.M.S., Aurora; Officers of Royal Artillery; detachment of Royal Engineers; the Rayal Artillery, Commended by Adjt. Simpson; Officers Levis Vol. Infantry; Officers 8th and 9 h Bartalion Volunteer Ref. s; Officers Quebec Volunteer Artiliery and Cavalry ; Officers P C O. Rifle Brigade ; Officers of 30th Regiment; Officers of the Royal Engineers; Officers of H.M.S. Autora'; Officers of the Royal Artillery; Brigade Major De Montenach and Staff Officers of Quebec Volunteer and Schentary Militia; Lord A. Russell, Commandant, and Stall Officers of H.M. Land and Naval Forces at Quebac; His Excellency the Governor Generals Saff; the Honorab a the Judges of the Court of Queens the Sessions; his Worship the Mayor and members of the Corporation; the City Clerk; Protestant and Catholic Clargy, among whom we noticed Rev. Mr. Fothergill Rev. Vicar General Careau Rev Mesers. Aaclaire, McGauran, Bonneau, H. R. Cusgrain, and Lagace; the Honorable the Premier of the Government; the Honorable the Solicitor General East; Members of the Legislative Council and As sambly resident in Quebec; the Collector of Customs; the President of the Board of Trade; His Honor the Recorder; the Batonnier and members of the Que bec Bar, an an immense concourse of citizens of all c access. The whole line of march was crowded with spectators both in the streets and at the windows .-Arrived at the cathedral, which had been througed Flour, country, per quintal, .... Travellers will notice that the hour of throughout long before the arrival of the procession, he military bands opened out on both siles, and permitted the cortege to pass late the sacred addice, where the body was me; at the principal entrance by the Rev G. V. Housman, the Rev. G. M. Inner, and the Butter, fresh, por lb. Ray. A. J. Woolrich, the rector and Assistant Minis ter, reading the Authem and impressive Bu ial Service of the Church of England. At the close of the Potatoes, per gerrice, the procession, reforming in the same order Onions, per m again took up its line of march through St. Louis Lard, per lb street to the Count Harmon cemetery, where the con- Beef, per lb cluding portion of the mournful ceremony-the interment of the remains, and the firing of thusual vol Mutton do leys in 'he air over the grave, p cformed. In connection with the funeral the Quebec Chronicle, from Eggs, fresh, per dozen which we copy the account, says that the attendance Turkeys, per coupte

had to be attended to.

THE GUOBOATS. - Preparations are being made for the immediate bousing in of all the British gunb ats on the western lakes, and it is expected that the work will be begun on some of the vessels by the 10th of this month. Mr. Was Irving, architect, has pre-pared plans of the proposed alterations and the coutract has been awarded to Mr. John Clements, of this city. The Cherub will be quartered at Goderich, the Her n at the Queen's wharf, foronto, and the Britomart at Dagny lle, where the alterations proposed will be mide. These will be in the shape of a cover over the deck, at a distance of about four feet from the bulwirks, with a side partition to fill up the intervening space. The alteration will make the boat habitable during the winter.

THE FENTANE IS LOWER CANADA. - An extra of the Official Gazette was issued on Tuesday, proclaiming an Extraordinary Term of the Court of Queen's Beach, on the Crown side to be held in the District of Bedford on the 3rd of December next. This is for the trial of the Fenians now confined in the Montreal Jail, who will have to be sent to the chef lieu of the County where the trial will be held.

THE BRANTFORD OUTBAGE. - A drunken, quarrelsome, ignorant tellow named Mick Brennan, bas been arrested for breaking the windows of the English church at Brantford. The damage done to the church is said to amount to \$1,500.

AN ABSCONDING SHERIFF. -Mr. D. Browne, Sheriff of the District of Bedford, in the Eastern Townships, left suddenly for the United States the other week to the intense disappointment of his surrowing creditors. He had managed to get considerably in debt, and was a good deal pestered by the efforts of suitors to get moneys from him which he had collected for them, but neglected to pay over. Some of the sufferers were trying to procure his removal from office, but he has saved them that trouble by his sudden change of residence

London, Oct. 29.-In consequence of bad condition of the Telegraph lines in Newfoundland, it is proposed by the Anglo American Telegraph Company to lay cables from Trivity Bay, or rather Plu centia Bay, to Halifax and Boston.

It may be of interest as we'l to the public as our commercial readers to tearn what was done in regard to shipments of produce to the Maritime Provinces by the Grand Trunk Railway, since the means of commu nication between them and the terminus at Portland have been brought into operation. There having been an existing line of steamers running between Portland and St. John, the Managing Director was enabled, in the mouth of May last, to open the trade between Caneda and New Brunswick by means of that steumboat line.

Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty there has been shipped of Canada Flour from Por land to St. John, New Brunswick, up to last Saturday, 73 297 bushels; besides a quantity of bran, grain, and other merchandize.

There have been shipped to St. Stephens, N B., 900 barrels; to Annapolis 300 barrels; and to Halifax, since the steamboat line was commenced, about three weeks ago, 8,000 barrels of flour.

We may add that the quantity of flour offering for the Lower Provinces is so large that the Steam packet Company between Portland and St. John have been compelled to put on a special steamer to accommodate the business; and the amount offering for Halitax is so considerable that it will be nec seary, without delay, to use two steamers insted of one, as at present. -Montreal Guzette.

RECOVERY OF LOST MONEY .- About the middle of October, Mrs. O Rourke lost on the market a pocket book containing a sum of between \$300 and \$400. No trace of it could be found and all hope of its recovery was lost, when the Chief of Police received infor mution from the priest of St. Anisette that one of his people had found a sum of money, which would be given up to any one indentifying it. Detective Bouchard was sent for, and on going to the priest's house he was directed to that of a man named O ivier Quinville. It was about five in the morning, and when Bouchard went into the house, left open, as in the usual custom in the country, he saw no one at first, but in a wooden bunk, covered with a buffalo, he saw some movement. On going forward, ore little head popped out, and then another, and then the bodies of five young children followed. The oldes then, from another little bed, unearthed four more morsels of humanity, the oldest of the nine being eight years of age and the youngest, two, all tte chitdren of Quinville, who had been married nine years The father and mother were in another room and on the pocket book being described they cheer fully gove it up, an a were suitably rewarded story was very straightforward. Mad. Quinville, who had never been in Montreal before; came down with her husband, full of expectations of the riches she would see in Montreal. She was accreely landed when she kicked over the pocket book, and her exclamations of wonder at hearing the sum it coutained, an amount she could scarcely dream of, were both loud and frequent. But the innocent country woman, being anxious to give it to the right owner asked two or three men whom the party met, if they had lost such a book. Fortunately for her and the loser, they thought she was joking, and being warned of the dishonesty of towns, she carried it home and told her priest, with the result already given.

# MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Nov. 6, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,50 to \$4,00; Middlinge, \$5 75 \$6 00; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,35; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to \$6 75; Superfine \$7.02\frac{1}{2} to \$7.10; Fanoy \$7 40 to \$7 50; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8 25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$4,00 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c.

Batter, per lb. - Choice Dairy, 23c to 27c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22 to 26c

Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,10:

Wheat-U C. Spring ex curs \$1.45 Ashes per 100 ibs, First Pots, at \$6.85 to \$6.90 Seconds, \$6,20 to \$6,25, First Pearls, \$7,25 to \$7,40.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Nov. 6, 1866 a. d. 21 0 to 21 .... 14 6 to 15 ďο do

Oatmen!, Indian Meal. 9 0 to 9 . . . . .... 0 0 to 0 Wheat, per min., Barley, do, (new) Peas, do. .... 3 0 to 3 Peas, 4 0 to 4 1 li ito 2 .... do. Outs. .... 1 3 to 1 0 10 to 0 11 Do. salt do ---Beans, small white, per min .... 0 0 to 0 Potatoes, per bag 3 0 to .... Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 4 . . . . 0 8 to 1 0 5 to 0 .... Pork, do .... 0 7 to 0 0 5 to 0 . . . . .... 0 5 to 0 Lamb, per do .... 0 10 to 1 . . . . of the R. O. Clergy would have been much larger, Apples, per bri .... \$3 50 to \$4,00 .... \$6,00 to \$9,50 were it not that the religious duties of Ali Saints Eve | Hav, per 100 bundles,

.... \$6,00 to \$6,00

Straw

Died,

On the 31st Oct., after a lingering illness Elizab-th Ryan, beloved wife of Connell Gallagher, aged 53 years.

In this city, on the 1st instant, Michael Moley, son of John Moley, Wellington street, aged one year and twenty two days.

In this city, on the 30th ult., at the residence of his son in law. Mr Thomas Hewitt, Jas. Hogan of Brockville, C W.

In this city, on the 2ud lost, at the residence of his son-in-law, Hugh McGill Eaq, 274 Guy St., Peter Maher Esq. aged 86 years. May his soul through the mercy of God rest in peace.



VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ANN'S BAND.

THURSDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, 1866, IN THE MECHANICS' HALL.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

March-' Exile of Erin,' arranged by Signor Baricelli - St. Ann's Band. 2. Song by the Orpheonists.

Clarionet Solo - Selection of Irish Airs: The Valley L y Smiling Before Me, 'The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall,' with varia tions Mr. Ackerman 'You'll Soon Forget Kathleen,' - Mr

Hamall. 5. Cornet Solo- The Last Rose of Summer, Moore,

with variation by Bernard Lee-Master J C Song - 'Erin Weeps Forsaken,' by J. G. Maeder-

Miss Mary Jone Wilson.
7. Hautby and Cornet duet - Has Sorrews the Young Days Shaded - Moore, with variations, arranged by Baricelli-Signor Baricelli and Muster James Witson.

8. The Irish Emigrant-arranged by Exricelli St. And's Band. ADDRESS-by the EON T. D. McGER, M.P.P.

PART II. 1 Pat Malloy-March-arranged by Baricelli-St. Aun's Band.

Song by the Orpheonists.

Olarioner Sito - Carnival of Venice, with variatious-ar. Ackerman. 4. Sug-- appy Be Thy Dreams Mr. Hamail.

5. Vielia Solo, from Somnambala-Bellini-Master

John Wilson. 6. Song-Norsh The Pride of Kildare—by John Parvy -Miss fitty Jano Wilson.

7. Hauthoy Solo-O-ulin-Signor Baricelli. S. Home, Sweet Conce-St. Ann's Band.

Doors open at seven o'clock. Concert to commence at eight c'clook, precisely. Tickets, 25c. Mr. Torrington will preside at the piano.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL. on MONDAY EVENING next, the lash instant. A full attendunce is an business of importance will be brought before the

Meeting. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

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

#### J. R. MACSHANE.

BARRISTER-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN. N.B.

Nov. 8, 1860.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF JAMES FULLIVAN, when last beard from in Sept, 1865, he was in the employ of P. Ward, Navy street, Brooklyn, NY Acy information of his where abouts will be thankfully received by his mother Mary Sullivan, Antigonish N.S.

THE MART-\$4,000 WORTH OF Cheap Winceys, 10d, 1s, 1s 31 and 1s 6d. Best Winceys, 1s 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d. Fancy Dress Goods, 71d, 9d, 1s and 1s 6d Irish Pap ius, 18 9d, 2s, and 2s 6d French Merinon-, 2s 6d, 3s 3s 6d and 4s Cobourgs 10d, 1s and 1s 3d Large stock of F annels, Bankers, Hosiery, Gloves,

Woollen Goods &c. IF Gentlemen's Co. Ling of every description in stock or made to order.

J.A. RAFTER 31 St. Lawrence Main Street

November 8, 1866.

SUITS FOR THE MILLION

AT

J. A. RAFTER'S

EXTENSIVE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT STORE, 31 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN SREET, 18TH PROM CRAIG. November 8, 1866. 12 m

MERCHANT TAILORING at the MART. - Gentlemen about ordering Suits will save fully 20 per cent. at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. An excellent Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING

EF Experienced Artist engaged. Perfect Fits guaranteed. J. A. RAFTER.

November 8, 1866.

GENTLEMEN'S FALL SUITS OF HEAVY TWEED well made to order for \$11. Ready-made Pants \$2 50 to \$3.00; Vests \$1 50 and \$2 00; large stock Boys' Ulothing, ready made, very cheap at the Mant, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street.

J. A BAFTER.

POLICE, VOLUNTEER, RAILWAY and Public Institution Uniforms, contracted for at the Mart, J.A. RAFFERS, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street. First ciass Cutters of experience and ability engaged.

WANTED .- Parties requiring Fashionable Fall and Winter Suits of Tweed, ALL Wood, can have the same. made to order for \$11 by calling at the MART, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street (J. A. RAFTER.)

# P. ROONEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS.

IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS,

No. S2. St Peter Street,

MONTREAL, Nov. 8, 1866.

# OWEN M'GARVEY.

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF EVERY STYLE OF

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Stockolders who have not yet paid up the lustalments called for are requested to do se forthwith at the Office of the undersigned, No. 121 Great St. J. mes Htreet, next door to Nordheimers' Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening.

(By order.)
R. McSHANE. Secretary.

### MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.

PROFESSOR SWIFT,

(Lately filling the chair of Elecution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indi-

Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for in-struction in Blocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that not ing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their

rapid advancement. Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the stronge t recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent g atlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system.

The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public peakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr-Switt a call.

Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended .--Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved.

Dramatic Rendings for Catholic, Charitable and

Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street October 25, 1866.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

THE system of education will embrace the English and French languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, and every kind of useful and ornamental Needle Work.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH: Board and Tuition in the English and French langunges,.....\$7.00 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. No deduction for pupils removed before the expiration of the term, except in case of sickness.

Washing..... 1.00

Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's Payments must be made invariably in advance.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to imparts good and solid educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The healt morals, and manners of the pupils will be an obje of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi 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 Pupils. TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable ha yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

July 21st 1861.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:-Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston

Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian , Comic Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Table t, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N.Y. Herald. Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illahtrated Papers. Le Roy, Ton. Med. Democratic Hilabtrated Papers. Le Son Ton, Mad. Demorest's Paskion Book Leslic's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. - Wontreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Pong Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diarles, Maps, Guide Books, Mn sic Paper, Drawing Books, and every description Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions seceived for Newspapers, and

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.-The French papers reproduce the announcement that the English Minister at Berne has brought an action against Lausunne Gazette for libels on the Queen, and the Patrie, improving the occasion, points out 'how true it is that in all countries, even in 'free England,' it is deemed fit that Sovereigns should be defended against the license of the press.'- Times.

The Times Biarritz correspondent says: The Emperor looks remarkably well, and it is evident that the air here has been of great benefit to him. On Sunday last he and the Empress left their carriages and waiked from a short distance out of Bayonne to Biarritz, about three miles; and hardly a day passes that he does not make similar excursions on foot.

The Paris correspondence of the Independence Belge save that Dr. Langenbeck, a celebrated German paysician, has been consulted by the Emperor Napoleon, and the result of an examination instituted by him was not considered satisfactory. On the other hand, his Majesty has received sensible relief from a slight operation which he has undergone at the hands of Dr. Guillon, and it is added that this physician will remain at Biarritz until his Majesty's departure. The celebrated Dr. Nelation has also been sent for.

We all remember those days of anxiety in the beginning of July, when the Emperor Napoleon, having been appealed to by a defeated Kaiser, besitated as to the course he should pursue. We all felt it a great relief when, determining for neutrality, he promoted the speedy restoration of peace, instead of plunging Europe into prolonged war, as he was requested. His motives have since been candidly explained by himself, and their wisdom and segacity universally appreciated. I do not apprehend it will prejudice his Majesty in the opinion of the world when I say that, in addition to the more public and political reasons which actuated him on that memorable occasion, he was influenced by a piece of private and highly interesting intelligence communicated to him about that time. On the 6th of July the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar was in a position to advise Napoleon III. of the existence of an Italian conspiracy consisting of a number of young men who had sworn to take his life were the recovery of Venice prevent. ed by his interference. The investigations immedistely set on loot by the secret police of France coafirmed the statement volunteered by the Weimar potentate. My informant supposes, but is not certair, that the latter derived his knowledge from persons of high trust at this Court .- Times Cor.

The Pays lately had some remarks about Mexico, which derived importance from the avowedly semiofficial character of that journal It referred to the unfortunate malady of the Empress Charlotte as an additional reason why Maximilian would probably be disinclined any longer to devote himself to his ungrateful task, and it plainly hinted that the despatch from the Mexican Emperor to General Almonte, first published in the Patrie had no real importance. General Castelnau, it believes, took out decisive instructions, and ' the French Government is evidently much engressed by the eventuality of the retreat of Maximilian-in other words, of his abdication and return to Europe. The Opinion Nationale to-day points out the great significance of these remarks in the mouth of a Government organ, and considers it a positive symptom of the resolution adopted by the French Government, at last to abandon a work which has already cost so much blood and money, and which it would have been more prudent never to have undertaken. You will remember that the Opinion Nationale is considered frequently to serve as mouthpiece to the friends of Prince Napoleon; and you know who was the prime mover of the Mexican expedition. The same journal proceeds to set forth the disadvantage of having maintained an army in distant lands and risked a rupture with the United States when the most serious events, claiming all the attention of France, were passing close to her fron-tier. Happy will be the day, it claims, when the last French soldier shall have quitted that unlucky land, even though, as there is every reason to believe, that day shall be the last of the Mexican Empire. The Pays having used some enigmatical and high sounding phrases, to the effect that France, before leaving Mexico, was determined to secure French interests, even by the most extreme means, the Opinion Nationale says :--

What does the Pays mean? What are those extreme means? If it knows them, it would do well to reveal them. It seems to us that extreme means have already been employed by maintaining, for and has never been able to fight a battle, save by the of a richly-gilt iron circlet studded with diamonds, several years, an armed and costly occupation is the middle of that vast country without being able to suspend the civil war for a single day, or to obtain the civil war for a single day, or to obtain the civil war for a single day, or to obtain the civil war for a single day. any other immediate result than the increase of the debt of a probably insolvent debt.'

A Paris correspondent says the Empress Charlotte's malady commenced on her voyage from Vera Oraz. In her interview with Napoleon she entirely lost control of herself. She so far forgot herself as to give way to most violent paroxysms, and made use of language which startled and astonished the Emperor. The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was a clause in her fathers will, by which he gave her merely a life interest in the twenty five millions he bequeathed to The Empress applied to her brother, Leopold the II., to annul this clause, and allow her the whole sum for consolidation of the Mexican Empire. Her brother however, turned a deaf ear to her solicitations, reminding her of prodigal generosity with which her husband had spent his own private fortune as well as a portion of hers, and positively refused her request. The Empress cannot forgive this act, and as she is aware that the King and his Mother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Imperial family, she will not consent to visit her family at Brussels or at Vienna. - Times

Cor.

The London papers publish the following account

Missionaries in the Cores: of the massacre of French Missionaries in the Corea: A letter from Shanghae of August last says :- I am sorry to fully confirm the sad news I gave you in my letter of the 9th of July last. M Ridel, following the advice of the two only colleagues remaining in Cores, left the country on a small barque carrying 11 Christians. He arrived at Csee-Foo, and taking the advice of Mr. Fergusson, who received him with the greatest kindness, he started at once for Tientsin, where was Admiral Rose. The Admiral warmly received him, took him on board, and was on the point of sailing for Oorea, when he recoived a dispatch from Admiral de la Grandiere, recalling him at Siagon. Mr Ridel announces to us the death of-1st. Monsignore Berneux, Bishop of Capte, and apostolic vicar of Gorea, arrested on Feb. 23rd, and beheaded on March 3rd, after having endured the most atrocious tortures; 2nd. M. Beaulieu, apostolic missionary, arrested on the 24th of February, tortured and beheaded with Monsignore Berneux; 3rd M. Dorse; 4th. M. de Bretonniere, both apostolic missionaries, tertured and beheaded with our holy bishop; 5th. M. Pousthie. apostolic provincial; 6th. M. Petit Nicholas, both arrested on the 8th of March and beheaded on the 11th; 7th Monisignore Duvelay, Bishop of Ancona, coadjutor of Moneignore Berneux; 8th. M. Rumaitre, apostolic missionary; 9th. M. Huin, apostolic missionary. They were arrested on the 14th of March and beheaded on the 30th (on the Good Friday). About fifty nacives suffered also the martyrdom. MM. Feron and Calais contrived to escape, but they were hotly pursued. The prosecution was not so active, on account of the rice harvest. but after the harvest it was to begin more furiously than ever. We reckoned this year upon more than 1,500 converted.'

A French Bishop in a sermon recently administered a phillippic to crinoline wearers-' Let women beware, while putting on their profusive and expansive attire, how parrow are the gates of Paradise.'

quarter of the Place Vendome, accompanied by a doctor, two days ago visited the apartment of the in order to certify, at the request Baroness Xof the inmates of the house, the death of that lady, who was 75 years of age. The appearance of the apartment indicated extraordinary neglect. There was scarcely any furniture; the dust of years obscured the window panes, and the paper on the wall was spotted and rotten. The place appeared to have been uninhabited from time immemorial, and yet the - had lived there for 25 years, paying an annual rent of 1,500f. In the bedrooms stretched upon a truckle bed, and partly covered with rags, lay the body of the baroness. An examination showed that death arose from weakness caused by want of food. It further appeared that she had starved herself wilfully; and, indeed, in point of avarice the defunct baroness would have borne away the palm from Harpagon, Gosbeck, and other such herces. Notwithstanding her considerable fortune, estimated at 50,000f. a year, she always went clothed like a beggar, and often solicited charity in the street. She lived on crusts of bread, the refuse of cabbages and other vegetables, and such like garbage that she picked up from dirt heaps. Last week she fell down from weakness, while passing the door of the concierge, from want of food, but the refused to take some refreshment proposed to her, no doubt fearing that she would have to pay for it. She succeeded in gaining her apartment, and was not afterwards seen alive.

REPEBLICAN BLACKBIRDS .- The Sport has the following:-The last of the Republican blackbirds of Mondaye (Calvados) has just been shot by an advocate of Bayeux. Those birds, long celebrated throughout the arrondissement, were certainly better known than the persons who have killed them. The remarkable facility with which blackbirds learn and retain airs of music is matter of noteriety. In 1848 an ingenious patriot attempted to turn that instinct hand two broods of the birds in question, taught them for three or four months the Marse llaise, and when he thought their education sufficiently advanced for them to impart their talent to the others he gave them their liberty. The rest of the winged tribe took a fancy to the music of Rouget de l'Isle, and for many years nothing but the Marseillaise was to be heard. At a latter period France changed her tune, and the majority of the songsters who had not modified their repertory fell before the shot of the rural guards. One alone escaped the pursuit of the authorities, and claiming a right of asylum, it took refuge in the gardens of Mondaye, where the good monks often listened to its song with a smile. The unfortunate bird at length one day ventured beyond its limits and paid for its temerity with its life. Time had singularly changed the colour of its black and lustrous plumage. Physically, as well as morally, it had become a merle blanc.'

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT .- Bad as are the Fenians, they could hardly exhibit a more despicable spirit, in every sense of the word, than has been evinced by nearly every 'Italian' politician, or soldier, or sailor, that has shown in the front during the late war. Let any traveller who knows the language well go to Italy, and mix freely with those who rule that now unfortunate kingdom, either by reason of their office or by virtue of their clamor, and let him state honestly what he thinks of the 'regenerate' kingdom. Bombast and blasphemy, self-conceit without self-respect, an atter want of any moral restraint, a vain, vapid, everlasting praise of themselves, and entire want of energy and purpose save for evil, are the leading characteristics of 'young Italy,' as it exists to day, whether in the higher or lower ranks. It is true that there exist in the country honest, loyal, well-meaning, sensible men-men who still fear God, honor religion, can speak without cursing what all Christians consider sacred, and who blush for shame at what is passing on around them. But these are silenced by their fell w countrymen, or if they make themselves heard, are cast into prison as reactionists. Nor is it necessary to travel in order to make this discovery. If we but turn back to those piles of the very English papers which cry aloud that Rome should be the capital of Victor Emmanuel's kingdom, and read the various letters of their 'special correspondents' in Italy during the late war, we shall find more than enough to confirm the opinion, that if ever there was on earth a nation utterly unfit for self-government, it is that gigantic humbug called United Italy, which was conceived in iniquity, brought forth in shame,

The total Italian debt at present is \$850,000,000 in gold, bearing an annual gold interest of \$32,500,000, an average rate of nearly four per cent.

Venetia has been bought at an incredibly low price; but, however cheap, it was not to be had gratie. The war expenses from June to September are computed at 555,000,000f., and General Menabrea has just paid 83,000,000f. to get the Iron Crown out of pawn. All this, even with the share of the Lombardo Venetian debt, is very little for one of the richest provinces in Europe. Lombardy and Venetia, it should be borne in mind, were the two milch cows which, although constituting about one seventh of the Austrian Empire, were made to yield one-fourth of its revenue. Unfortunately, the expenses occasioned by the liberation of Venetia will fall on an exchequer exhausted by several years' reckless improvidence. In despite of Count Cavour's economical genius, the Budget of Piedmont from 1850 to 1859 has been swamped by the increase of its yearly deficit. At the time of the annexations the most liberal State of Italy was the most heavily taxed and the most deeply indebted. For the last six years the efforts of Cavour's successors to make the two ends meet proved egregious failures. The revenue was raised in 1865 to something very near 700,000,000f., but it still fell short of the expenditure by 250,000,000f, to 300,000,-800f. The debt at the beginning of that year was already 4,500,000,000f., occasioning a yearly outlay of 230,000,000f., the great bulk of which was sent out of the country as atribute to foreign capitalists.

The first source of all this ruinous extravagance was, of course, the national armament. The Budget was burdened with 180,000,000f. for the army

and 48,000,000f. for the navy.
No doubt, the financial condition in Italy is very grave, and the Government must come out of it at any cost; but it is a tesk of uncommon magnitude and not to be accomplished without the full co-operation of the nation, and its readiness for self-denial, for real patriotic devotion-above all things, for hard work .- Times.

A letter from Florence says that Admiral Tegethoff is going to visit that capital, that he will be there while the trial of Persano is going on, and will probably witness it. The Italian Parliament is expected to meet in November to give its approval to the financial stipulations comprised in the treaty with Austria. It is thought probable that M. Scialoja will avail of the opportunity to inform the House of the state of the treasury. Three months' supplies must also be voted. The Session is expected to be very short. The letters written by poor Boggio, and which were picked up by the Austrians after the loss of the Re d'Italia and published in a Vienna paper, have been declared authentic by Boggio's family, and are likely to be brought forward on the trial by Persano's counsel. A letter from Venice, in the Etendard, has the

subjoined: --'The Venetian people, the reasonable portion excepted, believe firmly that larks ready roasted are going to fall from the sky on King Victor Emmanu. as members of the Northern Confederacy, the Hanel's arrival. The working classes hope that the lea- seatic cities, Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck. Should | cal and ecclesiastical history there remains a few der of the red shirts will not delay showing hims if the new arrangement, as it appears probable, de-minds in which the idea of past and present wrong ance of the ruins, but it fell during a great storm at St. Mark's, and I have heard with my own ears prive those places of their privileges as free ports, did not altogether predominate to the exclusion of an some few years ago, and the venerable walls, tower

A PARIS MISER. - The commissary of police of the families in the depth of poverty - not mere common the commerce of England and the world would by honourable pride in the achievements of our early beggars, who swarm here-while eating their pittance of polenta, repeat, 'Well, a little more patience Garibaldi will soon be here, and we shall then be all right.' Others are leaving their employments with the same hope. A friend of mine living here had two servants. One morning they both went to him and asked for their wages. 'The work,' they said, was too hard, and Garibaldi would soon be there and provide them with a situation where they would have an easier time of it. Those whose thoughts are more with King Victor Emmanuel than with the hermit of Caprera are infected with absolutely the same ideas. In short, from one end to the other of the city there is nothing but feverish hope. In this temper you may easily imagine that the Venetians scarcely endure the presence of the Austrians, who they think delay the brilliant realization of their fancies. Thus the necessitious portion of the inhabitants, suffering from want and from cholera, and continually excited besides by the agents of the party of action, are very much inclined to quarrelling, uproar, and riot.'

THE IRON CROWN OF LONBARDY .- There seems to be a general ignorance of what the iron crown really is, though often mentioned. In a well-known newspaper of yesterday the editor in a leading article write of it thus :- 'The iron crown sold at its strict value would be bought, in all likelihood, at the price of a horse-shoe.' 'The little relic of in-significant appearance and of no value!' The editor evidently considers it to be something like an old nate the Czar, and who was to have been executed coal scuttle, to be worn with the bottom upwards. this morning, was reprieved at the last moment by wish to inform him and others that the crown is composed of a broad circle of gold, set with large rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, on a ground of blue and gold enamel. But the most important part of the iron crown, from which it derives its name, is a narrow rim or band of iron three-eighths of an inch broad and one-tenth of inch in thickness, attached to the inner circumference of the circle. This inner to account to republicanize the whole wooded grounds of the neighbourhood. He brought up by one of the nails used at the crucifixion, and accounts for the veneration in which it has been always held. -Times Cor..

ROME. - The Memorial Diplomatique gives the following detail of communications said to have been exchanged between the Pope and Napoleon III., with a view to the approaching execution of the Convention of September 15 :- 'It is certain that Pius IX. very recently, through Cardinal Reisach, declared to the Emperor Napoleon, that he was resolved not to quit Rome after the departure of the French troops, but that, relying upon Divine omnipotence and the protection of France, he would await all eventualities of the foot of the Holy Apostle's tomb. The Emperor commissioned Cardinal Reisach (who was presented to him at St. Cloud by the Nuncio, about three weeks ago) to give the Hely Father his most solemn assurance that the protection of France would never be wanting to him, his Mejesty's Government being thoroughly determined to see the loyal and conscientious accomplishment of the Convention of September 15. This is the assurance alluded to in the circular of the Marquis de Lavalette when he said that in withdrawing his troops from Rome the Emporor left the protection of France as a guarantee for the Holy Father:'

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 13. - The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace between Austria and Italy were exchanged here at one o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday, and at the same time the Iron. Crown was placed at the disposal of the Florence Government. The persons present at the ceremony were Count Mensdorff Count Felix Wimpffen who is about to go to Berlin as the representative of Austria at the Prussian Court, General Menabrea, and M. d'Artoin. principal part of the 'function' being over, the Italian diplomatists placed in Count Menscorif's hands promissory notes of the value of 35,000,000fl., the sum which Italy has agreed to pay as the share of Venetia in the Austrian National Debt. On the 16th of April of the present year the Italian Government offered to pay to Austria 300,000,000f. if she would give up Venetia with the Quadrilateral. The Emperor peremptorily rejected the proposal, and now, after having obtained two great victories over the Italians, he is obliged to be content with the above-mentioned paltry sum. The Iron Crown, which will econ be removed from this city to Florence, is still at the Austrian Foreign-office, Goneral Menabrea being unwilling to keep an object of such great value in the apartments which he occupies in an hotel. It may here he observed that the above mentioned emblem of Royalty is made turquoises, opals, sapphires, and other precious stones. The iron framework is about as broad as a middle-sized hand. The Crown was sent from the 'Schutzkammer' (Chamber of Treasures) to the Foreign office in a very common-looking box; but I am told that care will be taken to provide a suitable covering for such a precious jewel. The Austrian Government, being incapable of doing things in grand style, Las resolved that the Emperor, who has formally renounced his claim to be styled King of Lombardy and Venice, shall retain the titles of Grand Duke of Tuscany, Duke of Modens, and Lord of Guastalla and Piacenza.' The general public will hardly attach much importance to this circumstance. but persons who are acquainted with the peculiarities of the Italian character predict that it will lead to fresh dissensions between Austria and Italy. The excuse made by the Austrian employes for the pettiness of their superiors is that the last-mentioned titles have not been relinquished because they are inherent in the Hapsburg family, whereas the title of King of Lombardy and Venice is not. King Victor Enmanuel ratified the Treaty of Peace on the 6th instant, but the Emperor Francis Joseph, who has been shooting chamois in the mountains in the neighborhood of Ischl, did not do so until Tuesday last. On the 4th instant His Majesty gave to Mr. Thomas Brasasy, the well-known railway contractor, the Order of the Iron Crown, and it appears probable that he will be the last person to receive that mark of favour at the hands of an Austrian Sover-

The London Globe adverts to the divergence of policy on the Polish question between Austria and Russia. Tue Russian troops in Poland which some time ago received orders to proceed to the southern portion of the Empire, and which are now on their march thither, have been ordered back to their old quarters as a precaution against any insurrectionary movement among the Poles. Moreover, the Russian Government are apprehensive that Austria's conciliatory policy towards her Polish subjects in Gallicia is an indication that the Court of Vienna is preparing to follow an antagonistic policy to that of of Russia in the Eastern question, and very naturally concludes that in this matter the Anstrian Government is acting in concert with that of France.

PRAGUE, Oct. 27 .- An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph as he was leaving the Theatre this evening. The culprit aimed the pistol at the Kaisar, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishman and placed under arrest. PRUSSIA.

The end is not yet, and already we hear that the Northern Parliament will signalize its first sitting by proclaiming William I. Emperor of Germany. Should such a scheme be carried into effect, it would be for the same Assembly to determine the relations between the central Power and the dependent States; te limit the power of the Princes reduced to the condition of vassals : and, perhaps, to deliberate on the restitution, on the same condition, of the fallen dynasties to their thrones. Steps are taken, in the meanwhile, for the reconstruction of the Zoliverein. now to be extended to all Germany, including even,

that measure be far more seriously affected than by any real injury that the loss of independence may inflict on land-locked Frankfort.

The protest of King George of Hanover has been transmitted to Count Bismark through the ordinary postman. Its approval by the semi-official organs of the Austrian Government has called forth a remonstrance from the Prussian Ambassador at Vienna, which was answered by the almost ludicrous asseveration that the Austrian papers were independent, and that the Government had no means of influencing their attitude except by appealing to the courts. In Hanover it is said that King George has solicited the mediation of England to insure the recovery of his private property from the conqueror. Should any negotiations be opened upon the subject, they will, it is easy to predict, be abortive, unless the King be prevailed upon to restore the public moneys, taken with him in his flight.

The King of Saxony has sent another emissary to Berlin, ond partially accepted the terms prescribed by this Government. A favourable issue, however, cannot as yet be prophesied with any certainty. Till an agreement be effected, Saxony, as during the war, is compelled to pay 10,000 thalers a day, besides maintaining the considerable force quartered upon

#### RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 16.-Irschutin, who was found guilty of complicity in the attempt to assassithe Emperor.

THE REVOLUTION IN CRETE. - Tince the conquest of Crete by the Turks in 1669 there has been no real amalgamation of the Turkish and Greek races, and by degrees the latter has obtained the possession of more than three fourths of the landed property in the island, and has in every branch of industry and culture completely eclipsed its conquerors. The latter, with their usual want of foresight, have constructed neither roads nor fortresses, which in this parrow and mountainous region would have given them the command of the whole country; insurrections have consequently been very frequent, and in some of the mountainous districts, especially that of Sphakia, the Greeks live in a state of quasi-independence with not a single Turk amongst them. In the whole island, which has a population of 280,000, the proportion of Greeks to Turks is about as four to one. The numerous insurrections of the Cretans have almost always been caused by their desire to be annexed to Greece, and the complaints which they invariably put forward on such occasions, of unequal taxation, abuses on the part of the authori-

ties, &c, are usually little more than pretexts. The Turks know very well that they only exist in the island on sufferance, and they accordingly treat the Christians there with far more consideration than in other parts of the Empire. As for the present insurrection, it differs but little from previous Cretan insurrections. There was always as no = a strong sympathy between the Greeks of Crete and those of the Morea, to whom the Oretans rendered valuable sesistance in the war of independence; and the degenerate Greeks of Roumelia have as little to do with the present movement as with all former national risings. The Cretan insurrection is a perpetually recurring symptom of an obstinate disorder, which can only be cured by the union of Crete with the Greek kingdom. It is not from the Greeks, therefore, that we need fear a re-opening of the Eastern question. There is nevertheless very serious danger of such an event happening as a consequence of the present outbreak, although the Cretans themselves may have no such object in view. It is certain that the extraordinary events which occurred in Central En ope last summer have produced an immense effect on she Slavonian populations of Turkey; the feeling of nationality has been strongly stimulated by the defeat of Austria and the liberation of Venetia, and there have been Italian and Hungarian revolu. tionary agencies at work in the country which have skilfully prepared all the elements of an excensive national movement. The success of the Cretan revolution would doubtless precipitate the outbreak which seems to be inevitable, and which in any case will, there is good reason to believe, occur next spring. In this outbreak the semi-independent principalities of Servis, Montenegro, and Roumania will doubtless join, and there is every probability that it will result in the disruption of the Turkish empire. pretty generally admitted; ont then comes the quessolution the most important interests of Europe will depend, and which in a few months it will perhaps become necessary to decide -The Fortnightly Re-

#### THE HOLY PLACES OF IRELAND. MONASTERBOICE.

The ruins of Monasterboice stand about four miles to the north of Drogheda, in the barony of Ferrard, county of Louth. St. Bute, or Bostius, son of coiled, standing between them. Here, also, may be Baronach, who died A. D. 521, was the founder. Of seen Cain slaying Abel. Another subject is the this establishment, which was called emphatically adoration of the Wise Men, a star being represented Four Masters and other authorities. A long but still the stories indicated by several of the panels on this very imperfect list of its abbots and professors, from side of the cro's. There are figures of kilted warrors the 6th to the 12th century, has been perserved; and amongst the names mentioned occur several which amongst which the axe and sling may be recognized. stand high in the ecclesiastical history of the country. The ancient history of Monasterboice appears to have paled about the middle of the 12th century, when the Prince of Urieli founded, almost in its immediate neighbourhood, the great Cistercian house of that Ireland sent over to Alba and Caledonia, as

The place, like Glendalough, Clonmscnoise, Clonard and other foundations of ante-Norman date in Ireland, was celebrated for the number of its holy and learned men. for its schools, and for the flocks of students who received its hospitality. Two churches, a really splendid round tower, two very lofty and beautifully sculptured crosses, the head of a third and an extremely early inscribed monumental stone, still remain to indicate the antiquity and former grandeur of St. Bute's monastery. The tower, which measures 110 feet in height by 50 in circumference, is the idea of the cross by a connection of the mouldings at the top and at each side. The larger of the the tower, is a plain cyclopean building, with a square headed doorway, now nearly covered by the | could do so. soil, in the west gable. There was anciently a chancel connected with the nave by a semicircular arch. In the latter feature, in the square western doorway, in the high pitch of the gable, and in the rude cyclopean masonry, we find characteristics of the oldest style of Ohristian architecture in Ireland. There can be little question that this is the original church of St. Bute. The smaller remaining church appears to have been erected, or, at least, remodelled, in the early part of the 12th century. The masonry is rude enough to be considered earlier, yet the windows indicate that period.

But of all the remains of Monasterboice, the magnificent crosses are the most remarkable. Europe possesses nothing of their class and age to be compared with Irish crosses in artistic design and embellishment. These stand amid a scene of ruin, desolation and neglect, as silent witnesses of a time when Ireland possessed a school of art peculiar to the genius of her people, and which, after having been hidden for ages, is once more becoming recognized. True it is that even in the darkest day of our politi-

artists. But the subject was not generally understood, else surely we would not have to deplore the loss of many inestimable relics of the past, of which we can now only say they existed, and must from the traditions preserved of them, have been exquisitely beautiful. Naglect in these matters, or ignorance, may be considered almost as dangerous to our early monuments even as bigotry itself.

Of the three crosses at Monasterboice, by far the most beautiful, though not the largest, fortunately bears the subjoined inscription in the frish language and character: -

A PRAYER POR MUIRED ACH, BY WHOM WAS MADE FHIS CROSS.

These were two abbots of Monasterboice of the name of Muiredach, one of whom died A.D. 344. the other in A D. 923 or 924. Dr. Petrie has suggested a variety of reasons for assigning this cross to the latter, who was a very remarkable man. His death is thus entered in the annals of Ulster :

'A.D. 923 or 924 Muiredach, son of Domhnoll, tanist abbot of Armagh, and chief steward of the southern Hy Niall, and successor of Buiti, the son of Bronach, head of the council of all the men of Bregia, laity and clergy, departed this life on the fifth day of the calends of December'

This truly national monument measures 20 feet in height. It is of the usual pattern, the head forming a circle, beyond which the top and sides slightly project. The various sides are richly panelled and enriched with sculptured of the human figure, animals and scroll work. The crucifixion within the circle on the west side is represented in the manner usual with early Isish artists. The Saviour's arms extend at right angles from the body, which is partially clothed. The legs are not crossed. On either side is a soldier; that on the right presenting the sponge; that on the left piercing the Lord's body with a spear, There are supporting angels at the head of the chief figure. At the feet of Christ, above and on either side are bosses in alto relievo connected together with beautiful patterns of scroll work. The three compariments of the shaft below the circle on the west side contain each three human figures. A similar panel, also occupied by three figures, occurs above the circle. There can be but little doubt that all these sculptures illustrate some passage in the history of Monasterboice. The lower panel represents an ecclesiastic attacked by armed warriors, one on either side. The left arm of the assailed person has been seized and forcibly bent in an upward direction by the soldier, who, with his left hand appears about to plunge a short, broad bladed, heavy hilted sword into the body of the prisoner. The figure to the right, armed with a weapon similiar in character but of greater length seems marching to attack the church man, who appears to make no resistance, though holding a staff in his right hand.

The central figure is shorn on the upper lip and chin, clothed in a long mantle which is fastened over the breast by an Irish brooch. The warriors are attired ia close fitting coats and rather fullslashed looking breeches, extending only haif way down the thigh. On the breast of one is a brooch of the Danish type, some specimens of which may be seen in the Royal Irish Academy collection. The bair of both these figures is long, and each wears a moustache of considerable size, but no beard. All the figures in these compartments are bareheaded. There is every likelihood that this curious piece of structure, which is as good as late Roman work, represents the martyrdom of some Irish ecclesiastic of rank by Danish soldiers. The next compartment contains three figures dressed in long habits, each holding a book. That in the centre, whose right arm is raised as giving a blessing, wears neither beard nor monstache, whilst his companions have most formidable moustaches. In the compartment immediately beneath the circle, a contral shorn figure is receiving from a moustached figure on the right a staff, and from another similar figure on the left a book. The Sprit of God, in the form of a bird, seems to hover over the head of this figure. The uppermost compartment of this face of the cross represents a figure with raised arms, evidently thanksgiving, and supported by two angels.

Commencing with the compartment immediately below the circle, may we not read the story thus? A saint upon whom the Spirit of God has descended presents the central figure - which, it will be observed, is the same in all the compartments - with a copy of the Holy Word. The figure on the right hands him That such an event must happen sooner or later is a staff; he is commissioned to go forth and preach the Word of God. In the compartment next be. tion, who is to govern the country in the place of neath we find him on his mission with two disciples. the Turks? This question has as yet received but In the lowest panel, his death by the hands of Scandinavian rovers is illustrated, an of the cross be is entering the abode of the blessed. conducted by two angels. The right arm of the cross represents a number of figures playing musical instruments. There are some other subjects, the meaning of which is very obscure; but as they are unimportant we need not detain our readers to specu-

late upon their character. On the east side of the shaft there are compart-

ments containing sculptures suggested by Scripture history. The lowest panel contains Adam and Eve with a tree, round the stem of which the sorpent is the Monastery, ' frequent mention is made by the above the head of the infant. It is difficult to read armed with swords, targets, and other weapons, These are intensely interesting as illustrating the dress and warlike appointments of the Scots of the beginning of the 10th century. Many of our readers are probably not aware that we are the Scoti, and corquerors and colonists, the people who gave its name to modern Scotland. It might not be quite safe to announce these facts, in certain quarters, but they are neverthe'ess, historically true.

Within the circle on the east side is the Last Judgment. Christ holding the cross and sceptre, has ranged upon His right hand troops of the blessed who are singing and playing upon musical instruments, amongst which the old Irish harp is conspicuons. On the left hand side of Christ are the fallen who are being burried away by devils, one of which is armed with a trident. In a compartment immevery remarkable on account of the sculpture of its diately below the Saviour is St. Michael weighing a doorway, which, as Dr. Petrie remarked, exhibits soul in a huge pair of scales, while the devil is crouched beneath endeavouring to turn the beam in his favour! Our description of this really wonderchurches, which stands a little to the south east of ful relic of nearly a thousand years ago will give but a faint idea of the original. Photography alone

The great cross is covered with ornaments as richly designed and of the same general character as those on the monument just noticed. It stands upwards of twenty three feet in height, and is composed of white silecious sandstone. Amongst the subject of its sculpture are the soldiers guarding Christ's sepulchre, Daniel and the lions, chariots and horses, and of course, the crucifixion. It is scarcely necessary to go into further detail, for no words of ours could give more than a general idea of the wonderful beauty of this cross. The description of that of Muiredach will illustrate the character of both.

#### 'A PRATER FOR RUARDAN.'

Nothing is known of this name in connection with the early history of the place, it was probably that of an ecclèsiastic.

Of the third cross, only the head and base remain. The former, on one side, displays the crucifixion, as usual, with the spearman, sponge, &c. In the centre of the circle, upon the other side, is a beautifully designed boss. A magnificent ash tree of great age used to add considerably to the picturesque appearand crosses, seem all the more desolate and forsaken in its absence. But there must be an end to all things -even to this article. - Dundalk Democrat.

TRAFFING A TIGER .- A still more ingenious made of tiger-killing is that which is employed by the natives of Onde. They gather a number of the broad leaves of the prauss tree, which much resembles the sycamore, and having well besmeared them with a kind of bird lime, they strew them in the animal's way, taking care to lay them with the prepared side uppermost. Let a tiger but put his paw on one of those innocent looking leaves, and his fate is settled. Finding the leaf atlck to his paw, he shakes it, to rid himself of the nuisance, and finding that plan unsuccessful, he endeavors to attain his object by rubbing it against his face, thereby smearing the ropy birdlime over his nose and eyes, and glueing the eyelids together. By this time he has probably trodden upon several more treacherous leaves, and is bewildred with the novel inconvenience; then he rolls on the ground, rubs his head on the earth in his effort to get free. By so doing he adds fresh bird lime to his head, body and limbs, agglutinates his sleek fur together in unsightly tufts, and finishes by hoodwinking himself so thoroughly with leaves and bird-lime, that he lies floundering on the ground, tearing up the earth with his claws, uttering howls of rage and dismay, and exhausted by the impotent or rage and distant, and canadised by the imputent struggles in which he has been so long engaged. These cries are a signal to the authors of his misery, who run to the spot armed with guus, bows, and spears, and find no difficulty in despatching their blind and wearied foe.—Routledge's Illustrated Natu-

An editor in New Hampshire offers to bet his head against a sixpence upon some political questions. A brother editor accepts the bet: says he thinks it an even one, and asks who shall hold the stakes.

A gentleman out West tried advertising for a wife. It worked to a charm, as usual. He says he has received in answer to his advertisement, 794 letters 13 daguerrectype likenessess of ladies 2 gold finger, rings, and 17 locks of hair.

We know a girl so industrious that when she has nothing else to do she knits her blows.

'Did the minister put a stamp on you when you were married, Mary?' A stamp Charles! 'What for pray?' 'Why matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know.

THE RESPONSIBLE ORGAN. - The Stomach is responsible for more evils than were contained in Pandora's Box. Atonic, dyspepsia, or simple indigestion is the first indication, of more than half the diseases enumerated in medical books. Meet it at once with BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, the most genial tonic and corrective which the botanic kingdom has yet yielded to chemical science. Invigorate the stomach and gently stimulate its gastric action with this famous restorative. Remember that the digestive apparatus is the primary source of vitality from which the whole body draws its supplies, and that BRIS-TOL'S S RSAPARILLA is a specific for the disorders that effect it. In all diseases affecting the liver, stomach, or bowels, BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS should be used at same time with Sarsapa-

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

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A. M. D. G.

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TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3 00 per month. For Half Boarders..... 7 00

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D. M. DEFOR L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864.

# C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Soliciton in Chancery. NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c ..

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INSOLVENT ACT FOR 1864. THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to assemble at Montreal, at the Office of Charles Daoust, E q., Advocate, Nr. 2, Little St James Street, on THUR DAY, the 15th of November, at Three o'clock P M, in order to receive a statement of his affairs, and to name an Assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act

F. X BEAUCHAMP, Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal. 18th October, 1866.

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THE SUBSORIBER having by a new and special triangrement, been appointed by Mesers. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS UITY for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of aumouncing to the Unizens of MUNTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time dur-ing the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES S REET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the

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A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the lat er by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising. -Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as bis own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties,

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The undersigned av-ils himself of this opportunity established Foundery, their superior of r turning his sincere thanks to the public for the Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same. N B. - All orders left at the Office will meet with

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as follows :--The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jucques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at FIV & F. M. precisely, calling, going and returning at Borel, Three Rivers and Bariscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers at Quebec can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every fuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 P M precisely or Quebec, calling, going and returning at the ports of Sorel, Three tilvers and Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning at Sorel, Maskinouga, wiviors du Loup, Yamachiche, Fort St. Francis, and will leave Toree

Montreal, will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Scamer M. UCHE-A-FEU, Capt E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers Francis and Yamaska in con-

Givers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at

2 p m , calling at Lanorate on the friday trips from

nection with the Steamer Columbia at Borel The owner VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Davelry, will leave Jacques Carter Wherf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Bepentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Serthier, and will leave Sorel every Monday

and Thursday at 4 a m The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoureaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 pm., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denn, St. Antoine, St. Obackes, St. Marc, Belœil, St. Riki e, -t. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 2 p.m. and Wednesdays

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy. will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 2 pm., calling, going and returning, at Bouchorville, Varences, Bout de L'isle and Lachennie, and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 s.m., Tuesday at 5 a m, Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m.
Th Steamer L'ETOILE, Gapt. P. E. Malbiot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 2 p m., calling, going and returning at St Paul l'Ermire, and will leave L' assomption every Monday at 7 s.m., Tuesday at 5 a.m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Sainr-

day at 6 a.m. This Company will not be accountable for apecie or valuables noless Bills of Lading having the value

expressed are signed therefor. For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 203 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE.

General Manager.

3,30 A.M.

Managing Director

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

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2nd Nov., 1866.

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New York, &c, at .... Ditto do connecting at Rouse's Point, 3.30 P.M. Accommodation Train for Island Pond? Quebec, and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with the Vermont Central Railread, at....

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Sept: 24, 1866,

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MONTREAL. THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the basiness formerly cerried on under the name and firm of CATBLLI & GO., begs must respectfully and firm of CAI BLLI & CO., bego mass responsing to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Staluary, which will be made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having made to order on the shortest possible natronaga of his been favored with the distinguished patronage of his been favored with the distinguished precourse of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Heran, Euchhep of Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergy. men to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of devo-

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