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VOL. XVII.

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No. 28.

EUSTACE; SELF-DEVOTION.

CHAPTER IX .- Continued.

Something of the ridiculous seemed now to be blended with poor Mrs. Maxwell's fit of anger; and I telt auxious to terminate a scene which was becoming exciting to Margaret, and painful to myself; and willingly followed the former, who beckoned me to the inner parlor, the folding-doors of which stood open.

not see that she is acting a very foolish part ;-

the innocent to be punished for the guity.'
: Mrs. Maxwell,' I said, when I found that I could speak, 'you do both Margaret and myself injustice; she is acting with true heroism of soul in remaining disengaged till it shall please God to remove our unhappy brother from this world, or look and hope for no happiness, for we feel no enjoy the calm beauty of the evening.

'No,' she said : 'I should think not, indeed; when you noth act as you might only be expected to do, were you fettered to bad husbands.'-Then returning to the room in which Margaret had remained, she kissed her, telling her she should see her again shortly; and hoped she would think over all that she had said, and allow her to receive her as a daughter.'

Margaret was overcome; she could only return the kiss, and express a hope that these clouds which overhung her prospects would soon clear away, and she might be enabled to meet the family of her friend as in old times.

Far from satisfied, our good friend left the cottage; the worthy soul could not comprehend the depth of high feeling which prompted Margaret to pursue this step; not so her son, he declared to me afterwards that he had valued, as it

CHAPTER E .- THE OLD CHATEAU -- A FEMALE

Minnie, dear, I have a favor to ask of you, said Margaret, the morning after the little meeting I have spoken of had taken place. 'You will grant it it our little funds will allow of the

treat I am meditating. 'Willingly, darling,' I replied: 'I do not think hitherto we have any thing to reproach ourselves with; as far as indulgences beyond our means are concerned, we can have no right to term ourselves extravagant."

Dare we venture on a long journey, ther; a very long journey, mind, for people of such siender means as ours; can we manage to pass a tew months in the sunny south of France, Min-

I paused a moment, almost doubting if we could; then I bethought me that change of air was better than doctor's bills, and I unhesitat-

ingly replied-Yes, Margaret ; when shall we go! shall it

be next week !" · Can it be possible that we can arrange so speedily?"

Without doubt, I replied; I draw my quarmaid, lock up the house, and leave it to take our veins, we hastened from the spot, wondering

care of itself, as houses in country villages ai- and conjecturing but in vain, as to the cause of I can answer for :" for the honesty of its good risen and the heavy September dew had fallen, people was almost proverbial. "Then we will see the Maxwells first, Min-

nie,' said my sister; 'and while we are away, when he finds the house shut up and that we are in safety at the small inu at which we had enquite gone, it-if-Edgar should come here gaged beds, and were shown by mine hostogain, people will say we have left England, and ess into the best room her house afforded, in the he will think no more of us; every clue will be ample stove of which a large fire, according to lost, for Arthur has solemnly pledged his word that he will never again tell him where we are; for it was drawing towards the close of Septemand then, when we come back, Eustace and I may marry without fear, if all intercourse with phere, I felt that precaution was necessary, as Edgar be for ever cut off, and he probably have much as those might feel, who more than doubled left the country.3

knew that she was happier.

had decided on doing; our decision met with the approval of our kind friends, provided, they said, Margaret were more flexible on her return, and accordingly we made our preparations with all possible despatch, and accompanied to London by Eustace, bade farewell to England until the following spring, when we hoped to return under more favorable auspices. A pleasant journey was ours; our hearts were lighter than they had been for some time, and we arrised in the province of Languedoc one lovely September eve-Now, Minnie, exclaimed the good lady, 'I ning, just as the setting sun shed its rosy light on hope, as you are some years older than poor the luxuriant foliage of the trees, each bearing Maggie, you will prove somewhat wise; do you its beautiful autumnal hue. At a small way-side ing we put up for the night, 'till we could look trifling with her own feelings, and those of my about us, so as to locate oorselves more com- ment, devoting her life to the care of her stepson; and what for, I should like to know; for comfortably. Far in the distance, partially em- daughter. nothing that I can see, but because it has pleased bosomed by trees, stood an old chateau, the win-God to afflict her with a bad brother. Why, dows of which were lighted up by the beams of less a very amiable woman, then; is the daughgirls,' she added, 'where is your sense; there is declining day. A lovely scene lay stretched ter very young?' a skeleton in every house; I wonder if all of us around us; to the right a small church, its grey knew our neighbors' affairs, where is the large walls o'ergrown with moss, its time-worn tower family which has not a black sheep amongst its covered with ivy, the last rays of the sun casting number; and why, I should like to know, are a red tint on the cross which mutely beckoned man onwards to a happier world. A fragrant smell from an orange-grove reminded us that we gears older than the present Madame de Villewere in the sunny south, whilst the murmur of distant waters told us that we were near the birth to a son, which still lives. banks of an extensive lake. Wearied as we were, we could not resolve to retire to rest till till we find he has left England again, which will we had explored a little around the immediate stress we had that evening heard. probably be the case. Then Maggie will be neighborhood, therefore, after partaking of some free; but, oh!' I added, 'do remember that rather sour wine, with bread, milk, and dried while things are in this unhappy state we can fruits, we sallied forth for a short half hour, to

There was something so novel in our journey to the south of France, unknown and alone as we were, that the very originality of our position gave an additional zest to our enjoyment. As for myself, I had arrived at that sober age when woman may be allowed to travel by herself :moreover, we had had so many trials to encounter in our path through life, that travelling thus unprotected and aloae, seemed to me a mere bagatelle.

But the old chateau claimed a greater portion of our attention than any of the beauties around us. It appeared in some parts to be falling to decay under the hand of time, yet the main portion of the edifice seemed still in tolerably good preservation: one wing of the building appeared, however, as though perfectly dismantled, whilst the curtained windows, and the sound of a sweet to discuss the merits of a cold capon, some voice accompanied by the harp in a manner which light wine, fruits, and white bread, before taking deserved to be valued, the high principle which showed that the musician was not destitute of had led Margaret to break off her engagement some considerable amount of musical skill, told CHAPTER KI. - OUR FIRST DAY IN LANGUEwith him, though he bimself was the sufferer that the ceateau was still inhabited. We stood and listened, entranced by the melody of that sweet voice, and I have endeavored, as well as I could, to render the words into English.

> Ab, swift the shades of eve now fall, Over hill and over dale; And Luna with her silver pall Covereth wood and grassy vale. Are Maria, in this hour Shield us with protecting power.

Night's darksome banner is unfurl'd, Whilst weary Nature sinks to sleep, And all in gloom hath clad the world. Save those who wake to watch and weep. Ave Maria, 'tis the hour When most they need thy love and power.

Myriads in the azure sky, Glittering with the diamond's light, Shines the pale star gloriously, Illumining the heavens bright. Ave Maria, star of the sea,

Oh! pray for us who call on thee. The voice was husbed, and a few chords seemed struck at random; then the fingers swept over the strings, and a few bars of a beautiful and melancholy prelude were played, a note of which we occasionally lost, as ever and anon the autumnal breeze rustled through the thick foliage of the trees, when suddenly the sweet sounds were marred by a wild shriek, which rung through the conscious how very foolishly we had acted in thus prolonging our stay. We arrived, however, our directions, diffused light and warmth around, ber, and soft as was the air in this genial atmosthe years that had passed over my head.

ret's request, a change came over her; her step became more elastic, her smile as of old, her us, and as I stood at the window gazing thought I had seen that face before; was I weak in character, Miss Herbert, as she was became more clasure, her smue as or our, her discounting as an analysis of country dreaming? No! surely long years since, when feeble in body—it was a happy release, both for cheek began to assume a more healthful tinge; I thoughfully out on the wide expanse of country dreaming? thoughfully out on the wide expanse of country dreaming. It is the poor matter, was the reply. I did my duty by her, which lay bathed in such perfect rest, my eyes a girl at Chalot, I had gazed upon a similar Monsieur de Villecourt as well as for the poor matter, was the reply. I did my duty by her,

I wrote to Mrs. Maxwell; I told her what we chanced to fall on the spire of the village church, countenance, differing, indeed, from that which lady herself, when she died.' Then suddenly which, rising out from amid the trees which em- I now beheld, yet allowing for the lapse of fifteen bosomed it, was at that moment flooded by a years, save that a harder expression was over the line of silvery light; I bethought me of the chateau and the beautiful effect of the moonlight as chateau which I had seen about half a mile from the inn; I thought I observed a little besitation in the woman's manner, as she replied, 'It is the chateau of the Marquis de Villecourt, his only daughter and her stepmother are living there; Mademoiselle de Villecourt's intellects are somewhat deranged; and such melaccholy shricks are at times uttered by the poor thing; the marchiquess lives there in the most perfect retire-

'Indeed,' I casually remarked; 'she is doubt-

' She is a stepdaughter, and was ten years old when her mother, the late marchioness, died,' replied the hostess.

'Her father married his second wife a few months after the lady's death; he was many court, and died soon after his wife bad given

'And the young lady,' said Margaret, her mind, as well as nig own, recurring to the soug-

Ah, mademoiselle,' replied the woman, 'she was very fond of her mother, and she little liked her father's marriage with 'la belle Anglaise,' her governess, whom he married so soon after ber mother's death.

'An English lady,' I ejaculated, almost in-

'Yes, mademoiselle, and you see the young lady was always delicate, and had all her own way while the good lady, her mother, lived, and could ill brook the control of her stenmother. who brought her from Paris to live with her in vonder old chateau, which is not fit for people of their weath to live in; Monsieur le Marquis never resided there, it is in a rumous state, and fit only for the dwelling of bats and owls.'

As Madame Roland uttered these words, she eft the room, and Margaret and myself sat down to talk over what we had beard, in a true spirit of adventure, determining to explore the neighborhood of the chateau on the morrow, and

DOC-AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

We rose early the next morning, after a sound night's rest, and, having breakfasted, made our way to the little church of St. Roche, 12 order to hear mass. Our devotions concluded, we immediately, as by tacit consent, turned our steps in the direction of the chateau. The country around was beautiful; large patches of pastureland lay on either side, whilst here and there rose some step acclivity, rich in the vegetation a wild flower; while beneath lay buried some around, and here and there, lotted thickly, peep- have taken it for the picture of a Madonna .-ing through the trees, the white villas of the wealthier class. As we advanced up the road ments, grand even in their decay, we wandered, came fewer in number, and the scenery more ro. I timidly by Eulalie, who seemed desirous to atmantic; whilst beyond rose the Pyrenees, in tach herself to Margaret, but who appeared nerits preservation, or any pains taken to keep it in able. neatness and order. for the courtyard was overre years that had passed over my head.

point than otherwise; she passed me with a charm peculiarly its own.

The inn was not more than an English half-mile slight glance, and her eyes then fell on Mar
The last Marchoness, said Madame, and Mada

face, it was identically the same.

Those large full black eyes seemed as if they it rested on its half ruined turret, and turning to could read the thought of others, the nose was Madame Roland, I inquired whose was the old quite aquiline, the teeth gleamed through the parted lirs like rows of pearls; but the small mouth, ever and anon compressed, was correct in its beauty, and yet gave a severe expression to the features of that superb beauty. Ere she had walked fifty yards from the spot on which we stood, she returned, and lengthening her promenade to the gates of the chateau, she again turned and faced us, this time regarding myself and Margaret alternately with an earnest and steady gaze.

' Pardon me,' she said, as she approached me, but I do think we have met before in very different scenes to these. Are you not the daughters of a gentleman, who is, or was, curate of the village of Chalot, in the west of England?"

'Yes, madain,' I replied, while Margaret threw down her pencil and listened in mute astonishment; and I added, 'I have indeed seen you before; I remember your face, but quite forget whom I have the honor of addressing.

' You will remember me, perhaps, as the niece of Mr. Percival-Catherine Vivian,' replied the lady. 'I should not have remembered you, for sooth to say, though a poor compliment, you are fearfully altered; but Margaret has the same face as she had when she was a mere child. I remembered ber from her striking resemblance to her father; but pray come home with me, if you are so interested, Margaret, in sketching my dreary old mansion, I am sure you will be pleased to wander at your ease through its gloomy corridors and spacious halls."

We both willing accepted the invation, and accompanied the Marchioness de Villecourt, once simple Catherine Vivian, to the home she had spoken of so slightingly.

I noticed that just as she entered the portal of the chateau, she turned and called her stepdaughter by name, and that her tone of voice as well as her manner, was at once arbitrary and

What a contrast between the mother and daughter! The one haughty in manner, proud of the rank to which she had successfully aspired and obtained, swept in, her style of almost masculine beauty, void of every feminine grace, and if those almost chiselled features spoke correctly ness of her heart betrayed itself by the expression they gave to the countenance, endowed with a mind capable of anything harsh, so that it could but gain its ends. Eulalie de Villecourt was small in stature, slightly but gracefully formed, her complexion delicately fair. her hair of that rich golden hue which we rarely child from her sick room, there was much to put see save on the head of an infant, the features perfectly regular; but the deep-blue eyes wanted, indeed, the expression which gives life, and soul, and animation, to the whole face; yet there was something indescribably sweet in the general contour of the countenance—such a holy calm which grew on its brink, and clothed with many and such peafect repose seemed to dwell thereon that a painter might have made a study of that peaceful valley, with humble habitations scattered face, thrown more expression into the eyes, and Through noble corridors and spacious apartwhich led to the chateau, these habitations be- attended by Madame de Villecourt, and followed gloomy grandeur, frowning, as it were, on the vously apprehensive, when any remark, however soft features of the scene beneath. The build- commonplace, was addressed to her by her steping appeared more ancient than when seen by mother, not at all to my surprise, for, far from the waning twilight of the previous evening; nor any word of endearment being used, coldness did there appear to be much care bestowed on and a repulsive harshness, alone was observ-

At length we reached the gallery in which grown with rank weeds and nettles, whilst the were hung the portraits of ancestors of the nogreen moss crept up around the stone pillars ble house of Villecourt, and we lingered long, which supported the gateway. Whilst we yet pausing before each ancestor of the illustrous terly allowance in a few days; meanwhile pack old chateau. Then all was buried in a profound stood lost in surprise at the scene of desolation line of nobles, some clad in full armour, while up all that is necessary; we will discharge the silence, and with a thrill of horror running through around us, a lovely girl of some eighteen years many a fair daughter of the house appeared in of age stepped forward, and regarding us with the dress worn at the period in which she lived; an air of melancholy curiosity, passed on. There till coming down to our own times, we stood beways can do, at least the little village of Ashdale that most melancholy sound. The moon had was a restlessness in her look which distressed fore the portraits of a man in the prime of life, you as you met her gaze; it seemed to me as it and a young woman whose features exactly reand feeling chilled as well as weary; I became there was indeed a weak intellect within that sembled those of Eulalie, save that they bore beautiful form. Margaret had seated berself on the expression that was wanting to ber, we knew the trunk of a tree and was making a sketch of that we gazed on the portrait of the first wife. the castle, whilst I regarded, with no small de- and involutarily our eyes fell on the face of gree of interest, the movements of the young Eulalie, whose eyes were humid with tears. On stranger; but now, emerging from one of the right side of Monsieur de Villecourt's porrumed arches, appeared a woman of perhaps trait, hung that of the present Marchioness, in thirty years of age, of a style of beauty rather fall the pride of her beauty, and in the full prime commanding than pleasing, and features the ex- of woman's existence, when girlhood and its teens pression of which, though correctly beautiful, have some ten years passed away, and the form were more calculated to inspire fear than love. has become rounded in full maturity, and when, She was tall, well formed, and rather embon- though it has lost the grace of youth, it has a

turning as the sound of a step struck upon her ear, she stooped to embrace a beautiful boy, the very counterpart of herself; and perhaps about eight years of age. 'This is my son, Eugene, Miss Herbert,' she said ; 'but we have been long enough looking at the portraits of these dead worthies of the house of Villecourt, let us return to the one suit of rooms which I have tried to make habitable.'

I cannot express what I felt, for I knew each word this cruel woman uttered inflicted a pang on the gentle heart of Eulalie; nor felt she ashamed that I should be a witness of her tyranny, for turning sharply round as we entered a room fitted up as the boudoir of some fairy palace, and assorting ill indeed with the 'toutensemble' of that ancient edifice, she exclaimed angrily, ' how now ?-in tears again! I shall maist on your remaining in your chamber, if you will not conquer this absurd exhibition of feeling on every occasion.'

Eulalie's tears only flowed afcesh at this unmerited reproof; she said nothing, however, but left the room; and I noticed that the boy bounded after her, and that when called back by his mother, he appeared both sullen and

I could not avoid hazarding a remark.

'Perhaps,' I said, 'Mademoiselle de Villecourt remembers her mother? I noticed that she went when you alluded to her death.'

'She was a spoiled child, Miss Herbert,' she renliee, bumored in everything, so that her affectation is almost insupportable. After we left Chalot, my mother and myself spent several years in Paris, where I became acquainted with the late marchioness, and when my mother's death took place, and I was left alone in the world, she invited me here very frequently, for she was a woman of such a disposition that she could not bear solitude.'

'Ah, Catherine, Catherine, you should have said, when I was left alone and penniless, I entered the family of my benefactress, as governess to her child."

This was my inward thought; I remembered Madame Roland's story, and I knew that the Vivians had been a family in needy circumstances, aided much by their relation, Mr. Percival, and with no means of their own, save the proceeds of a trilling life annuity belonging to the late Mrs. Virian.

However, this cruel woman, for such I felt certain she was, proceeded as follows; the barewords: 'Truly, I had but a dull home in exchange for the gaities of Parisian life; sickness often makes people very exacting, and between the fancies of Madame de Villecourt, and the difficult task there was in keeping her spoiled up with. However, in the course of time she died, and I left the chateau, but only for a short time; for Monsieur le Marquis offered me hishand and brought me back to this gloomy old ruin as its mistress. He has left me by his will sole guardian of both his children till they come of age. I do not think Eulalie will live very long. If she were to die, I should immediately return to Paris; otherwise, until I choose to part with Eugene from under my own eye, I shall remain in this seclusion. I must tell you, however, that if Monsiur de Villecourt lest me much power in my bands, he was brutal and suspicious enough to take care to tie me up from making any new engagement; for I have only the possession of this unrestricted power, on condition, forsooth. that I do not marry till the minority of these children has expired, and thirteen years must pass,' sie added, with a deep sigh, 'ere one of them will be off my hands."

As she spoke thus, she surveyed her splendid figure with a look of satisfied complacency, as sl 🛎 faced a full-length pier-glass which was before her. Ab, Catherine, do you not remember that that those raven locks will, at the best, have: here and there many a silvery thread when thirteen years shall have passed away! Oh. woman, woman, it is indeed well for those yourg creatures that their father in this proviso acted with at least a little caution. At this moment Eugene asked his mother, might he take the young lady, so he designated Margaret, into the ruined turret, he would like to show it to her.-She unhesitatingly yielded her assent.

I fancied there was a hidden meaning beneath the boy's words. Ah, mother, take care! if. that boy lives, he, the only thing you ever truly loved, will mar all your schemes, and, in the bands of a just God, will become the instrument. of retributive justice.

'Eulalie seems so timid,' I said, 'so retiring, I should not suppose you would have much trouble with her, especially as she was not quite eleven years old when her mother died. I suppose you sought to win her affections; a stepmo ther must have a difficult part to play.'

Indeed, I never troubled myself about the

though never willingly. I knew she had a fine ear for music, but that she was very idle. I resolved when I became her father's wife, that she should excel in this point; I never believed the maif that I have beard others say, about her in-Tellect not being of a high order: I insisted on a certain number of hours being devoted to music each day; she hates, she detests it; but you shall hear how exquisitely she both plays and sings, ere you leave the chateau. Yet what tears has she shed, how she has implored, through a mere spirit of idleness, to be released for an girl on the estate, one of the de Villecourts might ramble at will like a hoyden, as she would fain have been, over hills and through valleys.'

exploits of her own, but I thought there was a bare chance that during our stay in France we might be able to do some good for Eulalie if we became intimate with her stepmother, so I kept down all angry feelings, especially as I caught a glimpse of a certain trio passing round the north side of the building, and noticed that Eugene stole a glance up at the window in the manner of one who is anxious to avoid observation.

But do you not think such close application to an art she does not like, may have occasioned the delicacy of health of which you complain?

I never thought about it,' was the reply; my having made the girl a fine musician will my care with one of those sickly smiles which anger me so to see upon her face, that really it the gurl.

Of that I have little doubt,' I thought, as I far around, and remembered Madame de Villecourt's son would then be the sole inheritor to the estates: and the dreadful thought glanced across my mind, as to whether there was any fell intent to answer in thus forcing this unhappy girl to attain so great an emmence in her beautiful art; for every one is aware how growth may be stunted, and the intellect impaired, and the for long years together from young persons; especially if they are forced to apply to that which they themselves dislike.

(To be Continued.)

CATHOLIC REUNION AT BUCKINGSAM.

(From the London Times.)

. The 13th annual reunion of the Catholics of Birmingham and the district, in aid of the poor schools. was held on Tuesday night. The assembly was presided over by Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Wes:minster; there were also present Bishop Ullathorne.

Bishop Amherst, and a large number of the Catholic clergy and influential laity.

The Archbishop of Westminster said,—An hour or two ago I heard the Lord Bishop of this diocess lay down a very inconvenient law, which it is my deliberate purpose to break. [Laughter.] He laid down in my hearing that after the octave of the Epiphany no one can wish another a happy new year. [Laughter.] Now I came here to night for the deliberate purpose of wishing the Bishop of Birmingham and his flock assembled in this hall on this night many happy new years like the present. [Cheers.] And it gives me very great happiness to come and accept the welcome so kindly given me, and to assure you that there is nothing which is more cheering to the Bishop in the midst of his people, loved and venerated as the Bishop of this diocess is. [Cheers.]
And I may add that I see in this a proof of the present strength and the future extension of the Catholic Church in England. [Hear, hear.] The Catholic Ohurch in this land comes not in union with Royalty, tho' it is loyally submissive to the Crown. daily-nevertheless, the other day, when the minister | them.' (Laughter and 'Shame!') An Anglican Applause.] It comes not by statute of Parliament, nor by favor of aristocracy, nor by the influence of wealth, but in poverty, united with the people. [Applause.] It is the Church of the poor eminently in Ireland ['Hear, hear,' and cheers,] and it is the Church of the poor in all the great towns of England [hear, hear;] and the whole Catholic flock in England, without distinction of rank, or class, or wealth, is united together with such a perfect fusion and perfect equality, under the spiritual care of its pastors, that there is no unity to be found throughout the Catholic world more perfect or more compact. [Applause.] I am confident that in no part of the Datholic world can there be found an episcopate united in more perfect brotherly love together [hear. hear], nor an episcopate that has the happiness of ruling over a body of clergy who with a more filial attachment and a more perfect docility obey their spiritual guidance, and a flock more closely united to their pastors. [Applause] What I see before me to-night is a sample of what I have seen in the great towns of England of many years that are past, and most especially in the last 12 months, and this gives me a confidence that so long as the Catholic Church me a connuence that so long as the Catholic Church is united, pastors and people together, there is no power on earth that can hinder its continual expansion. [Much applause.] Now, my lord, I am most glad to meet you and your flock to-night, and upon such an occasion as this, knowing as I do that it owes its origin to an effort to extend education among the children of the poor-a work most dear to the heart of every Catholic; and I may say I am glad to speak of this work in Birmingham, because I think the people of this town have a very special prerogative of respect and of regard among the Ca. part of the cess or rate contributed by a vast majorholics of England. [Applause.] I think that rity of Catholic ratepayers. [Applause.] Now I Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham have set three bright examples which, I trust, the whole of Liverpool has set a luminous example of justice in England will follow. In Liverpool the Catholic this matter. But before the year 1863 only 36 Capopulation is mixed with the population of that city with a perfect equality of public and private respect, (cheers) and the Otholics of that city are treated with the greatest consideration by the municipal authorities. ['Hear, hear,' and applause.] I would point to the borough gaol of Liverpool as a luminous example of what the justice and the wisdom of Liverpool men have done. [Applause.] In like manner I will say of Manchester, it has taken a lead in the matter of education with an equity and a justice and a prudence, for which every Catholic ought to bear his tribute. I will say the same of Birmingham, knowing as I do that in a time when England was swept by a tempest, Birmingham seemed to be the only spot where tranquillity reigned, like the centre of a whirlwind, which is always still, and that it was the influence of this great town, wise in its social prudence, which began to diffuse a calm when other men had lost the tranquility of their spirits. [Applause.] I know, too, that the Catholic population of Birmingham is treated with respect.

Tar better than her own mother ever did: her town and to the friends with a universal duty was to submit, which she has always done Applanse.] And now, I believe we are living in a period of the history of England which will be marked hereafter by one signal characteristic .-Before Her gracious Majesty ascended the throne great changes in the law and constitution of England were carried by the Legislature; but it is one thing to alter the laws in the statute-book-it is another to carry them into effect. Since the accession of Her gracious Majesty the changes which took place in the ten preceding years have been perpetually realizing themselves in the public and in the private life of England. I will not refer to that earlier period when the condition of Catholics in this country was one which history would be glad to forget. We, I am happy to say, have entered into another period, in the light of the sun and the free hour, in order, forsooth, that, like any peasant | air of heaven, and at this day a perfect social, political, and religious equality among all the subjects of Her gracious Majesty is extending itself throughout the whole of our order and our system, so that I trust, before she closes her happy reign, there will I could have reminded Madame of sundry old not remain among us the smallest remnant of the past. [Much cheering.] I know with what equity and what justice the Catholic prisoners in the prisons of this town and county are treated. I know also and the little children of the poor are treated in the workhouse and the workhouse schools. [ Hear, hear,' and applause.] I look to these two as the index, like the degrees on a thermometer, which fixes the Ohristian justice of those who administer the law. I know that all that your Lordship desires is not yet accomplished; and I know that uctil every little Catholic child is in a Catholic school, the whole work will not be accomplished. [Applause.] Equitable, just, and considerate as the administration of the Poor Law is at this time, it is impossible that the Catholic children in the workhouse schools can be trained in their faith as they ought to be, It is impossible that under the same roof there certainly not kill her; I listen to her with plea- can be two systems of education, and there is sure, and sometimes when she has risen with that that Catholic children should all the day breathe here. What is the reason that the parents send their look of disgust on her countenance, and the room an atmosphere which is not the atmosphere of has rung with applause, I have whispered to her, the Catholic Church-namely, by their being freely This is my work; how much trouble have I and justly placed under the care of their own pashad ere you would do this?' She has repaid tors, according to the desire of their parents, as it would be from their hearts in schools which are purely and strictly of the Catholic Church. [Applause.] That this desire of your Lordship and the would be a release to me if anything happened to Ohurch may be speedily fulfilled is my earnest desire and petition. And now let me say that it seems to me that the happiest and the most blessed condition of a people is to be perfectly united in religion. Rooked out on the broad lands which stretched If there could be one faith, one heart, one mind, one worship, one altur, round which the whole population is gathered, as I see it in Ireland [cheers,] with very little to disturb it, such would be the happiest condition of a people. Religious unity, or unity of faith, is the greatest gift of God to men, and that because, first of all, it is a pledge of truth, universally known and believed, and that one truth which ad- she had exposed her children, she made an applicamits no division and no contradiction; next, because it is a guarantee of universal peace-no controversy and no conflict, and no divisions of households, no body weakened, if excessive study be exacted intestine and domestic strife; and, lastly, because it insures the inheritance of truth and of faith to posterity to be hereafter born. Whereas, where the religious unity of a people is divided and fractured truth escapes, and children are born generation after nest Institution, for one year and six montes, 331. generation disinherited of the heirloom of Christianty. [Applause.] For these reasons I do desire from my beart to see the unity of faith spreading tending, as many of these credulous and self-trusting more and more among us. This I believe to be the parents do, to take them out before any mischief beat state of a people. I believe the worst state of could happen, celieving the children to be too young a people to be one of conflict, controversy, religious strife, theological bitterness. [Hear, hear.] It vivid to be easily extinguished, that the time would seems to me that the plagues of Egypt are the types of such a state. [Applause.] I do not know them again under Catholic instruction. Year by year whether to call it the iron or the brazen age. But as she was unable to do it, because she was unable to religious unity has passed - for men have forfeited it support them. At last she demanded them, and was -I carnestly desire that the period of conflict may pass likewise as speedily as it may, and that, if we cannot re-enter into perfect unity, we may at least enter upon that silver period, less perfect than the first, in which, though we are not united in one faith, we may be united in kindliness, in mutual consideration, justice one with another, and equity to those who differ from us. [Cheers.] But now, in order that I may illustrate my meaning, I will take as an example of how a minority in religion is treated by a vast majority-from Ireland. . I find in but there is a rule that any boy who leaves without Ireland that in every gaol and in every workhouse the Protestant inmates and the Protestant prisoners that there is nothing which is more cheering to the have not only the most perfect freesom of religion, that flourish beneath the trees on which the birds' lead on the most perfect freesom of religion, that flourish beneath the trees on which the birds' ling demonstrations to be held in Manchester, Birk nests hang, one Scripture-reader writes. 'We have mingham, and London. Deputations as requested dren, but the freest access for the ministers of their here the rare phenomenon of a Romish congregation having been appointed and some routing having here appointed. religion, and chaplains duly appointed and duly very ready, even well-disposed, to oppose their priest maintained for their care. [Applause.] I find, for Out of the Island and South Coast Extension Society's example, in the workhouse of Limerick, where at the report I take these words:—'The people of this isutmost there are sometimes five Protestant inmates usually—there is not so many as one on an average struction. The loss of their potato crop has numbled of a neighboring town applied for a salary as clergyman of a true and manly heart, the Rev. G. chaplain, the Board, composed of a majority of Catholics, unanimously voted it. [Applause.] Again, eye witness on Sunday morning of large quantities of in the West of Ireland there is often not a single bread being given to Roman Catholics for learning a Protestant in the workhouse. [Hear, hear.] Nevertheless, there are Protestant chaplains receiving never less than £10 a year [cheers,] and, from a report of the Poor Law Commissioners, it would appear that in nearly two-thirds of the appointments as chaplain the houses to which they are appointed have no Protestant inmates. [Laughter and applanse.] I call this a fair example of equitable treatment of a minority in religion. [Laughter.] In respect to the prisoners in Ireland, in the year 1865 it appears that 982 Presbyterians were in the prisons. The average number daily in the prisons would be about 82; but this, of course, is over a number of prisoners, and there were 14 Presby terian chaptains for the care of the 82 prisoners. [Laughter.] I find a case in which there was no Presbyterian prisoner at all, nevertheless there was a chaplair, with a stipend of £38 a year. [Laughter.] I find that in own pastors, build its own churches, maintain its Louth there was one Presbyterian prisoner, with a chaplain and a stipend. [Laughter.] In Fermanagh to use in the perversion of little Catholic children. there were two Presbyterian prisoners, with a (Applause.) I will add a few words from the Life chaplain at £30 a year. At Cavan two Presby- of Archbishop Whately, recently published. Under terian prisoners had likewise a chaplain at £30 a his own hand we have positive proof that the system year. In Donegal there were 16 Protestant prison- of education in Ireland was designed by him to ers, and a chaplain at £40 a year. In Monaghan undermine and enteeble the faith of the Irish people. there were 16 prisoners, and a chaplain at £30 a I will read the words of one of the most philosophiyear. In the county of Dublin there were 23 pri-soners and a chaplain at £55 a year. Mark that In the year 1795 Mr. Burke spoke thus:—'In Ireland

rity of Catholic ratepayers. [Applause.] Now I would only recall the words I spoke in the outset.

tholic prisoners were visited by the Catholic priest;

for at that time there was no chaplain appointed. -

Since that time Liverpool has set, I will, say a bright

example of doing full justice on the subject; and

what is the result? That in the year 1866 4,375

Ontholic prisoners passed under his care. [Ap-

plause.] In the last Session Major O'Reilly moved

for a return from the borough and county prisons of

England, to ascertain how many had acted upon the

Prisons Ministers' Act. As far as I am able to make

cut from examining that return, from about 35 or 36

prisons, at least 25 have not put it into effect. [ Oh!

Shame?' Now, it appears to me we have a fair

example of how a minority in religion ought to be

treated. Let me now apply what I said a little to

this country. I am quite aware that those who

hitherto have not carried the statute law into effect

have not done so with any intention of depriving

either the poor Catholic prisoner or the poor Catho-

effect of old passive habit, old immobility, that old

lic pauper of his religion. I believe that it is the ground at this hour will give way at the genial ap-

proach of spring, so the present temper of men's

verse, date, and name-I do not believe that what I must call the maladministration of the statute law respecting poorhouses and prisons has been the deliberate result of an intention to be unjust. I say excepting exceptions; but I mean entirely to defraud your curiosity. If you have any desire to-night to know from me what those exceptions are, I shall beg to be allowed to hold my tongue. [Laughter and. applause.] At a proper time and in a proper place, chapter and verse, and date and name shall be stated. [Hear, hear ] It will not be in a friendly reunion of the Oatholics of Birmingham. [Applause.] And now, as I have given you an example of how a minority in religion may be treated, I will give an example of what a minority in religion can do. must beg that the remarks I am about to make may not excite anything like irritation. I do not know whether those who hear me have ever seen a publication called The Month. There is a periodical religious publication every month under the title of The Month; and I commend to every one who hears me to read the first article in the number for December last, under the very Arcadian title of 'Irish Birds'. nests' [Laughter.] In Ireland there are not less than 31 what I may call prisons for little children, the respect and consideration with which the poor and thousands and tens of thousands of English money are collected every year for the purpose of tounding and supporting refuges, orphanages, ragged-schools, nurseries, convent relief funds, ragged-school relief funds, sleeping asylums, and 'birds'-nests,' tor the sole purpose of perverting poor little Catholic children. ['Oh, oh "] There is one of those 'birds'-nests' in Kingstown, and a Catholic who visited it last summer held this conversation

with the manager ;-' Have you many Roman Catholic children here ?-They are all Roman Catholic children .- How many are there? One hundred and fifty-six. Have their parents turned Protestant? - No; perhaps one or two. Do the parents object to the children being brought up Protestants?—It would be no use if they did; they know it it will be done when they oring them in children here?-Principally poverty. Have you any difficulty in getting the Roman Catholic reliigon out of those children's heads?—Yes (loud and prolonged cheering); the greatest difficulty sometimes, but it is our first endeavour; all our efforts are directed to it; controversy is the first lesson of this school. ('Shame!') I have no desire to bring the name of any person who in private life may be estimable and of good intentions before such a meeting as this, and therefore in the example I am about to give I suppress the names of those concerned, and refer you to The Month. There was a poor woman named Roney, who had three daughters, and she was induced to go before the magistrates and give up her children to a Protestant lady to be put into a 'bird's.nest.' Some time after, her conscience reminding her night and day-as I have no doubt it did, being a Catholic-of the sin she had committed and the peril to which tion to recover them which application was refused. ('Shame!' At last she applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, and then the lady Queen's Bench, and then the lady wrote to the matron of the 'birds'-nest' -- 'Madam,--Please to give Mrs. Roney her children, on paying you the expenses incurred for them;' and in the same handwriting came :- Mrs. Ropey, Dr. to the 'Birds'-15s.' (Laughter.) One other case. A poor woman named Hogan, put two boys into a refuge, into suffer perversion, that the faith in them was too refused. She then wrote a letter under direction-a lawver's letter-and the secretary wrote to her saying the children should be given up to her on payment, as by agreement, of 6% a year, that was 90%. I grieve to add that one of the boys was irretrievobly perverted. Such is the way in which a minority can act towards a majority. I must add another fact. There is a sleeping asylum, where boys are received and tuught trades, and, I have no doubt, are treoted kindly as far as the mere kindness of material charity; finding a substitute to be perverted, cannot take with him his clothes. To show you the kind of flowers land have been latterly more willing to receive in-Webster, Chancellor of Cork, wrote that he was an bread being given to Roman Catholics for learning a verse of Scripture, and these same people in his presence went away cursing the persons who gave them bread and taught them the verse. This is done by Great Britain-a country which, above all others. proctaims just dealing to every man in matters, of land which is entirely Catholic, devotedly Catholic, always and interchangeably Catholic (cheers), in a Catholic land that has been spoiled of all its endowments, redued to the utmost poverty, which out of that poverty has, since the beginning of this century, expended five millions of money in covering the face of the land with Catholic churches, Catholic convents, Catholic schools, Catholic works of charity of every kind of magnificent proportions-these people are so treated by those who possess the wealth that once was theirs. (Cheers.) I wish no more than this, that that religious minority had to support its own pastors, build its own churches, maintain its of Archbishop Whately, recently published. Under these stipends, which I do not gradge, and would particularly the Roman Catholic religion should be not gradge, and would not rescind, be it known, are upheld in high respect and veneration, and should be in its place provided with all the means of making it a blesssing to the people who profess it.' (Applause). Again, he said, 'Let them (that is, the Irish) grow lax, sceptical, careless and indifferent with regard to religion, and so sure as we have an existence it is not an Anglican or a Scottish Church, but Jacobinism which will enter into the breach.' (Applause.) And I add, show me an Irishman that has lost his faith, and I will show you a Fenian. (Prolonged cheering.) Every lax, sceptical Irishman is a Fenian. The mundation that is now settling upon Ireland is not a flush of water from the coast of France, but the Gult stream, which traverses the Atlantic from the shores of America (Applause.) For this reason I rejoice that we have passed from the iron and brazen period into one which, if it be not golden, at least is silver, that we are coming to a time when equality, justice, fairness, equity, consideration for the conscience, the heart, the feelings of Oatholics is prevading the society of England and Ireland. (Applause.) That it is penetrating into the Legislature, that it is directing the course of public events, that it is softening the hearts of the administrators of public laws, that as sure as the frost which binds hard the

sbaking of the nations of the earth. There is one point alone unmoveable—that which was taught to be the feeblest of all, the Holy See. (Much applause.) The Vicar of our Divine Master stands by a power which depends not on emperors, nor on dynasties, not upon legislatures, nor upon the will of men. He is walking upon the water (cheers), sustained by the Providence of God. It is the sole and only point of stability in the world. If nations are to be stable it is in justice, and if justice is to be done the religion men must be respected. Look at Australia and Canada. They are peaceful and prosperous because perfect equality prevails between Catholic and Protestant. The mother country has to learn a lesson from her daughters. In conclusion, Dr. Manning said he hoped the result of the re-union would be an increased interest in education, and increased effort to promote it. 'They that are learned shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that instruct them to justice, as the stars to all eternity. The Archoishop sat down amid much applause?

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Most Rev. Dr. Kildulf recently forwarded to Rome the sum of £610, the Peter's Pence collection for the diocese of Ardagh for the year 1866. -So munificent a contribution is creditable to the faith piety and generous zeal of bishop and people.

We hope the year we now enter on will be an improvement on the year that is gone. Appearances favor the expectation. The credit of the country is sound, and no losses have been incurred from the insane speculation which has brought down so many public and private firms in England. The last harvest has turned out better than was anticipated. -Bread is dear, but meat has fallen a little, though not much. Potatoes, which are usually unpitted about Ohristmas, have proved sound. Every description of agricultural produce commands a good price, and when the farmer has something to spend over and above his rent and taxes, the country shopkesper gains, and so does the wholesale merchant. As we are likely to be spared the horrors of war, while a large body of profitable consumers, in the shape of an army of occupation, is quartered throughout the country, 1867 is likely to be an improvement on its predecessors. - Dublin Freeman.

At Drogheds, Judith Bagnell, a woman of 70, and Mary, her daughter, aged 37, were committed for trial at the assizes by the Drogheda magistrates yesterday for having arms and ammunition concealed in the apartment which they occupy in an almshouse Bail was accepted for their appearance when called on .- Times Cor.

On Saturday, at Cashel, Constables Reddick and Abern arrested, on suspicion of complicity with the Fenian organization, two Americans who came by Bianconi's mail car at a quarter to 1 a.m. They gave their names as Michael Murphy and Michael Morrison. The former, on being searched, was found to have a revolver and ammunition, and a number of greenbacks. The other had £52 in gold. They were unable to give any cause for visiting Cashel, and stated they came from New York, and arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. J. If french remanded them to next petty sessions, on Wednesday.

It is stated that the heir at law of Sir John Lyndon has made a claim to all the property and rights now claimed by Lord Downshire in the county of the town of Carrickfergus; that the subject is likely to afford employment to the gentlemen of the long and they will soon see they have no body of adherobe; and that the money agreed to be paid to Lotd rents in this country who will fight. - Montrea. Downshire for water to be taken for the better supply of Belfast, should be impounded until the question of title be determined.—Ulster Observer.

Under date, Castle Durrow, January 17, a correspondent of the Irish Times writes :- 'I am sorry to inform you of the sad death of Mr. Mercier, one of the most extensive mill owners in this county. On his return from a fair on Wednesday evening, he pro-

At a meeting held last evening, at 18, North Earl street, Alderman M'Swiney in the chair, correspondence was read from various branches of the Reform League in England, requesting that deputations should be sent over to that country on the forthcomhaving been appointed, and some routine business having been transacted, the proceedings terminated.

An order was recently received by the Governor of Down Jail, directing the liberation of Mr. Robert J. Tennant, who, it will be recollected, was sentenced at the last March assizes for Down to imprisonment for twelve calendar months, to pay a fine of conduct of Major Wombwell blameless. £100, and to give security to keep the peace, himself in £500, and two securities in £250 each, for having assaulted Mr. N. Delacherois, his brother in law. Ten months of the sentence have now expired, and during that period Mr. Tennent's health became affected to an extent warranting the interposition of the pardoning power .- Belfast News Letter .

The man named Gorman, who had been so often before the Kilkee petty sessions court, on a charge of having strangled his wife, and who was ultimately committed for trial to the assizes, was found dead in his bed on the 11th uit., in Kilrush bridewell.

Saunders' News-Letter of the 17th ult. says :-There is a singular equality in the number of deaths registered in Dublin during the same period last year, being 192 last week and 191 in the corresponding week of last year. Though six deaths from cholera were registered during last week none of them occurred during that time, and we may congratulate ourselves that it has entirely disappeared from the city. Bronchitis caused the large number of forty-one deaths during the last week, and it is also very general in Cork. No case of cholera has been reported of late in Limerick, where the epide-

mic was lingering for a long time. A singular case of death, resulting from taking a dose of sulphur instead of arrowroot, occurred 'lately in Macroom. The child of a laborer, named Denis Downey, a fine little boy, aged fout years, became ill in the morning, and the mother, being recommended to do so, went to Mr. Williams, grocer, to purchase some arrowroot. She immediately went home, and put the contents of the package into a cup of boiling water, which having stirred, she gave to the child. The latter partook of it very reluctantly, but however nearly finished the whole cupful, the mother orging him to take it, believing, no doubt, that it would serve him. Shortly after, the child became very unwell and showed symptoms of suffering under the effect of some poison. A medical gentleman was sent for, and, having been shown some of the drink which the child had not taken, found it to be sulphur sustend of arrowroot. The child was immediately given some antidotes, but with no avail, and the same night the little fellow succumbed to the poisonous effects of the sulphur. Au inquest was held by Dr. Somerville, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

The Cork Examiner says a serious riot took place on Monday night in the Mary street' Theatre, Cork, in which a large audience had assembled to witness a dramatic performance, to be given by a company of unparalleled ability, if the bills were to be believed The company was not forthcoming, and the audience first began to tear down the scenery, then to maltreat the manager, and when ejected from the building by the police they wreaked their rage upon the population of billings and large with tespent and in public and in private stagnation, which, if it runs, runs like those streams minds will, whether they have the intention or not, lamps, doors, and such externals as were susceptible likes. I have been and I believe that the Catholics of Birming. So thick and turbic that their motion is hardly give way before the warmer and balmier influences of demolition. The manager was removed by the ham bear very true and sincere attachment to their visible; and, therefore, I must say, excepting exception of a more Christian and a more equitable spirit. (Ap. | police for protection.)

On the 16th inst., Denis Dowling Mulcahy, who was convicted at the late Special Commission, again arrived from England in the mail steamer Ulster, and was conveyed in custody to Mountjoy Convict. Prison, pending to the proceedings now in the Court of Queen's Bench.

DENIS D. MULGARY .- The Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, delivered judgment on the 17th ult., on the writ of error braught in the case of Denis D. Malcaby, sentenced to ten years' penal servitude at the Special Commission. Ohief Justice Whiteside was the spokesman. On the questions raised as to the frame of the indictment, the Court were unanimous in ruling in favor of the Crown, and also on the point argued with respect to the challenge on the part of the prisoner to one of the jurors, on the ground that his name was not on the jurors' book for 1866. On the third point, the challenge on the part of the prisoner to another juror on the ground of over age, the majority of the court were of opinion that judgment should be likewise for the Orown. Mr. Justice O'Brien, however, expressed his concurrence in the general effect of the judgment deliver. ed by the Lord Chief Justice; but on the question raised as to the age of one of the jurors, he dissented from the opinion arrived at by the majority of the court, and was of opinion that age an essential matter of qualification. Mr. Mulcaby was then remov. ed to be re-conveyed to Portland, the Bench ordering that he be allowed any refreshments his friends should

The Munster News :- On the morning of January 4th the river Blackwater was frozen from below the Rev. Dr. Cellis's house up to 'The Island.' The same has not occurred since the winter of 1854, When it was strong enough to support the inhabitants of Fermoy, who turned out in large numbers on

Eleven bodies, without any clothing, were washed ashore at Portalerry, County Down, last week, supposed to have come from some of the recent wrecks on that coast .- Times Dublin Cor. of 16th uit

We subjoin an extract from a private letter from a Canadian gentleman in Ireland, in whose observations we place confidence. He states: 'The people of the United States have been completely deceived as to the existence of any party worthy such a name with views favourable to Fenianism in Ireland. I may mention, apropos to this, that I have been in the Northwest, the South and Southeast, and East of Ireland since my arrival, and the conclusion come to is, that the alarm created here was due to the game of brag' played by the leaders on your side of the Atlantic, and that there are not five thousand in the country-I doubt if there be two thousand men who would turn out to fight in the cause. The people here are cocreed (as formerly they were into Whiteboy and Ribbon Associations) into-Fenianism by the vague threats and promises of a few designing men, who practice on their simplicity and love of mysterious meetings and night assemblings and drillings and drinking bouts; and as long as Fenianism is confined thus, and no fighting is required, it will have a certain number of acherents among the idle and dissolute especially of the urban populations, but the moment open fighting begins, these worthies would not be forthcoming and the fools in America who suppose that a small force sent to effect a landing in Ireland would meet with any efficient or adequate support in Ireland are as fully mistaken. Of course as long as they are willing to send money to this country, the recipents will tell them it is making many ardent converts to their cause; but let them try an armed expedition,

A correspondent writing from Dungarvan, under date of January 13, says: - 1 am sorry to have to chronicle two more deaths arising out of the late election riots in Dyngarvan. Mrr Richard Keily a baker, residing in the Main street, died to-day It appears that the Lancers, in clearing the square chased him with the others. He ran into a shop a: coeded to remove the ice trom a minimuse. Let house, the miller having refused the duty as dangerous in the extreme. He had scarcely removed any cause of his death. A young lad, named Augustine cause of his death. A young lad, named Augustine Landers, of about from 15 to 18 years of age, died in the workhouse on Friday last, as alleged, from a blow he received on the back of the head during the riot.'

> The inquest on the body of the late William O'Brien was concluded on the 17th ult., in the Dungarvan Court-house, by Mr. Dennehy, County Coroner.— Messrs. Julian and Waters addressed the Jury, who retired at a quarter to seven o'clock. At ten minutes to eight they delivered their verdict, with one dissentient-That O'Brien's death was caused by a blow inflicted by one of sixteen Lancers who unlawfully charged the people down the quay, four of whom were named - Seregant Major Woolley, Brown, Shannon, and Aitcheson - and that they held the

> The verdict of the Coroner's jury as to the cause of the death of Captain Bartholomew Kiely was rendered on the 18th ult., in the following terms: We find that Bartholomew Kiely was wilfully murdered at his own door by a stab of a lance by one of sixteen of the 12th Lancers, who unlawfully charged down the quay on the 28th December, 1866. Five of them are named-Sergeant-Major Woolley. Privates Browne, Shannon, Aitcheson, and Hamerton.' Mr. Waters only demanded a verdict of manslaughter.

> The Oork Examiner of a late date says : - Amongst the passengers who were leaving for America by a late steamer, was a young man who gave his name as Kavanagh. Detectives Tobin and Mahony, suspecting he was a deserter, questioned him, and he first denied that he was a soldier, but when Tobin noticed his wearing regimental boots, Kavanagh admicted he was a deserter, stating at the same time that he defied them to discover what regiment he belonged to.

> FLIX CULTIVATION -A discussion on the value of flax as a regular crop, took place at the meeting of the Macroom Farmers' Club, on Monday, and the general opinion of the members was that it would prove more remunerative than any other crop in the rotation at present generally adopted. Mr. Buckley, a member of the club, offered to lodge sufficient money in the Munster Bank to build a scutch-mill for the district on condition that 200 acres of flax were grown in the neighborhood .- Cork Examiner.

> A correspondent writing from Elphin, under date 6th ult., says: - A young man named Regau belonging to this town was lost in the fearful snow storm on Saturday night last. On that day he went to Strokestown, having business at the Quarter Sessions being heid there, and on coming home he was overtaken by the fearful storm and, it is supposed perished. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and four helpless children to lament his early death.

> The Carlow Sentinel says :- if we had what is significantly termed a 'Green Christmas', the festival was soon followed by weather decidedly wintry. The last day of the year was ushered in and out by a fall of snow, followed by a severe frost. Those suppose to be wise in such matters predict a continuance of hard weather' for some time. The Barrow und Burrin were completely frozen over, and crowds of young persons amused themselves on the ice.

> The cold has been intense for the last two or three days. It began to snow last night, and it is likely to be a heavy fall.

The great severity of the weather is illustrated by the number of deaths from bronchitis and consumption registered in Dublin during the past week. -No less than 47 deaths were registered as having been caused by bronchitis, two-thirds of the entire lamps, doors, and such externals as were susceptible number having occurred in the poorer districts of of demolition. The manager was removed by the the city—Month street, High street, and Peter street. 

The Athlone correspondent of the Irish Times of the 17th ult. says :- For many years nothing like the severity of the present weather has been felt here: Rivers and streams are icebound; even the noble Shannon has been unable to withstand the intensity of the cold, and the broad bosom of Lough Rea has been frozen over. Outdoor employment is at a standstill, and the laboring classes are in a lamentable state from want of food and fire. A meeting was held of the resident gentry and traders this afternoon, at which over £100 was collected to meet the present necessities of the poor, and a committee has been formed to distribute meal and coals amongst them. Lord Castlemaine, with his usual liberality, has given a general order to give firing from his woods to all who apply for it.

The Roscommon Gazetle says .- The last day of the old year was ushered with a heavy fall of snow, and the 1st of January, 1867, presented a covering of spotless white. The snow was succeeded by frost, and quite a number of people were enjoying themselves skating on Lough Key, which is partially frozen over, and if the frost continues a short time longer the entire lake will be frozen. We have not had such severe weather since 1860. There is no appearance af a change, as the snow storm has commenced, and continues still.

A Navan correspondent writing under date Jan. 3, says: -An inquest was held here to-day before Hugh Martin, Esq., on view of the body of a woman named Elizabeth Mullen, who was burned to death on the night of the 1st inst. From the evidence adduced at the inquiry, it would appear that the deceased, who was a very old woman, and who was subject to fits, was sitting by her fireside when the husband retired to rest, and that, having had an attack, was so over come that she fell into the fire and was burned to death. The body was charred in a shocking manner, the bones in some parts being perfectly bare. It is believed the husband of the deceased was under the infinence of drink when going to bed, otherwise he must have felt the smell which necessarily arose from the body while burning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A Thurles correspondent, in a late issue of the Irish Times, says: - The tide of emigration still continues to flow from this town and neighborhood. Scarcely a week passes by without nine or ten stalwart young men and women from the neighboring parishes leaving for America or Australia. There appears to be but one idea now in the breast of every able bodied man and woman here, and that is how to get to's foreign land In consequence of the contractor of the Southern Railway suspending the work on that part of the line between this town and Cloamel, there are a large number of the working classes in great distress here at present.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duchess of Leeds and Lady Herbert, of Lea, have each contributed £10,000 towards the purchase tor Catholic purposes, of Prior Park; and a Yorkshire gentleman has given £5000 for the completion of the unfinished chapei.

· Oatholic Directory and Ecclesiastical Register' for 1867, published, as the title page informs us. permissu superiorem, has just made its appearance. In better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of the statistical summary of this little volume are given the numbers of the clergy, churches, chapels, convents, &c., of the Catholic Church throughout Great Britain. Under the head of bishops and priests is a total of 1,608 persons officiating in England and Scotland, against 1,569 on the 1st of January, 1866. Of churches, chapele, and missionary stations, there are 1,207, against 1,171 at this time last year. The convents number 220, against 211 twelve months ago. The 'communities of men,' or monasteries are now G3 against 53, and the colleges, 12 against 11, for the same period. These figures do not include any statistics of Ireland or of the colonies. The total number of Catholic archbishops and bishops in the British dominions is 108; namely, in England, I archbishop and 16 bishops; in Scotland, 4 bishops; in Ireland, 4 archbishops and 24 bishops; in India, Australia, Canada, and the various British colonies, Garchbishops and 53 bishops.

The Catholic population of Glasgow, Scotland, at the present day, is considerably greater than the other measures which will be brought before you, aggregate population fifty years ago. At that date, and I pray that your labours may under the blessing Glasgow could hardly boast of a population of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the 120,000 individuals, while the Catholic population country and the happiness of my people. now exceeds that number.

London, Feb. 5 .- The following is the speech made by the Queen at the re-opening of the Imperial 'Reform! Reform!

My Lords-In again recurring to your sivice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my rela-tions with foreign powers are on a friendly and satistectory footing. I hope that the war in which Prus sia, Austria and Italy have been engaged may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which if met, as I trust it will be, in a corresponding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible misunderstanding, and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru still continues, the good offices of my Government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French, having failed to effect a reconciliation. If, either by agreement between the parties themselves or by the meditation of any other friendly power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally attained.

The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Tarkish Empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Grete. In common with my allies, the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Russia, I have abstained from any active interference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about improved relations be-tween the Porte and his Christian subjects not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Sultan. The protracted negotiations which arose out of the

acceptance by Prince Charles of Hohen zollen, of the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities, have been happily terminated, by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers, Dignatories of the treaties of the treaty of

Resolutions in favour of a more intimate Union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion have concurred in the conditions upon which such an Union may be best effected. In accordance with their wishes a solidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign Provinces as members of the same Empire, and animated by

feelings of loyalty to the same Sovereign.

I have heard with sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of Indie, instructions were issued to my Government in this country to make the utmost exertions to allay the distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessing of an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffer-

ing districts.. The persevering efforts and unscrupulous association of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers entrusted to the executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy by nearly all classes and creeds have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquility. I trust that you continuance of any exceptional legislation for that are fully appreciated abroad by our foreign customers, part of my dominions.

I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has taken place in the cholers and in the pest which has attacked our cattle but the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this country will render necessary some special measures of precaution; and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to increesed attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventative. Estimating, as of the highest importance, an adequate supply of pure and whole-some water, I have directed the issue of a Commission to enquire into the best means of permanently secur-ing such a supply for the Metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely peopled districts of the Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons .

I have directed the Estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the require-ments of the public service. You will, I am assured give a ready assent to a moderate expenditure, calculated to improve the state of my soldiers and to lay the foundation of an efficient army of reserve.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adoption of measures which, with-out undue disturbance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of disagreement between employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, occassionally lead. ing, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a Commission to enquire into and report upon, the organization of Trades Unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for Parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this enquiry effective.

I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension to other trades of the baneficial provisions of the Factory Acts, especially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for the better regulation, according to the principle of those Acts, or workshops where women and children

are largely employed. The condition of the mercantile marine has attracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provision for the health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the Navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction in equitable terms of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjayed by a limited number of individuals in British ports, and have in anticipation of this step already admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. - The bill upon this subject will probably be laid before

Log A bill wil also be submitted to you for making Railway Companies, which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improving the management of the sick and other poor in the Metropolis, and for a redistribution of some of the charges for the relief therein.

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy, the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater despatch and frequency of the increasing business in the

superior Courts of Common Law and at the Assizes. The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention. The Bill will be laid before you, which, without interfering with the rights of property will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land to improve their holdings, and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for

permanent improvement.
. commend to your careful consideration these and

London, Feb. 5 .- During the delivery of the Queen's Speech this morning, the people cried out -

late war to forget the Bonds of Alabame and Mississippi, and had again invested largely in State Securities. The war came, and interest soon ceased to be paid in the South, in consequence of a force majeure of which no creditor could complain. But the bondholders of the Northern States found that they did not escape unscathed. Congress passed an Act authorizing the issue of inconvertible paper, and declared it to be legal tender. Every State in the North, with the honourable exception of Massachusetts-faithful it among the faithless foundavailed itself promptly of this law, and paid its creditors in a depreciated currency. Thus the English creditor who had lent 1,000 dollars in gold to the State of New York upon the promise of six per cent. interest -that is, of an annual payment of sixty dollars-received sixty dollars in paper, the value of which was at one time no more than twentyfour dollars in gold, and even now is very little more than forty dollars. Worse than this, if the Bond became due, he was paid off with a sum varying from two-fifths to two-thirds of what he had lent Instead of getting back his thousand gold dollars, he received from four to six hundred. It is true that a protest was raised in America itself. The example of Massachusetts was and is a standing rebuke, and we believe an offer was made to the State of New York by some leading merchants and bankers of New York city to lend whatever sum might be necessary to make up the difference between coin and paper upon receiving a promise of repayment on the termination of the war. Had it been a question of personal honour, the offer would have been accepted, if, indeed, it could in that case have been found necessary; but the morality of a Legislature is determined by its worst members.— The offer was declined, and every creditor of New York, of Pennsylvania, of Illinois, of Ohio, and the rest was mulcted of his just claims. If the total sum thus kept back from English creditors were made up it would make a formidable item in any international settlement. -T.mes.

The Pall Mail Gazette says that some ides of the value of land in the heart of wondon may be gathered from an incidental statement made by Mr. P. N. Laurie, Chairman of the Union Bank. The city Corporation, having determined to widen Mansion House street from the bottom of the Poultry, have taken possession of the frontage of the buildings which the Union Bank was about to erect at that spot. For this little strip of ground, measuring fifteen feet the Corporation had to pay £43,000.

EFFECT OF STRIKES .- The inquiry into the state of the Belgian Iron Trade conducted by Messrs. Oreed. and Williams has elicited several interesting results. It has taught us that our command of foreign markets rests on a more precarious basis than is generally supposed; that our advantage in the proximity of our coalfields to our furnaces is compensated to some extent by other advantages on the side of our principal rival, and that our superiority in the quality of manufacture is neutralized, for certain purposes, by the greater cheapness of Belgian iron. Above all, it has brought out the instructive, but not unexpected fact that the difficulties to which English ironmasters will consequently be enabled to dispense with the are subjected by the constant recurrence of strikes as well as by our foreign competitors .- Timer.

ARRESTS IN GLASGOW. -On Saturday, the 5th their action, because supernatural truth had little ilt., a man who had arrived in Glasgow, in the Iowa, from New York, was arrested in the Saltmarket, for drunkenness. On being taken to the Police office, cartridges and percussion caps were found in his possession. It was subsequently ascertained that the prisoner and two other men. who had crossed the Atlantic with him, were lodging in a hotel in Candleriggs street. The police apprehended the men on Monday morning, and on their persons were found two revolvers, a breach-loading platel, and a quantity of cartridges and caps. One of them stated that he had come to Scotland in search of work, and the other said he had quarrelled with his wife's relations, and had left New York in consequence. Up to the last advices, these men were still detained on the charge of being concerned in Fenianism.

During the past year, 128 Islington tradesmen have been fined by the local justices for having on their premists false weights, scales, and measures. Publicans head the list with 42; marine-store dealers, 14; greengrocers, 13; beershop keepers, 12; butchers, 11; grocers, 7; general dealers, 6; oilmen, 5; chaesemongers, 4; coaldealers, 2; confectioners, 2; bakers, 2; milkman, 1; ham and beef dealer, 1; flock-dealer, 1; fishmonger, 1; coster-monger, 1; tripe dealer, 1. This number is exclusive of those fired at the Middlesez Quarter Sessions. -Islington Gazette.

A Glasgow merchant, on his death-bed, sent for a Free Church clergyman. Having some fears regarding his future prospects, he asked the reverend gentleman, 'Do you think, if I were to leave £15,000 to the Free Kirk, my soul would be saved?' 'Weil, answered the cautious minister, 'I couldn't promise you that, but I think it's an experiment we'll worth trying.

A recent English paper says: During the last few weeks several ships arriving at Liverpool from the United States have brought over as portions of their cargoes barrels containing turkeys, geese and other birds, sufficiently pickled to enable them to reach the 'old country' in edible condition.'

The Duke of Sutherland has caused notice to be given to his tenantry on the Trentham estate in North Staffordshire, that such of them as suffered loss by the cattle plague before the compensation clause of the Cattle Plague Act came into operation, will have half of such losses made good at the expense of his Grace.

#### UNITED STATES.

The following is the amendment to the Constitution, which the Southerners in Washington have agreed to, and the President agrees to it :-

Article 14, section 1. No state has a right to secede nor has the Federal Government the right to eject a State or deprive it of representation in Con-

gress. Section 2. The United States' debt shall be beid sacred and inviolable, but the rebel debt shall never

be paid by the nation, nor any State. Section 3. All persons, born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to its jurisdiction, shall be citizens, and shall have the rights and immunities of all States. Life, liberty, and property are gua-

ranteed. Section 4. Representation shall be based on the numbers, counting all persons, except Indians, not taxed; but when a State excludes any of its population on accomnt of race or color from voting, then those excluded shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

Also the following to be part of the Constitution of each State:-

Every male citizen a year in the State and six mouths in the county immediately preceding an elec-tion, and who can read the Declaration of Independence and United States Constitution in the English language, and the owner of \$250 worth of taxable property, shall be catitled to vote, provided that no person who has heretofore voted shall be excluded from voting.

CHANGE OF POPULATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. -- Dr. Allen, of Lowell, has been engaged in an investigation of the changes in the population of Massachusetts. He says that the population in 1850 was 1,231,066, of which number, 805,549 were natives of the State, 165,413 emigrants from other States, and 260.114 emigrants from foreign countries. In the ten years from 1850 to 1860 the births were 110,813, but a considerable portion of these were children of child's feet had blisters the size of a quarter dollar, foreigners, though put down as Americans in the and that the blood run from his toes. The whole emigrated to other States. Massachusetts had repects a brutal fellow. gained in ten years 10,884 by excess of American immigrants ever American emigrants. Should the same process continue for thirty or forty years longer. the native born population of Massachusetts will be in the minority. Upon this prospect the Springfield

Republican comments as follows :-Dr. Allen's figures seem to show, not merely that the foreign population of the State increases more rapidly than the native, but that in fact the native population is diminishing year by year, and the increase is altogether foreign. In 1864 the births in the State were 30,449 and the deaths 28,723; in 1865 the births 30,249; deaths 26,152. The births exceeded the deaths in 1864 by only 1,726, and in 1865 by 4,007. But the foreign population have from two to three times as many births as the American deaths actually exceed the births. This is confirmed by the figures from towns where there are few or no foreigners, and the deaths every year exceed the births. The question suggested by these facts and figures is: Is the old Puritan stock losing its vitality and running out? The town records show that in the first generation of settlers the families averaged from eight to ten children; in the next three generations from seven to eight; the fifth about five, and the sixth less than three. The present is less than this. The old physicians all notice this falling off, and it is remarkable that it is quite as large in the country as in the city. Does it come from our more artificial and unnatural life, producing a degenerate physical condition of women, or from a settled purpose with the married to have but few children? These are some of the questions raised by Dr. Allen, which be does not answer. The facts and figures are at least highly suggestive, and deserve the attention not alone of statisticians, but of students of social science and publicists generally,'

RELIGION AND MORALITY IN THE NORTHERN STATES. From a lecture lately delivered in New York, by the Reverend Father Hecker, we make the following ex-

Christianity was gradually disappearing from the minds of the mass of those outside the Oatholic religion. It was notable that those denominations having the least amount of Christianity were increasing in popularity. This was the case with Ultarians, Universalists, and Spiritualists. Spiritualism pre tended to be a sort of substitute for revelation. A few weeks ago he heard a leading Spiritualist assert that he knew more than Ohrist, and hoped to do more for humanity than Obrist ever did, and asserted that Spirituallism counted its converts by millions. As another instance of the feeble hold of Christianity one the people, Mr. Hecker mentioned a New England town where there were not people enough to have two churches, though one half were Unitarians and the other Episcopalians. They resolved to put it to the vote to see whether they should have a Unitarian or an Episcopalian Church. If the Unitarians had the majority, the Episcopalians would have to deny the divinity of Christ, and if the Episcopalians succeeded, the Unitarians, according to their views, would have to become idolators. One was ready to apostatize and the other to commit idolatry. These

hold on their minds. The Episcopalians won and both parties joined in the Episcopalian form of worship. Those on whom Christian truth has a firm hold could never have done so. They would have preferred to die. Christian truth, has little hold on the minds of our people, and they are fast falling into naturalism. This was acknowledged, too, by their own organs. In the number of the Christian Ex. aminer for the current month this was admitted .-Here Mr. Hecker read an extract of some length in support of his hypothesis. ] This was the effect of natural principles underlying our American civilization. It tended to dissolve the family by destroying the sacredness of marriage, that relation instituted by God himself, and which is the foundation of all social morality. Among those who are not Catholics in this country the idea of Christian marriage is lost. The Catholic idea is that marriage is divine and indissoluble. What was marriage among our non-Catholic population? It was subject to political legislation; divorce was daily becoming more easy; and at this rate, it would not take long for the American people to go back to Polygamy. In some States the causes for divorce were most trivial. Here Air. H. read an advertisement from a morning paper of yesterday offering to procure diverce without publicity—' Good everywhere; no fee charged till diverce is obtained.' Now, marriage being the fountain of morality and the stability of the State, where were we drifting to? By and by men and where were we drifting to? By and by men and women would think or substituting natural affinity, and by and by there would be as much morality as among the polygamists. Children would be thought an incumbrance, and families would grow less and less. The truth was that the American population even now could not sustain itself, the number of deaths in the American population exceeding the births. This facility of divorce sapped the very foundations of our system. Dr. Haugh, the Head of the State Census Bureau, informs us that the number of children born of American mothers was not sufficient to replace the losses of population caused by death, and that all the excess of births above deaths in this State was due to women of foreign birth .-(21 Annual Rep. Prison Ass'n. N.Y., 1866.) Dr. Allen, of Lowell, Mass., comparing the number of children in families in New England now-a-days with the numbers in former times says that the Yankee race is likely to run out. What may be the probable causes of this disastrous result? He dare not answer it. He is a physician. The cause was not war, was not pestilence nor disease. It was easier to point out the cause than the remedy, but just now it was not opportune. If we wanted in the future to see what a Yankee was, we should have to catch one and embaim him.

New York, Jan. 31 .- The Herald's Richmond correspondence says : the impeachment is regarded as a fixed fact among the people generally, although some allege that it will certainly lead to another disastrous revolution. Movements are on foot to establish Commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature whose duty it shall be to remain in Washington and bring before the Supreme Court ali acts of Congress affecting the interests of the South in order that they may be prounced unconstitutional. One of the most important cases yet presented to the Court of claims is that for two million dollars damages against the government for the seizure by the War Department in 1858 of a large tract of land in Washington territory since occupied as a military post, the land belonging to George W Johnson.

It has been decided by the Superior Court of Boston that Jews may legally keep open their shops on the Christian Sabbath.

A HUMAN BRUTE. - It was testified to in the trial of Rev. Joel Lindsley, at Albany, for the murder of his son, that, according to his own confession, about wife (who was not the child's mother) went to correct the child for something it refused to do; she failed to make him mind, and asked him to do it. Lindsley said he commenced correcting him with a piece of a shingle; he whipped and talked to him alternately for two hours and a half; he reasoned with him and tried to make him mind; at the end of two and a half hours saw a change, stopped whipping him, laid h m on a couch and called his wife; she came and said, 'Why, Johnny is dying!' He said he guessed not, and took him off the lounge, and he cied in his arms. The post mortem examination of the body showed that many parts of it were greatly discolored by the whipping, and that the soles of the

While scated at our desk yesterday morning a lady entered our sactum with two little Irish girls, one of whom had just found in the street & lady's pocketbook containing over twenty dollars in bills and papers, but no name to indicate the owner. It was left for ndvertising, if no one called during the day to inquire for it. In ten minutes afterward the lady owner who had missed her treasure called to advertise ber loss, and was astonished to learn that the youthful finder had anticipated her. The pocket-book was duly restored with its contents, the lady leaving a guerdon to the little girl, whose name is Katy Magner, for her prompt honesty. Thus 'stines to good deed in a naughty world,' as Shakespeare truly says .- Waterbury (Conn.) American Jun. 25.

It is a curious fact, and one which demands serious and immediate attention that at the present time there is not a single new merchant ship or steamer building at any of the numerous shippards of either New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, and only two, it is said, in all the yards of the country; and, further, that there is no prospect of any being built until the present condition of affairs is altered. There are thousands of skilled shipwrights and other workmen connected with ship-building now out of employment, who have no present prospect of being able to get work .-New York paper.

Quite a number of take offs of the correspondence between Mr. Bennett, jun, and the Duke of Edinburgh are going the rounds of the United States papers. The Boston Advertiser thinks it might have been condensed in this way :-

MR. BEBNETT TO PRINCE ALFRED. Off Cowes, Dec. 21, 1867.

Your Royal Highness—I'm going to give you my yacht. My regards to your mother and the royal amily .- Yours.

J. G. BENESTT, jun. PRINCE ALFRED TO MR. BENNETT. Dear Sir-I must decline with thanks. This estab.

ishment does not advertise in the New York Herald. ALFBED.

STEPHENS .- Mr. Donoghue has written the sonexed statement in support of his former affidavit:-

Brouklyn, Feb. 24, 1867.—Having seen in some of the New York journals statements going to contradict what I stated on oath, in reference to James Stephens being then at the house of Mr. Dwyer, No. 59 Second Place, Brooklyn, I now assert, as I did then, that, beyond doubt, on Saturday, the 26th of January, at or about half-past four o'clock p.m., I shook hands and spoke with James Stephens, known as the C.O.I.R., amongst Fenians; that I am a Fenian myself, and am now, and was then, positive of his identity,- 'Miss Anne Dwyer's statement' statement to the contrary notwithstanding, and all others into the bargain; that said Stephens seemed very much surprised at my appearing before him, and slammeg the door violently after me; that Mrs. visibly, although only one power.

Dwyer, as I believe, took me to be a friend of his (Stephens) and stated to me, in a confidential manin action; and the more the subject is investigated; ner, that, he was again disappointed through some the more striking is the illustration between the accident, as he was to have left at two o'clock that Spirit of God made manifest, and the wonderful morning. She spoke in a tone of regret; stating also properties of light which have been gradually unfoldpeople surely did not think of the consequence of that she anticipated annoyance through him (Ste- led by the researches of man.

phens) on the coming day, Sunday. This is all that occurred on the occasion, and is true in every particular. I telt that I had the right to seek him out. as I was one of the many of my countrymen whom he and his abettors had fleeced in the name of our unhappy country.

T. J. DONOGHUE.

3

Daniel Webster, though he was in many respects a reckless individual, is justly regarded by Northern Americans as one of the ablest men their country has produced. Over twenty-five years ago he uttered this prediction :-

'If these infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get the power in their Lands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in opinion and dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it in blood.'

There is nothing wanted to fulfit this prediction to the letter except the bankruptcy of the country, and if Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, is to be regarded as an authority, that is not very far distant.

Much to the same effect was the imprecation, not many years ago, of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who now on the Constitution meet the same fate as he who of old stretched forth his impious bands to touch the Ark of the Covenant, and was struck unto death by the vengeance of the Almighty! Who is laying 'violent hands' on the Constitution now? This same Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, backed by a fanatical and vinductive majority.

The prediction and the imprecation are strongly suggestive .- Toronto Leader.

THE FANATICS AND THE SUPREME COURT.-The decisions of the Supreme Court show us that we must henceforth count two of the three great coequal powers of the Government against us. Henceforth Congress fights alone for the nation against the Supreme Court and the President, leagued in the service of rebeldom. Of course, therefore, the contest growns keener and more equal, and the South takes courage. The North is not discouraged, because she knows her omnipotence, knows that she can crush all the mere forms of Government when it is necessary so to do in order to secure its great purpose-justice and the preservation of national existence. This the people mean to do, and will do, unless baulked by timid, selfish, incompetent and corrupt leaders.

The action of the Supreme Court-its distoyaltywill not surprise Abolitionists An effort would have been made early in the war to remodel the Court, but for a general distrust of Mr. Lincoln's policy in filling vacancies there. Thaddeus Stevens, when appealed to in 1862 to neutralize the poison of that Bench by adding two or three trust-worthy Junges, replied; 'Add Judges for Abraham to nominate! I had rather risk the Court as it is. Events have confirmed his sagacity, two of Lincoln's nominees having joined the enemy.

If present appearances may be trusted, that Court, like the President, is henceforth to stand an insurmountable obstacle, as at present constituted, to any efficient and safe reconstruction. Thanks to the Dred Scott and other decisions, the Bouch has long ago lost the sympathy and respect of the masses.

It will need but little effort to show the people the true course to be taken in this emergency. The nation must be saved, no matter what or how venerable the foe whose existence goes down before that necessity. The ideal of such a Court, aloof from all nine c'clock on the night of the boy's death, Lindsley's | political ambition, far above all party spirit, unimpassioned as justice, was a grand conception. Such Court would have been an invaluable element in our system. Until within some twenty years, the masses have regarded it as a Bench basing its decisions on definite, unvarying and easily-understood principles. Of late it is seen to be what it is, a mere appendage to party. Appointed for life, its Judges must, of course, often find themselves appurtenant, by their prejudices and associations, to a defeated party -Such is their present position; and, like all fragments and elements of the old, disloyal Democranc Party, its fate is certain. The moment there arises in the Republican ranks a man bold enough to strike, the people will appland the blow. There will be the same outcry and the same resistance from the same quarters as there was when Anti-Slavery first table. The increase by foreign immigration in the history of the case proved it one of the most atrocious demanded that the nation should mould its form or same period was 03,205, and 41,587 natives had on record, and that its author was in that and other its spirit. The outery and resistance will be just as masses, the consciences of just men, the spirit of the age and God's law all demand that the inspiration and corner-stone of this Government shall be justice. The Constitution, with its time-houored compromises beld up by the strongest of parties, was dust in the balance against such a current. This Court will prove the same. The dry rot of its political subservience has made it an empty form. The wind of the blow that demolished Slavery were enough to scatblow that demonstrate control ter this obstacle from our path.

WENDELL PRILLIPS.

Anti-Slavery Standard, Jap. 19.

THE TRINITY OF LIGHT -In light we have a most remarkable illustration of the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, which is an article of faith with many, of doubt with some and of dishelief with others; but if we can prove by ocular demonstration that there exists in nature a trinity in unity and an unity in trinity quite as marvellous, it ought to conform the faithful, convince the doubtful, and overthrow the sophistry of the unbeliever. An investigation into so. Light is easily separated into its component colours, by transmitting it through a glass prism, where it is resolved into red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which constitute, when combined, white or ordinary light. This band of colours are called the prismatic spectrum. Now it will be perceived that red, yellow and blue are its primary or essential colours, the others being merely produced by the admixture or overlapping of two adjoining primary colours; thus, orange is found between the red and rellow, green between the yellow and blue; so that, in fact, we have only the three primary colours to deal with, each of which has its peculiar properties and attributes distinct. from the others; thus, the red is the calorific or heating principle; the yellow is the luminous or light giving principle; while it is in the blue ray that the power of actinism, or chemical action, is found. Now it is this trinity of red, yellow, and blue which constitutes, when combined, the unity of ordinary or combined light. When separated, this, unity of light is divided into the trinity of colours.

Although one and the same, neither can exist without the other; the three are one, the one is three .-Thus we have a unity in trinity, and a trinity in unity, exemplified in light itself, and 'God is light." Plants will live and grow luxuriantly under the in-fluence of the red and yellow rays; but, however. promising the appearance, the blossom dies, and no fruit can be produced without the enlivening power of the blue rays. When this invisible action is wanting, the trinity in unity is incomplete; life is unproductive until the three, united in one, bring. all things to perfection. Thus each member of the trinity in unity of light has its especial duty to perform, and is in constant operation, visibly or in-

in action; and the more the subject is, investigated; and

# PODA ABD

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G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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TheTaun Wirkses can be hada t the News Depots. Bingle copy 3d. 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 Thus " John Jones, August '63,' shows that np. Thus "Jose Jones, August of, he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-SCRIPTION FROM THAT DATE.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1867.

Friday, 15-SS. Faust et Jovite. M. M. Saturday, 16-Of the Sixth after Epiphany. Sunday, 17-Septuagesina. Monday, 18-St. Simeon, B. M. Tnesday, 19—Agony of Our Lord. Wednesday, 20—Of the Feria. Thursday, 21-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

#### OFFICE OF THE

# ROMAN LOAN.

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

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

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esq. Agent of the Roman Loan,

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

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

### NEWS OF THE WEEK. Rarely has a Speech from the throne at the

opening of Parliament, been so full of matter, and of promises of good things to come, as was that delivered on the 5th inst. by the Queen. It pledges the Derby Ministry to grapple with, if not settle, all the great internal and external questions of the day. It promises an extension of the franchise, to be coupled we suppose with a distribution of seats. It promises a landlord and tenant Bill for Ireland: and this, if it can be so drawn up as to give security to the latter, will go a great way towards the suppression of Irish disaffection-which in its essence is, at the present, neither national, nor religious, but agrarian. So also we are promised a settlement of the Confederation question for the Colonies, and of the disputes arising from the claims of the Northern States for compensation for damages inflicted on their commercial shipping, by the Confederate States man-of-war Alabama. In a word-the Royal speech promises everything to every body; and if one halt of the expectations it holds out be realised, the Derby Cabinet will have earned for itself a place in British history not inferior to that of any of its predecessors since the days of Pitt. The New York papers, upon the faith of their London correspondents, pretend that the Queen was by no means well received by the people in the streets, on her road to open Parliament: that she was greeted, not with cheers, but with cries of "reform, reform" ominously suggestive of those cries of " To nour zents O Lirael" which once assailed the ears of an English king. There is we suspect far more of romance, than of truth in these stories, and their peculiar origin requires us to accept them, not only with caution, but with distrust. There 15, no doubt, much distress in London amongst the working classes, in consequence of the cessation of the demand for labor. This again is owing to the fact, that the manufacturers of Belgium and France have entered into competition with the British manufacturer: and this again is the direct work of the "Trades Unions." which. regardless of the laws that regulate wages, have endeavored to force the latter by means of legal combination and illegal intimidation, above the level warranted by the ratio of supply to demand, and by the profits ou capital. The latter therefire naturally seeks for more lucrative investment in countries where labor is cheaper, and its supply more certain. The trial of Mr. Eyre. late Governor of Jamaica has commenced.

From Ireland there is, nothing new. Though the result of the inquest has not been made public, it is to be feared that, at a late election. the mens of the Lancers, heedless of the command of their officers, behaved in a very disorderly necessity; and thereby inflicting severe wounds it will be able to continue this good work.

on many of the bystonders, and, in several instances, depriving others of life.

All was quiet at Rome up to latest dates, but this is indicative rather of a luil in the revolutionary storm, than of its dispersion. The Eastern horizon is black with clouds. Greece is arming, and seems bent on a war with Turkey, in which of course Russia will take part, and which will very likely involve all the other Great Powers of Europe.

The impeachment of the President by the extreme revolutionary or Jacobin party, is still the common topic of conversation in political circles in the U. States: and we suppose that there, as in other countries, the disease must run its course. The day of reaction, violent in proportion to the violence of the present action, must however set in, some day, sooner or later: and though it may heads of those now triumphant.

turn no more to Canada, but that he will be replaced by Lord Naas, an Irish peer. This may be only a canard. It was also expected that Earl Carnarvon would, during the course of the week tollowing, Sth inst., lay before Parliament a Bill for the Union of the B. N. A. Provinces.

THE REV. FATHER BAKEWELL AND THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. - The reverend gentleman above named, we are happy to say, had a first rate audience on Wednesday evening 6th inst., and his audience had in return a first rate lecture. Indeed considering that the lecturer was a ripe scholar and profound thinker as well as a sincere and humble Christian, it could not well have been otherwise.

The subject of the lecture-a full report of which the limited space at our command prevents us from laying before our readers-was " The Social Effects of Protestantism." All Society, civil or ecclesiastical, political or religious, depends for its stability upon the principle of " authority." But all authority presupposes the idea of "right;" and as there is no "right" except from God, so also without God there can be no rightful authority. But, in like manner, a true idea of God supposes a true theology; but without an infallible, everpresent divine teacher, or Church, there can be no true theology, or idea of God; no sound basis therefore for "right" or "authority;" no stability therefore for Society.

The lecturer appealed to history in confirmation of this his thesis. The great religious apostacy of the sixteenth century struck directly at the principle of authority, to which it gave a severe wrench, as it were, from which society has been suffering ever since. Though aimed apparently primarily at Church or religious authority, the blow fell quite as heavily upon State or political authority. The civil wars of England in the seventeenth century; the great social cataclysm of the eighteenth, known in History as the French Revolution; and the disturbed state of European society in the nineteenth were the direct and logical consequences of the anarchic principles laid down by the leaders of the Protestant Reformation.

If it be objected that this is a Romish or onesided view of the subject, it may be replied that this also is the view taken by many of the most prominent non-Catholic writers of the present day upon sociology and kindred topics. In his great work on the French Revolution, Louis Blanc begins with Huss and Luther, and traces the progress and workings of the principles by these heresiarchs laid down, until they culminated in the bloody tragedy of which he is the historian. In fact, so far is this idea of the evil effects of the Reformation upon Modern Society from being peculiar to Papists, that it will be found to underlie the theories of the chief Socialistic writers of the age. This is their theory : -There are three principles on which all Society must be founded-these are, "Authority," "Individualism," and "Fraternity." The first was the principle of the Catholic Church, which ruled Christendom down to the sixteenth century. when it received its death blow from the Reformation. The second, "Individualism" expressed theologically by the formula "right of private judgment," ruled next; to it still belongs the present, and will belong, until the triumph of the principle of the Revolution, which is to day as it was in '93, an uphill effort to organise by means of the guillotine of course. Society upon the third principle, that of "Fraternity." Of course the great obstacle to the realisation of this glorious dream, is the Catholic Church with its principle of "Authority;" and if it be true that the stability of Society be bound up with the successful maintenance of this principle, then or course it follows that the stability of Society is dependent upon the triumph of the Catholic Church.

We beg leave [respectfully and gratefully to acknowledge the good service that the" Catholic Young Men's Society" of this City is conferring upon us all, by its encouragement of such Lectures as that which was delivered before it on the evening of the 6th inst. We hope for the manner, charging on the crowd without orders, or sake of the society, and of the community that person. That he has no more right, morally, or

THE ST. PATRICE'S - SOCIETY AND THE MONTREAL GAZETTE. - An article over an assumed name, and containing several offensive allagations with respect to the St. Patrick's Society, appeared a few weeks ago in the Montreal Gazette. The Office Bearers of the Society feeling it beneath their dignity to enter into any manner of controversy with one who skulked behind the shelter of an assumed name, and yet anxious to rebut the offensive portions of the allegations of their assailant, called upon the editor of the Gazette to give up the name of his informant. This the Gazette did not do; and B. Devlin, Esq., the President of the Saint Patrick's Society, made allusion to the matter in a speech by him delivered on Monday evenucg, the 4th instant, at the regular monthly meeting of the members. To this exposition of be too late probably to save the Constitution, it the matter, as given by Mr. Devlin, the Gazette will bring with it well merited retribution on the of the 8th takes exception; laying down some very extraordinary principles with regard to the Rumors are affoat that Lord Monck will re- obligations, in honor contracted by an editor towards every person whom he allows to be attacked through the medium of his columns, by an anonymous assailant:-

> "To one point in Mr. Devlin's speech we owe it to truth to take exception. We did not simply decline to give him the name of our correspondent, as he, in his speech, gives the public to understand .-But the answer we gave him was, after consulting with the correspondent, that the name would be furnished, if a denial were made of three out of five charges, and that he (the correspondent) would go to proof on that issue. The terms were not very difficult, while they would have afforded a sharp issue; and certainly would not have implied any greater loss of dignity, than the statement in rebuttal which the President of the Society has now seen fit to make. Such being the facts, and the name of the correspondent obtainable on such easy terms, Mr. Devlin will probably himself see that he has overdone the thing, in expending so much wrath upon the writer of that letter, while he, himself, declined the very easy test, which would have given him the That writer did, in our opinion, all that he could have been reasonably asked to do; and more than most people would have done.

> It will be seen from the above that the editor of the Gazette lays down the law, that he is not in honor, or morally, bound to give up, on demand of the person assailed through his columns, by an anonymous assailant, the name of the said assailant, unless the complainant specify at least three charges as false and calumnious; and hethe editor of the Gazette-hesitates not to add, that no more can be expected either of him, or of his anonymous correspondent.

This is indeed strange law, and argues sad obliquity, or obtuseness of moral vision, on the part of him who propounds it; strangest of all perhaps in this-that he who now lays it down, in order to screen an anonymous calumniator from the moral consequences of his slanderous utterances, but a few days ago asserted quite another principle: - to wit-That, if a journalist make his journal the medium for giving publicity to-not three, or two, but-one single offensive statement, derogatory to the honor of a third party, he, the editor, is bound in honor, on demand of the person aggreeved, and denying the truth of that one single offensive allegation, to give up the name of his correspondent; or else to hold himself responsible for the truth of the facts alleged, and of the statements by him made public. This is the true exposition of the law.

For were it otherwise-were the law really what the Gazette asserts it to be-see what might be the consequences! An unprincipled scoundrel might publish an article making "five" allegations respecting some person to whom he bore ill-will, of which "three" should be true and harmless, "two" false and offensive; and yet when called upon for his authority, or tor the the name of his informant by the person aggrieved, the editor publishing these five allegations, might make answer :- Furnish a denial of three out of these five charges; and then, but not before, will I give you the means of meeting your enemy in open day, and on equal terms." This, we say, is, according to the law as now laid down by the Gazette, all that the editor of a journal, and an anonymous assailant of his neighbor, can be called upon to do.

For instance: Mr. Smith having been charged in an anonymous communication published in one of the morning papers,-with being a drunkard-with ill-treatment of his wife-with wearing a wide-awake bat-with smoking a cigar after dinner-and with taking pleasure in skatingwould not be entitled to claim the name of his calumniator, unless be first gave a formal denial to "three out of these five charges." On what authority does the editor of the Gazette lay down such a monstrous proposition as this? which would always ensure immunity to the cowardly and anonymous traducer of his neighbor, who should but take the pains of mixing up " tapo" lalse and calumnious allegations, with "three" others, true and indifferent.

As the editor of the Gazette seems to labor under a strange misconception as to the moral obligations of a journalist, and the laws of honor : and as this is, we hope, the consequence of ignorance rather than of moral depravity, we will endeavor to set him right upon the matter.

We beg leave, therefore, to inform him that, in the matter of circulating offensive reports, injurious to another, an editor of a journal has no rights distinguishable from those of any other according to the laws of honor, to publish, or cir- of taeir's could be unconstitutional.

culate in his paper, a story reflecting upon another's good name, than he has to publish or circulate a similar story by word of mouth; that he has no more moral right to publish in his by the Constitution. paper one single charge injurious to his neighbor's reputation without having first convinced himself, to the best of the means within his reach, of its truth—than he has to publish a similar story, and without similar precautions, in the streets, in the public room of the hotel, or at the mess table; that if he transgress in this respect he is as strictly bound in honor to give up to the person aggrieved the name of his correspondent as he would be to give up, when called upon to do so by the aggrieved party, the name of his informant, or authority for repeating by word of mouth, a slanderous or offensive tale. The possession of a press and type carries with it no immunity from the moral code, or the laws of honor; and he who, whether, by word of mouth, or though the press, becomes a medium for giving currency to one single statement reflecting upon another's honor or good name, is bound, immediately and on demand, to do one of two things. Either to give up to the person aggineved the name of his assailant, or else to stand responsible for the truth of the offensive allegations. This is the law current amongst all gentlemen; this was the law, in short, which the Gazette laid down but a few days ago to the Globe; we, in return, now take the liberty of laying it down for the Gazette, in hopes that, henceforward, it will amend its ways, live cleanly and honestly, and foreswear the company of anonymous correspondents, who are always a bad and dirty lot, given to evil speaking, lying and slan-

" Almost every act, legislative or administrative, which Congress or President has done in reference to the South since the war began was unconstitutional."-Mont. Herald. 6th ipat.

Now the Herald has always warmly espoused the cause of the Northern as against the Southera States; we may therefore accept, without hesitation, its testimony as given in the above

We wonder that the Herald does not perceive the logical consequences of the damning admission as against his triends, the Northerners. If indeed the every action of the President and Congress since the commencement of the war has been unconstitutional, then have they and their adherents, and not the Southerners, been the "rebels." If the Herald does not see this, it is because, from want of reflection, he confounds the legitimate functions of President and Congress of the United States, with those of Queen and Parliament of Great Britain. True. the latter may legitimately, and without any constitutional limitation, conjointly do anything and everything they please. But the constitution of the United States, is not as the Constitution of Great Britain; and neither separately, nor yet conjointly, has, or have, President and Congress any more right to do an "unconstitutional action," than has the Queen to levy taxes by her own authority, and of her mere propemotion. The functions of President and Congress, conjointly as well as separately, and the extent of the sphere within which these functions may rightfully be exercised, are as clearly defined and marked out by the constitution of the United States, as are the limits of the constitutional functions of the Queen-of the House of Lords-and of the House of Commons, considered separately. There are indeed no limits to the constitutional action of the latter acting conioinily; separately, the powers of all three are strictly defined and limited. The Queen may not levy taxes; the Lords may not originate or amend a money Bill; the Commons can exercise no military, judicial, or other executive functions. And just as the British Constitution, though giving unlimited or undefined power to the conjoint action of Queen, Lords and Commons, strictly limits the separate functions of every one of these bodies; so, in like manner, the United States Constitution limits and defines the functions of President and Congress when acting conjointly, as well as when acting separately. . If either, or if both transgress those defined limits, they thereby forfeit all claims upon the obedience of the people; just as would the Queen of Great Britain, were she to levy taxes without the consent and co-operation of Lords and Commons. These simple elementary truths seem to have escaped the notice of

The Herald will say that it was impossible for the Northern States either to reduce the seceded Southern States to subjecting, or to reconstruct them, without violating the Constitution -and this plea too we will at once admit. But what follows! Not that the Congress and President had the right to violate the Constitution, but that they had no right to attempt, even, to coerce the seceded Southerners by force of arms; or to reconstruct them. We are speaking not of "might" but of "right:" but it is a self-evident proposition that, even conjointly, President and Congress, had no right, and never can acquire the

right, to violate the constitution in virtue of which they exist. In short, that they bave no "rights"? save those given to them explicitly, or implicitly,

No Constitution can give or recognise the "right" of its own violation. It may concede extraordinary powers for extraordinary occasionssuch as the suspension of Habeas Corpus, and the substitution of Martial for Civil Law; and then the exercise of these extraordinary powers in extraordinary circumstances, is as constitutional as is the exercise of ordinary powers in ordinary occasions. Thus the declaration of Margal Law in Ireland by the British Government in case of insurrection would not be unconstitutional; but merely an application of the Constitution to a particular emergency. Never, however, under any conceivable circumstances can a Goverament, or the members of a Government, bave the "right" to do that which is unconstitutional: for to assert the contrary implies a contradiction in terms. In its last analysis all unconstitutional action is rebellion, for all rebellion consists essentially in unconstitutional action. Admitted the premisses of the Montreal Herald, and it follows as a logical consequence, that the President and the Congress of the Northern States are, and have been the "rebels," because guilty of unconstitutional action. For under the political order of the United States, rebellion implies disloyalty or disobedience, not to a person, but to the written Constitution. If-and we hesitate not to assert the principle

however startling it may appear - if a Government cannot subdue or successfully resist, the political action of any portion even of those whom it may term its subjects, without violating the constitution, or having resource to unconstitutional action, it has no "right" to subdue them, no right to oppose them. So true is this that we hesitate not to maintain that, were it impossible for the British Government to put down Fenianism in Ireland without violating the Constitution, it would have no right to put down, or oppose, Fenianism. It, the British Government, would, of course, in case of an outbreak in Ireland or any part of the Empire, have a "coustitutional" right to employ all weapons, to employ all means to suppess that outbreak-such as Martial Law, and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but not to save the Empire from disruption would it have the right to do one unconstitutional action. It, the British Govern ment,-that is to say Queen, Lords, and Com mons acting conjointly-can do nothing unconstitutional; for though as a monarchy it is limited, considered as a Government it is unlimited, and its every act is, and must be, constitutional,-This is the peculiar feature which distinguishes the British from the United States Federal Government; for the latter is essentially a "limited Government," lim ted by a written constitution, to which it owes its being, from which alone it derives its 1ght to the opedience of the people, and to which in return it is bound to yield true allegiance, and humble obedience. Ceasing to do so, it forfeits all its rights, it becomes morally dead and stinking, so that no man is bound to regard it. In short, in governments, all unconstitutional action is political suicide; and can no more be justified even on the tyrant's plea of necessity, than could be the action of him who should cut his own throat, to save his life.

CRIMES OF THE NEAPOLITAN CLERGY .-We have often heard these men denounced as great cruminals, but we have not hitherto heard any specific charges preferred against them. We knew that they had been robbed, exiled, and imprisoned without form even of trial, and without any pretence even of law; but we were still at a loss to know the precise nature of the offence for which they had been thus punished, and cruelly dealt with. At last however, the matter is made plain, and the mystery of iniquity of these vile Romish priests, has been published to the world by the London Times, in an editorial on the state of Italy, under date 1t4h ult. In this article, the nature and the extent of the wickedness of these priests are set forth at length:-

"The possession of a large portion of the landed property has also hitherto enabled the clergy to exercise the baneful influence of unbounded and indiscriminate charity."- Times, Jan. 14th, 1867.

This then is their crime, this the very head and front of their offending. They-the priestswere rich, and exercised unbounded and indiscriminate charity. Well have these wicked men been punished. Disciples and imitators of one Who also was guilty of a similar offence in Judæa, and Who was crucified betwixt two thieves because of the "baneful influence" that he also had acquired over the people-they have been robbed, and persecuted, slandered and spitefully entreated:--

"The clergy's power to do mischief is being curtailed by the confiscation of their property. - Times, 14th Jan.

One comfort is that this accusation of "unbounded" charity, exonerates the Romish clergy from another contradictory charge often brought against them-to wit that of sensuality, or selfindulgence. Of course, if the said priests expended a chief portion of their wealth upon themselves, and the gratification of their own desires, they would have had nothing left where with toperpetrate the odious crime of "unbounded and indiscriminate charity."

<sup>.</sup> This the Herald admits; for if their functions were not limited by the constitution, then no aution

A PUZZLING QUESTION .- A Low Church paper of this City baving attacked very barshly the "Romanizing" practices of some of the ministers of the Church of England in U. Canada, and having exhorted its readers to be "true to Protestantism"-is thus replied to by one of the assailed Anglicans who writes from the diocess of Huron :---

Can you inform me what it is to be " true to Protestantism" as one of your correspondents calls upon every clergyman in the Province to be? My simplicity makes me suppose that the late Sociaian Dr. Channing of Boston was, and that Dr. Colenso and Brigham Young are, thorough Protestants. Are they to be our standard?

Truth,or fidelity to Protestantism, means neither more nor less than hostility to Roman Catholicism-a quality for which Voltaire was as remarkable as either Luther or Calvin; and which is as conspicuous in the writings of the French Encyclopedists of the last century, as in those of any of the Low Church party at the present day. Is so far as Protestants of any denomination are Christians at all, either in faith or practice, they are so in virtue only of that which they hold in common with the Roman Catholic Church against which they Protest. In so far as they are " true to Protestantism, i.e. distinguishable from Romanists, they agree in every particular with the avowed enemies of Christianity. If our evangelical contemporaries deem this a barsh saying, they can retute it by instancing any one positive doctrine, rejected or not laught by the Roman Catholic Church, asserted as the necessary consequence of their Protestantism by all Protestants, and not held or defended by non-Christians, whether deists or atheists. If there be even one such doctrine, then indeed a man may be "true to Protestantism," and be at the same time "true to Christianity;" if on the contrary there be no such doctrine, then truthfulness, or fidelity to Protestantism, means hostility to Christianity, and adhesion to infidelity. This is a short and easy test; and we challenge the entire Protestant world that calls itself Christtian, to cite one positive doctrine, the profession of which constitutes Protestantism; which ail Protestants hold, in that they are Protestants; which all Roman Catholics necessarily deny, in that they are Roman Catholics; and which is not in substance identical with the teachings of modern infidels. We pause for a reply, but fancy that we shall have to wait for a long time.

In reply to a question addressed to us by the Montreal Watness, with respect to our silence on an event of a miraculous character said to have occurred at Quebec, we reply that Catholic laymen do not deem themselves at liberty to publish miracles without authority from the Ocdinary of the place where they are said to have occurred.

Decidedly logic is not the forte of the Montreal Witness, and the less our contemporary meddles with argument, the better for the cause which, with more zeal than intelligence, it defends. This we say, moved thereunto by an attempt of the Witness to convict the Roman Catholic Church of immorality, because the fautor of immorality. This our contemporary attempts matters this compilation may be interesting: but in the following sorites :- " Gambling is immoral : the lottery is gambling: therefore the lottery is immoral: but the Church of Rome encourages | throw additional light upon its history, or to illusthe lottery : therefore the Church of Rome encourages immorality."- Witness, 8th inst.

We demur to his major. We deny that, as a general or absolute proposition, "gambling," that is to say playing for money, or staking a sum of money on chance, is immoral. Gambling is immoral, in the same sense that eating, drinking, and sleeping are immoral: that is to say, if carried, or indulged in to excess, so as to impair the health, intellect, or fortune of him who eats, drinks, sleeps, or gambles. If a man make a beast of himself with whiskey, in his case drinking is immoral: if a man make a beast of himself eating - as many reclaimed drunkards dogorging himself till he be stupid, and iccapable of any useful work, then his eating becomes an immoral act: if a man babitually indulge in sleep to the neglect of his duties, and the detriment of his health, as some sluggards do-then does sleeping itself in his particular case become immoral. It is in the abuse, not in the simple use of these things, that the immorality consists. We do not pretend to draw the limits beyond which legitimate gambling ceases to be moral, or legitimate drinking degenerates into drunkenness; but the sense of the community will be as much with us when we assert that the act of the old lady who twice a week sits down to play whist for a half-penny the rubber, is free from all taint of immorality-as when we admit that he who at the rouge et noir table beggars himself, and ruins his wife and children is guilty of sin. Gambling, that is to say playing a game of chance for money, is not, per se, necessarily immoral: and if our contemporary's major premiss be unsound, the entire fabric based thereon must needs fall to the ground.

NEW HOTEL DIEU .- The Roman Catholics of Kingston are certainly a kind-hearted, charitable and enterprising people. No sooner is one gorgeous religious edifice fully erected (the Cathedral), than they set their hearts and minds to build another. A new and large Hotel Dieu is soon to be put up, and the site selected is on Union Street, near the Mayor's residence. A preliminary meet ng tak i lace a week or two ago, whereat some forty Kinzeron gentlemen all subscribed largely. Some f them very largely -J. Harty & Co. 21,000, the R. O. Bishop \$500, and P. Harty, Req. \$500, and several others for very in Re Paronnia.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday morning the 10th inst., at St. James' Cathedral, His Lordship, the Right Rev. Mr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, eonferred Deaconship on the Revds. J. B. Rioux and Michael A. O'Brien, of the dioceses of Montreal and Halifax, and Students of the Seminary of St. Sulpice.

When the Northern States are so eloquent in denouncing the iniquity of the Southern States for witholding certain political privileges from negroes, it is well to bear in mind that in New England, political disabilities on religious grounds are still rigorously enforced against Catholics; and that every effort hitherto made for the repeal of these disabilities has signally failed. Thus in New Hampshire no Catholic is eligible to office, and when some years ago it was attempted to procure the repeal of this Penal law, the motion was at once voted down.

And yet there are Yankees who declaim against the illiberality of the Southerners! and more monstrous still there are Yankees who have the bell begotten impudence to denounce the repealed Penal Laws of Ireland. Oh hypocrites: cast out first the beam from your own eyes: repeal your Puritanical penal laws against Catholies in your own States: then will it be time for you to reproach Southerners, and to cast stones at Eng-

THE BABIN CASE .- The Ottawa Citizen hints at a new version of this horrid case, which if true, would go far to exonerate the Rev. M. Babin, morally, from the charge of cruelty to his murdered sister. The story is this :- That on the night of the 12th of April, Joe Babin, the brother, came for his sister; and that to him, not to Moise Ledoux, who if he be not a myth, is a notorious blackguard, did the Rev. Mr. Babin make over the unhappy girl. According to this version Joe was the murderer, and his brother Jeremiah has been unjustly suspected. Of the truth of this story we know nothing: the onus probandi rests morally, with him who puts it forth; and unfortunately Joe Babin is said to be a lunatic in an asylum in the U. States. The Montreal Witness of the 9th 12st, asserts on " undoubted authority" that the Protestant " Metropolitan Bishop of Canada has deposed himthe Rev. M. Babin-on account of the cruelty with which, by his account, he had treated that sister." This cruelty is what tells again the man, and ever must tell against him till it be disproved; since he himself either originated, or allowed others to circulate for him, a story in which he was represented as having handed over in the dead of night, his young helpless sister, to a strange man of infamous character, and of most villainous antecedents.

CHANSONS POPULAIRES DU CANADA-By M. Ernest Gagnon .- We have here a collection of all the songs common and peculiar to our French Canadian population, many of which, we suppose, their fathers must have brought with them from Old France. To the curious in these unlike in this respect the popular songs of other countries, there is nothing in those of Canada to trate the manners and social customs of past

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE .-January, 1867. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- After a rather desponding view of "Our Naval Defences," and a warm argument in favor of the "trerret" principle ver. broadside guns, the story of Nina Balatka is brought to a somewhat lame and impotent conclusion. Then follows a biographical notice of one of Nelson's old captains, lately deceased-Sir William Parker, Admiral of the Fleet. Next in order come an excellent critique on Conington's Translation of the Æneid; Cornelius O'Dowd, who is less witty and more offensive to Catholics than it is his wont to be: a brief history of the Campaign in Western Germany; a short sarcastic, but not unfair article on Women and Children in America; a new serial tale, Brownlows, which opens well, and appears to have great capabilities: the whole concluding with the political article, Who Are The Reformers, And What Do They Want? It will be seen that the number is rich in interest.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .-February, 1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal.— We publish a list of the contents of the current number, which is of the usual character :- Wild Bill, with Illustrations. Something About Fishes, with Illustrations. Calcutta, the City of Palaces with Illustrations. Old Aunt Matiida, Part II. A Talk About Talking. Knickerbocker's Visit. The Virginians in Texas. Struggles for Life. Old Mrs. Hunter. Civil War and Social Beneficence. Aunt Sarah's Outfit. New York to Washington. Two Ropes. In a Street Car. My Lost Alice. Courtship and Pastor, Rev'd. B. Coyle, called on his parishioners Marriage. Editor's Easy Chair. Monthly to subscribe for that purpose, and the call was Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer. well responded to; over \$2000 being subscribed,

Remitances in our next.

Monseigneur Laffeche, the newly appointed Coadintor Bishop of Three Rivers, will be consecrated in the Cathedral of the city on the 25th inst., when nearly all the Bishops of the Province are expected to be present.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION. Feb. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Dear Sir,-In your paragraph kindly appreciating my services as Hon. See of this Association, you at tribute to our work [and especially to mine] more than appears correct. So far as depends on human means, every man, woman and child who cleaned yards and dwellings, had his share in keeping off cholera. All that we did was to show how wilting persons could help themselves. After all, the great work of health reform must be, to make unwilling persons do their duty. This forcing power is only at present in the hands of the police; and so far from ' forcing the civic authorities to act,' the sub chief and his servants acted with a good will of their own. We ondeavoured to sustain the action of the police by creating a strong public sentiment outside; and so far from setting ourselves in antagonism to the constituted authorities, we have, from the beginning only acted as voluntary assistants in their work of inspecting.

Let me specially thank the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell for his share of the work. His congregation live in the most unhealthy part of the city; and it is due to his addresses from the altar, aid to the St. Ann's Dis trict Sanitary Association, that so much whiteliming and cleansing was done in Griffintown. I toust that they and others will soon reorganize for the still greater labour of the coming spring. Surely this is work in which all good citizens, French, Irish and English, Catholic and Protestant, ought to unite, for the love of God and the love of their neighbors; and if there are bad citizens, they should labour for their own life, and health's sake .- Yours, &c.,

PHILIP P. CAMPENTER.

### ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

At the last monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society Mr. Devlin, President, made an address in reply to the charges of Femanism preferred against the Society by 'an anonymous slanderer' in a letter signed 'a citizen of Irish Origin,' which appeared in the Gazette. It is true, he says, that the National Anthem was not printed on the programme; but it has not been for the last ten years, though always played, as it was at the late concert, at the close of the proceedings. The Recorder and other gentlemen present on the platform rose when it commenced and remained standing, and the Anthem was not hissed. Mr. Devlio says he did not thank General Averill for services to his countrymen; but, generally, expressed to that gentlemen the obligations the Society were under to the American Consulateespecially to Mr. Potter, the late Consul, for many favours conterred. The mottoes to which exception was taken, were up, but they occupied similar places for the last seven or eight years, with the exception of those containing the names of McManus and Corcoran which have been displayed for the last four years, being in fact the ancient mottoes of the Society, in use before he was President. Mr. Devlin naturally inquires how it is, under these circumstances, that the Society was not sooner impeached for disloyalty, especially in view of the fact that at its concert in the previous year, when the National Anthem T Monday, E T Morley, Jas Quinlan, John Reid, Jas was not printed on the programme, and the mot toes now found so objectionable were displayed, all the Canadian Ministers in the country, but two, were present. No complaint was then made. Niles, Pat U Malley.

Lin also repulle the complaint was then made. Discharged on Bail.—John Carney, James Dillon, Augustus Governor General to the Society on last St. Patrick's Day, and likewise the statement of the Attorney General East at the concert on that evening, 'that the proceedings of the Society were worth to the Government 20,000 troops to the country.'- Montreal Herald.

# ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of the above Association, beld in St. Ann's Hall on Monday, 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officebearers for the ensuing year; - President, Mr. M. Moore; 1st do, Mr. Henry Kelly; 2ud do, Mr. John Kelly; Secretary, Mr. T. Harding; Treasurer, Mr. J. Noonan; Grand Marshal, Mr. D. Dwyer. Committee—Messrs. John Haggerty, Patk. Carroll, Matthew Carroll, Edinund Gannon, James McNamara, James Driscott, Michael William Cabill and John Hennessy.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 27th ult., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Office. bearers for the year 1867, and proclaimed as such at the Monthly Meeting of the Society, held last Sunday. in St. Patrick's Church. We are pleased to learn from the Annual Report that the Society numbers 1012 members; 366 new members joined the Society the aggregate tonnage of which is 15,970 tons. The during the past year :-

OFFICE BRARERS. Revd. James Brown-President and Director, ex-

Edward Murphy-1st Vice President. Owen McGarvey - 2nd Vice do. Edward U'Connor - Treasurer. Michael Scallan - Secretary.

Centre Ward-Thomas Mackay.

West Ward - Michael Bergin.

T. J. Donovan-Assistant Sec. to St. Bridget's

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Christopher McCormack, Patrick Devlin, Michael McOready James Consughton, James Moore, Daniel McEntyre, Daniel Mullin, Henry Gallagher James N ry, Arthur Hamall, William Donnelly, James Mc Dermott. , VIGILANCE COMMITTED.

East Ward-John Kelly. St. Auns Ward-Charles Molfatt and Michael Sharkey. St. Antoine Ward - Timothy O'Connor. St. Lawrence Ward - Peter Riley. St. Louis Ward-Michael Ouddy. St James Ward - Andrew Emerson.

St. James Ward .- T. J Donovan. Grand Marshal - Arthur Jones. Delegates to St. Bridger's Branch - P. Riley and

NEW CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Pelerborough Review.

T. G. M.

SIR, - Miny of your readers will be pleased to learn that the Catholics of Engismore are about to build a new church. Two months ago their well responded to; over \$2000 being subscribed, each taxing himself according to his ability. Two Sundays ago an elficient committee was appointed. so we may expect to see a good stone building erected during the summer, to the honnor and Glory of God.

Ennismore, Feb. 3rd, 1867.

FATAL ACCIDENT -- A MAN SMOTHERED AT THE GAS Works .- A man named George Feeny was accidentally smothered at the Gas Works in this city resterday. It appears that he ventured into the portion of the works set apart for the condensation of the gas, and on turning the key to one of the condensers, the gas rushed out in such quantity as to suffocate him almost instantaneousty. The body was at once removed to his late residence, Coroner notified. An inquest will be held this morning. The deceased was

COBOURG ST. PATRICE'S SOCIETY .- At a very largely attended meeting of this Society beld in their ball on Wednesday evening last, it was determined to have the usual celebration and Procession on Monday, 18th March next, the

17th falling on Sunday.

Montreal Daily News 9th inst.

THE FEMIAN PRISONERS IN GAOL AT TORDETO SINCE June - The Condemned and the Acquitted. - The first batch of prisoners, about thirty in all, took up their quarters in gaol on the 9th June, 1866. The number rapidly increased to about one hundred Of these only twenty-six now remain, three of whom, Peter Doyle, Henry Lavelle and John Moran, will mmodiately on the removal of the others to Kingston, be sent to the new gaol, and one John H. Mitcham will be discharged. Since their first indiscriminate incar ceration the number has been gradually diminishing as the evidence in their favour accumulated. The first of these obtained their release on the 25th of last July, when about five were discharged. The next important release was made on the 17th Novem. ber, when thirty- ine were granted their freedom .-Shortly before the prisoner Ryall, who turned Queen's evidence, escaped the evening before his discharge was to take place. Since then acquittals have taken place as the Grand or Petit Jurors queshed the bills, or found the prisoners not guilty. The condemned Low await orders to Kingston with resignation, but it is impribable that they will be sent east until the sentences of those convicted at the present Assizes are commuted. The trials commerced at the Fall Assizes, on the 13th of October, before the Hon Mr. Justice John Wilson, and closed after convicting seven prisoners and acquitting four On the 10th of January they were resumed before Mr. Jurtice Morrison, lasting until Wednesday last. The following are the names of the convicted, discharged and acquitted:

Convicted. - Colonel Robert Bloss Lynch, Roy J McMahon, William Slavin, W Hayden, Daniel Whelan, Thomas School and John Quin, James Burke, Thomas Cooney, Barnard Dann, John Gallagher Owen Kennedy, J Kiley, Peter Paul Ledwith, Pat McGrato, Thomas H Maxwell, P Vorton, John O'Conner, P U'Neill, M Portell, Daniel Quinn, John Regan. Acquitted .- Rev D F Lumsden, Benjamia Parry Wm Baker, John Cooney, Michael Corcoran, Jame Diamond, John Dillon, Patrick Donoghue, Daniel Drummond, W Duggan, Fred Fry. Jean Grace, John Hughes, ta: Keating, F King, Geo Matthews, James McDonough, Wm Ore, John Smith, James Spaulding. Dismissed .- (No bills being found in some cases in others evidence insufficient to warrant detention) -James Bell, Pat Bellew, Thomas Calla an, Patric's

Connors, Pairick Dolan, M Duffey, John Dineen, David Dunn, T Dunn, M Flannigan, A Flansbrough, Patrick Garvey, D D Hammill, Michael Hart, James H Hickman, James Hogav, John Johnston, Edward Kelly, Edward Keys. W Kerrigan, Pat Kilbride, M Killteather, Jas Langtry, Dennis Lanaham, W Killteather, Jas Langtry, Dennis Lanaham, Madigan, John Mahoney, John Mayfield, Geo Miller, Reilly, Thos Ryall, Jas Rabill, Michael Shannon, John Sheridan, John N Snider, Jas Walters, Geo Wells, Thos Wilkes, P A Morrison, John A Murphy, M McCormick, Thes McDona d, John Needham, Francis

Thos Davis, Thos Etlis, Daniel Foley, Augustus Godey, W Kirkland, Owen Kirk, John Lemmon, Henry Marvel, P O'Brien, Jas Webb. For Trial.-Peter Doyle, Henry Lavelle, John

Moran. To be Discharged .- John H Mitcham.

LAW STANES Missing .- Government has offered a reward of \$200 for the apprehension of the person or persons who abstracted from the office of W. H. Campbell, Deputy Clerk of the Grown and distributor of Law Stamps at Brockville, a large quantity of Loughboro and Sydenham. Specimens of the gold | tern postage. were taken to Kingston, and were pronounced very fine samples of native gold.

The late decision of the Privy Council rules that the Oburch, in Colonies which have a local legislature, does not form part and parcel of the Established Church of England, as we all thought it did. We are subject to the restrictions of the State Oburch at Driscoll Thomas Rapple, Thomas McConing, home; and it virtually decends upon ourselves whether we shall, or shall not, continue to use ber form of worship, and regulate our ecclesisstical affairs by her Rubrics and Ganous We are left to ourselves. The Queen issues no mandidate to con secrate our Bishops, and grants no Patents, conferring upon them authority, to excute the duties of their office. We are, to all intents and purposes, a voluntary Church, over which the State claims no right of control .- Montreal Echo, 6th Feb.

Suppling at St. Jouns N. B .- There are now building at St. John and in its vicinity sixteen ships, smallest is 500, and the largest 1400 tons. At Miram ichi and other northern ports there are fifteen vessels being built, tonnage 6,580 tons. Of small vessels building in Albert county, and other districts is the eastern section of New Brunswick, there are upwards of 5000 tons shipping on the stocks, and at S: Martins, St. John county and Olifton, Kings county, tuere are 4900 The total tournage now building in New Brunswick is set down at over 30,000 tons —

The Prince Edward Island Examiner states that the write just issued for a new election are returnable on the 20th March, and that the polling will take place on the 26th tust. It also arys that the Conservative party is divided on the Confederation question, and their Government is clearly committed to a Confederation policy, which will be the principal issue at the polls, at the same time asserting that they will be wolfully defeated.

Birth,

In this city, on the 5th inst., Mrs. Felix Callaban, of a daughter

Died.

In this city, on the Sth instant, Mary P More in, eldest daughter of Mr. Michel Moreau, aged 28 years and 2 months. May her soul rest in peace. In this city, on the 8th iast, of inflammation of the bowels, Joseph J. Nicholson, aged 33 years, eldest son of the late Artnur Nicholson. The deceased was a nephew of the late Bishop Phelan, and was for the last 15 years book keeper for Mr. Charles Garth, of this cfty, and was much and deservedly regretted.

On the 10th inst, of parlaysis, Elizabeth Grace, of the Co. Wexford, Ireland, wife of Daniel Ward, of the City of Cork -R I.P.

Newfoundland papers please copy.

At his residence, in the County of Glengarry, Township of Kenyon, on Friday evening, 1st instant, Captain John Kennedy, aged 70 years, a native of invercessing, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1825; and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing bim. His remains were followed to the grave by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace.

In Sanf ancisco, California, on the 10th of Jan-Annie C. Cardinell, wife of John A. Cardinell, and daughter of Michael Fennell, aged 25 years, 9 months and 9 days

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Feb. 12, 1867. Flour-Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,90 \$6,10; Fine, \$6,00 to \$6,30; Super., No. 2 \$6,85 to \$7,06; Superfine \$7,25 to \$7,30; Fancy \$7,75 to \$7,60; Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$8.50 to

\$8,55; Bag Flour, \$3,45 to \$3,47 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lbs., worth \$5 to \$5,10. Wheat per bush of 60 lb .- Range for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.471 to \$1.521. Peas per 60 lbs-Market dull; the quotation per known as a most industrious and deserving man. -

60 lbs. is about 82c to 83c.
Oats per bush. of 32 lbs. Worth 32c in store. Barley per 48 lbs.—Market dull, at 53c to 57c. Rye per 56 lbs.—Nominal at 65c to 67c. Corn per 56 lbs. -921c asked for Mixed, duty

free, but no transactions.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.95 to \$6.05; Seconds, \$4,90 net; Thirds, \$3,90 net. Pearls, \$6.90 to \$6.95.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Market quiet, -Mess, \$18 to \$18.25 Prime Mess, \$13,15; Prime, \$11 to \$12. Dressed Hozs, per 100 lbs. - A sale of four carloads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Feb. 12, 1867 Flour, country, per quintal, .... 19 6 to 19 9 Oatmeal, Indian Meal, 13 0 to 13 6 ďο 0 0 to 0 do . . . . 0 to 0 Wheat, per min., . . . . Barley, do, (new) 0 to . . . . G to Peas, do. .... do. 1 10 to 2 Butter, fresh, per 1b. 1.3 to Do, salt . do
Beans, small white, per min .... B to 0 to Potatoes per bag 5 0 to . . . . 0 0 to Onions, per minot, Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 10 0 4 to 0 Beef, per 1b . . . . Pork, do 0 5 to . . . .

0 4 to Mutton de . . . . Lamb, per do 0 4 to 0 1 0 to 1 3 Egga, fresh, per dozen . . . . 0 0 to CO 0 Turkeys, per couple, young, . . . . \$3,50 to \$6,00 Apples, per bri . . . . Har, per 100 bundles. \$4,50 to \$8,00 . . . . \$3,00 to \$5,00 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$6,00 to \$9,00

NORTH AMERICAN

Pork, fresh, do

GRAND GIFT CATHOLIC CONCERT To take place at

....

\$5,50 to \$7,25

DURHAM'S HALL, KANKAKEE, ILL. FEBRUARY 25TH, 1867,

Under the Authority of the Government.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TWO CHURCHES, ONE CONVENT AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

SPLENDID MUSIC CAN BE EXPECTED.

After the Concert the Company will make a Gift of \$108,000 to the ticket holders, present or not. Three persons, appointed by the ticket bolders will proceed to distribute the gifts to the ticket holders. in the way they will think the most honest, fair and equitable.

14,016 Gifts, valued at \$108,000, will be presented, including \$25,000 in greenbacks.

Number of Tickets issued 108,000. Price One Dollar each.

One Ticket of most every Five receiving a Gift. The Gifts will be distributed, by lot, to the ticket holders, by the committee of three, selected as above who will be put under oath, and will not under the directions of the manager, and according to the num. ber of tickets sold and at his discretion. The drawing is to be fair, honest and equitable; all purchasers of tickets and agents will be supplied with a correct list of drawing as soon as can be published. A clear title will be given. Parties holding tickets will retain them until after the drawing, and if their num bear appears in the list of drawn numbers they will forward it immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of the goods, &c. Tickets will be sold in the most important cities, towns and villages in the law stamps and sums of money on the night of 18th ult. | United States and the Canadas, and at our office on GOLD IN FRONTSMAC .- The Kingston News reports Court Street, Kankakee, Illinois. Prico \$1 each; that gold has been discovered in the Townships of sent by mail on receipts of price and stamps for re-

> JOHN B. LEMOINE, At Montreal, No. 1, St. Therese St. or at Box No. 835.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to form clubs, to whom great inducaments are offered. A reward of \$100 will be given to the agent selling the most tickets.

SPECIAL TERMS OF CLUB RATES. 5 Tickets to one address ......\$4 50 ..... 9 00 10 do do ........17 00 ďО .... 26 25 .....35 00 40 фo 50 ďΩ da ......43 50 :00 do άo .....85 00 IN CANADA MONEY ONLY.

In every case send the name of each subscriber and his Post office address, with town, county and State in full, and the number of his ticket, so that it can be recorded in a book kept for that purpose. \$4,000 will be given to the Church of Kankakee, \$1,000 for a Church in Chicago, Ill., and the balance

for one Ochvent and Oatholic Schools. LEMOINE, LUSIGNAN & CO.,

Kunkakee, Illinois. HON. LOUIS FRANCHERE, Cashier. JOHN B. LEMOINE, Manager, Montreal, Post Office Cox 835.

The object of our concert is to assist in the erection and completion of two Catholic Churches, one Convent and several Catholic Schools, in the county of Kankakee, Illinois, to protect our children from the persecution of the enemies of our boly religion who having the control of our schools—have filled them with Tracts—so that we were forced to keep our children out of the schools, that we are heavily taxed to support.

Our religious position is the same as that of a great portion of the Catholics in Ireland. Our Concert is got up by prominent members of the Clergy, and is warmly approved of, and recommended by most of the Bishops of Canada, and every Oatholic should, at least buy one ticket, and thereby give his sil to a

Oathclies are respectfully requested to answer, at once to the call of our Venerable Prelates, who are so desircus to see our enterprise crowned with Enccess, the time is fast slipping away, and very f w Catholics are so poor as not to be able to sacrifice one dollar for such a good purpose as above set forth.

A certificate of deposit made at the Jacques Oartier Bank, payable at the order of Rev. Auguste Marchal, Pastor of Kankakee, Illinois, will be received in payment of tickets.

Tickets can be had at our office at No. 1 St. Ther. se Street, Montreal, or by letter Box 835, Mont. John B. LEMOINE, First Manageri

MONTREAL OITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE.

ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this in titution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits.

By order of the Board,
R. J. BARBEAU,
December 31, 1866. Actuary.

#### FOREIGNAINTELLIGENCE.

三<u>元代199</u>年,下近 智,186年至 42.43

FRANCE.

The text of Napoleon's letter to the Minister of State, accompanying the decree of reforms, was published on the 20th ult; at Paris.

He says :- The plan which I have traced out to myself consists in correcting imperfections which time has revealed, and admitting the progress which is incompatible with our habits; for to govern is to profit by the experience which has been acquired, and to forsee the wants of the future.'

in conclusion he says :- I said last year that my Government wished to walk upon ground consolidated and capable of sustaining power and liberty. By the measure I have just pointed out my words become realised.

'I do not shake the ground which fifteen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated; but I increase its strength by rendering my relations with the great public powers more intimate, by securing to citizens, by law, fresh guarantees, and by completing the crowning of the edifice erected by the national will.'

The French press comments at great length on the Emperor's letter and decree.

The Temps says, The decree is of a doubtful character. It withdraws something which is known and substitutes something of which experience has yet to be obteined '

The France does not fear being mistaken in saying the country will see in the measures a new progress, and await with confidence the experiments to be made in the practice of constitutional libery.

The Gazette de France is profoundly afflicted at

the suppression of the address, which involves a loss to liberty. It thinks the other reforms announced sufficiently deformed to enable it to form a judgment as to the amount of liberalism contained in them.

The Constitutionnel says the Empire has given France fifteen years of profound tranquility, prosperity and glory, and the hour has come for enlarging the circle of public liberties. Napoleon Ili will have the glory of being the restorer of order and

founder of liberty in France. The Siecle regrets the decision in the present state

The Avenir National says the country will learn with surprise and disapointment that the debates on the address are to be suppressed at the very moment it was awaiting these discussions.

Paris, Feb 1.—The Emperor Napoleon will soon.

issue a decree granting the perpetual right of social and religious meetings.

Paris, Feb. 4. - Imprisonment for debt is to be abolished in France. The Emperor Napoleon has refused to allow Gen-

eral Prim, the Spanish revolutionist to remain in France. It is estimated that the value of the goods already

received in this city for the International Exhibition amounts to a million pounds sterling. The Memorial Diplomatique announces that the

health of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico continues to improve.

A Paris paper gives, with reference to the present plan of conscription, the following trades from which the recruits forming the annual contingent of 100,000 men are taken :-

Workmen in wood-carpenters, joiners, &c.,furnish nearly 6,185 men to the army; in ironblacksmiths, locksmiths, founders, &c., -4,289; in leather, as tanners, skinners, &c., 4,333; taitors, 973 and more; bargemen and watermen, 2,513; shoemakers, basketmakers, wheelwrights, bukers, house painters, masons, &c., 20,507; clerks, 3,703; young men of no profession, whose parents in some cases only possess a small income, 3,237; finally, field laborers, 51,329; but the proportion of the latter is some times greater. Thus the contingent of 1855 comprised 75,000 agricultural laborera.

Hitherto the French people have been accused of a desire for military glory. Their standing army has been a menace to surrounding nations; to others and themselves a heavy cause of taxation. But what do we now see? According to all accounts the great mass of the French population shows so much dislike to the extension of their military force ago he received a telegram from the lady's confessor, that the Emperor is obliged to yield to the prevalent | telling him if he wished to see her once more he must feeling and lower the extent of his demands for an augmentation against Prussia, by whom, for aggression, he is overmatched. For France has less than half a million of soldiers, with but a small reserve, whilst Prussia has about the same force, with a reserve of a third of a million more, the effective quality of which was demonstrated in the seven | peace with heaven. This meant marriage. weeks campaign. The people of France can be under no mistake as to their relative military position; yet they seem to be content that their armaments should be no more than defensive.

Monsieur Legoyt, the chief statist of France, bas continually presented the statistical facts that the goldiere maintained in Europe in 1866 exceeded toree millions eight hundred thousand men, and cost more than thee millards of francs; whilst M. Faguan calls attention to the fact that Europe in 1820, so soon after the general war, had only 1,980,000 soldiers, and that by reason of the policy of mutual menacings and aggressions it has been augmented to 3,000,000

France, with a finer soil and climate, has not half the present yield of land in England. At a meeting of the Social Science International Congress at Brussels, Mr. Chadwick was applauded for arguing that it would better for a nation to double the produce of its own soil by high culture, than through conquest to obtain a double produce by low and thin culture from a double area. He contended that the real conquest of France in this sense was open to Frenchmen; -that the cost of every soldier main. tained unproductively under an armed peace would drain two acres of land, or as much of the pestilential marsh which yet disfigures the country. He argued that one year's cost of a regiment would provide a line of railway; that the cost of every three soldiers would suffice to put two houses in a good sanitary condition, would reduce the average of preventible mortality and sickness by one-third, and more prevent ravages and evils than could now be endured from the worst of foreign enemies - Examiner.

The Count de Chambord, last of the French Bourbons of the elder branch, on the 9th of December issued a sort of manifesto to his party. It is in the form of a letter to General de St. Priest, and informs him that the year has not been fortunate for France. she having allowed two vast States to form upon her frontiers, and having desorted the Pope. 'Soon,' says Heuri Cirq, 'it will be logically demanded that all notion of God shall disappear from our laws and our tribunals.' The remedy is of course 'a power founded on hereditary monarchy, respected in its principle and its action, without weakness, as with out caprice; a representative government in its vigorous vitality; and all manner of other political benefits which it is tacitly assumed the legitimate Sovereign would bestow. Of course he promises reconciliation for all parties, and is ready, if called by France, 'to save, or perish with ler.' The Em peror's Government have forbidden the publication of this document.

An article on the French Post-office from the pen of M. Maxime Ducamp is published in the last number of the Revue les Deux Mondes, from which it appears that the average daily number of letters having illegible addresses which are put into the post is a thousand. Two clerks examine these letters carefully, and there are scarcely 50 out of the thousand which they do not succeed in deciphering. Those which are absolutely undecipherable, and the letters refused by persons they are addressed to (mostly because they are not prepaid) amounted in

unecdotes to relieve the dryness of the statistics. -An Ambassador of a power of the first rank at one of the principal Italian Courts discovered that his despatches were regularly communicated to a neighbouring Government before they reached him. He suspected that the traitor was to be found in his own chancellery, and took the following means of detect-him: There was numerous brigands on the roads, and the courier bringing despatches for the abovementioned diplomatist was attacked on the way, and fell dead with a bullet through his heart; but they were not ordinary brigands who did this. Their next and chief care was to carry the despatch bag to the Ambassador, who, on opening it, discovered clue to the spy. The latter was dismissed; the courier was believed to have been killed by brigards; his widow received a pension; and the person who conceived this extravagant mode of diplomatic discovery sat sometime later in the Chamber of Peers. This is one of these Post-office stories. Here is another from the Poste-Restante Department :- One day a gentleman who showed great agitation, and dragging by the arm a young lady in a half-fainting condition, entered the bureau and asked in a fierce tone if there was a letter for Madame L .- . The clerk carefully went over the packet from the L. pigeon hole: Nothing for Madame L. An hour afterwards the young lady returned, this time alone, and almost trembling approached the counter. The clerk saw her, and before she had time to speak, 'Here is your letter, Madame; on no account whatever could I deliver it to any one but yoursel. Madame L , aids M. Ducamp, has entertained the very highest regard for the poste restante ver tince. - Times Cor. ITALY.

PLEDMONT,-The Minister of War at Florence pubishes his report to the King on the reductions contemplated in the Italian army, together with the corresponding Royal decrees. The Italian army at the beginning of last year, previous to the outbreak of the war, consisted, on the peace footing, of 290,060 rank and file, with 13,000 officers. When war became imminent, the men were raised to 365,000, but the number of the officers remained nearly the same, and so long as that was the case it mattered little how many thousands of the rank and file were sent home on unlimited furlough. Besides the disbanding of a large number of soldiers however, the Minister has been obliged to suppress some of the general commands of the provinces, and even so to alter the cadres as to reduce the 4th battalion of each of the 80 infantry regiments and to make analogous reductions in other corps. The Budget for 1867 will thus be reduced from 176,000,000f. to about 140,-000,000f. (5,000,000l), with which the army will be kept up to a force of from 140,000 to 150,000 men-This reduction becomes more important if we bear in mind that the acquisition of Venetia raised the population of the kingdom from 22,000,000 to nearly 25,-000,000. The proportion of the army to the population in Italy is now, therefore, greatly below that of Belgium, Spain, or any other country on the Continent, Switzerland excepted .- Times Cor

WHAT THE REVOLUTION HAS DONE .- Out of 110,-000 inhabitants 30,000 are receiving assistance from public charity. In the island of Sardinia the peasants are reduced to eat herbs and roots like wild beasts. The Sardinian journals teem with harrowing narratives of the distress that prevails, and were we so minded we could a tale unfold that would make our readers shudder. 'Hunger in Italy,' 'Huuger the order of the day,' such are the titles of several articles of the journals of Turin and Florence. The Nu vo Diritto adjures the Deputies and Ministers to save the country, not by idle discussions on great European questions, but by dealing with the more pressing questions of bread, meat, and fuel. In one cutting phrase the Unita Cattolica characterises this situation: - 'Italy is 'hungary' from the Alps to the Adriatic.' - Ga cette de France.

VICTOR EMANUEL A VICTIM OF A WOMAN'S WILES. There is a scandal current in Florence which tells how a certain king was outwitted by woman. It seems he has lived with a Piedmontese lady some years en famille, and has three olive branches with the par sinister on their escutcheon. About a yesr not delay, as she was in extremis. All agree that Victor is kind-nearted, so he took a succial train for Turin, entered the chamber filled with all the parachernalia of death, confessor included-found the lady gearcet; able to speak, but who contrived to whisper she could not die happy until she made her The good natured king in knowing that she was dying consented. They were married. He returned to Florence mourning the loss of the fair Rossini. In a week after the lady arrived in Florence, blooming in health and beauty, to take her place at the king's table in the Pitti palace. Here was a coup d'etat not looked for, but of course that could not be; so she lives a short distance from the city in great state. Morganatic marriages, I am told, are legal, so far as either party marrying again, having two legitimate beirs to the throne. But one would have supposed the creator of a kingdom would have scarcely been

Rome.-The hirelings called the Roman Committee have not yet taken themselves off or been recalled trom Rome; and as long as these bass agents of the Florence Cabinet remain there, the machinery of mischief will be there ready for use when required. There are also some Republicians in Rome who, as enemies of thrones, desire the overthrow of the temporal power of the Pontiff, though we suspect that of the two they prefer the Pope to Victor Emmanuel. But these revolutionists constitute but a fraction of the people of Rome, and they find it expedient to remain quiet, in order not to give cause for the return of a French army to Rome. Signor Tonello is still at Rome, and it is probable that his mission will be successful. It is hardly necessary for us to repeat that mission has reference solely to ecclesiastical matters, and that political affairs have not been broached; that being the condition upon which the Italian agent had been at all received by the Holy Father. This the Times announces in its telegraphed news, but it has not yet had the decency to withdraw or apologise for its iterated deliberately wicked and talse assertion that the Pope, in his fright at the execution of the Franco-Piedmontese Convention, had implored the Subalpine Government to resume the negotiations which had been suspended when Signor Vegezzi returned to Florence last year. That detestable falsehood the Times still allows to remain unatoned, though it has, more than once, its Roman correspondent to contradict the calumny in his letters . - Weekly Register.

According to the Romagna Gazette the Roman emigrants residing at Turin and Genoa have sent in their adhesion to the manifesto, or memorandum published by the Roman emigrants inhabiting Bo logna. With respect to that document, of which an analysis was lately sent to you, I am inclined to look upon it rather as an expression of sontiments than as programme of action. By this I mean that, although the Roman emigrants therein lay down the decidedly revolutionary principle which history has too often justified, that liberty is rarely to be won save at the cost of the blood of her votaries, they do not propose themselves to break the peace, altho' they might feel bound to support and nid their fellow-countrymen in the Papal States were these, hopeless of redress and weary of subjugation, to rise in arms against their present clerical rulers. Thus far, few will be disposed to blame them. My own impression is that the Roman emigrants would be wrong to attempt to pass the frontiers, or to assail the Temporal Power by force of arms without the sanction of the Italian Government, whose guidance 1865 to 2,353,596, out of a total of 311,095,000.— it is their duty to follow in such matters; but, at from the Russian Government applying to the Chinese The article in question relates some rather piquant the same time, were the people of Rome and of the authorities to keep a sharp look out for Polish fu-

scanty provinces now remaining under the Pope's sceptre to be actually engaged in a struggle with the Zouaves, Antibians, and other fanatics and mercenaries who compose the Pontifical army, their exiled countrymen could hardly be expected to refrain from endeavoring to assist them. For, indeed, if they did so refrain, some who now preach moderation and patiencs would perhaps be found among the many who would blame them for slackness and maecision. -Times Cor.

Letters have been received from the Eternal City dated 8th January last, stating that Messrs. Langevic and Chauveau were there in good health, and that both had been received by the Holy Father.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—I am glad to say that the entente cordinte continues between the Church and State in Naples. During the Christmas holydays the Cardidal Archbishop called upon Cardinal D'Andrea, who immediately returned the vielt .--This incident is of importance, as showing the concilatory spirit by which his Eminence Cardinal Riario Sforza is animated; but it has created not a little surprise as well as pleasure, for Cardinal d'Andrea is at present under the displeasure of the Pope. Courtesies have been interchanged as Well, and for the second time, between the Cardinal Archbishop and the civil authorities. I have several times spoken of the appointment of new rectors to the Palatine Churches. The real facts are these : There is, indeed, only one Palatine Church, but seven churches had been laid under interdict by the Cardinal, and, to say the truth, the excesses which had been committed in these deserved severe censure. Before the arrival of the Cardinal, however, the Prefet had removed the former rectors, and made a list of seven others, honest men who had never been suspended a divinis. This list was submitted to the Cardinal and approved by him, and thus, with the united consent of His Eminence and the Prefet, the selection was confirmed. For one day, though not the same day, these churches weere closed and reconsecrated, and on the following day they were opened for public worship. Thus, by what the Italians call a transuzione, all'immediate difficulties between the civil and the ecclesiastical powers in Naples have been removed .- Times Cor.

#### PRUSSIA.

Burnin .- A few days ago the Augsburg Aligemeine Zeitung asserted that, immediately after the conclusion of the Nickolsburg preliminaries of peace, the French Government did not hesitate to demand a cession of territory from this Cabinet,

Although it was generally known, and, indeed, has been repeatedly asserted in the course of this correspondence, that intelligible hints to that effect had been dropped, there was much to surprise us in the above information, both in regard to the magni tude of the alleged demand and the distinctness of the details communicated. I therefore preferred waiting for its corrobotation, or otherwise, before circulating it upon what might subsequently turn out to be insufficlent authority. I regret to eay that the news bas now been confirmed. - Times Cor.

After this, implicit credence may be given to the Augusburg Allgemine Zeitung and its news safely repeated. The counties included in the demand, then, were neither few nor small. Of her own territory Prussia was to give up the districts of Saarlouis, Saarbruck, and, with them, the largest coalfields yet worked on the Continent. Besides these, the Transrhenane provinces of Bavaria and Hesse Darmstadt, the Palatinate and Rhine Hesse, were likewise to be handed over to that modest and high-principled France which makes no wars except for ideas. These countries are, perhaps, the most fertile and prosperons of all Germany, and boasting, moreover, the fortresses of Landua and Mayence, have the military command over one half the German Rhine, and considerable portion of Hesse, Thuringia, and Franconia. With Mayeuce in her hands, France, with little, if any obstruction might have always pushed her armies as far as the fatal and well-remembered field of Jena. It need scarcely be added that, these places and provinces not being in possession of Piussia, the only engagement she could be expected to undertake with regard to them was that she would assist France in taking them from their, legitimate owners. Last, not least, Prossia was to resign her right to garrison Luxembourg, thereby abandoning all hope of protecting Cologne. The total of the French claims may be summed up as amounting to no less than a million of inhabitants, three fortresses, numerous coal mines, and a footing on the middle Rhine. But Count Bismars on this occasion showed himself menaces of France, he had allowed a number of disagreeable conditions to be received into the Nikolsburg preliminaries of peace. He had stipulated for the eventful cession of Northern Schleswig, the continuance among Sovereigns of John King of Saxony, and the integrity of Austrian Empire. All these obligations may have been very unpalatable to him, seeing he had beaten down his adversaries in a week, and in a few days more might have hoped to take Vienna, call Hungary to arms, and make an end of Austria altogether. Yet, his forbearance in all these respects was sure to be forgiven him by the nation. So much else would be secured, in any case, that the most ambitious could well dispense with more. Different would it have been had he parted with German soil and consented to rob German potentates to satisfy the greed of an ambitious foreigner. He would have lost caste irreparably, and could not have hoped to maintain himself in power against the attack of all parties alike. So he declined to comply with the demands preferred. France put up with the denial, without, however, formally withdrawing her claims. As the end of it all, M. Drouyn de Lhuys, who had sustained this more than diplometic defeat, had to go out, M. de Lavalette, his successor for a few weeks, issuing the famous circular teeming with conciliatory protestations towards Germany, before M. de Moustier, the present Minister, came in. By this clever arrangement M. Drouyn de Lhuy's policy has been disavowed without M. de Moustier being, by the disavowal, committed to a different line of conduct.

And, indeed, we find M. de Moustier following in the footsteps of his prodecessor as fast as circumstances will permit. If the attempt to divide Germany between French and German rulers failed, there is, in his opinion, at any rate, still the possibility of perpetuating her division into a Northern and a Southern half.

According to a proclamation of the authorities of Southern Silesia, the cattle plague has broken out afresh in nearly all the adjoining Austrian and Russian provinces. In the latter—the kingdom of Poland, that is - the Siberian pestilence also is showing itself. The importation of nearly all domestic animals and animal raw products is consequently forbidden. I may observe that the Siberian pestilence (Yasva Sibirskaya) is that drendful disease which, zenerated in animals, is apt to infect men, when death is almost

# RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN TREATMENT OF THE POLISH EXILES .- On the 10th of November, a Draconic sentence was pronounced at Irkutsk upon the Polish exiles who had taken up arms against the authorities and attempted to fight their way to China and Japan. Seven of their humber, ascertained to be ringleaders, were shot. Of 194 others who took part in several skirmishes, every tenth man is to be shot, and the rest to subjected to 100 lashes of the knout. If there should be any survivors after this terrible execution, they will be sent to the mines for life. A third category, comprising 92 persons, will be put to hard labour a fourth, of 133 persons placed under strict supervision; and the rest, 260 is number, though acquitted of direct participation in the mutiny, deprived of the privilege of locating themselves where they please. That a number have effected their escape uppears

gitives wandering about the country. The cost of again; their visits made his last days happter. How

#### TURKEY.

The Temps says :-It is ascerted that several of Great Powers are urging the Turkish Government to take the initative in assembling a Conference upon the state of affairs in the East. The latest despatches from the East in. dicate latest descote that fresh complications are arising in that quarter. The people of Servia are flying to arms against the Ottoman rule, while at Constantinople the party in favour of peace is increasing in numbers and influence; moreover it is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has sent felt that the presence of a man of such strict virtue agents to ascertain whether the leading powers of would be a constant reproach to one leading as he Europe would favour his complete independence of did, a life of dissipation. the sovereignity of the Sublime Porte.

#### RIGHT FROM HEAVEN.

IN a mise:able cottage at the bottom of a hill, two children we:e hovering over a smouldering fire. A tempeat raged without, a fearful tempeat, against which man and beast were alike powerless.

A poor old miser, much poorer than these shivering children, though he had heaps of money at home drew his ragged cloak about him, as he crouched down at the threshold of the miserable door. He dared not enter, for fear they would ask pay for shelter, and he could not move for the storm.

, I am hungry, Nettie.'
'So am I; I have hunted for a potato paring, and can't find any.' 'What an awinl storm.'

'Yes; the old tree has blown down. I guess God took care that it did not fall on the house. See, it would certainly have killed us.'

\*If He could do that, couldn't He send us bread? 'I guess so; let's pray 'Our Father,' and ween we

come to that part, stop till we get some bread.'
So they began, and the miser, crouching and shivering, listened. When they paused, expecting in their childish faith to see some miraculous manifes tation, a human feeling stole into his heart; God sent some angel to soften it. He had bought a loaf at the village, thinking it would last him a great many days; but the silence of the two little children spoke louder to him than the voice of many waters. He opened the door softly, threw in the loaf, and listened to the wild eager cry of delight that came from the half-famished little ones.

'It dropped right from Heaven, didn't it?' questioned the younger.

'Yes, I mean to love God for ever for giving us broad because we asked Him.'

'We'll ask Him every day, won't we? why, I never thought God was so good, did you? 'Yes, I always thought so, but I never knew it before.

'Let's ask Him to give father work to do all the time, so we never need be hungry again. He'll do it I'am sure.

The storm passed; the miser went home. A little flower had sprung up in his heart; it was no longer barren. In a few weeks he died, but not before he had given the cottage, which was his, to the poor labouring man. And the little children ever feit a sweet and solemn emotion when in their matutinal devotion they came to those beautiful words :- 'Give us this day our duity bread.'

#### NICHOLAS LAMBERT .-- A TALE. CHAPTER 1.

'Moraza, you promised to relate the history of that portrait we noticed ro day at the hali. It seems strange to hang up the picture of a servant with those fine old ladies and genslemen.'

This was the remark of Mary Hill, daughter of the bailiff at Westby Hall.

'Oh, yes !' cried George, 'do, dear mother, tell us all about it : the old man had such a nice face.' 'I agree with you, George, it is a very pleasant face, which you will like still better when you know the life of the owner. You must not, however, expect any very extraordinary adventure.

A great many years ago an orphan named Nicholas Lambert went from a village in the county Wicklow to Dublin, to seek employment. Having bad health, a situation. Which was particularly di . 8.4 Nicholas was slightly humpbacked, and very awkward in his appearance. In seeking a place, he used

to be tormented by the servants laughing at him.' 'That was very unkind,' said Janie. 'Did he

'He minded it at first, Janie, and determined to try at no more great houses; but then he thought this was very silly, and he remembered now patiently our Blessed Saviour bore the mockery of the Jews; then, too, he felt grateful that God allowed him this cross, and that, if he were despised by men, he was loved by his Heavenly Father more than the rich and proud.

But, mother, how did he know God loved him more than a rich boy? Was not that pride? 'No, George, because you must remember God has particularly decirred his love for the poor and orphans : Nicholas was both. Father George allowed him to sleep in a loft, or kind of a lumber-room in his house; to show his gratitudd for which, young Lambert always served at Mass, and, when he was able, copied papers, or made himself otherwise useful.'

'I like serving at Mass, but I should hate copying papers, mother.' Nicholas did not like that either; but you know t would not prove that you were grateful to a person, if you only did for him what was pleasant.

. Through the recommendation of Father George. Nicholas obtained the situation of a valet to an old invalid, Admiral Sir Thomas Westby, who soon found great comfort in his genule, intelligent servant. Lambert always divided his wages into three parts,one for his family, one for the poor, and the third for himself; nor would be ever break through this rule, as he well knew a rule once laid aside is easily left

'Several years passed rapidly, divided between care of his master and pious exercises. Sir Thomas becoming more infirm and irritable than ever, refused to admit any one to his room besides his confessor and Nicholas, who had to invent and provide means of preventing the slightest noise from reaching the invalid, who had always a horror of it, and who now could not endure to hear the least sound. The house was made so quiet, the old man seemed like the people in fairy tales, -to be served by hands only. So much thoughtful kindness brought its reward. The health of the admiral improved sufficiently to allow him to go into the garden with his faithful valet, who, without forgetting his position, often managed to engage his master's attentiongemerally speaking, on pious subjects, almost the only ones in which a humble servant would take the same interest as a man of education.

Some of Nicholas's ideas seem to me very beauti ful. If in his walks Sir Thomas let fall some sorrowful expression of his end being at hand, Nicholas would modestly show him a lovely flower, grown from a seed buried in the earth, observing the resemblance to death and the resurrection. He would, when the poor old gentleman was suffering severely, attract his notice to some branch loaded with fruit, remarking it to be the one the gardener had cut the most cruelly. If sent on an errand of mercy on his return he always detailed the misery he had witnessed. By these means, without appearing to preach, he comforted his master.

' At length, by dint of judicious perseverance, Sir

suppressing the rebellion is computed at 39,000 rouoffen me thanked tylendral for maying induced that to
bles, a lirge sum in Siberia, julifying the inference admit them again before his death, which occurred
soon after: he died blessing God for having given often he thanked Nicholal for having Induced him to him a servant whose religion was truly the cause of his own worth, and in a measure of the peaceful end of his master."

#### CHAPTER II.

'The admiral having in his will provided for Nicholas Lambert, he might have left service, had he not considered the dangers of an idle life, and that he was not so well fitted for any other employment He took the situation of valet, to his late Master's nephew and successor, Sir William Westby, who was much pleased to get so valuable a servant, though he

'Nicholas lived for some time at Paris, where his master, like several other gentlemen, had the command of a French regiment, enjoyed the favour of the King, Louis XVI. Now, however, in 1789, the Revolution broke out. The baronet struggled bravely against it, and for a while restrained his soldiers. At length, notwithstanding his efforts, they repalled openly. The most foolish stories were invented about him, and readily believed.

'One night f 1792, when the fury of the people was at its height, the colonel's house was attacked by the mob (encouraged by the soldiers), calling for his head.

Nicholas from the beginning of the troubles had slept near his master, to be ready to help him in case any violence should be attempted. Having for some days expected this crisis, he had, without the knowledge of any one, made arrangements for concealment. He had discovered in the cellar a large, dry wall: inside this he had placed a mattress, some wine and bread, and had provided some old boards, with air-holes to hide the opening. Whilst the rabble besieged the entrance door, Lambert tock Sir William by the back staircase to the cellar, let him down the well, and throwing some light rubbish

over the place, returned quickly to the bedroom. The crowd now rushed in, and seeing their victim had escaped, seized Nicholas, protesting they would kill him if he did not show them where the colonel was bid. Three times they asked him, and were as often refused. A cry of death was raised, they dragged him into the stable-yard; he remained unmoved. Recommending himself to God, he placed his head on a log of wood some men put before him. But then a cry of pity ran through the mob : the self-appointed executioner, either by accident or seing a change in the teelings of the people, let the sword fall with-in an inch of Nicholas's head, making only a deep cut in the block. Shouts of applause told him he was saved; he knelt and returned thanks to Divine Providence. The national guard by this time arrived, and the rabble dispersed.

'A few days after this fearful scene, Sir William Westby left France, losing by the Revolution a great part of his property. Taught by misforture, and still more by the example of his servent, he reformed his life. Returning to Westby, he made Michelas Lambert his steward, giving him a comfortable house on the estate, where he lived for many years; his plety, strict honesty, and charity, making him beloved and respected by all in the neighbourhood.

'Do you think now, children, that his picture deserves a place at the hall?

'Indeed it does, mother.'

THE COEAN, - The ocean has, naturally, a pure bluish tint. All profound and clear seas are, more or le.e, of a deep blue; while, according to seamen, a green color indicates soundings. The bright blue of the Mediteranean, so often vaunted by poets, is found all over the deep pure ocean, not only in the tropical and temperate cones, but also in the regions of eternal frost. The North Sea is green, partly from the reflection of its sandy bottom mixing with the essentially blue that of the water. In the Bay of Loango the sea has the color of blood, which results from the reflection of the red ground-soil. But the hue is much more frequently changed, over large spaces, by means of enormous masses of minute algor and countless hosts of small sea worms, floating or swimming on the surface. Near Callao the Pacific has an olive-green color, owing to a greenish he could not work at any active trade; service seemed matter found at a depth of 800 feet. Near Cape Palthe employment best suited for him. On reaching mas, on the Guinea coast, Capt. Tuckey's ship seem-Dublin, being without friends, he took a letter of re- to sail through milk,-a phenomenon which was commendation to the parish priest of the charch of owing to an immense number of little white animali St. Francis Navier, Father George, who seemed much swimming on the surface. The peculiar colouring worthy of his reputation for firmness. Vielding to the interested in the boy, and did all he could to get him of the Red Sea. whence its name, is derived from the presence of a miscroscopic alga, sui gene remarkable even for its beautiful red colour than for its prodigious fecundity. In many other instances, from like causes, the deep blue is varied with stripes of white, yellow, green, brown, orange, or red. Small yellowish Meduson are the principal agents in changing the pure ultramarine of the Arctic Ocean into a muddy green. Of these it is computed a cubic inch must contain 54: a cubic foot, 110,692 It is here that the giant whale of the north finds his rich. est pasturo grounds.

When the sea is perfectly transparent it allows the eye to distinguish objects at a very great depth. Near Mindoro, in the Indian Ocean, the spotte: corals are plainly visible under twenty five fathoms of water. The crystalline clearness of the Caribbean excited the admiration of Columbus, whose eye was ever open for the beauties of nature. There, on the sandy bott: m, appears thousands of sea stars, molluses, and fishes of a orilliancy of colour unknown in our temperate seas; with groves of sea plants, corals, sponges, &c, which rival the most beautiful garden on earth when a gentle breeze passes through the waving boughs. The submarine landscapes on the coast of Sicily are described with equal enthusiasm.

The circulation of the waters is maintained partly by the winds, partly by the attraction of the sun and moon, and partly by cceanic currents. What is wave motion? The transference of motion without the transference of the matter. The most impetuous storm cannot suddenly raise high waves; they require time for development. Thus their strength also loses itself only by degrees, and many bours after the tornado has coased to rage mighty billows continue to remind us of its extinguished fury. The turmoil of waters extends hundreds of miles beyond the space where the howling voice was heard; and often, during the most tranquil weather, the agitated sea proclaims the distant war of elements.

The waves in the open sea never attain the mountain height scribed to them by exuberant fancy; but a lighthouse (Bell Rock), though 112 feet high, is buried in foam and spray to the very top during ground swells. In violent gales the sea is said to be disturbed to a depth of 300 or even 500 feet, while all is undisturbed and still in the deep cares of the ocean

LITTLE ACTS GREAT. - Little acts are the elements of true greatness. They raise life's value like the little figures over the larger ones in arithmetic, to its highest power. They are tests of character and disinterestedness. They are the straws upon life's deceiful current, and show the current's way. The heart comes all out in them. They move on the dial of character and responsibility significantly. They indicate the character and destiny. They help to make the immortal man. It matters not so much where we are as what we are. It is seldom that acts of moral heroism are called for. Rather the real hiroism of life is, to do all its little duties promptly and faithfully.

To do to others as we would have them do to us is simple justice, though we fancy it vast benevolence. Hence Confucius's grand maxim, 'Humanity is the equity of the heart.'

Excess of ceremony, like excess of ornament, shows want of breeding. That civility is least which excludes all superfluous formality and action.

Reflection is a flower of the mind, giving out Thomas Westby was persuaded to see his relations | wholesome fragrance.

A DANISH LEGEND -- A recent traveller in Denmark relates the following legend relative to the skin is stimulated to excessive action, and an almost ramparts of Copenhagen: — Concerning the construction of these ramparts, there is told a story so struction of these ramparts, there is told a story so are the results. Prurigo, or constant external tenstruction of these ramparts, there is told a story so horrible. I can hardly give credit to lis truth; but the Danes themselves relate it. It appears that the earth crumbled down, giving way as fast as the workmen built it up. The engineers themselves planely ache, caused by sluggishness of the skin, scaly cruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigas, or water planels, at the results. Prurigo, or constant external itching, without much apparent inflammation, spotted ache, caused by sluggishness of the skin, scaly cruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigas, or water planels, so they determined to consult a wise work under the ramparts and decorated it gaily work under the ramparts, and decorated it gaily work under the ramparts, and decorated therein a of all veretable determents. In all skin diseases. old, they clothed her in new garments, and brought her to the bower, accompanied by a band of music; and whilst the child, in her delight, played with the aperture with solid brickwork, and shovelled the earth over it. From that time the responses and to serve the control of the proposite state of earth over it. From that time the ramparts sank no more . - Jutland and the Danish Isles.

Daddy, I want to ask you a question. 'Well my son.' Why is neighbour Smith's liquor-shop like a counterfeit shilling?' 'I can't tell my son.' Because you can't pass it,' said the boy.

· Have you been much at sea ?'- 'Why, no, not exacily; but my brother married a commodore's daughter.' Were you ever abroad?' 'No, not exactly, but my mother's maiden name was French.,

DEILLING -A captain of a rifle company was guilty of an unheard-of barbarity on one very cold day recently. He actually marched his men to the very brink of the canal, and then coolly commanded them to 'fall in.'

REMARKABLE LAKES .- On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, called Estella, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly which is said to be diluthomable. What is chiefy remarkable in them is, that they are calm when the sea is calm, and rough when that is stormy. It is therefore, probable that they have a subterranean communication with the ocean; and to is seems to be confirmed by pleces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from the sea

of several miles.

of several miles.

And we are told of a pool or fountain, called Ferrencias, about thirty-four miles from Coimbra, that absorbs not only wood, but the slightest bodies thrown into it, such as cork, s raw, feathers, &c., which sink and are never seen again.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING ROOM .- Ladies, your A CARD FOR THE DESSING ROOM. LEGIES, YOUR attention is invited to the especial advantages of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations latended to counterfeit their odors.—
Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendational water, it has important sanitary recommendations. tions. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting tions. Its aroma relieves neadache, prevents tainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. Infused into the bath, it renders it more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the atmosphere.

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

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

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

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

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

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dungerous imitations. February, 1867.

A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Brochial affections, oftentimes incurable. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

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

February, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU,

Montreel, 31st December, 1886. 2w

TROPICAL SEIN DISEASES.-In hot climates the

work under the ramparts, and decorated it gally with evergreens and flowers, and placed therein a of all vegetable detergents. In all skin diseases, little table, and chairs, with toys, and dolls, and the bowels should be tept laxative by using BRIS-awestmeats, and a tree lighted with many little tours.

INDIGESTION, or DYSPEPSIA, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the com-piaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer : How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strenthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Wells, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia indigeration, and all derangements have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels? Dr. L. Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Elias Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Nelson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the

Pills with equal earnestness. They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 425

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for connumed by pieces of an emph they cannot apply the sea almost forty miles from the sea.

There is another extraordinary lake in this country, which before a storm, is said to make a frightful bell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, in the sea of the s rumbling noise, that may be heard at a distance of J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi-

### SITUATION WANTED.

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

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

29th November, 1866.

Address.

# WANTED,

IN a CATHOLIC LADIES' ACADEMY in Montreal, a TEACHER well qualified to give instruction in the English and French languages. Address "A.B." at Messrs. Sa 'ier & Co.'s Dock Store, Notre Dame Street, Montrea ..

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WANTED, for ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) CHURCH BELLEVILLE. C. W., a competent person to take charge of the Organ and Teach Choir. An efficient person would find lucrative employ-

ment (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid)

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



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have been favorably known for about thirty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials proving it to be an almost never failing remedy for the above named complaints. It has been rested in every variety of climate and in almost every known portion of the globe The missionary, the sailor and the soldier find it an inestimable friend, and the millions of bottles sold yearly are its best and strongest recommendation.

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preparations on the public. Send for a Pain Killer Almanac and Receipt Book for 1867 gotten up with the greatest of care and contains, aside from numerous testimonials, &c., of the Pain Killer, a very valuable collection of Domestic

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON. Manufacturers and Proprietors.

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

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

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA: - The prottlest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; it is a delightful perfume; allays headacheand inflammation, the nursery and upon the toilet sideboard. It can

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

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely - one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable.

The Mexican Mustarg Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

Chas. Foster, 420 Broad St., Philada."

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

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signatures of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the present estamp of Demas Barnes & Co, New York.

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All who value a beautiful head of pair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not full to use Lyons celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandrull, and causes the hair to grow with inxurious It is sold everywhere.

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WHAT DID IT! - A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and in-stead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Baim, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
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and changes it to its original color by degrees.

All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair.

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DEMAS BARNES & Co.,
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LOCEPORT, N. T., Feb. 4:b.

Joursen Brides, Esq.
I have been informed by Mr. Wilson of Brockville, that you are making a very fine Hair Restorative, (Prof. Velpani's). I have used one bottle of it, and believe it to be a good article, you may send me one dozen by Express (and collect through them) to this

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FRANCOIS PERRIN

Syndic.

Montreal, 24th January, 1867. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

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