

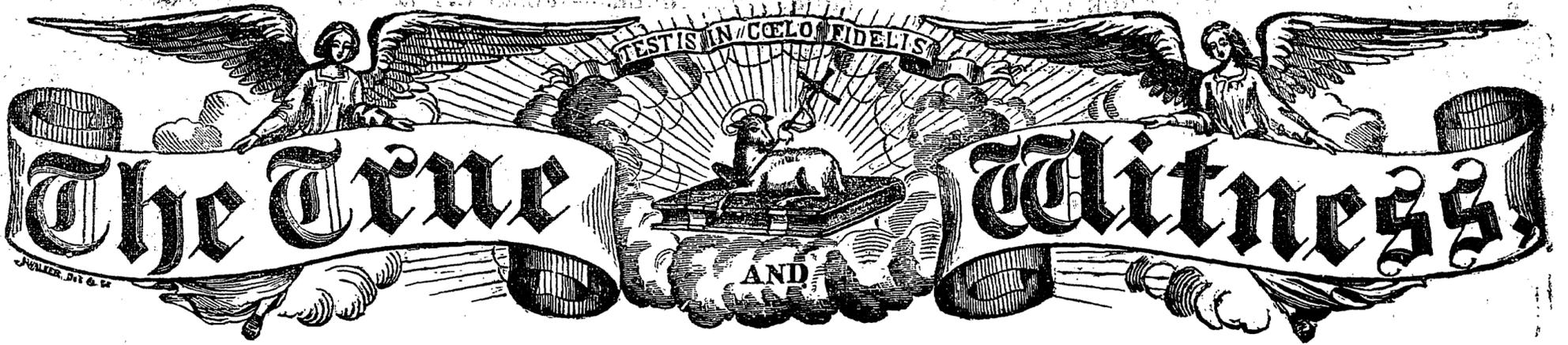
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# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1867.

No. 28.

## EUSTACE; OR, SELF-DEVOTION.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Something of the ridiculous seemed now to be blended with poor Mrs. Maxwell's fit of anger; and I felt anxious 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.

"Now, Minnie," exclaimed the good lady, "I hope, as you are some years older than poor Maggie, you will prove somewhat wise; do you not see that she is acting a very foolish part; trifling with her own feelings, and those of my son; and what for, I should like to know; for nothing that I can see, but because it has pleased God to afflict her with a bad brother. Why, girls, she added, where is your sense; there is a skeleton in every house; I wonder if all of us knew our neighbors' affairs, where is the large family which has not a black sheep amongst its number; and why, I should like to know, are the innocent to be punished for the guilty?"

"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 till we find he has left England again, which will probably be the case. Then Maggie will be free; but, oh! I added, do remember that while things are in this unhappy state we can look and hope for no happiness, for we feel no security."

"No," she said, "I should think not, indeed; when you both 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 deserved to be valued, the high principle which had led Margaret to break off her engagement with him, though he himself was the sufferer hereby.

## CHAPTER X.—THE OLD CHATEAU—A FEMALE TYRANT.

"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 if 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, then; a very long journey, mind, for people of such slender means as ours; can we manage to pass a few months in the sunny south of France, Minnie?"

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 unhesitatingly 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 quarterly allowance in a few days; meanwhile pack up all that is necessary; we will discharge the maid, lock up the house, and leave it to take care of itself, as houses in country villages always can do, at least the little village of Ashdale I can answer for;" for the honesty of its good people was almost proverbial.

"Then we will see the Maxwells first, Minnie," said my sister; "and while we are away, when he finds the house shut up and that we are quite gone, it—if Edgar should come here again, people will say we have left England, and he will think no more of us; every clue will be lost, for Arthur has solemnly pledged his word that he will never again tell him where we are; and then, when we come back, Eustace and I may marry without fear, if all intercourse with Edgar be for ever cut off, and he probably have left the country."

From the moment that I assented to Margaret's request, a change came over her; her step became more elastic, her smile as of old, her cheek began to assume a more healthful tinge; I knew that she was happier.

I wrote to Mrs. Maxwell; I told her what we 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 arrived in the province of Languedoc one lovely September evening, just as the setting sun shed its rosy light on the luxuriant foliage of the trees, each bearing its beautiful autumnal hue. At a small way-side inn we put up for the night, till we could look about us, so as to locate ourselves more comfortably. Far in the distance, partially embosomed by trees, stood an old chateau, the windows of which were lighted up by the beams of declining day. A lovely scene lay stretched around us; to the right a small church, its grey walls overgrown with moss, its time-worn tower covered with ivy, the last rays of the sun casting 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 were in the sunny south, whilst the murmur of distant waters told us that we were near the banks of an extensive lake. Wearied as we were, we could not resolve to retire to rest till we had explored a little around the immediate neighborhood, therefore, after partaking of some rather sour wine, with bread, milk, and dried fruits, we sallied forth for a short half hour, to enjoy the calm beauty of the evening.

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 alone, 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 voice accompanied by the harp in a manner which showed that the musician was not destitute of some considerable amount of musical skill, told that the chateau 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.

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

Night's darksome banner is unfurled,  
Whit' Nature 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 hushed, 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 old chateau. Then all was buried in a profound silence, and with a thrill of horror running through our veins, we hastened from the spot, wondering and conjecturing but in vain, as to the cause of that most melancholy sound. The moon had risen and the heavy September dew had fallen, and feeling chilled as well as weary; I became conscious how very foolishly we had acted in thus prolonging our stay. We arrived, however, in safety at the small inn at which we had engaged beds, and were shown by mine hostess into the best room her house afforded, in the ample stove of which a large fire, according to our directions, diffused light and warmth around, for it was drawing towards the close of September, and soft as was the air in this genial atmosphere, I felt that precaution was necessary, as much as those might feel, who more than doubled the years that had passed over my head.

The inn was not more than an English half-mile from the chateau which had so deeply interested us, and as I stood at the window gazing thoughtfully out on the wide expanse of country which lay bathed in such perfect rest, my eyes

chanced to fall on the spire of the village church, which, rising out from amid the trees which embosomed it, was at that moment flooded by a line of silvery light; I bethought me of the chateau and the beautiful effect of the moonlight as it rested on its half ruined turret, and turning to Madame Roland, I inquired whose was the old chateau which I had seen about half a mile from the inn; I thought I observed a little hesitation 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 melancholy shrieks are at times uttered by the poor thing; the marchioness lives there in the most perfect retirement, devoting her life to the care of her stepdaughter."

"Indeed," I casually remarked; "she is doubtless a very amiable woman, then; is the daughter very young?"

"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 years older than the present Madame de Villecourt, and died soon after his wife had given birth to a son, which still lives."

"And the young lady," said Margaret, her mind, as well as mine, recurring to the songstress we had that evening heard.

"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 her mother's death."

"An English lady," I ejaculated, almost involuntarily.

"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 stepmother, who brought her from Paris to live with her in yonder old chateau, which is not fit for people of their wealth to live in; Monsieur le Marquis never resided there, it is in a ruinous state, and fit only for the dwelling of bats and owls."

As Madame Roland uttered these words, she left the room, and Margaret and myself sat down to talk over what we had heard, in a true spirit of adventure, determining to explore the neighborhood of the chateau on the morrow, and to discuss the merits of a cold capon, some light wine, fruits, and white bread, before taking our rest.

## CHAPTER XI.—OUR FIRST DAY IN LANGUEDOC—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, in 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 which grew on its brink, and clothed with many a wild flower; while beneath lay buried some peaceful valley, with humble habitations scattered around, and here and there, dotted thickly, peeping through the trees, the white villas of the wealthier class. As we advanced up the road which led to the chateau, these habitations became fewer in number, and the scenery more romantic; whilst beyond rose the Pyrenees, in gloomy grandeur, frowning, as it were, on the soft features of the scene beneath. The building appeared more ancient than when seen by the waning twilight of the previous evening; nor did there appear to be much care bestowed on its preservation, or any pains taken to keep it in neatness and order, for the courtyard was overgrown with rank weeds and nettles, whilst the green moss crept up around the stone pillars which supported the gateway. Whilst we yet stood lost in surprise at the scene of desolation around us, a lovely girl of some eighteen years of age stepped forward, and regarding us with an air of melancholy curiosity, passed on. There was a restlessness in her look which distressed us as you met her gaze; it seemed to me as if there was indeed a weak intellect within that beautiful form. Margaret had seated herself on the trunk of a tree and was making a sketch of the castle, whilst I regarded, with no small degree of interest, the movements of the young stranger; but now, emerging from one of the ruined arches, appeared a woman of perhaps thirty years of age, of a style of beauty rather commanding than pleasing, and features the expression of which, though correctly beautiful, were more calculated to inspire fear than love. She was tall, well formed, and rather embosomed than otherwise; she passed me with a slight glance, and her eyes then fell on Margaret, and, for a moment, she hesitated. I thought I had seen that face before; was I dreaming? No! surely long years since, when a girl at Chalot, I had gazed upon a similar

countenance, differing, indeed, from that which I now beheld, yet allowing for the lapse of fifteen years, save that a harder expression was over the face, it was identically the same.

Those large full black eyes seemed as if they could read the thought of others, the nose was quite aquiline, the teeth gleamed through the parted lips 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 daughter of a gentleman, who is, or was, curate of the village of Chalot, in the west of England?"

"Yes, madam," 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 her 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 willingly accepted the invitation, and accompanied the Marchioness de Villecourt, once spoken of as Catherine Vivian, to the home she had spoken of so slightly.

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 imperious.

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 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 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 and such perfect repose seemed to dwell thereon that a painter might have made a study of that face, thrown more expression into the eyes, and have taken it for the picture of a Madonna.—Through noble corridors and spacious apartments, grand even in their decay, we wandered, attended by Madame de Villecourt, and followed timidly by Eulalie, who seemed desirous to attach herself to Margaret, but who appeared nervously apprehensive, when any remark, however commonplace, was addressed to her by her stepmother, not at all to my surprise, for, far from any word of endearment being used, coldness and a repulsive harshness, alone was observable.

At length we reached the gallery in which were hung the portraits of ancestors of the noble house of Villecourt, and we lingered long, pausing before each ancestor of the illustrious line of nobles, some clad in full armour, while many a fair daughter of the house appeared in the dress worn at the period in which she lived; till coming down to our own times, we stood before the portraits of a man in the prime of life, and a young woman whose features exactly resembled those of Eulalie, save that they bore the expression that was wanting to her, we knew that we gazed on the portrait of the first wife, and involuntarily our eyes fell on the face of Eulalie, whose eyes were humid with tears. On the right side of Monsieur de Villecourt's portrait, hung that of the present Marchioness, in all the pride of her beauty, and in the full prime of woman's existence, when girlhood and its teens have some ten years passed away, and the form has become rounded in full maturity, and when, though it has lost the grace of youth, it has a charm peculiarly its own.

"The last Marchioness," said Madame, "a poor, pale, sickly thing, who was never well, weak in character, Miss Herbert, as she was feeble in body—it was a happy release, both for Monsieur de Villecourt as well as for the poor

lady herself, when she died." Then suddenly 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 'tout-ensemble' of that ancient edifice, she exclaimed angrily, "how now?—in tears again! I shall insist on your remaining in your chamber, if you will not conquer this absurd exhibition of feeling on every occasion."

Eulalie's tears only flowed afresh 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 angry.

I could not avoid hazarding a remark. "Perhaps," I said, "Mademoiselle de Villecourt remembers her mother? I noticed that she wept when you alluded to her death."

"She was a spoiled child, Miss Herbert," she replied, "humored in everything, so that her affliction 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 trifling life annuity belonging to the late Mrs. Vivian.

However, this cruel woman, for such I felt certain she was, proceeded as follows; the bareness of her heart betrayed itself in her own words: "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 child from her sick room, there was much to put 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 his hand and brought me back to this gloomy old ruin as his 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 Monsieur de Villecourt left me much power in my hands, 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," she 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 she faced a full-length pier-glass which was before her. Ah, 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 young 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 hands 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 stepmother must have a difficult part to play."

"Indeed, I never troubled myself about the matter," was the reply. "I did my duty by her,





The True Witness.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 15.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY—1867.

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

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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 pre-  
sent, neither national, nor religious, but agrar-  
ian. 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 half 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 your  
seats O Israel!" 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  
is, no doubt, much distress in London amongst  
the working classes, in consequence of the ces-  
sation of the demand for labor. This again is  
owing to the fact, that the manufacturers of Bel-  
gium 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 on capital. The latter there-  
fore naturally seeks for more lucrative invest-  
ment 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 men of the Lancers, heedless of the command  
of their officers, behaved in a very disorderly  
manner, charging on the crowd without orders, or  
necessity; and thereby inflicting severe wounds

on many of the bystanders, and, in several in-  
stances, depriving others of life.

All was quiet at Rome up to latest dates, but  
this is indicative rather of a lull in the revolu-  
tionary storm, than of its dispersion. The East-  
ern 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 ex-  
treme 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  
be too late probably to save the Constitution, it  
will bring with it well merited retribution on the  
heads of those now triumphant.

Rumors are afloat that Lord Monck will re-  
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 following, 5th 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 Soci-  
ety, 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" ex-  
cept 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, ever-present 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 confirma-  
tion of this his thesis. The great religious opus-  
tacy 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 au-  
thority, 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 His-  
tory as the French Revolution; and the dis-  
turbed state of European society in the nine-  
teenth 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 one-  
sided 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 histo-  
rian. 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 So-  
cialistic writers of the age. This is their theory:  
—There are three principles on which all So-  
ciety 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 Re-  
formation. The second, "Individualism" express-  
ed theologically by the formula "right of private  
judgment," ruled next; to it still belongs the pre-  
sent, and will belong, until the triumph of the prin-  
ciple 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 prin-  
ciple, 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 suc-  
cessful maintenance of this principle, then of  
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 Lec-  
tures as that which was delivered before it on  
the evening of the 6th inst. We hope for the  
sake of the society, and of the community that  
it will be able to continue this good work.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY AND THE  
MONTREAL GAZETTE.—An article over an as-  
sumed name, and containing several offensive  
allegations with respect to the St. Patrick's So-  
ciety, 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 be-  
hind 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 even-  
ing, the 4th instant, at the regular monthly  
meeting of the members. To this exposition of  
the matter, as given by Mr. Devlin, the Gazette  
of the 8th takes exception; laying down some  
very extraordinary principles with regard to the  
obligations, in honor contracted by an editor to-  
wards every person whom he allows to be at-  
tacked 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 de-  
cline 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 fur-  
nished, 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 over-  
done 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  
name. 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 de-  
mand 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 he—  
the 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 aggrieved, 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 pub-  
lic. 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 scound-  
rel might publish an article making "five" al-  
legations 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 for the  
name of his informant by the person ag-  
grieved, the editor publishing these five allega-  
tions, 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 neigh-  
bor, 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 drunk-  
ard—with ill-treatment of his wife—with wearing  
a wide-awake hat—with smoking a cigar after  
dinner—and with taking pleasure in skating—  
would not be entitled to claim the name of his  
calumniator, unless he 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 neigh-  
bor, who should but take the pains of mixing up  
"two" false 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, we hope, the consequence of igno-  
rance rather than of moral depravity, we will en-  
deavor 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  
person. That he has no more, right, morally, or  
according to the laws of honor, to publish, or cir-

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  
paper one single charge injurious to his neigh-  
bor'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 through the press, becomes a medium  
for giving currency to one single statement re-  
flecting 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  
aggrieved 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; and 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 lay-  
ing it down for the Gazette, in hopes that, hence-  
forward, it will amend its ways, live cleanly and  
honestly, and forswear the company of any  
anonymous correspondents, who are always a bad  
and dirty lot, given to evil speaking, lying and slan-  
dering.

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

Now the Herald has always warmly espoused  
the cause of the Northern as against the South-  
ern States; we may therefore accept, without  
hesitation, its testimony as given in the above  
short extract.

We wonder that the Herald does not per-  
ceive the logical consequences of the damning  
admission as against his friends, 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 con-  
founds 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 constitu-  
tion of the United States, is not as the Constitu-  
tion of Great Britain; and neither separately,  
nor yet conjointly, has, or have, President and  
Congress any more right to do an "unconstitu-  
tional action," than has the Queen to levy taxes  
by her own authority, and of her mere proper  
motion. The functions of President and Con-  
gress, conjointly as well as separately, and the  
extent of the sphere within which these functions  
may rightfully be exercised, are as clearly de-  
fined and marked out by the constitution of the  
United States, as are the limits of the constitu-  
tional functions of the Queen—of the House of  
Lords—and of the House of Commons, consid-  
ered separately. There are indeed no limits to  
the constitutional action of the latter acting con-  
jointly; 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 exer-  
cise no military, judicial, or other executive  
functions. And just as the British Constitu-  
tion, though giving unlimited or undefined  
power to the conjoint action of Queen, Lords  
and Commons, strictly limits the separate func-  
tions of every one of these bodies; so, in like  
manner, the United States Constitution limits  
and defines the functions of President and Con-  
gress when acting conjointly, as well as when  
acting separately. If either, or if both trans-  
gress 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 elemen-  
tary truths seem to have escaped the notice of  
the Herald.

The Herald will say that it was impossible for  
the Northern States either to reduce the seceded  
Southern States to subjection, or to reconstruct  
them, without violating the Constitution—and this  
plea too we will at once admit. But what fol-  
lows? 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 re-  
construct them. We are speaking not of "might"  
but of "right;" but it is a self-evident propo-  
sition that, even conjointly, President and Con-  
gress, had no right, and never can acquire the

\* This the Herald admits; for if their functions  
were not limited by the constitution, then no action  
of theirs could be unconstitutional.

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

No Constitution can give or recognise the  
"right" of its own violation. It may concede ex-  
traordinary powers for extraordinary occasions—  
such as the suspension of Habeas Corpus, and the  
substitution of Martial for Civil Law; and then  
the exercise of these extraordinary powers in ex-  
traordinary circumstances, is as constitutional as  
is the exercise of ordinary powers in ordinary  
occasions. Thus the declaration of Martial  
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 Govern-  
ment, or the members of a Government, have  
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 essen-  
tially in unconstitutional action. Admitted the  
premises 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 un-  
constitutional action. For under the political  
order of the United States, rebellion implies dis-  
loyalty 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 Govern-  
ment 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 recourse to unconstitu-  
tional 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. If, the British Govern-  
ment, would, of course, in case of an outbreak in  
Ireland or any part of the Empire, have a "con-  
stitutional" right to employ all weapons, to em-  
ploy all means to suppress 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 un-  
constitutional action. If, the British Govern-  
ment,—that is to say Queen, Lords, and Com-  
mons acting conjointly—can do nothing uncon-  
stitutional; 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 Gov-  
ernment; for the latter is essentially a "limited  
Government," limited by a written constitution,  
to which it owes its being, from which alone it  
derives its right to the obedience 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 re-  
gard it. In short, in governments, all uncon-  
stitutional 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 criminals, 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 14th ult. In this  
article, the nature and the extent of the wicked-  
ness 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 ex-  
ercise the baneful influence of unbounded and indis-  
criminate charity."—Times, Jan. 14th, 1867.

This then is their crime, this the very head and  
front of their offending. They—the priests—  
were rich, and exercised unbounded and indis-  
criminate charity. Well have these wicked men been  
punished. Disciples and imitators of one Who  
also was guilty of a similar offence in Judaea, 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 en-  
treated:—

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

One comfort is that this accusation of "un-  
bounded" charity, exonerates the Romish clergy  
from another contradictory charge often brought  
against them—to wit that of sensuality, or self-  
indulgence. Of course, if the said priests ex-  
pended a chief portion of their wealth upon them-  
selves, and the gratification of their own desires,  
they would have had nothing left wherewith to  
perpetrate the odious crime of "unbounded and  
indiscriminate charity."

A PUZZLING QUESTION.—A Low Church paper of this City, having attacked very harshly 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 diocese 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 Socinian Dr. Channing of Boston was, and that Dr. Coleman 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 harsh saying, they can retute it by instancing any one positive doctrine, rejected or not taught 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 Christian, to cite one positive doctrine, the profession of which constitutes Protestantism; which all 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 Witness, 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 Ordinary 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 fault of immorality. This our contemporary attempts in the following sort:—"Gambling is immoral: the lottery is gambling; therefore the lottery is immoral: but the Church of Rome encourages the 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 do—gorging himself till he be stupid, and incapable of any useful work, then his eating becomes an immoral act: if a man habitually 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 HOUSE DIED.—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 meeting took place a week or two ago, whereat some forty Kingston gentlemen all subscribed largely. Some of them very largely.—J. Hart & Co., \$1,000, the R. C. Bishop \$500, and P. Hart, \$500, and several others for very large amounts.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday morning the 10th inst., at St. James' Cathedral, His Lordship, the Right Rev. Mr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, conferred Deaconship on the Revs. 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 withholding 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 hell 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 Catholics in your own States: then will it be time for you to reproach Southerners, and to cast stones at England!

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 Mose 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 inst. asserts on "undoubted authority" that the Protestant "Metropolitan Bishop of Canada has deposed him—the 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 most 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 matters this compilation may be interesting: but unlike in this respect the popular songs of other countries, there is nothing in those of Canada to throw additional light upon its history, or to illustrate the manners and social customs of past ages.

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 "inert" 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 *Aeneid*; 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 Matilda, 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 Aisle. Courtship and Marriage. Editor's Easy Chair. Monthly Record of Current Events. Editor's Drawer.

Remittances in our next.

Monsieur Lafleche, the newly appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Three Rivers, will be consecrated in the Cathedral of this 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. Sec. of this Association, you attribute 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 willing persons could help themselves. After all, the great work of health reform must be, to make unwillful 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 endeavoured 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 District Sanitary Association, that so much whitewashing and cleansing was done in Griffintown. I trust that they and others will soon reorganize for the still greater labour of the coming spring. Surely this is a 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. CAMPBELL.

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 Fenianism 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 missed. Mr. Devlin says he did not thank General Averil for services to his countrymen; but, generally, expressed to that gentleman the obligations the Society were under to the American Consulate—especially to Mr. Potter, the late Consul, for many favours conferred. 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 was not printed on the programme, and the mottoes now found so objectionable were displayed, all the Canadian Ministers in the country, but two, were present. No complaint was then made. He also recalls the complimentary remarks of the 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, held in St. Ann's Hall on Monday, 4th instant, the following gentlemen were elected officers:—President, Mr. M. Moore; 1st do, Mr. Henry Kelly; 2nd do, Mr. John Kelly; Secretary, Mr. T. Harding; Treasurer, Mr. J. Noonan; Grand Marshal, Mr. D. Dwyer. Committee—Messrs. John Haggerty, Palk, Carroll, Matthew Carroll, Edmund Gagnon, James McNamara, James Driscoll, Michael Driscoll, Thomas Rappelle, Thomas McConamy, William Cahill 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 Officers:—President, Mr. M. Moore; 1st do, Mr. Henry Kelly; 2nd do, Mr. John Kelly; Secretary, Mr. T. Harding; Treasurer, Mr. J. Noonan; Grand Marshal, Mr. D. Dwyer. Committee—Messrs. John Haggerty, Palk, Carroll, Matthew Carroll, Edmund Gagnon, James McNamara, James Driscoll, Michael Driscoll, Thomas Rappelle, Thomas McConamy, William Cahill and John Hennessy.

OFFICERS.

Rev. James Brown—President and Director, ex-officio. Edward Murphy—1st Vice-President. Owen McGarvey—2nd Vice do. Edward O'Connor—Treasurer. Michael Scallan—Secretary. T. J. Donovan—Assistant Sec. to St. Bridget's Branch.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Christopher McCormack, Patrick Devlin, Michael McCready, James Conaughton, James Moore, Daniel McCarty, Daniel Mullin, Henry Gallagher, James N. Ry, Arthur Hamall, William Donnelly, James Mc Dermott.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Centre Ward—Thomas Mackay. West Ward—Michael Bergin. East Ward—John Kelly. St. Anne's Ward—Charles Moffatt and Michael Shatkey. St. Antoine Ward—Timothy O'Connor. St. Lawrence Ward—Peter Riley. St. Louis Ward—Michael Cuddy. St. James Ward—Andrew Emsdun. St. James Ward—T. J. Donovan. Grand Marshal—Arthur Jones. Delegates to St. Bridget's Branch—P. Riley and A. Emerson.

NEW CHURCH.

To the Editor of the Peterborough Review. SIR,—Many of your readers will be pleased to learn that the Catholics of Ennismore are about to build a new church. Two months ago their Pastor, Rev. B. Coyle, called on his parishioners to subscribe for that purpose, and the call was well responded to; over \$2000 being subscribed, each taxing himself according to his ability. Two Sundays ago an efficient committee was appointed, so we may expect to see a good stone building erected during the summer, to the honor and glory of God.

T. G. M. 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 yesterday. 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 instantaneously. The body was at once removed to his late residence, Oroscoer notified. An inquest will be held this morning. The deceased was known as a most industrious and deserving man.—*Montreal Daily News 9th inst.*

COBOURG ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At a very largely attended meeting of this Society held in their hall on Wednesday evening last, it was determined to have the usual celebration and Procession on Monday, 18th March next, the 17th falling on Sunday.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN GAOL AT TORONTO SINCE JUNE.—THEY CONDEMNED AND RES ACQUIRED.—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 immediately 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 incarceration 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 November, when thirty-five 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 quashed the bills, or found the prisoners not guilty. The condemned now await orders to Kingston with resignation, but it is improbable that they will be sent east until the sentences of those convicted at the present Assizes are commuted. The trials commenced 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. Justice Morrison, lasting until Wednesday last. The following are the names of the convicted, discharged and acquitted:—Convicted.—Colonel Robert Bloss Lynch, Row J. McLachon, William Silvia, W. Hayden, Daniel Whelan, Thomas School and John Quinn, James Burke, Thomas Cooney, Bernard Dunn, John Gallagher, Owen Kennedy, J. Kiley, Peter Paul Ledwith, Pat McGeehan, Thomas R Maxwell, P. Moran, John O'Connor, P. O'Neill, J. Partell, Daniel Quinn, John Regan. Acquitted.—Rev. D. F. Lumsden, Benjamin Parry, Wm Baker, John Cooney, Michael Corcoran, James Diawood, John Dillou, Patrick Donoghue, Daniel Drummond, W. Duggan, Fred Fry, John Grace, John Hughes, P. Keating, F. King, Geo Matthews, James McDonough, Wm Orr, John Smith, James Spaulding. Dismissed.—(No bills being found in some cases in others evidence insufficient to warrant detention)—James Bell, Pat Bellow, Thomas Callaghan, Patrick Conners, Patrick Dolan, M. Duffey, John Dineen, David Dunn, T. Dunn, M. Flannigan, A. Flansburgh, Patrick Garvey, D. D. Hamill, Michael Hart, James H. Hickman, James Hogan, John Johnston, Edward Kelly, Edward Keys, W. Kerrigan, Pat Kibride, M. Killfeather, Jas Langtry, Dennis Lanahan, W. Madigan, John Mahoney, John Mayfield, Geo Miller, T. Monday, E. T. Morley, Jas Quinnan, John Reid, Jas Reilly, Thos Ryall, Jas R. Hill, Michael Shannon, John Sheridan, John N. Sneider, Jas Walters, Geo Wells, Thos Wilkes, P. A. Morrison, John A. Murphy, M. McCormick, Thos McDonna, John Needham, Francis Niles, Pat O'Malley. Discharged on Bail.—John Carney, James Dillon, Thos Davis, Thos Ellis, 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 STAMPS 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 Crown and distributor of Law Stamps at Brockville, a large quantity of law stamps and sums of money on the night of 18th ult. GOLD IN FRONTENAC.—The Kingston News reports that gold has been discovered in the Townships of Longburo and Sydenham. Specimens of the gold were taken to Kingston, and were pronounced very fine samples of native gold.

The late decision of the Privy Council rules that the Church, 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 Church at home; and it virtually depends upon ourselves whether we shall, or shall not, continue to use her form of worship, and regulate our ecclesiastical affairs by her Rubrics and Canon. We are left to ourselves. The Queen issues no mandate to consecrate our Bishops, and grants no Patents, conferring upon them authority, to execute 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.*

SHIPPING AT ST. JOHNS N. B.—There are now building at St. John and in its vicinity sixteen ships, the aggregate tonnage of which is 15,970 tons. The smallest is 500, and the largest 1400 tons. At Miramichi and other northern ports there are fifteen vessels being built, tonnage 6,370 tons. Of small vessels building in Albert county, and other districts in the eastern section of New Brunswick, there are upwards of 5000 tons shipping on the stocks, and at St. Martins, St. John county and Olferton, Kings county, there are 4900. The total tonnage now building in New Brunswick is set down at over 30,000 tons.—The *Picnic* Edward Island Examiner states that the writs just issued for a new election are returnable on the 20th March, and that the polling will take place on the 26th inst. It also says 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 wolfily defeated.

Birth, In this city, on the 6th inst., Mrs. Felix Callahan, of a daughter. Died, In this city, on the 8th inst., Mary P. Moreau, eldest daughter of Mr. Michel Moreau, aged 28 years and 2 months. May her soul rest in peace. In this city, on the 8th inst., inflammation of the bowels, Joseph J. Nicholson, aged 33 years, eldest son of the late Arthur Nicholson. The deceased was a nephew of the late Bishop Puelan, and was for the last 15 years book keeper for Mr. Charles Garth, of this city, and was much and deservedly regretted. On the 10th inst., of paralysis, 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 Invernesshire, Scotland. He emigrated to this country in 1825; and was beloved by all who had the pleasure of knowing him. His remains were followed to the grave by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace. In San Francisco, California, on the 10th of Jan., Annie O. Gardnell, wife of John A. Gardnell, and daughter of Michael Fenell, aged 26 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Table with 2 columns: Montreal Wholesale Markets and Montreal Retail Market Prices. Lists various goods like Flour, Oats, Barley, etc. with their respective prices.

Table with 2 columns: Montreal Retail Market Prices and North American Grand Gift Catholic Concert. Lists prices for various goods and details of a concert event.

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 holders in their capacity 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 act under the directions of the manager, and according to the number 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 name bears 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 United States and the Canadas, and at our office on Court Street, Kankakee, Illinois. Price \$1 each; sent by mail on receipts of price and stamps for return postage. Address, JOHN B. LEMOINE, At Montreal, No. 1, St. Theresa St. or at Box No. 835.

GOOD AND RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED to form clubs, to whom great inducements 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 10 do do 9.00 20 do do 17.00 30 do do 26.25 40 do do 35.00 50 do do 43.50 100 do do 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. \$1,000 will be given to the Church of Kankakee, \$1,000 for a Church in Chicago, Ill., and the balance for one Convent and Catholic Schools. LEMOINE, LUSIGNAN & Co., Kankakee, Illinois. JOHN B. LEMOINE, Manager, Montreal.

Post Office Box 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 holy 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 Catholic should, at least buy one ticket, and thereby give his aid to a good cause. Catholics are respectfully requested to answer, at once to the call of our Venerable Prelates, who are so desirous to see our enterprise crowned with success, the time is fast slipping away, and very few 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 Cartier 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. Theresa Street, Montreal, or by letter Box 835, Montreal. JOHN B. LEMOINE, First Manager.

NOTICE. ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per cent per annum on deposits. By order of the Board, R. J. BARBEAU, Actuary. December 31, 1866.



**A DANISH LEGEND.**—A recent traveller in Denmark relates the following legend relative to the ramparts of Copenhagen:—Concerning the construction of these ramparts, there is told a story so horrible, it can hardly give credit to its 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 were at fault, so they determined to consult a wise woman, who declared the mounds would always continue sinking unless a living child was buried underneath. So they prepared a recess of brickwork under the ramparts, and decorated it gaily with evergreens and flowers, and placed therein a little table and chairs, with toys, and dolls, and sweetmeats, and a tree lighted with many little tapers; and having enticed a little girl of five years old, they clothed her in new garments, and brought her to the tower, accompanied by a band of music; and whilst the child, in her delight, played with the dolls and toys, the masons quickly closed up the aperture with solid brickwork, and shovelled the 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 counterfeiting shop?' 'I can't tell my son.' 'Because you can't pass it,' said the boy.

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

**DEATH.**—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 LAKE.**—On the top of a ridge of mountains in Portugal, called Estrela, are two lakes of great extent and depth, especially one of them, which is said to be unfathomable. What is chiefly 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 this seems to be confirmed by pieces of ships they throw up, though almost forty miles from the sea.

There is another extraordinary lake in this country, which, before a storm, is said to make a frightful rumbling noise, that may be heard at a distance of several miles.

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

**A CARD FOR THE DRESSING ROOM.**—Ladies, your attention is invited to the special advantages of **MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER** over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, not from unwholesome chemical combinations intended to counterfeit their odors. Besides being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting 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.

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. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

**THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.**

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

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow' for helping her to survive and escape the gripping, colicking, and teething sieges. 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,' 'Paragoric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Narcotic,' by which the babe is dragged 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 Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for 'MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.' All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1867. 2m

**A 'COUGH,' 'COLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT** If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial 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 testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from— E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. February, 1867. 2m

**INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.**

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

The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within three 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 claims. **T. SAUVAGEAU**, Official Assignee. Montreal, 31st December, 1866. 2v

**TROPICAL SKIN DISEASES.**—In hot climates the skin is stimulated to excessive action, and an almost infinite variety of cutaneous and dermal distempers are the result. Prurigo, or constant external itching, without much apparent inflammation, spotted eruptions, pustulous pimples, pemphigoid or water pimples, Rosacea or false measles, crusted tetter, and rashes of almost every shade, from light pink to the deepest crimson, may be mentioned among the number. These, with all other external eruptions caused by heat, are safely and speedily removed by **BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA**, the most wholesome of all vegetable detergents. In all skin diseases, the bowels should be kept laxative by using **BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE PILLS** at same time as the **Sarsaparilla**. 312 Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

**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 complaint 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 searching, strengthening, 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, 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 Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

**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. Address, **G. W. MANSEAU**, Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal. 29th November, 1866. 1 m.

**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. Sauger & Co.'s Book Store, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

**ORGANIST WANTED.** 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 employment (during leisure hours) in town and vicinity. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) to the **VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P.** Belleville, Jan. 14, 1867.

**OWEN M'GARVEY,** IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

**PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE CURES**  
Pain Killer cures Sudden Colds,  
Pain Killer " Neuralgia,  
Pain Killer " Rheumatic Affections,  
Pain Killer " Toothache,  
Pain Killer " Sick Headache,  
Pain Killer " Frost Bites,  
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**INFORMATION WANTED,** OF James Murphy, who left Lower Canada some ten years ago. When last heard of he was in Philadelphia. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brother. **EDWARD MURPHY,** Durham, Ormstown, C. E. American papers please copy. Jan'y. 24th, 1867. 4w

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

**S. T.—1860.—X.**—The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling.—They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X." and then got the old grann'y 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 know the Plantation Bitters sell as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are dear to Dyspeptics—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer. **SARATOGA SPRING WATER**, sold by all Druggists.

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Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 4th. **JOHNSON BRIGGS**, Esq. I have been informed by Mr. Wilson of Brockville, that you are making a very fine Hair Restorative, (Prof. Velpain'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 me) to this place. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in every part of the Provinces. **BARNES, HENRY & Co.**, Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C. E.

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