

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

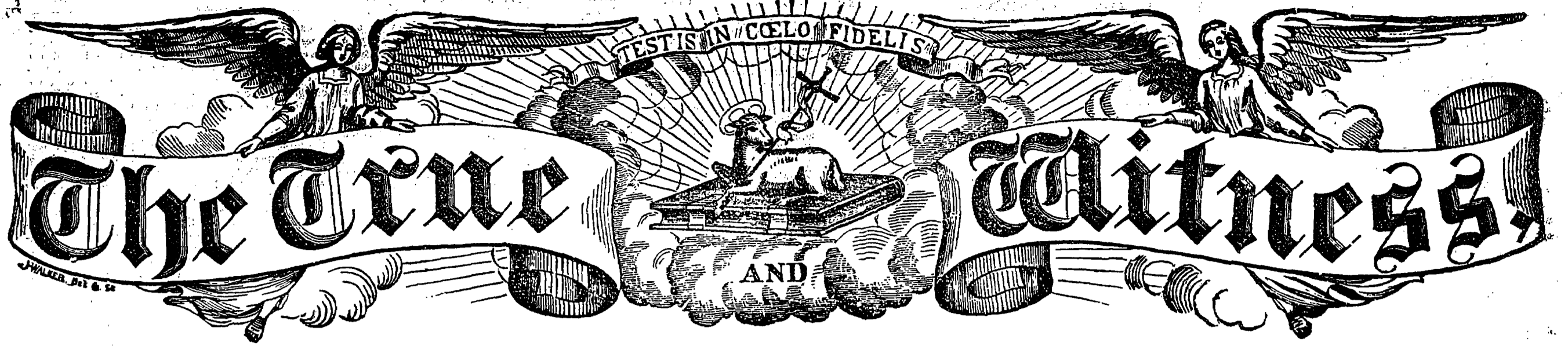
- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1865.

No. 19.

DRAK, THE FARFADET.

In the last century there lived in the village of Gaillac in Languedoc, a young merchant, who, on arriving at manhood, bethought him to look round for a wife.

At length, he heard of a young maiden, who lived at Lavaur, endowed with every quality that could adorn the sex, and possessing a dowry of twenty thousand crowns.

Indeed, Michael dreaded the coming ordeal so much, that his resolution wavered every step he advanced.

To keep him company he drew forth the contents of his holsters, which he placed between his knees, and his reflections were occasionally interrupted by a draught of brandy or substantial slices of cake.

His reflections and potations combined, produced a wonderful effect upon him; he concluded by discovering in himself a number of excellent qualities of mind and person, which he felt sure would make him the choice of the heiress and her friends.

These little folks surrounded the traveller, with a thousand testimonies of friendship, and as many expressions of welcome.

Notwithstanding their great number each had a share except Drak, who had arrived when it had all disappeared.

Tambourinet then wished to try the brandy, and the flask passed from hand to hand until it came to poor Drak, who, finding it empty, threw it away angrily.

'Tis but just, my little man,' said he to the clown, 'to those who arrive too late, regret is all that remains.'

'I'll make you remember your words, sir,' exclaimed Drak, angrily.

'How so?' inquired he ironically, 'you don't think you are big enough to revenge yourself, do you?'

The little fellow disappeared without replying, and Michael remounted his horse after taking leave of Tambourinet.

He had not gone a hundred paces, when the saddle turned, and landed him most unceremoniously in the middle of the dusty road.

And in this manner he entered Lavaur, to the great amusement of the people.

'Laugh! laugh away, you silly people!' muttered our unfortunate friend, 'it's a great wonder, isn't it, to see a man carrying his saddle when it cannot carry him?'

He at length reached the village inn, where he alighted and asked for a room in order to change his clothes.

His first thought was of his head, and the great question was, whether he should powder it white or flaxen.

Michael, stupefied, hastily combed the powder out, being in too great a hurry to seek the cause of his misfortune, and extending his hand towards the roll of satin-ribbon, it slipped from his fingers and fell to the floor.

Furious from so many disappointments; he again drew on his old travelling boots, as the only resource; then was about to take his velvet pantaloons from the bed, when lo! the pantaloons jumped to the floor and gambolled about in the most provoking manner.

Pale with terror he leaned against the window. But at that moment his dancing image turned towards him, and from under the three cornered hat, peered the mischievous face of Drak, grinning at him in the most tantalizing manner.

Michael screamed! 'Ah! you wicked dwarf! 'tis you, is it?' he exclaimed; 'by my faith, I'll make you repent of your insolence, if you don't give me my clothes this instant.'

So saying, he darted towards the figure; but Drak turned quickly, and in a moment was at the further end of the apartment.

Michael, beside himself with despair and impatience, made another attempt to catch the elfy, but this time he beheld it springing up the stairs; he followed it to the garret, where, after playing a variety of tricks, it took a fancy to escape by a window.

'You see my good friend,' said he laughing, 'you have made me spoil your nice ball suit, on the moss and dirt of the roofs, but fortunately, I see a wash-boiler down the chimney here, so they'll be all right again.'

With these words, Drak shook the velvet pantaloons over the flue of the chimney and silently dropped them.

'What are you doing, you rascal?' cried Michael.

'I am sending your clothes to the wash,' said the dwarf.

And vest, coat, and hat, followed the pantaloons.

The young gallant threw himself on the roof with a most despairing groan; but, arising almost immediately, he exclaimed resolutely,

'Well, it don't matter! I'll go the ball in my travelling suit.'

'Listen, listen,' interrupted the dwarf on the chimney.

the strokes between hope and despair, but when the twelfth sounded, he was completely overcome, and could not restrain an exclamation of despair.

Midnight was the time designated by the parents of the heiress to make known the person whom she would choose as a husband; from among those who presented themselves as aspirants to her favor.

'Unhappy man that I am; when I shall arrive, it will be all over, and I shall be the laughing-stock of the company.'

'And that will be right, my big man,' replied Drak, sarcastically, 'for you once said yourself, to those who arrive too late, regret is all that remains.'

THE TWO PATHS.

(From the French of Madame Bourdon.)

1.

The sun had risen without a cloud in a beautiful valley situated in the northern extremity of Bretagne; it had scarcely been above the horizon more than half an hour, and every leaf and blade of grass was still so wet with dew as to have somewhat the crystallized appearance of ice-plants.

On the same day, and almost at the same hour, another babe was born: the scene of its birth was a humble cot, the dwelling of John Philibert, a poor gardener; its birth likewise was hailed with joy, although it was his sixth child.

No sooner did the Countess, who was a most virtuous and benevolent person, hear of the confinement of her poor neighbor, than she resolved to testify her gratitude to Heaven for the blessing she had just received by showing every possible kindness to one who was less favored by fortune than herself.

The babes were taken together on the same day to the village church to be christened, and both received the name of Anna Maria. Had a stranger been present at the ceremony, he would most certainly have supposed them to be sisters, from their great likeness to one another.

Little Anna of the cottage did not return home alone, but was accompanied by a large basket, containing a beautiful and complete baby's trousseau, the gift of her god-father: and an ample stock of wine and other useful articles, given by the mother of Anna Vanvres to the mother of Anna Philibert.

In order that all around might share in her feelings of joy, the Countess presented each poor family, in the name of her new-born daughter, with a thick winter coat for the father, a cloak for the mother, a warm dress for the boys; to this was added a few bottles of wine in case of sickness, and a large bit of beef to be cooked and eaten, for the occasion.

that day for the welfare both of mother and child.

The childhood of the two little girls was in a great measure similar to the day we have just described. They were born at the same hour, although placed in such different positions, and they were brought up very much together—perhaps not exactly in the same manner, but in the same place,—and their amusements and occupations were similar.

These were happy days, and Madame de Vanvres was charmed at the innocent friendship which existed between these children, whose cradles were thus separated and united by the hand of destiny, and she endeavored to increase the intimacy.

'I should like much better, god-mother, to churn, or weed the garden, than to go on looking at these little black letters; they are so very hard to learn.'

'When you know how to read, Nancy, you will be able to say your prayers better; and I will give you a book, that you may follow the Mass and other services of the Church.'

'Oh, then, I will do my very best, and try to learn my spelling, although it is so difficult.'

She then renewed her efforts, although often unsuccessfully; but no sooner did Madame de Vanvres begin to relate the histories of the patriarchs and prophets, or the lives of the Saints,—those servants of God who have loved Him so truly,—or, above all, to speak of the Child Jesus and His Divine Mother, of that most interesting of narratives, the Crib of Bethlehem, or to portray the heart-rending scene of Calvary,—then Nancy's attention was riveted her eyes sparkled with delight, and her heart made her understand everything.

Anna likewise took pleasure in hearing the Bible stories, because they are in themselves so interesting and novel to children; but it was easy to perceive that her heart was not touched like Nancy's, and that, notwithstanding her great superiority in point of memory and understanding, she did not feel that ingenuous enthusiasm which brought tears into the eyes of the little country girl when she listened to the account of the faith and obedience of Abraham and Isaac, the brotherly love of Joseph, the noble conduct of

Moses the friend of God, the virtue of young Samuel, the filial love of Ruth, the sublime repentance of David, the heroic sufferings of the Machabees, the fortitude of the martyrs, the solitary lives led by the hermits and the high degree of prayer to which they were raised, the sacrifice of all the world holds most dear which was—and is—made by virgins dedicated to the Lord.

Anna was very different, although much more advanced and far more talented than her little companion; the thoughts of God, His law, and the divine mysteries of religion, gave her little pleasure, and made but small impression on her heart.

On one occasion only did Anna succeed in rousing her enthusiasm; and this was by the history of Godfrey of Bouillon, who refused to wear an earthly crown in the place where his Saviour wore a crown of thorns; this trait raised him in her estimation almost to an equality with her beloved saints.

The childhood of Anna and Nancy glided away in this manner, and the period of their First Communion approached.

'I to receive God? she often exclaimed; 'I, a poor country girl! Is it possible, O Lord? Anna was not wanting in faith; but she did not feel that overwhelming sensation of love and gratitude with which the whole soul of Nancy was inundated.

Madame de Vanvres sometimes drew a deep sigh when she contemplated the piety and feelings of delight with which she was filled, and contrasted it with the coldness and tepidity of her own child, and exclaimed, 'Happy are those who bear the yoke of the Lord from their youth!'

The important day arrived. The two young girls knelt side by side, and received the Sacred Host,—that mysterious pledge of God's love for His creatures. Even Anna was affected; she felt that interior sensation of happiness which is always bestowed on the innocent when He Who is at the door knocking enters the heart; but no one could help seeing, by the attitude of Nancy, and by the tears she shed, that something more than words can express took place in the interior of her heart.

The Countess of Vanvres was present at the touching ceremony of their First Communion, for which she had been so anxious to prepare them; but it was her last appearance in public, as her life was fast drawing to a close. She bore all the sufferings attendant on the fatal disorder which was about to terminate her mortal career with angelic patience and resignation; she grieved only for those whom she left behind. Her constant thought was her daughter, whom she loved with such intense affection; her eyes constantly sought those of this poor child, and

her pale lips were relieved with a smile when Anna endeavored to alleviate her suffering. The first word on her lips when she awoke was the name of Anna, and during prayer the poor dying mother thought more of her child than of herself. Her feelings of affection were nevertheless alloyed by anxious thoughts; Madame de Vanvres feared that the heart of her daughter, although dutiful and loving as regarded herself, was not a Christian heart; she did not behold in either the faith, submission, or humility which characterise all true servants of God, and this sad conviction strewed thorns on the death bed of the poor mother. But she placed her trust in God, and resigned her life into His hands, with the confidence of a child throwing itself into the extended arms of a beloved father. When she prayed for Anna, she was filled with that firm reliance on His goodness which we see in the Saints, being fully convinced of His power to do what man might vainly attempt, and that He who wills the salvation of all would grant her request.

The summer passed, hope sometimes preponderating over fear; but in the autumn every glimmering of hope vanished, and the anxious friends of Madame de Vanvres beheld her sinking fast, like the sun on the verge of the horizon, or the yellow leaf fluttering slowly but surely back to its mother earth. On All Saints she appeared worse, and feeling that the Voice was at last to be heard which summoned her to the wedding-feast, she quietly made her preparation for that last journey. She confessed her sins—sins of which she had already accused herself so many times in the sacred tribunal, accompanied with tears of true repentance. She received in Viaticum that God Whom she had so often made welcome in her heart and loved from childhood, who had been the companion of her pilgrimage and best friend in prosperity and adversity. She was anointed. Once more she expressed her last wishes with regard to the money she bequeathed to charity; and after bidding a most tender farewell to her afflicted husband, motioned poor Anna who was weeping at the foot of the bed, to approach. The heartbroken child obeyed, and overcome by grief, threw herself on her knees by her side.

“Beloved child,” said the Countess, in a weak and faltering voice, “I am about to leave you. I go to our good Father Who is in Heaven. It is as there we shall meet again, Anna, and for ever. Promise, my child, promise me not to forget God, that God Who will re-unite us one day.—Remember the precepts of your mother. Look upon me now: I am about to die and leave all; but the Cross of Jesus consoles me even in this hour—this hour which is so tremendous to nature. Ah, never forsake it; in it alone ever place your trust. Be a true Christian, my child; promise me this.”

“Yes, yes, dearest mother; but you cannot, shall not die.”

“May heaven bless you, my child, as I now bless you, and may he who is above hear your promise! My God, I give her entirely to Thee.”

She could not finish the sentence; tears coursed one another down her cheeks, which were already overshadowed by the pallid hue of death. The sobs of Anna and of the Count alone broke the fearful silence, when a third voice was heard. It was that of Nancy, who had glided into the room, and casting herself on her knees by the side of the bed exclaimed: “God-mother, beloved god-mother, you are going to Heaven; remember, ah, do remember to pray for me when you are there.”

“Yes, yes,” answered the Countess, in a scarcely audible voice; “for Anna—for every one.”

These were her last words. She joined her hands, and peacefully departed.

The bells were tolling for the Eve of All Souls: they resounded from every village; and their melancholy knell echoed along the banks of the Loire, and among the barren hills of Vouvray.

The death of the Countess caused great changes in the domestic life of Anna. The Count was so overwhelmed with grief, that he could hardly bestow a thought on his poor child, and consequently engaged a governess to finish her education. The lady he selected was highly accomplished, graceful in demeanor, and deeply read, every branch of literature being familiar to her. Had Madame de Vanvres been alive, her watchful and penetrating eye would have discovered the danger likely to arise from associating with this governess, whom the Count considered little short of perfection. The heart of a mother would have perceived the laxity of her religious principles, and have arrested the evil in the beginning, before it was too late. But the father, alas, remarked nothing; and thus pernicious companionship soon destroyed all her fervor and simplicity of belief, although faith was not quite extinguished. She almost gave up prayer, and performed her other religious duties solely from custom, omitting them on the slightest pretext; so true it is that persons make infinitely less account of what regards their duty to God than what they owe to man. Dangerous books put the finishing stroke to the ruin of her poor soul. The governess did not allow anything to be read which was immoral, or directly against faith; but books filled with lying and calumnious accounts of the doctrines and history of the Church were sufficient to sap the foundation of her faith, which had never been strong. The remembrance of her mother for some time sustained Anna against these poisonous influences; but by degrees the impression wore away, and although a sweet feeling of love still remained, she quite smiled when she thought of (what she now termed) the simplicity of the good Countess with regard to religion.

In the midst of the studies and other pursuits which filled up her time and engrossed her attention, Nancy was rather neglected; but although no longer the companion of Anna's studies, she treasured up in her heart all they had learned together, content with that, and earned her whole attention to the perfect fulfillment of the various household duties which

devolved upon her. She spun, knitted, churned, and weeded the garden during the week, and on Sunday hastened to church, where she offered a heartfelt oblation of prayer. The love of God and filial duty filled her heart; and both mind and body were occupied in the performance of the duties allotted by Providence. She loved Anna most truly; but, as they seldom met, had no other way of giving proofs of affection than by offering up constant prayers for her welfare. Their first year had been passed almost side by side; but now each hour, as it glided peacefully by, appeared to separate them more and more.

At nineteen, Nancy, with the full consent of her parents, gave her hand to a respectable young man of the name of Gaspard, the steward of a large farm at Vouvray. Anna was married, a fortnight after, to Fabien d'Erouard, a young man of the most prepossessing exterior, of high family, and who had ever moved in the most fashionable circles. He possessed an estate in Franche Comte, as also a grand mansion at Paris. Her father was delighted with the match.

It is impossible to express Anna's love and admiration for her young husband; and the thoughts of the novelty of the position she was about to occupy completely intoxicated her.—She left the scenes of her happy and peaceful childhood without a sigh; a few tears were shed over the grave of her mother, Nancy received a warm embrace, her father a tender farewell, and she sprang into the carriage-and-four which was waiting to convey her to Paris in a perfect ecstasy of gladness, prepared to enjoy all the pleasures that the world can afford—pleasures which were in her case increased tenfold by that luxury denominated by lovers the perfection of bliss, viz. the constant companionship of her beloved husband.

Seldom it is that such bright hopes are realised; but in Anna's case they were so; her horizon remained for years unclouded. The similarity of tastes, and the sympathy which existed between herself and her husband, rendered the indissolubility of the marriage tie productive of the greatest happiness; they lived but for one another. The birth of a child, who received his father's name, Fabien, added another ingredient to the brimming cup of Anna's happiness, which she quaffed in total disregard of the future, wrapped up solely in the enjoyment of the present moment, and bent on the gratification of every whim. Her wavering faith was entirely lost in the midst of such worldly and dissipating pleasures. The example of her husband, who unfortunately was both irreligious and sceptical, not only made her more careless, but likewise caused her to turn every thing connected with religion into ridicule. A few bad books, and the conversation of some unbelieving female friends, consummated the ruin of the soul of Anna; and, as the passions which engrossed her mind were pure, and in themselves lawful, they did not cause feeling of either regret or remorse; consequently her heart was tranquil, notwithstanding this forgetfulness of God. She was perhaps ignorant, or more probably regardless of the fact, that God demands the first fruits even of our most lawful affections,—that he ever requires that we voluntarily consecrate to Him those thoughts which are naturally connected with Him, that will which is in conformity with His Will, and that love which He Himself has infused into us. Providence had bestowed happiness in order that her tranquil mind might be raised towards Heaven like clouds of incense, or the delicious perfume of flowers; but she remained deaf to this sweet call of Divine goodness, and it remains to be proved whether she will respond more faithfully to the harsh voice of adversity.

(To be Continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

On Thursday 9th ult., the solemn and interesting ceremony of receiving the vows of three young ladies and conferring on them the habit of the Sisters of Mercy, took place in the convent of this town (Dundalk), and was witnessed by a large number of the clergy and Catholic families of the county Louth. The young ladies professed were—Miss Farrell daughter of Joseph Farrell, Esq. Dundalk; Miss Neary, daughter of the late Dr. Neary, Dundalk; and Miss Keegan, Dublin. The ceremonies commenced at half past ten o'clock, in the chapel of the Convent; his Grace the Primate celebrated mass. At the first gospel, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran ascended the altar and preached a very able sermon on the ceremonies of the day. It was one of his most splendid efforts; so grand in style, so powerful in argument, that the enlightened congregation seemed entranced during its delivery.—Dundalk Democrat.

SUPPOSED FENIAN ENGAGEMENT.—Many of the inhabitants of Skibbereen and neighbourhood were on Friday night aroused from their slumbers by a tremendous firing off this coast, and so great was the alarm that numbers flocked to the surrounding hills to ascertain the cause; and some most respectable parties assure us they saw the flashes from the guns. On Saturday the greatest anxiety was expressed to know the cause of this unexpected commotion, and many could not be persuaded but that it was caused through a Fenian engagement with the defenders of our coast. One gentleman of veracity assures us there were more vessels than one engaged in the firing. Whatever is the cause, of one thing we are certain, uneasiness is felt, and more than curiosity aroused, and our office is sought after by parties from every direction, to know if we ascertained the cause of this unusual thundering. We have just learned that the infantry were ordered under arms, and the dragoons were also aroused, so confident was the sentry that the game was up and fighting commenced. They were, we are informed, under arms the entire night. We have received a telegram from the Cape, but nothing has been heard there, so that up to the present the matter remains quite a mystery. Coastguards say the firing may be accounted for by the fleet now hovering off the coast “beating to quarters.”—Cork Paper.

The Government, it is said, have now determined to release or deal lightly with the scores of prisoners whom they regard as “minor offenders.” Already a very extensive “bailing” has commenced, and there is reason to believe no future action will be taken in the cases thus disposed of. Out of the two hundred prisoners awaiting trial, probably not one in ten will be deemed of importance sufficient to call for serious action. The Crown, we are told, having those whom it regards as the Chief conspirators in its power, will concentrate its legal attention on a few of the principal offenders, admitting the rest to bail, or releasing them on some like compromise.—Dublin Nation.

AMERICAN FENIANISM.—A copy of a Fenian pamphlet with the title of “The Time has Arrived” has found its way into this country during the past week. The tract appears to have been printed in Chicago, and it lays down a kind of programme for the furthering of the conquest of Ireland. A hundred thousand men are to be raised in America forthwith; with these Canada is to be attacked and taken, the United States government remaining “profoundly neutral,” in imitation of this country during the recent Southern rebellion. With Canada as a foundation, ships are to be at once purchased from American ship-builders—just as the English ship-builders supplied the agents of the Southern Confederacy, the Americans being all the while “neutral,” as we were; the seas are to be scoured for British merchantmen, and, at a given time, a descent is to be made upon some chosen part of the Irish coast. Judging from the very sarcastic tone of the tract, it may be only some squib issued by persons not well disposed towards this country; although, from the title, it claims to be published under Fenian authority.

THE FENIAN PROSECUTIONS.—Every arrangement has now been made for the opening of the Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer for the county and city of Dublin, on the 27th inst. The necessary summonses have been issued by the Sheriffs for the attendance of grand jurors and petit jurors on that day.

We understand it is the intention of the Crown to send up bills for treason felony against all the prisoners, including James Stephens. The course is adopted on the grounds of expediency. The Treason-Felony Act of 1848 provided modified punishment for the treason of compassing to levy war against the Queen, but still a punishment sufficiently severe. Again, a prisoner charged with high treason had fourteen days to plead from the day of arraignment, a period which, if allowed to elapse now, would be productive of inconvenience. By preferring an indictment for high treason the Crown would be placed in the position of being obliged to prove each overt act by two distinct witnesses, a matter exceedingly difficult under the circumstances of the Fenian conspiracy.—Evening Mail.

The court of Queen's Bench in Ireland has refused the application for a writ of certiorari for the Fenian cases. The Court held that an impartial trial could be had in Dublin.

FENIANISM IN KILKENNY.—James Connor, a repentant informer, but impenitent Fenian, was brought up at the last petty sessions of Grace's Old Castle, county Kilkenny, charged on his own confession with having administered the oath of the “Brotherhood” to a man named Keatinge. He had been prosecuted on a previous day for the offence, and remanded for further examination. In the court, and subsequently in jail, he expressed a desire to make a clean breast of the matter, and at his request, Mr. Hort, R.M., had several interviews with him, in presence of the governor, and, after warning him not to criminate himself, received from him statements admitting the truth of the charge as regarded himself, and also implicating several other persons. He afterwards stated that he had changed his mind, and refused to come forward as a Crown witness. He was, therefore, reinstated in the dock, and the above facts having been disposed of, informations were received against him, and he was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

SEARCH FOR ARMS AND DOCUMENTS.—On last Tuesday Mr. John Shea was searched by the coastguards and Constable M. Lean, at the Sampfires, in Tralee Bay, as he was leaving for Liverpool, but nothing of a treasonable character was found in his possession, though his pockets and his trunk were rifled, and the documents found in them read and examined carefully. Mr. Shea was a shipwright for many years in America. It has been observed that lately he paid frequent visits to Tralee, and disappeared from amongst us suddenly. When the authorities first commenced the search he protested emphatically against it, and declared they had no right to adopt such a proceeding, he being an American citizen. It is said that one of the constabulary remarked that “they cared no more for American citizens than they did for dogs” upon which Mr. Shea declared his intention of reporting the matter to the American Consul, as also the expression uttered. He was then allowed to proceed on his journey.—Kerry Correspondent of Cork Herald.

THE FENIANS.—It is stated among those who would first hear of such a circumstance that a person whose name is unknown was despatched towards the latter end of September from New York, furnished with “credentials” authorising him duly to install another “Head Centre” in Ireland in place of Stephens. The individual in question came to this country via Bremen and Havre, and his mission having been accomplished, he is supposed to have returned by the same route. The person chosen to fill the office of Irish Chief of the Fenian organisation is kept a secret, but in all probability in a brief period everything concerning him will have been discovered by the police.—Dublin Evening Mail.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—We understand that counsel for Mr. Luby are not satisfied with the judgment recently pronounced by the Court of Common Pleas, ordering the proceedings to be stayed in the case of Luby v. Lord Wodehouse, and they have it in contemplation, by the service of a new writ to take the opinion of either the Court of Queen's Bench or the Court of Exchequer upon the law affecting the maintenance of such an action.—Mail.

The Mail of Tuesday says:—A rumor is current in town to-day to the effect that the sudden determination of the government with reference to putting the Pigeon house Fort into a state of defence was occasioned by a communication from the commandant, saying that three large vessels were observed lying in the offing, and that he would not be responsible for the safety of the fort unless he received reinforcements. We give the rumor for what it is worth, as we have not received any authentication of it. We may observe, however, that it is so uncommon a thing for vessels beating up or down channel to approach pretty near the Irish shore. The magazine Fort in the Phoenix Park is guarded at present in a similar manner to the Pigeon house, and the greatest care is exercised in allowing none but authorized persons to enter the military barracks.

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—The Treason Felony Act of 1848, which provided a modified punishment for the crime of compassing to levy war against the Queen, is the law under which the Fenian prisoners will be arraigned at the approaching commission. The old law against high treason was found to be altogether incompatible with the spirit of modern civilization, like the penalty of confiscation which followed conviction for that crime and which visited the sins of the fathers upon innocent children. The sentence pronounced against Mr. Smith O'Brien and his companions was not only that they should be hanged, but also drawn and quartered. Even if they had been hanged the latter part of the sentence would not have been executed. Besides, persons charged with high treason had 14 days to plead from the day of arraignment, and each overt act must be proved by two witnesses, although evidence of another kind might be sufficient. In addition to these facts a modification of the law was rendered necessary in order to deprive persons guilty of treasonable practices of the importance, celebrity, and sympathy occasioned by the imposing formalities, pomp, and circumstance of State prosecutions. All the considerations which made a change in the law expedient in 1848 apply with greater force to the circumstances of the present time, and to the parties now about to be tried. A simple and effective process which will afford to evil-disposed and morbid minds the least pretext for glorifying felons will be the best adapted for preventing a repetition of such crimes.—Times Correspondent.

Saunders's News-Letter says, the admission to bail of so many of the prisoners who have been arrested on the charge of Fenianism, appears to indicate an intention on the part of the Government to confine the prosecution to those persons who are believed to have occupied a leading position in the conspiracy.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE POLICE.—Acting Inspectors Smollen and Dawson, of the G Division, assisted by other members of the force, have been making active inquiries for the purpose of trying to discover the person or persons who fired at Acting Inspectors Hughes and Doyle on Sunday evening at Exchange court, but up to the present nothing has transpired that would lead to the arrest of the perpetrators of the outrage. Doyle is now so much recovered from the effects of the injuries he received that he is able to resume his duties.

THE FENIAN TRIALS IN CORK.—The precepts to summon jurors for the county and city of Cork to try prisoners at the special commission have been signed and duly forwarded to the sheriffs. The 14th December is the day named for the return, and on that day it is expected the special commission will be opened in Cork.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.—A specimen of police literature, in the shape of an accurate copy of a legal and official notice, posted, with all due prominence, in Belfast, runs thus:—“The owners of all dogs found at large on the public streets of Dunganoo, without being properly logged or muzzled, will be prosecuted!”

EMIGRATION FROM TIPPERARY.—Emigration has greatly increased within the last few weeks from this county. Almost daily numbers of healthy, strong young people quit their homes to seek a home in America or Australia. No fewer than twenty-six persons, all of this class, left Newport and its vicinity within the last week. More than an equal number left this town and neighbourhood within the same period bound for America. Rumour has it that many of the sterner sex have left through fear of being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy.—Nenagh Guardian.

NOT QUALIFIED TO MANAGE OUR AFFAIRS.—General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., and Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, who has for the last fifty-eight years served in the English army with such distinction, having served in India and the Peninsula (being in nearly all the engagements in Spain and Portugal), in North America (being at the capture of Washington), in Belgium (having two horses shot under him at Waterloo), in France (he was on the staff of the army of occupation of Paris), and in the Crimea (receiving for his services there the thanks of the Parliament), is an Irishman. He is son of the late John Evans, Esq. of Miltown, where he was born in 1786. We bear much to the effect that Irishmen could not, if let, manage their own affairs; but reading the life of this distinguished man, who, both as an officer and an M.P., has earned an enduring fame we must be excused if we treat all such statements with the most profound contempt.

THE IRISH SECRETARSHIP.—The public will learn without surprise that one of the offices in which a change will be made is the Irish Secretariat. We understand that Sir Robert Peel has resigned his post and if we are rightly informed, Mr. Chichester Fortescue has been chosen as his successor. We cannot condole with Sir Robert Peel, and we may honestly congratulate Mr. Fortescue. The former has held for four years an important post, and may reasonably desire either promotion to an office of higher dignity, or those opportunities of distinction in debate from which office is held to preclude all except the members of the Cabinet; while Mr. Fortescue, who has been for not less than seven years Under-Secretary for the Colonies, may well claim, after this weary apprenticeship, an opportunity of proving that he is capable of better things than supporting at second hand the policy of his Chief. Nor is the Irish Secretariat likely to be by any means a sinecure. The promise which the Ministry made towards the close of the last Session to admit the Catholic University to a share of the advantages of the Queen's University must involve negotiations of the utmost nicety. It reopens the questions of National Education, which some of its friends not unreasonably fear will perish, unless great care be taken to prevent such a catastrophe. The educational question is, however, only a branch of the Irish Church. The skirmish of last Session and the opinions then enunciated by the Home Secretary and the Chancellor of the Exchequer have evidently alarmed the Irish clergy some of whom, with an easy logic which only those who are at once Irishmen and clergymen can follow, have persuaded themselves that the Irish Establishment is to be saved by large doses of Archdeacon. Through discussions of these difficult subjects, not to mention the Tenant Right agitation, which will probably survive the Fenian rebellion, the Chief Secretary for Ireland will have to steer, and Mr. Chichester Fortescue will have ample opportunity of displaying the ability his friends attribute to him. It is perhaps doubtful whether the fact that he is himself an Irish member will recommend his appointment to other Irish members, but his zeal and discretion are alike unimpeachable.—Times.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The Cork Herald says: “The best evidence of the extraordinary vitality of the Irish exodus is the still increased competition amongst steamship owners for a share in the enormous passenger traffic between this country and America. The six lines of ocean steamers making Queenstown a port of call on their passage to America have just been supplemented by a seventh, which promises to afford advantages that will place it on a par with those already engaged in the trade. Messrs Guion and Co the extensive brokers of New York and Liverpool, who have hitherto shared largely in the business of the National Company's line, have severed—or are about to sever—their connection with that undertaking, and have started an independent line of first class steamships. For the present they have chartered four of the Allan Company's Canadian steamers, pending the construction of a fleet of new vessels, of great size and superiority, the first of which will commence to ply in the spring. The departures will be weekly (every Thursday) from Liverpool, calling at Queenstown every Friday to embark passengers. Hopes are entertained that the owners' large influence on the other side of the Atlantic will enable them to secure the privilege of conveying the United States mails, as at present enjoyed by the Inman line. The first of the chartered steamers, the Moravian, called at Queenstown on Friday, bound out, having made the run from Liverpool in twenty-one hours, although her engines were slowed for some time. She had on board nearly her full complement of passengers, and about fifty additional cleared and embarked from the wharf of the agents at Queenstown within half an hour of the steamer's arrival.”

Information Wanted of Agnes and Catherine Long, who emigrated to Canada in 1853. When last heard from (about four years ago) they were living in Hamilton, Canada West; but are believed to have since gone to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their mother, Catherine Long, South Dublin Union.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE.—A new transatlantic line of steamers calling at Cork, in competition with the National and Inman lines, is about to be started by Messrs Guion, of Liverpool. It will have a weekly sailing, the first of which is to take place on Thursday, the 9th November. Until the 1st March, 1866, the service will be performed by the Moravian, St. David, St. Patrick, and other vessels chartered from the Montreal Company, by which time it is expected that a fleet of new steamers will be arranged.—Cork Examiner.

Captain George Noble Roe, of Ballyconnell House, Ballyconnell, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Cavan.

AN IRISH PRISON IN THE CELTIC TIMES.—The tributes were either of natural products or home made materials. To state an idea of the amount furnished we will give the revenue of one of the small provincial princes. The King of Uladh, who held territory comprising the modern counties of Antrim and Down was entitled to 500 beavers, 1,150 cows, 450 oxen, 850 hogs and pigs; 300 fat wethers, and 800 cloaks of various colours. It might be instructive to notice the number of cattle, sheep, and pigs at the present time in the same territory. Down and Antrim, a few years ago, by the Parliamentary return, contained 248,000 cattle, 103,000 sheep, 92,000 pigs. The amount of the revenue of the King of Uladh, if the animals were reared at the modern valuation, would amount to 15,347l. per annum, rejecting fractions and details. He would be an ingenious statistician that could show that Ireland had not improved since the so-called “good old times,” even then if we disregard the fact that the cattle, sheep, and swine of the Celtic tribes were wild and kept in herds in the forests and on the mountains.—Once a week.

THE IRISH STATE CHURCH.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir—Your paper recently contained a long letter, headed, “How to save the Irish Church,” the writer of which, a benefited clergyman of the Protestant Establishment in Ireland, suggests what may be termed a total reconstruction of that institution and a redistribution of its dignities and revenues.

With the merits or demerits of the proposed changes as affecting the spiritual or ecclesiastical interests of the Establishment, I, as an Irish Catholic, have no concern. How its beneficiaries divide the booty among themselves is a matter of total indifference to 88 per cent. of the people of Ireland; indeed, I may say to more than 88 per cent.; inasmuch as a considerable section of the Irish State Protestants themselves do not deem the spiritual interests of the body to which they belong promoted by the endowment which at present it wrongfully possesses.

In order that your countrymen may correctly estimate the value of proposals to diminish the scandal of such an Establishment by what is called “internal reform,” I beg of them to make our case their own in the following manner.—Let them suppose a Roman Catholic prelate installed in every diocese of Protestant England, enjoying its State revenues, and possessing the status and the privileges annexed by law to the episcopal position; let them suppose, also, a grand array of Roman Catholic deans, archdeacons, parish priests and curates, quartered by the law all over England on the pockets of your Protestant nation, and frequently seeking professional promotion by the display of furiously vituperative zeal against Protestantism. Would England, or would she not, tamely submit to the monstrous pecuniary wrong as well as the national insult inflicted by such a condition of things? Would she—and here now is the point—would she deem the sore healed or the wrong redressed by a project for redistributing the dignities and emoluments of a Papal State Church in her midst, while that Church still monopolized the ecclesiastical State property of England? So long as your countrymen were plundered and their honor insulted by the system I have imagined, pray what would they think of any clerical quack who should gravely propose to preserve such a system by giving the Roman Catholic Bishop of London a little less of the spoils and the Roman Catholic Rector of Long Newton a little more of them? or by shifting the Papal Dean of Gloucester to some deanery in Lancashire where his co-religionists were more numerous than in Gloucester?—by clipping here, and adding there, while the great radical wrong—the Establishment of the Church of a fraction of the English people as the dominant State Church of England—should still survive to defraud the nation and to outrage and exasperate the national mind? Would you not cry out with one voice from Berwick to Land's End—“Away with the accursed injustice! away with its root and branch!—We care for no clippings, nor twistings, nor shiftings.—We care for no change; which would still leave the monster wrong untouched, inasmuch as they would still leave the religion of the small majority the monopolist of State-Church privileges and of ecclesiastical State revenues.”

Well, Sir, what you would not endure you ought not to inflict. The wretched quackery of prescribing “internal reform” as an adequate salve for such a sore as ours cannot possibly impose on your acuteness. It is something like the consolation which a man whose house had been robbed might be supposed to derive from being assured that the burgars were determined for the future to mend their ways in apportioning the plundered property; and that although on former occasions Jim had got too much, and Jack too little, yet henceforth the division of spoil was to be made on the most unimpeachable principles of equity.

In Ireland the State Church Protestants are, by the census of 1861, only about 12 per cent. of the whole population. English writers on Irish subjects occasionally reproach our people with being divided. How can we be united when such an institution as the State Church—the Church of 12 per cent. or so of the Irish people—is upheld to set man against man and to render our fusion impossible? I know all the trumpery fallacies which are alleged to show that it is not a source of disunion. I content myself with asking your countrymen this one question—Would, or would not, an analogous Papal State Church in Protestant England promote disunion among Englishmen? If they can believe that such an institution would be quietly accepted; that it would work smoothly; that it would excite no resentments, no hatreds, no heartburnings; that English Protestant flocks, being in an overwhelming majority, would contentedly pay their money to, and cheerfully submit to the doctrines of, a Catholic State clergy—if, I repeat, your countrymen can believe all this, why, perhaps, they can also believe that Irishmen can be satisfied with the incorporated insolence and dishonesty of the Anti-Irish State-Church.

Mr. McCulloch, speaking of the 1st and 2nd Victoria, chap. 109, says:

“This Act, by relieving the tithe-collector from the necessity of coming into contact with the great bulk of the occupiers, has obviated a prolific source of predial disturbance, and been, in so far, advantageous. Still, however, it must not be supposed that either this or any other device should ever reconcile the Irish people to the appropriation of a large revenue to the use of the church of a small minority of their number. The effect of this preposterous arrangement is to insult and alienate the bulk of the population, who, we hesitate not to say, would be more or less than men if it lacked to encounter their rooted hostility.”—McCulloch's British Empire, vol. ii., p. 303.

And their rooted hostility it never will cease to encounter until it shall have been consigned to the tomb. That hostility has never for one moment slumbered, although a thorough popular distrust in the desire of the Imperial Parliament to give ecclesiastical justice of Ireland produced for a time an inertia which the friends of the grievance were happy to mistake for apathy. But the cheering voice of the English Volunteers encourages us to persevere, and to hope with their aid for success. During the last Session of Parliament the signatures to petitions from Ireland against the anti-National State Church amounted 146,119, although there was comparatively little agitation. No tinkering, no patching, no efforts to make the detestable nuisance less unpalatable by softening down its particular or minor scandals can ever be accepted as a final settlement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Nov. 15, 1865.

£9,333 have been collected for the erection of the O'Connell monument in Dublin.

English papers record the death of John Fisher Murray, a very distinguished contributor to Blackwood's Magazine. Mr. Murray was a fine poet and keen satirist as well as a vigorous political and admirable story writer. He was, like Dr. Magian, Dr. Auster, B. Simmons and other prominent writers in Blackwood, an Irishman. The deceased author was the eldest son of Sir James Murray, M.D., and was born in Belfast, in 1811. If we mistake not, his mother was a sister of Lady Morgan. He graduated in the University of Edinburgh at the age of twenty-one—went to London and soon became distinguished as a literary man. A series of brilliant sketches of metropolitan life and manners, which were published in Blackwood's Magazine, first attracted attention to his remarkable powers as a writer. These essays, which are especially characterized by strong powers of observation, a quaint and genial humor, and an overflowing tenderness and compassion for the poor suffering, were republished in a collected form, under the title of "The World of London." A larger work, "The Environs of London," was published by Blackwood in 1842. The chivalrous and outspoken nature of Mr. Murray led him to espouse the cause of the beautiful Lady Flora Hastings, which he discussed in a spirited and vigorous pamphlet that attracted great attention, and had an enormous sale. At a later period, Mr. Murray became identified with the revolutionary party of poets, orators, and journalists in his native country known as "Young Ireland," and wrote in the Nation, United Irishman, and other journals of the period. For many years Mr. Murray was a frequent contributor to the Dublin University Magazine, and other leading periodicals as well as to Blackwood, in the latter of which appeared his famous humorous sketch of "Night in the Vatican, or Father Tom and the Pope," which is familiar to American readers. All the recent collections of Irish poetry contain some of his compositions. The Works of Thomas Davis, published in that city, has his name on "Monody on the Death of Thomas Davis," "The Popular Poetry and Household Songs of Ireland," recently republished from the Dublin edition by Donohoe of Boston—as also the "Ballads of Ireland," issued by the same publisher—present fine specimens of his powers; the "Ode to a Furze Bush;" "Dark Margaret;" and the "Blasphemy of Quilley," being especially noticeable. During the late years of his life Mr. Murray wrote little. He was an eccentric man; but being a passionate lover of nature, it appears that he devoted much time to the study of natural science and lived in comparative retirement. Of his friendliness and kindness of nature, the Northern Whig says: "by his friends he will be remembered as a man of great and varied powers, gifted with a rare and original humor, and possessed of a sterling integrity of character. His nature was singularly kindly and unselfish, and his charities numerous and unostentatious.—At Journal.

CHARLES H. O'NEILL, Esq. (CLANNABOY).—It was with extreme regret we announced in our late obituary notice the lamented death of Charles Henry O'Neill, Esq. (Clannaboy), which took place on the 8th of November, at his residence, 34 Beesington street, Dublin. He was the son of the late Felix Cunningham O'Neill, Esq., of Carbury and Drumderg House, Fevea, county Antrim; and being the eldest son, he was the chief and senior of the race of O'Neill. Born in the month of December, 1809, he had nearly arrived at the completion of the 56th year of his age. Mr. O'Neill was a distinguished member of the Irish bar—had extensive practice in his profession, and was much esteemed and respected by his brother barristers, as well for his high and honorable principles as for his profound knowledge and experience in every department of law and equity. He possessed talents of a very high order, and had acquired a vast fund of useful and valuable information upon almost every topic. The "History of the Antiquities of Ireland," and the "Genealogies of the Ancient Irish Families," were subjects to which he devoted much attention, and with which he was intimately conversant. He was likewise an expert and eloquent writer, and a gentleman of singular industry. When amid the constant demands of professional engagements, he was enabled, by strict economy of time, to keep up an extensive correspondence with several of the public papers and periodicals of the day, and to contribute something to advance the interests of literature, to respond to the exigencies of society, and to promote the progress of general knowledge by the elaborate effusion of his pen, and by useful and important lectures occasionally delivered. His death was most edifying and happy, and to his friends and relatives most consoling. Fortified by the last sacraments of the Church, and breathing the sweet sentiments of sorrow for the errors of past life, of confidence in the mercy of God, of peace and charity with mankind, of perfect acquiescence in the will of Heaven, and of fervent hope in a glorious resurrection, he quietly and peacefully resigned his spirit into the hands of his Creator. On last Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the funeral procession, which was very large and most respectable, moved on from Beesington street for Glasnevin Cemetery, where, after the usual ceremonies, the mortal remains of the universally regretted Charles H. O'Neill (Clannaboy), were, amid the prayers and sighs of his numerous friends—clerical and lay—consigned to their last resting place.—Requiescat in pace.

We were shown, recently, a cluster of three apples perfectly formed, part of a second crop on a tree in the garden belonging to Mr. George Ompbell, Lower Ballyholme, near Bushmills. So rapidly were the apples developed that the blossom and fruit had become incorporated, the apples being formed before the petals of the flowers had withered.—Coleraine Chronicle.

Application will be made to Parliament to constitute Town Commissioners of Young Harbor Commissioners, and to give them the power of raising tolls, and expending them in laying down buoys and dredging the harbors.

Daniel O'Sullivan, Esq., of Cork, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for this county.

It is generally known, from the opinions of the most eminent mineralogists who have visited this portion of the county, that extensive beds of a superior quality of coal and iron exist in different parts of the counties of Clare and Limerick. In the former county it has been satisfactorily ascertained that a bed of magnetic iron ore extends to a distance of 14 miles.

A Dublin solicitor, says the Express, has absconded, taking £20,000, the money of his clients.

GREAT BRITAIN.

WOMEN POACHERS.—A very singular case of poaching by women has just occurred at Nottingham. On Thursday morning, the 16th inst., Police constable Walker, of the Nottingham constabulary, having been informed that two old poachers, accompanied by two women, had gone to the villages of Giffon and Wilford (a few miles from the town), he at once resolved to watch for their return. Having satisfied himself that the poachers would return by the new Wilford-bridge, the constable took up his station at the toll-keeper's house, and towards noon the women of the party appeared, walking about 200 yards in advance of the men. He stopped the women, and said he had reason to believe they had game or nets in their possession. The women protested and scolded, and holding out their empty hands said he could see that they had nothing in their possession. The officer, however, insisted upon their being searched, and sent for the wife of the Wilford parish constable for that purpose. The women finding resistance unavailing, one of them put her hand under her crinoline and took out three or four bags containing seven pheasants, and her companion produced from the same part of her dress two partridge nets. The men had nothing in their possession, and the women, on giving their names and addresses, were allowed to go. They will be summoned before the magistrates next week.

How to HEAR SERMONS.—Not far from Bedford, the other day, we came in the course of our rambles on a little village church. There was not much about it to attract the attention of an ecclesiologist beyond the fact that it had escaped the ravages of modern church restorers, but it was remarkable for containing an arrangement which we believe to be unique. The pew belonging to the aristocratic lord of the manor was up in a little gallery entirely partitioned off from the church, with which it communicated only by a large sash window. A little flight of steps outside the church led to the double door of this secluded oratory, which was furnished with a fireplace and sundry comfortable chairs and hassocks, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, footstools. On making inquiry as to the proprietor, we learnt that his lordship was a devout man, and never missed morning service while staying at his country seat. When the service commenced he opened the sash window, which was exactly opposite the reading desk, and beheld with the strictest decorum until the prayers were over and the psalm immediately before the sermon sung to the end. Then, just as the minister entered the pulpit, he shut down the sash and devoted himself to reading the letters by the morning post, which had in the meanwhile been brought down from the hall by "Jeames" for his edification.—Birmingham Gazette.

We cut the following melancholy story from an English paper. If anything would exhibit the dreadful and desolating effect of intemperance surely the deep fall of the individual herein mentioned would do so. At two Westminster Police Court, on Thursday, Robert Mitchell Glover was charged with begging in the public streets. A constable stated that he had ascertained that the defendant had been a captain in the army. His father had kept a large establishment, with as many as twenty servants.—The defendant had, however, fallen into habits of drunkenness, and his conduct from time to time became so bad that his friends positively refused to have anything to do with him. He had also ascertained that he had married a wife with a large fortune the whole of which he had squandered. His friends bought him the commission in the army, but having lost that, he took his wife three years ago to Australia, where he left her destitute. Coming back to this country, he lived with a former servant.—His wife had been obliged to go on the stage to procure a living. Since that time he had fallen lower and lower, until he was reduced to begging, and he did not get any assistance from his friends in consequence of his drunken habits.—Mr. Arnold (to defendant); you hear all this, have you anything to say?—Defendant, who seemed to feel his position acutely, replied, "Nothing, sir." Mr. Arnold: This is a horrible tale I hear about you—a most lamentable tale.—Defendant burst into tears, exclaiming, "It is, it is, indeed." He was remanded.

The first incidents which gave rise to the terrible outbreak in Jamaica no longer rest in their former obscurity. Men in the very heat of a sanguinary tumult are not likely to write with calmness, coolness, and precision. The officers commanding detachments on the coast and on the line of the mountains, harassed by marches and exposure, were hardly in a condition to extemporize a clear and vivid history of the struggle in which they were engaged. The despatch from Governor Eyre, however, which we publish this morning gives a clearer and more coherent account than that which could be expected from General O'Connor and his subordinates.

It appears from the Governor's report that the riots began on the 7th of October by an organized attempt at Morant Bay to rescue a negro criminal from the hands of justice; that on the 9th policemen sent to apprehend the rioters were assailed by a mob of negroes armed with guns, pikes, and bayonets, and were forced to swear a solemn oath to desert the side of the whites and join the blacks. Between this date and the 12th the insurgents had perpetrated the most fiendish atrocities. They had shot 22 Volunteers. They had murdered the Rev. Mr. Heerschel, having first cut out his tongue. They had ripped open a negro compatriot, Mr. Price, for his fidelity to the cause of the whites. They had roasted a third alive. On hearing of these atrocities the Governor proceeded on board a steamer to Morant Bay, where a Court-martial was held, with the assistance of the Attorney-General, and five of the culprits were found guilty and hung on the ruins of the Court house, which was the scene of their first outrage.—Next, steps were effectually taken to protect Port Antonio, and prevent the insurrection from spreading. The rebels were hemmed in by troops of the Line and by the 'Maroons,' whose loyalty afforded a most timely aid. The women and children were withdrawn to a safe refuge. After making these judicious dispositions the Governor returned to Kingston, where he ordered the arrest of Mr. Gordon, a colored member of the House of Assembly, as the instigator of the insurrection. Mr. Gordon anticipated the warrant by yielding himself up a prisoner. He has since been tried by Court-martial, convicted, and executed.

It were useless to follow the special pleadings of those who in the atrocities committed on their countrymen refuse to see aught but the grievances of negroes and the wickedness of the white race. Fortunately for the interests of truth there are in this country many persons who have passed some portion of their lives in the West Indies, and whose evidence is sufficient to refute the platitudes of rhetorical sentimentality. These people know well enough that the negro had no grievances—no grievances, at least, but what he had a legal mode of redressing.—He was the most fortunate of cottier proprietors. No peasant in England, Scotland, France, or Belgium could compete with him in his command of the comforts of life. He almost always had land of his own. On this he could grow such cereals and vegetables as were necessary for his subsistence. He could, and often did, grow spices and fruits for exportation. He required no fuel but for the purposes of cooking, and this was abundantly supplied by the neighboring forests. Whether he lived on the coast or on the mountains, he had fish ready for his net or his rod. If he wanted money for the luxuries of life, a few days' labor for a few successive weeks gave him all he wanted. If he did not earn this, it was only his own fault. If he idled, lounged, loafed, and starved, it was because he liked this sort of life better than working. If he worked and earned wealth, he acquired the other privileges which wealth brings with it. He was visited by no penal exclusions such as press upon his kinsfolk in Martinique or Reunion.—He might be, often was, a municipal or a legislative elector, a vestryman, a Custom-house officer, often a magistrate, not unfrequently a member of Parliament. He was a jurymen, an attorney, or a barrister. He could protect his own interests; he could influence the interests of others, whether black or white. He had Anglo-Saxon institutions and a constitutional form of Government. Within two generations of African savagery he acquired what the English people won after six centuries of civilized despotism. If he had wrongs, he had the legal means of obtaining redress.

Why, then, did he not avail himself of these? Why did he plot foul treasons and murders? The answer is not far to seek. The negro views with jealousy and hatred—we speak, of course, generally and subject to exceptions—the contiguity of another race numerically inferior, but which he feels to be morally superior to his own. He dreams of the glorious island in which he lives being owned in perpetuity by himself and his posterity. The vicinity of Hayti and its barbaric independence have fostered his dreams of vengeance and his dreams of aggrandizement. Intercourse with Hayti has kept alive his ambition and his jealousy. He was visited by men who, if they had been born in Jamaica, would have been artisans, or cottiers, or clerks, or small officials, but who in Hayti were Generals, Colonels, and Ministers of State. Haytians are mentioned by Mr.

Eyre as privy to this rising. The negro visited Hayti and saw a whole community of his own colour mimicking the civilization of Europe, and keeping Europeans out of civil rights, out of property, out of office. He saw every man doing as he liked, with none to reproach him for idleness and unprofitableness, plantations withering into decay, land starving through want of culture, and none to say "This is all your fault." The suggestion pleased his pride, his vanity, his indolence. Why should not Jamaica become as Hayti? The promptings of greed and of conceit were supplemented by the promptings of what in Jamaica is called Religion. That phase of Christianity which touches on the equality of all men has ever had singular attractions for the negro. To the text which tells him that all men are equal he always mentally appends a gloss eminently flattering to his own qualities. But vanity and fanaticism would of themselves have barely sufficed to engage him in an armed rebellion. Two contemporaneous events of grave moment conspired to concentrate his mind and his efforts on so perilous a project. The slave in the Southern States became free, and the Spaniards were ignominiously repulsed from San Domingo. The latter event especially produced a deep sensation throughout the whole of the West Indies. We are now witnessing the first fruits of both of them.—Times.

We have heard, on good authority that some Puseyite priests refuse to administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper unless the communicant has first attended at the confessional. Such a proceeding as this would be not only a violation of decency, but an offence which we believe would be attended with penal consequences to the father confessor.—Constitution.

A RICH SINECURIST.—The Star remarks that one of the representative men of a phase of English life, which is, perhaps, too seldom brought to the notice of the public, has just passed from amongst us.—This was the great sinecurist, the Rev. Robert Moore, rector of Hanton, rector of Hollingbourn, rector of Eynesford, rector of Litchingdon, canon residentiary in Canterbury Cathedral, formerly registrar of the Will Office in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and at one time domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. This gentleman took his degree at Oxford in 1802, and at once started on his distinguished career as a holder of sinecures. He had an immense advantage at starting, in the fact that his father was Archbishop of Canterbury, and a father evidently deeply sensible of his duty to provide for those of his own household. The Rev. Robert Moore had barely finished his studies when he received the sinecure living of Hollingbourn, near Maidstone, and the title of Hucking. The career thus promisingly begun was magnificently followed out. The rectory of Hollingbourn, with its salary of £787, was enjoyed by Mr. Moore for sixty-three years. Excluding all calculations of compound interest, and merely multiplying the annual income by the number of years for which it was held, we find this reverend gentleman drew from the country £49,581 on this account alone. The rectory of Hanton, with an income of £1,657, was enjoyed for sixty-three years also, £105,091. The rectory of Eynesford at £800 a year for sixty-three years, amounts to £50,400. The rectory of Litchingdon, at an income of £955 for sixty-one years, amounts to £58,255. The canonry of Canterbury Cathedral, at £1,000 a year for sixty-one years, amounts to £60,000. The registrarship of wills, at £9,000 a year for thirty-three years, to 1858, yields £297,000, and the compensation allowance of £7,990 for seven years amounts to £55,930. In all, this gentleman, according to the simplest kind of computation, has drawn £753,557 from the public of England. Personally, Mr. Moore was doubtless, a most estimable man. But nothing can be worse than the system under which these abuses could take place. Nor will these evils be greatly diminished so long as an unreformed State Church exists together.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The last mail from England brings a further instalment of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams in respect to the claims for compensation for the depredations of the Confederate privateers. The first of this series of despatches is dated Oct. 14th, from Earl Russell to Mr. Adams, in which he directs attention to the terms of the proposition of Her Majesty's Government for the appointment of a Commission, pointing out that such claims were to be enforced as the two powers shall agree. There might be many claims that were fair subjects of inquiry before Commissioners; but any proposition to refer claims arising out of the captures made by the Alabama and Shenandoah must receive for answer that for any acts of Her Majesty's subjects committed out of their jurisdiction, and beyond their control, the Government of Her Majesty are not responsible; such a reference 'not being consistent with any practice usual among civilized nations.' Mr. Adams in reply says that henceforward 'no proposition of that kind for the settlement of existing difficulties, would be insisted on or submitted to by his Government. With regard to Earl Russell's proposition, Mr. Adams inquires what claims the English Government would be willing to refer to the Commission. Earl Russell replying, says that they will take time to consider. A further despatch follows from Earl Russell, in which he again enters at length into the alleged precedents for the present difficulties.

A SINGULAR FAMILY QUARREL.—Very lively reading is not to be expected in the Law Journal, but every now and then that interesting publication does contain something interesting. In the number for the present month, under the head of "Probate, Matrimonial, and Admiralty Cases," and at pages 141 and 143, in a report of the case of Cousen vs Cousen, we find the following illustration of what is not cruelty in a husband. It may be interesting to our married readers. Mrs. Cousen's evidence is set out at length, and contains, *inter alia*:—"The next night he came back about twelve. I was in bed. . . . He brought a dog with him. This was in the latter end of November. It was a cross, bad-tempered dog; not a very large one. He insisted on having the dog in bed between us. I objected to it very much, and begged that the dog might be kept down stairs. He insisted on keeping it in bed all night. We had the dog there (in bed) the first night, and also one or two nights following. I could not sleep whilst the dog was there, I was so frightened. It was lying on the pillow between us, near my shoulder." In the following June the dog re-appeared.—"The dog slept in the bed between us; I objected very much, and told him so, for I knew I should get no sleep. The dog remained all night, and I was awake the whole night, and was perfectly stiff and pained the next day from lying in one position on account of it. The next day he tried to set the dog at me. It was savage. It rushed at me and barked. . . . He persevered in endeavouring to make the dog bite me." The Judge Ordinary, in giving judgment, remarked:—"The whole of the wife's complaint falls within the category of coldness, want of affection, isolation, and the like, and the question is, whether conduct of this nature in the total absence of personal violence or words of menace, can be pronounced legal cruelty." He held that it could not. Is it "coldness," "want of affection," or "isolation," to set a savage dog at a woman and make her sleep with it? "Perhaps you did right to disseminate your love, but why did you kick me down stairs," said the poet. Sir James Wilde would probably hold that the kicking down stairs might be effected with "a total absence of personal violence," and that if so it was only a form of want of affection, or of coldness at the most, and thus added nothing to that dissimulation of love which was admitted to be right; and could not be regarded as legal cruelty.—Pall Mall Gazette.

THE SHENANDOAH.—It is understood that this vessel will leave the Mersey next week for New York. A fresh report on the cattle disease shows it to be on the increase chiefly in Yorkshire and Scotland.

BISHOP COLMANO AND HIS DIOCESE.—Before many weeks are over Natal will have become the arena of one of the most remarkable ecclesiastical conflicts that Anglican experience has seen. If we may venture on anything like a prediction, we may say that the reception given to the Bishop of the Church of England in Natal on his return to the diocese from which he has been absent for three years will be, on the part of a large portion of the laity, cordial, or at all events respectful. These will be they who are tenacious of their position as members of the National Church of the mother country, who, as such, are determined to yield all deference to the judgment of the Queen's advisers, and who, moreover, view with hatred any attempt at episcopal arrogance, any endeavour to put the ecclesiastical power above the civil power, and who are disposed by instinct and habit to side with the weak against the strong. On the other hand, almost the entire body of the Anglican clergy in this colony, and a considerable body of the laity, will, we believe, assume an attitude of entire antagonism, will do their best to exclude the bishop from their churches, will ignore his authority, and will resist any exercise of his functions, and will abide by the action of the Bishop of Capetown and of Convocation, and by their resolute adhesion to the word and letter of the authorized version of the Bible. The Government, we suspect, will do what the Secretary of State did on the Queen's birthday, recognize Dr. Colenso as the Anglican Bishop of Natal, whenever any fit occasion comes for their doing so. Happily, there is no practical connexion between the Church and State in this colony, except in the case of the Rural Dean in Maritzburg, who receives £100 a year, and of the Colonial Chaplain, Durban, who receives £260 a year out of the public treasury. These stipends, however, were granted before any bishopric was created, or any constitution granted to Natal, and they cannot be affected by any action of the Government or of the Bishop. The party of outsiders, mainly members of other Christian communities naturally view the experiences of the sister Church with interest. In most cases it is felt that any objection started by Bishop Colenso to the letter of the Bible must be wholly futile to shake faith in divine truth, and we believe that the conviction throughout Natal is that the only result of these writings and criticisms and of all this late-wakened zeal in studying the sacred records will be the establishment on a firmer foundation of the broad and grand truths of Christianity. It will be for the Bishop by his words and acts to show that he has the great and vital interests of his profession at heart—that his aim is to fix belief rather than to shake conviction—that he does not call in question the books that for long ages have been regarded as oracles, without giving in return a wider and a stronger assurance of faith.—Natal Mercury.

The following advertisement is published in the colonial column of the Record:—"Palmerston the Patriot, was he Saved? By the Rev. W. Dibdin, M.A. May be had of — and Co., and all booksellers."

THE NEW ZEALAND FANATICS.—The Pai-Mauiro superstition is still on the increase, and many of the friendly natives are more or less tainted with it.—A kind of liturgy has been drawn up, in which we find the following allusion to Potatau II., the Maori King:—

Tawhiao (a name for the King), thou art my eldest son, my might, the excellency of strength, the excellency of glory, and the excellency of power. Thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise. Thy hand shall be upon thy rock of these enemies. Thy father's children shall bow down before thee. The sceptre shall not depart from Ruru (an angel), nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Tawhiao (Potatau) come, and unto him shall the gathering of the people be, Ruru shall dwell at the heaven of the sea, to drive away the ships, and his border shall be unto Canaan. Thy salvation hath come, O Lord.

To Us (the founder of the Pai Mauiro faith) is a fruitful bough—a fruitful bough by the well, whose branches reach over the wall. His father and relations have sorely grieved him, but his bow abode in strength, and the arms of his hands were made strong by the sight of Ruru. He is the Shepherd of the stones of Canaan (New Zealand), even by the God of thy father Potatau, who shall help thee and shall bless thee with the blessings of heaven, and the blessings of the people about thee. O Lord, bless thy King in the land of Canaan.

Hana te Kororia, Hana te Kororia, Rire, rire Amine.

The last words occur again and again, and form the refrain, as it were, of all their supplications. Their new form of prayer proves their familiarity with the prophetic language and promises of the Old Testament, but the blasphemous application of these promises to the Maori King may lead many to doubt whether it was judicious to place the Scripture in the hands of a savage race, who have only wrested them to their own destruction.—London Paper.

UNITED STATES.

The Right Rev. Bishop Domeneq gave a Mission of one week in St. John's Church, Johnston, Cambria County, on the occasion of the Jubilee. The Right Rev. Prelate preached twice every day, and six priests were helping him in reaping the fruits of the Mission by their attendance at the Confessional.—The Mission was a great success; hundreds of Protestants went to hear the zealous Bishop, and were charmed with his clear and forcible eloquence.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

The Commissioner of Customs is convinced from the character of the reports which he is daily receiving from the Canadian frontier, that his action in employing female detectives there, was judicious and will be of great benefit in the exposure and arrest of the female smugglers, who have recently been so extensively engaged in the contraband trade, between Canada and the United States. Another smuggling dog has just been detected. An unusual number of coffins have been brought across the line of late for interment on the American side.—Last week the U. S. Revenue officers insisted upon seeing the corpse after the coffin was landed against the earnest protests of the stricken relatives, who instead of a defunct body the coffin was found filled with costly silks.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER.—Fifty Dollars Paid for an Assassination.—The Chicago Republican says that William Corbett has confessed the murder of Michael Maloney at Cicero, Ill.: "It appears that a man named Williams, who lives in Cicero, and who had on one or more occasions had difficulty with Maloney, hired Corbett, Fleming and Kennedy to murder him. They proceeded to the place, and all three had weapons. They arranged themselves in such order, that when Corbett shot him the others could repeat the shots in case he was not killed. The one shot however, killed him. The price paid for this murder was fifty dollars, or sixteen dollars and sixty-six cents each. It is alleged that bloodshed is nothing new to Fleming, and that he has killed persons previously. In fact, it is stated, that he is an escaped prisoner from Botany Bay whether he had been transported from England for felony. Last spring Corbett and Fleming were tried and convicted in the Recorder's Court in Chicago for garroting a citizen, and were sentenced to fourteen years in the State Prison and it was pending the execution of that sentence that the murder came to light. During the trial Fleming promised to kill the prosecuting attorney, Charles Reed, if he should ever get the opportunity."

The Tribune is mournful over the condition of the city. "Good men," says our contemporary, "are beginning to avoid New York." Over the great city a pale gloom seems to be creeping. The poison of corruption is working through city's blood, and unless it is expelled, decadence must ensue.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.—Dr. Bachman, a distinguished Lutheran minister resident in South Carolina, has published in the Lutheran Missionary a narrative of his experience during the late war from which we make the following extract:

When Sherman's army came sweeping through Carolina, leaving a broad track of desolation for hundreds of miles, whose steps were accompanied with fire, and sword, and blood, reminding us of the tender mercies of the Duke of Alva, I happened to be at Oast's depot, six miles from Cheraw. The owner was a widow, Mrs. Ellerbe, seventy-one years of age. Her son, Colonel Oast, was absent.—I witnessed the barbarities inflicted on the aged, the widow and delicate females. Officers, high in command, were engaged tearing from the ladies their watches, their ear and wedding rings, the dago-rooty types of those they loved and cherished. A lady of delicacy and refinement, a personal friend, was compelled to strip before them, that they might find concealed watches and other valuables under her dress. A system of torture was practiced towards the weak, unarmed and defenceless, which, as far as I know and believe, was universal through the whole course of that invading army. Before they arrived at a plantation, they inquired the names of the most faithful and trustworthy family servants; these were immediately seized, pistols were presented at their heads; with the most terrific curses they were threatened to be shot, if they did not assist them in finding buried treasures. If this did not succeed, they were tied up and cruelly beaten. Several poor creatures died under the infliction. The last resort was that of hanging, and the officers and men of the triumphant army of General Sherman, were engaged in erecting gallows and hanging up these faithful and devoted servants. They were strung up until life was nearly extinct, when they were let down, suffered to rest awhile, then threatened and hung up again. It is not surprising that some would have been left hanging so long that they were taken down dead. Coolly and deliberately those hardened men proceeded on their way, as if they had perpetrated no crime, and as if the God of Heaven would not pursue them with his vengeance. But it was not alone the poor (to whom they professed to come as liberators) that were thus subjected to torture and death. Gentlemen of high character, pure and honorable and gray-headed, unconnected with the military, were dragged from their fields, or their beds, and subjected to this process of threats, beating and hanging. Along the whole track of Sherman's army, traces remain of the cruelty and inhumanity practiced on the aged and defenceless. Some of those who were hung up died under the rope, while their cruel murderers, have not only been left unreproached and unhung, but have been hailed as heroes and patriots. The list of those martyrs whom the cupidity of the officers and men of Sherman's army sacrificed to their thirst for gold and silver, is large and most revolting. If the editors of this paper will give their consent to publish it, I will give it in full attested by the names of the purest and best men and women of our Southern land.

It is really amusing to read the headings now and then in the Northern papers, of "Fenian scare" in England, or "Fenian fright" in Canada. Of course these articles, describing the terror of the constabulary or police in Ireland at the sight of the inevitable American "colonel," or the presence of a correspondent of that bloodthirsty journal, the New York Tribune, are gotten up for home consumption, to make the paper sell. But to us the idea of the British Lion crouching in terror at the present demonstrations against its peace and security is very absurd. If there be one quality the British nation possess in the highest degree, it is "pluck." We never know one of that race of lion-hearted islanders who would refuse on a fitting occasion, to fight. Power of endurance and dogged determination, with physical strength to back them, mark the English nation. There is no effete aristocracy, cradled in the lap of luxury though they be. We doubt if, in the whole world, a finer body of men, physically and morally, can be found, than the nobility of Great Britain. Certainly they have held their own in science, in the learned professions, in perils by flood and field with the hardest commoners, and have on all occasions sustained their country's fame and challenged the admiration of the most radical Democrat. And hence, when we see almost in play-bill capitals the heading "Great Fenian scare in England," we cannot but enjoy the fun that those comical, quizzical and talented gentlemen who manage the New York press afford the initiated and informed. Few men who have read the history of the past one hundred years will believe in these imaginary scares and panics among the English. The English infantry have never had their superior, and it is amusing to see the knights of the quill in the famous city of Gotham telling stories of how the Fenians are making the children of the men who held Hongkong, the men who repulsed the night attack at Inkerman tremble.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

The officers of the Treasury Department have seized a counterfeit plate of the ten-forty bonds, of the denomination of \$500, so well executed that the spurious bonds would have been difficult of detection.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New York Herald says that a steamer under American colors recently arrived in the Rio Grande, and was sold by her owner, a 'sharp Yankee,' to the Imperialists at Matamoros, who converted her into a gunboat. The fact is suggestive in connection with the Alabama claims.

THE BURTHENS OF TAXATION.—Business has been so active under the stimulus of an inflated currency, and profits so large on a constant rise in the nominal and temporary value of property, that we have not yet realized, except in a few individual cases, the burthen of excessive taxation. It must necessarily continue to be felt more severely, and constantly extend to a wider circle, until our public expenditures are so greatly reduced that the taxes can be lightened materially.

A large class of the most prudent and cautious living upon fixed incomes, derived from what was formerly the safest and favorite mode of securing a secure competency to widows, minor children, and others, have already suffered severely, in some cities and towns their whole income being swept off by tax payers.

The New York Commercial notices an instance in that city, which is but one of many of a similar character. A man died in the city of New York, leaving his wife and five young children an estate of one hundred thousand dollars in bonds and mortgages at six per cent. He supposed no doubt, that he had left them comfortably off; that his children would be educated in the best schools, and that his wife would live in ease and comfort; for he had secured them an income of six thousand dollars per annum. For two years past more than half of this income has been paid out for taxes. The city and county tax has taken \$2980 of the \$6000, and upon the remainder an income tax has been paid to the Government of \$150,50, and thus out of an income of \$6000 they have received only \$3869,50, less than three per cent interest on the capital left them as an inheritance. In many places the taxes now consume half the returns from rents. Something must of necessity be done to remedy this evil, or it will soon become insupportable to large numbers of people.—Boston Courier.

Within three months thirty-eight wilful murderers have been committed in the State of South Carolina, the Journal informs us, but this hardly surprises, if it equals the number of dreadful crimes perpetrated in Massachusetts during the same period to say nothing of the undivided 'murder' of the children in Roxbury woods. Twenty-five robberies occurred near Boston in one week. Massachusetts is considered a model State, notwithstanding, therefore, we must not despair of South Carolina. We should remember she had no State Constable.—Boston Post.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY... J. GILLIES, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: For all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER—1865.

Friday, 15—Fast—Octave of Imm. Concept. Saturday, 16—St. Eusebius, B.M. Sunday, 17—Third Sunday in Advent.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Mr. Stephens, of whose arrest our English journals by the last mail informed us, managed to effect his escape from his cell on the 24th ult., at about two o'clock in the morning.

The political world is quite dull. We regret to see that the cattle pest is spreading in parts of the United Kingdom. There is much excitement in England, and much controversy in the press, about the late negro insurrection in Jamaica, and the vigorous measures resorted to for its suppression by the Colonial authorities.

It is my duty to point out to you that, satisfactory as it is to know that the rebellion in the Eastern District has been crushed out, the entire colony has long been, is still on the brink of a volcano which may at any moment burst into fury.

A mighty danger threatens the land, and in order to concert measures to avert it, and prevent so far as human wisdom can, any future recurrence of a similar state of things, we must examine boldly, deeply, and unflinchingly into the causes which have led to this danger.

taxed, can live more easily and cheaply, and are less under an obligation to work for subsistence than any peasantry in the world. The same laws as to the imposition of taxes, the Administration of Justice, and the enjoyment of political rights, apply to them and to the white and coloured inhabitants alike.

It is a remarkable fact, too, that many of the principal rebels in the late outbreak, have been persons well off and well to do in the world—possessing lands, cottages, furniture, horses or mules, or other property, and with an education above the average of the peasantry.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in the above speech, a Bill has been laid before the Legislature for amending the Constitution, and another to indemnify His Excellency and all others concerned in the suppression of the late horrible and sanguinary outbreak of the negroes.

We have elsewhere noticed the row in the Fenian camp, and the antiphonal objurgations of Head Centre or President O'Mahony and his refractory Senate. The first choir, or Senate bellows forth lustily in a deep bass to the Head Centre, "You are a cheat and an impostor, fraudulently appropriating the funds of the Irish Republic."

The Reverend Redemptorist Fathers are giving a Mission in the St. Patrick's Church of this City, in connection with the exercises of the Jubilee. The subjoined is the order of these exercises, which will prove interesting and profitable to our English speaking Catholic population.

Low Mass at five o'clock in the morning, followed by an instruction. Low Mass at eight o'clock, followed by another instruction.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.—Whilst the Constitution of the United States yet existed it was the custom for the President to inaugurate the Session of Congress by a Message, just as the proceedings of the Imperial Parliament are opened by a Speech from the Throne.

The Message is, therefore, for the most part, though a clever, still a very worthless document indeed, a mere long-winded piece of hypocrisy which will deceive no one. The Southern States are conquered Provinces, over which the North bears rule by the same title, by precisely the same right, as that in virtue of which Russia rules over Poland, to wit—the right of the strongest; and it would have been much wiser and in better taste for the President to have at once fully and openly admitted this self-evident fact, than to have done, as in his Message he has done, seeking to disguise truth under a cover of carefully selected euphuisms.

vigorous? when the smell, the sickening and decaying smell proclaims the sad truth of its damse to the least sensitive of noses? Bury your dead out of sight, is the best advice which can be tendered to the Northern States, since they have slain their Constitution.

The argument of the Message is, that the Southern States never were out of the Union; that their secession ordinances were ab initio null and void, and of no effect whatsoever; and that therefore Virginia, the Carolinas, &c., are, and ever have been, States, or component parts of the same political organism as that to which New York and Massachusetts belong.

Here is a straining out of the goat, and a swallowing of the camel with a vengeance—worthy of the spiritual children of Praise God Barebones, and of the descendants of the Puritan who slew his cat on Monday because it had killed a rat on Sunday.

More honest, more politic would it have been to have told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. "We," might President Johnson have said, speaking to the Southern States in the name of the triumphant democracy of the North, "we have beaten you by force of numbers in the battle field; you are at our feet wounded, bleeding, helpless; we treat you therefore as a conquered and subject race, which lives not by its rights, but by the clemency of its masters; we do not compel you to extend the elective franchise to the negroes, because, at present, it is not expedient for us to do so, since we might happily render our inconsistency and hypocrisy too conspicuous in the eyes of the world, were we to impose on you a franchise which some of us—Connecticut for instance—have just rejected for ourselves."

The Message treats of the financial position, and is hopeful; we do not think, however, that in the following passage it is truthful. "The debt of a republic is the safest of all." This is certainly not borne out by the facts hitherto recorded of democracies—which, whatever may be their good qualities in other respects, have never been remarkable for honesty, love of truth, or a keen sense of honor; not born out by the fate of the paper money issued by the Thirteen Colonies in their War of Independence, by that of the assignats of the first French Republic, or by the good faith towards their creditors of the many other republics which have sprung into existence of late years on this Continent.

The Bishop of Montreal.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that our beloved Bishop Mgr. Bourget may be expected to arrive in a few days. By last accounts from Europe, he was in Paris on his way from Rome to Canada.

and gold. The safest debt in the world is that of Great Britain, which, thank God, is not as yet a republic or a democracy; and it is safe because of the monarchical and aristocratic institutions which protect it from the hands of democracy.

The foreign relations of the United States with France, Mexico, and Great Britain are alluded to, but it is not easy to make out what the President's foreign policy will be. He complains that materials of war were obtained from Great Britain by the Southern States, forgetting, however, to mention, that, for one dollar's worth of such material obtained by the South, hundreds of pounds worth were obtained by the North. He complains too of the formal accordance of belligerent rights to the Southern States as unprecedented, and unjustified by the issue; forgetting to add that the Northern States were the chief gainers by that formal recognition of belligerent rights, since thereby were formally recognised their right to establish a blockade, and to exercise, as towards British merchant vessels on the high seas, those rights which belong exclusively to belligerent powers; but the attempt to enforce which by the Northern men-of-war upon vessels on the high seas bearing the British flag, without such a formal recognition of the North as a belligerent power, would inevitably have led to a declaration of war, and the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

The Alabama case comes next, but this subject is exhausted. The President pretends that the late claims put forth by Mr. Adams were made rather with the view of testing the question of the liability of neutrals, for the acts of their citizens, than of exacting pecuniary compensation. That part of the Message which relates to the correspondence between France and the United States on the Mexican question is purposely very vague; but neither with France nor Great Britain is it proposed to push matters to extremities, at the present moment. A good deal yet remains to be done in the way of reconstruction; more, indeed every thing yet remains to be done in the way of reconciliation: and until the North and South be reconciled, a war with any foreign Power would be highly imprudent.

The latter part of the Message is devoted to the purpose of vivid glorification of the pecuniary and military resources of the United States. Of the former it does not, it cannot speak too highly, neither can we find fault with the high, but not too high estimate which the President makes of the power and military greatness of his country. We did not need the evidence of the late terrible conflict to convince us that in pluck, in soldierlike qualities, in powers of endurance, and a stubborn subdued kind of enthusiasm, the grand children or great grand-children of English sires, and the descendants of the old Puritan stock had in no wise degenerated. What we have learnt, what the lesson taught us, by late events in the United States is this: That the lust of conquest is as strong in the bosom of the most democratic communities as in that of the most absolute of monarchs, Asiatic or European; and that to gratify this lust, the former are as ready to sacrifice all their liberties, as is the latter to seize upon those of their subjects. Compelled to elect between sacrifice of territory, or sacrifice of Constitution, the Northern States have saved their territory at the expence of their liberties.

THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL.—We are happy to have it in our power to announce that our beloved Bishop Mgr. Bourget may be expected to arrive in a few days. By last accounts from Europe, he was in Paris on his way from Rome to Canada.

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARIES AND THE JAMAICA MASSACRES.—There is a lively controversy raging as to the share that the Baptist Missionaries had in provoking the late horrid outbreak amongst the free negroes of Jamaica, as well as the more serious insurrections of former days, especially the insurrection of 1831. Then as now, it is certain that the blame was laid at the door of the Baptists and other Protestant missionaries; that to them and their teachings were attributed the low morality and the diabolical passions of their negro converts, who in all their insurrections seem to have had one and the same end in view, to wit—the gratification of their morbid, but truly African taste for blood—and their abominable lusts.—To kill all the white men, and to appropriate to themselves all the white women are, and ever have been the Alpha and Omega of a negro rebellion. Thus attacked, the missionaries have not lacked for defenders, and at the present moment Sir Morton Peto, who is no doubt an excellent authority on all railroad matters, whatever may be the value of his religious and political opinions, comes before the public as the apologist of his brother Baptists accused of being the instigators of the late *Jaquerie* in Jamaica. It is certain from the published lists of those who were hung and flogged as ringleaders, or actors in this diabolical outbreak, that the names of the most prominent members of the sect—of Baptist ministers and preachers—cut a very conspicuous figure; nevertheless, so their friends and champions assure us, we must look upon them rather as martyrs than as criminals of the blackest dye, and on Baptists generally as gentle lambs in the midst of ravening wolves, by whom they are cruelly persecuted, and foully calumniated. On which side lies the truth?

If on the one hand we have the testimony of Sir Morton Peto, of the Baptists themselves, and of some officials, in favor of the missionaries, we have also official documents from men high in position and authority asserting in clearest terms the pernicious results of these missionary teachings upon the excitable negro. Thus Lord Metcalfe, reported officially some years ago from the West Indies, speaking of the Baptist preachers that "instead of being ministers of peace, they are manifestly fomenters of discord (*Lord Metcalfe's Papers*—Edited by J. W. Kaye, p. 330); a report the more remarkable and the more valuable because of its harmony with a report on the same subject from Southern Africa, by Sir Benjamin D'Urban. We have also on the same side, the testimony of the Methodist missionaries at Jamaica, and throughout the West Indies; but as the Methodists and the Baptists are rivals, and bitter enemies, their mutually hostile testimony may perhaps be looked upon with suspicion. Certain it is that the Methodists give the Baptist missionaries and their converts the worst of characters, and that the latter return the compliment with interest. The unprejudiced reader in such an intricate impeachment as this will probably dismiss the case with the old adage, "*Arcades ambo*." So Mr. Olmsted sums up the matter with the true remark that "the Baptist and Methodist clergy spend most of their force in arguing against each other's doctrines," adding that the former generally get the better of the dispute since baptism by immersion "strikes the fancy of the negro;" but on one point all who have visited the West Islands, will agree, to wit, the gross immorality and filthy licentiousness of the negro population, male and female. They are often, indeed generally, zealous Baptists or fervent Methodists in religion; but in respect of chastity and the Christian virtues, they are as low as the beasts of the field. They look upon these virtues as superfluous according to one Protestant authority, Dr. Dalton; whilst according to another, Mr. Trohlope, "he—the negro—never connects his religion with his life."

Many of the Baptist ministers are converted negroes, who having got religion as they term it at the "revival," impart what they have got to their brother negroes. What a "revival" is amongst white men we know; but what it is amongst a sensual and excitable race like the negroes no pen can describe, or could describe without violating all decency. It is impossible says a Protestant writer, Mr. Dennis "to conceive the horrible state of society to which the so-called revivals give rise, or the awfully blasphemous language of their promoters;" and it must be remembered that it is from amongst the most prominent victims of these abominable so-called revivals, whose filthiness no heart can conceive, no tongue describe, that the native Baptist preachers are selected. What the effect of the teachings of these ignorant and immoral preachers upon their negro hearers may be imagined.

But we are not left to draw on our imaginations entirely. Some few years ago, in 1861, the Baptist Society in London commissioned one of its members, a Mr. Underhill, to visit and report upon the actual condition of the Baptist congregations in the West Indies. In his work on the West Indies Mr. Underhill insisted upon the evils accruing from the employment of these negro

• Vide Marshall's Christian Missions.

preachers and teachers, and gave a solemn warning against employing them. "Instances," he says "were related to me where such had been the vanity, the ridiculous assumptions, the extravagance and the instability of the native ministers, that confidence in their usefulness—and in their fitness for an employment, so grave and so responsible was utterly destroyed."

With these facts before our eyes, and they are all established by unobjectionable Protestant witnesses, we are not surprised at this other fact. That in the late fiendish massacres in Jamaica the leaders and chief actors were Baptist ministers and prominent members of the Baptist sect. It is not of course to be suspected even, that the wealthy London Society that supports these ministers or missionaries approve of the proceedings of their Jamaica converts; indeed it would be absurd to suppose that the former entertain any deliberate designs against British rule in the West Indies, or against the white population. It is but too evident however that the corrupt and mongrel Christianity which the negroes have received both from their Methodist and their Baptist teachers—a hybrid Christianity, of which, if one-tenth is Gospel, the remainder is but a modified Fetichism, a villainous compound of blood and lust—has played an important part in the late bloody drama in Jamaica. In the midst of higher forms of Christianity, the Antinomian tendencies of Calvinism are restrained, or kept in subordination to the better instincts of mankind: amongst the degraded, sensuous and excitable negroes the doctrines of Antinomianism, of faith without works, and salvation by faith alone is greedily accepted—as suited to their intensely animal natures, and is worked out to its ultimate logical consequences—with what results we now see.

A ROW IN THE CAMP.—There is a split in the ranks of Fenianism, and its members are denouncing one another as cheats and swindlers, practising upon the credulity of the Irish public. It is not incumbent upon us, we are not qualified to sit in judgment upon, or to attempt even to harmonise these discordant utterances. Enough for us simply to record them, and their origin, in so far as the latter can be ascertained.

Our readers are aware, we suppose, that the Fenians in the United States have organized a Government for the Irish Republic, with a Senate, and a President, and that the latter has issued bonds to a large amount, about \$68,000 to be redeemed in cash whensoever the aforesaid Irish Republic shall have become an accomplished fact. But it seems, also, that Mr. President Mahony has issued these Bonds in an irregular manner, without the signature of any agent duly appointed, as the Republican Constitution lately enacted requires. Hereupon the Fenian Senate, as represented by the names attached to the annexed document, denounce the Bonds as illegal and invalid, and their issue as a fraud:—

SENATE CHAMBER, Fenian Brotherhood, No. 734 Broadway, New York City, Dec. 6. Whereas, The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has received authentic information that bonds to the amount of sixty-eight thousand dollars (\$68,000), purporting to be issued on the credit of the Irish Republic, are about to be put in circulation, and have in some instances already been sold to parties as genuine and valid bonds of the Irish Republic; and Whereas, Those bonds bear on their face the name of a party as agent of the Irish Republic, who not only has never been confirmed for that position by the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood as required by the Constitution, but on the contrary, was rejected by that body when submitted for such confirmation; and Whereas, The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood has been in session at No. 734 Broadway, for seven days, and has duly notified the President of the Fenian Brotherhood of such session, without receiving from him any nomination for the position of agent of the Irish Republic; and, as any bonds so issued are invalid, and issued in violation of the Constitution; therefore

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood hereby notifies the members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the public at large, that all such bonds are invalid and illegal; and that the issue and sale of such bonds shall be dealt with as a fraud on the organization, in accordance with the annexed resolution adopted by the Senate, a copy of which was handed to the President of the Fenian Brotherhood. Signed by

James Gibbons, Philadelphia, Pa. Michael Scanlon, Chicago, Ill. J. W. Fitzgerald, Cincinnati, Ohio. P. O'Rourke, New York City. P. Bannon, Louisville, Ky. W. Sullivan, Tiffin, Ohio. W. M. Fleming, Troy, N. Y. P. J. McEwan, New York City. Edward L. Carey, New York City. W. R. Roberts, President of the Senate, F. B.

The following additional resolution was then after some debate adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the Fenian Brotherhood be and is hereby notified that no bonds of the Irish Republic shall be issued without the signature of the agent of the Irish Republic, duly nominated by the President of the Fenian Brotherhood; and confirmed by the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood; and that if any bond shall be issued without the signature of such duly appointed agent, such issue will be illegal and unconditional, and this Senate will feel bound to treat such issue as a fraud on the organization of which it is the representative, and whose character and interests the Senate is bound to protect.

Signed by all the Senators present, ten in number. W. J. HYNS, Clerk, Senate, F. B.

To this attack upon his integrity Supreme Pontiff Mahony retorts by a Bull of Excommunication, launched against the bold signers of the above given Resolutions:—

"It being deemed advisable to keep dishonest persons from the offices of the Head Quarters of the Fenian Brotherhood, as well as the enemies of the Fenian Brotherhood from its immediate vicinities, the following persons are excluded for perjury until

further notice—James Gibbon, Philadelphia, Pa; Michael Scanlon, Chicago; Jno Fitzgerald, Cincinnati; P O'Rourke, N Y City; P Bannon, Louisville, Ky; W Sullivan, Tiffin, Ohio; W Fleming, Troy, N Y; Patk J McEwan, N Y City; Edwd L Carey, N Y City; W R Roberts.

Per Order (Signed) JOHN O'MAHONY, Pres. F. B. The indignant and aspersed President has also issued a circular or Mandement to his lieges, in which he meets the charge of being a swindler; by denouncing his accusers as traitors, bought with British gold.

Here the quarrel stands, and it is such a petty quarrel that we care not to meddle with it.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.—We have received with much pleasure, and with many sincere wishes for its success, the first issue of a new periodical under the above title. It is edited by M. Louis Ricard, a gentleman of well known literary abilities, and who justly enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow-countrymen; its columns will be devoted to articles on Science and Literature selected from amongst the foremost of contemporary French Catholic writers, thus making accessible to the Canadian reader the latest and choicest productions of the French intellect. We need scarcely add that L'Echo de La France is intended to be in some measure an antidote to the deadly but seductive poisons which the French press too often delights to circulate; and that amongst the names of the writers from whom it is proposed to select, figure those of Louis Veuillot, of Montalembert, P. Felix, Mgr. Dupanloup, and the other great European champions of order, morality and religion.

Our new contemporary will appear once a week, and will contain about 32 pages of two columns each, for the very modest contribution of \$4 per annum. Single numbers will be sold for ten cents. In conclusion, we again repeat that such a publication as L'Echo de la France is to all appearance destined to fill a great void in our Canadian literature; that its Prospectus is of most excellent promise; that its terms are liberal, and that the well known qualifications of its editor, M. Louis Ricard, are such as to make us sanguine that it will obtain that success, and that circulation amongst the French speaking portion of our population, which we would bespeak for it. The devil and the Revolution have emissaries many and active, incessantly propagating their soul-destroying poison; to meet and refute them the children of God should not be less resolute and less active.

The case of the kidnappers is still under judicial consideration. The Judges are equally divided as to the legality or illegality of Judge Mondelet's decision that the said kidnappers should not be allowed to go on large at bail, and their indefatigable counsel, B. Devlin, Esq., will, we believe, argue the whole case over again before the Chief Justice.

THE CARTERS VS. THE GRAND TRUNK.—Judge Monck has given judgment in this case, and in favor of the Grand Trunk Company, whose action a matter of cartage he holds to be perfectly legal.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Sir.—Please insert the enclosed report of a presentation to the Rev. Mr. O'Connor by the Catholics of this district, and oblige, Yours truly, A CONSTANT READER.

Rev. Father O'Connor.—We, the Catholics of Albion, having heard with regret that you are about to depart from our midst, cannot allow the present opportunity to pass without testifying to you our gratitude and respect as well as the high appreciation in which we have held you personally.

When we first heard of your separation, we were overwhelmed with grief and sadness, at the thought of being bereft of a pastor; but, as our holy and beloved Bishop has thought fit to change the scene of your labors, we submit with cheerfulness to his commands, knowing that such are the commands of the Divine Founder of our Holy Church.

In you, dear father, we have always found a benign and zealous pastor, ever willing to administer to our many wants and necessities, and eminently our dearest yourself to all by your kindness and goodness of heart. So deeply have you entered into our affections, that your fond and endearing name shall never be erased from our recollections.

We earnestly desire you will be pleased to accept of the accompanying gift, which is but a small tribute of our gratitude and a feeble expression of the affection and esteem we entertain for you. In return, we request of you to remember us in your prayers and when offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass; and be assured that we shall ever pray for and implore the Divine Dispenser of all graces to bestow on you all blessings for your spiritual and temporal welfare.

Humbly soliciting your blessing, we remain, Rev. Father, your devoted children in Christ, Edward Wallace, J. P., Edward Wallace, James Kenoy, Matthew Finerty, Matthew Carey, Wm. Callaghan, Daniel Sullivan, On behalf of the congregation of Albion.

My dear Friends—I scarcely know how to reply to your flattering address and to thank you for this generous gift. Now, as on all other occasions, you show your respect and devotion to the minister of God by the beautiful sentiments contained in your address. If any good has been done during the time I have labored amongst you, let us remember that it is to God alone we are to render thanks, and not to man, who is only the instrument employed for the dispensation of God's favors. During the four years I have had charge of this mission, I may say, in all justice to the people of Albion, that notwithstanding their few faults, I have always found them a good and hospitable people, ever ready to obey the voice of their pastor, and attentive to their religious duties.

I hope to hear that you will continue ever faithful to God's holy precepts.

If I cannot thank you in suitable terms for this precious gift, which is a token of your noble and liberal dispositions, at least I cannot forget your generosity. I shall ever remember the many acts of kindness I have experienced at your hands, and will pray that almighty God may bestow on you an abundance of his graces for your spiritual and temporal prosperity. Thanking you most cordially for this testimonial of your affectionate hearts, and begging God's blessing on you all, I bid you farewell. R. A. O'CONNOR, Pastor.

A CARD.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, OTTAWA. The Grand Drawing of Prizes, in aid of the above Church, has been unavoidably postponed for a short time. Due notice of the time of Drawing will be given. J. McGRATH, P.P. Ottawa, Dec. 5, 1865.

GRAND BAZAAR!

On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of this month, a Grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the new Catholic Church in process of erection in Cornwall, will be held in the Town Hall, Cornwall.

Amongst the various articles both useful and ornamental, will be found a magnificent Chair manufactured in Montreal, Ottomans, Sofa Cushions, a Gold Hunting Watch valued at one hundred dollars, &c, also a large assortment of Children's Clothing, besides many other articles of domestic necessity.

The ladies interested in this Bazaar will respectfully inform their friends at a distance, that any contributions either in material or money will be thankfully accepted, and may be forwarded to the address of the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P. Cornwall, December 5, 1865.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Thomas Mulligan, tavern keeper Wellington street, proceeded in his buggy to visit his son, a student in the St. Laurent College. From some unexplained cause, the horse took fright and ran off, throwing Mr. Mulligan out of the vehicle, he alighted on his head, and fractured his skull. The injury proved to be fatal, for he died between four and five o'clock on Monday morning. Mr. Mulligan's son, who was in the buggy with his father, escaped without further injury than a contusion on the leg.

IMPORTANT MARGENTIDE DECISION.—A most extraordinary, but very important judgement, was rendered in the Court of Appeals on Saturday, reversing the decision of the Court below, and holding that the prescription of a Promissory note five years after maturity is absolute, and not interrupted by a payment on account, or acknowledgment in writing.

QUICKSAND, Dec. 7.—There is an unusual amount of messes, small-pox and malignant scarlet fever prevailing about the suburbs, and outskirts of the city at the present time; in some instances as many as eight or ten persons have been stricken down in one hour, and two members of the same family were yesterday laid in the same grave.

TORONTO DEC. 5th.—An influential meeting was held yesterday evening, regarding the General Hospital. Hon. G. W. Allan, Bishop Lynch, Mr. Cassella, Hon. Mr. McMaster, and several clergymen spoke, and a long and warm discussion ensued. Bishop Lynch's proposal was rejected, and a committee of ten appointed to consult with the Board of Management of the Hospital.

A disease has appeared among the hogs in the County of Minto, Wellington. The pigs infected first become cramped in the forelegs; their throats swell up; they become stone-blind and live only 24 hours after they are attacked.

The municipal authorities of London, O. W., have decided to provide free accommodation for the officers and married men of the 60th Regt. It is proposed to rent the Huron Hotel and the McPherson buildings, the latter formerly used by the Royal Engineers.

EXTRADITION CASE.—Some five or six weeks ago, our detectives, on application from the authorities of the State of New York arrested a man named Roberts, charged with forgery. The prisoner since then has been awaiting the action of the Provincial Government. On Tuesday the arrangements were completed, and at 3 o'clock p.m., \$6,000 or \$7,000, took his departure in charge of U. S. officers for New York.

EXTRADITION CASE.—The case of George Gustaf, charged with having administered poison to an McKinnon of Toronto, and who escaped to the States, but was subsequently arrested, is now undergoing an examination for extradition before U. S. Commissioner Osborn, at New York.

It is understood that Isaac Le Vesconte Esq. M. P. P., ex-Financial Secretary, and Hon. James McDougal, Financial Secretary, have been appointed commissioners on behalf of Nova Scotia, to act with delegates from the other B. N. A. Provinces, touching the opening up of free trade with Brazil, the West Indies, &c. The Hon. gentlemen will leave in the next steamer for England, where they will meet the Commissioners from the other Provinces. The whole party will then proceed to Brazil. The Commissioners will probably be absent over four months.

RETURN OF ALDERMAN PATTERSON.—Ex-Alderman John Patterson, who left the city some months since, during the progress of an investigation into the Police institution, in consequence of a charge being raised against himself in the connection, returned this morning from the State of New York, where he had been sojourning meantime. Immediately upon his arrival, the ex-Alderman proceeded to the office of the Police Magistrate and gave himself into custody. Bail was accepted, and the surties were at once presented, Messrs. R. McClure and J. Jolley signing the bond. We believe the witness on whose statements the charge against the accused rested, is now non est, and a term of self-imposed exile is probably the termination of the affair.—Hamilton Times.

Another smuggling dodge upon the Canadian border has just been detected. An unusual number of coffins have been brought across the line of late for interment on the American side. Last week the U. S. Revenue Officer insisted upon seeing the corpse, after the coffin was landed, against the earnest protests of the sorrow stricken relatives, when instead of a defunct body, the coffin was found filled with costly silks.

Early on Saturday last, when the American train crossed the Suspension Bridge, the Customs officer and a constable on the Great Western Railway made the discovery of a revolver and metallic cartridges, the latter being packed in carpet bags. It is intimated that several seizures of the same character have occurred within a few days, the facts regarding which have been withheld from the public; but in the present instance, the seizure was witnessed by a gentleman of this city, whose statements are worthy of perfect reliance. The parties in whose possession the arms and ammunition were found, were of suspicious appearance, and it was believed that the consignment was destined for Woodstock and London.—Hamilton Times.

STRONG-MINDED.—A young man was observed parading the streets of London yesterday, with his hair parted in the centre in front, and in the rear done up in waterfall style. The police should watch him.—London Prototype Dec. 3.

A small black bug is damaging the fall wheat in the lower part of the County of Huron. A supposed Fenian, named Keller, has been arrested at Niagara for endeavoring to induce four French Canadian Volunteers to desert.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Considerable excitement has prevailed in the community, since Saturday last, from the fact of a box having been opened in this city containing the remains of a dead body. This unwelcome package was deposited in one of the bonded warehouses, where it had remained unclaimed for several months. It was directed to a druggist in Halifax, who, knowing nothing relative to it, would have a thing to do with the parcel. Time wore on. At length, among others, the package was opened by the officers of Customs, when it was found to contain a skeleton. The flesh was all but wasted away from the bones. The box and its contents have been handed over to Coroner Jennings. A correspondent suggests that the bones were those of Booth!—Halifax paper.

FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.—The City was startled from its propriety (yesterday) Dec 7 by intelligence communicated by members of the Government. Tuesday the Lieut. Governor received a message from Sir Frederick Bruce, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, informing him a body of Fenians had left the States to make a raid into New Brunswick. His Excellency at once telegraphed for the Lieut. of the Government, Mr. Smith. When Mr. Smith reached the City he received a letter from His Excellency requesting him to proceed to St. Stephen, where His Excellency would meet him. What precautions have been adopted we are not informed at the time of writing this article.

In St. John, however, it is understood, that Col. Grierson, commanding the Garrison, acting with his usual zeal and promptness, and knowing the comparatively defenceless condition of the port against an attack from the sea, telegraphed to the military authorities at Halifax, requesting them to send a war vessel here immediately.

Yesterday, also, the Bank Presidents and Managers were in consultation with the military authorities, members of the Government, and the Mayor, and some necessary arrangements were made for certain contingencies. Amongst other things it was decided to send artillerymen to Partridge Island, who will send up rockets and make such signals as are necessary to warn the City in case suspicious vessels make their appearance in our water. The 'raid,' if made, will be more of a plundering expedition than anything else.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Marie de Monnoir, Lt Col Rolland, \$7,50; Castlemeur, Rev R A O'Connor, \$2; St Alexandre, Rev Mr Dasorcy, \$4; Cheisea, E Farrell, \$5; Buckingham, J Maguire \$2; Huntly, J Mantil, \$2; Roxton Falls, P Kearney, \$2; Shebrooke, J Muirina \$4; Boucherville, J B Delabroquiere, \$2; Varoneas, Rev L Walsh, \$2; Appleton, E Dowling, \$2; Richebucou, Rev J Pelletier, \$4; Longueuil, Madame Hicks, \$2; Merrickville, P Kyle, \$2; St Oatheries, Rev J O Grady, \$2; L'Angebourg, L O Riley, \$2. Per W J McElheran, Sarnia, — D McLachlin, Corunna, \$2. Per E Kennedy, Perth—M Stanley, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville—J Power, Tyendinaga, \$2,50. Per Rev Mr Bre'targh, Trenton—H O'Rourke, \$1. Per E McOormick, Peterboro—T Buck, Otonabee, \$4; J Kavanaugh, California, \$6. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Cornwall,—Self, \$2; J Gleeson, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 12, 1865. Flour—Pollards, \$3,00 to \$3,00; Middlings, \$3,45 to \$3,55; Fine, \$4,00 to \$4,10; Super, No. 2 \$4,60 to \$4,75; Superfine \$5,00 to \$5,25; Fancy \$6,50 to \$6,75; Extra, \$6,75 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$7,50 to \$7,75; Bag Flour, \$2,85 to \$3,00 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c. Tallow per lb, 90c to 100c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$25,00 to \$26,00; Prime Mess, \$30 to \$30,00; Prime, \$30,00 to \$30,00. Cattle per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,10. Wheat—U. G. Spring ex cuts \$1,20. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7,00 to \$7,25; Seconds, \$6,00 to \$7,75; First Pearls, \$7,50 to \$8,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$8,00 to \$9,00. Beef, live, per 100 lbs 7,00 to 8,00. Sheep, each, \$5,00 to \$7,00. Lamb, 3,00 to 4,00. Calves, each, \$4,00 to \$6,00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

December 12, 1865. Flour, country, per quintal, 17 0 to 17 6. Oatmeal, do 12 6 to 13 0. Indian Meal, do 8 0 to 9 0. Wheat, per mtr, 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, per 57 lbs 3 0 to 3 3. Peas, do, 4 0 to 4 6. Oats, do, 1 10 to 2 0. Buckwheat, 2 3 to 3 0. Indian Corn, 5 0 to 5 6. Flax Seed, 8 6 to 8 9. Timothy Seed, 8 6 to 9 0. Turkeys, per couple, 7 6 to 10 0. Geese, 5 0 to 10 0. Ducks, & 3 0 to 3 6. Fowls, do 3 0 to 3 4. Chickens, do 3 0 to 3 4. Haddock, per lb 0 4 to 0 0. Butter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 8. Do, salt, do 1 1 to 1 2. Beans, small white, per mtr 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes, per bag 3 3 to 3 6. Onions, per mtr, 4 0 to 0 0. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 9. Pork, do 0 8 to 0 9. Mutton do 0 0 to 0 7 1/2. Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0. Lard, per lb 1 0 to 1 3. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 1 to 1 3. Apples, per brl \$3,50 to \$4,50. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$5,00 to \$7,50. Straw \$3,00 to \$5,00.

NOTICE.

THE YOUNG MAN FROM DUBLIN, who sold vestments in Ottawa some time ago, is requested to send his Address to St. Joseph's College (Ottawa) as there is some further business to be transacted with him.

JUBILEE AND MISSION 1865.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Beads, Crosses, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubilee and Mission. Mission Prayer Books in every variety and style of binding. Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, Montreal. December 7, 1865. Im

LEWELLYN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF STOCKS 131 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. Cash Advances made upon Consignments to our friends in the United States. Special attention given to the organizing of Petroleum and Mining Companies, and everything connected with the Oil and Mining business. Dec. 14, 1865.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE FIRST SIX NUMBERS OF THE LIVES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS IX. Translated from the French of Chevalier D'ANASSE. EDITED BY DR. NELIGAN. PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE MOST REVEREND JOHN McCL. SKELLY, Archbishop of New York.

THIS important work—the only Catholic Lives of the Popes in the English language—is now being published in numbers. The work is stereotyped from new type (cast expressly for the work), printed on the finest quality of paper, and each part is illustrated with a fine steel engraving, engraved expressly for this work. This is got up in a style unsurpassed by any work ever printed in America. Price 25 cents. December 7, 1865. Im

Now Ready, A NEW PRAYER BOOK. BY THE SISTERS OF MERCY, OINCINNATI.

The Help of Christians A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS.

COMPILED FROM APPROVED SOURCES, BY THE SISTERS OF MERCY. PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Rt. Rev. James Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. M. Donomec, Bishop of Pittsburgh. Rt. Rev. Geo. A. Carroll, Bishop of Covington. 18mo. of 950 pages, printed from new type, on fine paper.

Sheep.....\$1 50. Roan plain.....1 75. Embossed gilt.....2 25. Embossed full clasp.....2 75. Imitation, full gilt.....2 75. Imitation, clasp.....3 25. Morocco extra.....4 00. Morocco extra, clasp.....4 50. Morocco extra, beveled.....4 50. Morocco extra, beveled, clasp.....5 00. This Prayer-Book has the double advantage of being adapted for Religious Communities as well as for persons living in the world. It is published on account of the Sisters of Mercy, of Cincinnati, and the profits derived from the sale of it are by them devoted to charity. D. & J. SADLER, Publishers. December 7, 1865. Im

THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for three or four weeks. Decided inducements will be given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street. There are several bales of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced—some piles of Flannels, a little touched in the color; very cheap. The Spring and Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents' Full Suits will be completed within 24 hours; Youths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gentlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the City Cars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be spared in trade with each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFFER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Craig Street.

WANTED.—Parties requiring Fashionable Winter Suits of Tweed, all w o, can have the same made to order for \$14, by calling at the MART, 31 Main street (J. A. RAFFER'S)

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFFER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$3; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 63 1/2.

RAFFER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the 10th on the right from Craig Street.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES.

WASHING done by MRS. GALLAGHER, at No. 15, MAYOR STREET, Head of Blouy Street. Nov. 29, 1865.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O. W.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to a French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPENED to the Pupils.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Oriental Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-American, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union-National, Le Perroquet, La Soie et Le Defricheur.—The Novelte, Dime Novels, Dime Song-Books, Joke-Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide-Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. J. Albans, Photographs, and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 16.—La France of this evening contains an article directed against the rumors of intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor. The writer says:— "France does not seek any territorial aggrandizement. She has no design whatever to reconstruct the map of Europe; but if other great Powers wish to overthrow for their own profit the European balance of power, France would be compelled to fortify her defensive positions, to take precautions, and secure her own safety, while re-establishing an equilibrium which would restore to her those guarantees the changes elsewhere realized might have destroyed.

An explanatory note has been published in which it is officially stated that the effective reduction of the army amounts in all to 10,396 men, and that the ultimate economy thus obtained for the Budget of 1867 will be 12 2/3 million francs.

The Patrie of this evening denies a rumour current here that the soldiers of the guard at Versailles had obsequiously expressed their dissatisfaction at the Imperial decree on the partial disarmament of the army.

The same paper states that the Ministry of Marine are preparing a reduction of the navy, whereby a saving will be effected of 4,000,000f.

Paris, Nov. 20.—Every one remarks what seems to be the nervous anxiety of the Government to dissipate any alarm on the part of the army on the subject of reductions. The day before the publication of Marshal Randon's Report and the Imperial Decree the paragraph already noticed was published, no doubt with the same view, and now the Moniteur again addresses the public, in order, it says, "to prevent excessive or incomplete appreciations" respecting these reductions. All this would lead one to believe that some of the reports that circulated several days previous were not utterly unfounded; such as the entreaties addressed to the Emperor by some of the highest military functionaries not to weaken the attachment of the army, on which the Imperial dynasty found its surest support, by sanctioning reductions like those pressed upon him; and that financial difficulties were less to be apprehended than a dissatisfied army.

Before the exact amount of the reduction in the army was formally announced, the Moniteur spoke with satisfaction of the enthusiasm with which, as it gave its readers to understand, the news was received in England; and now that the public know the measure of that reduction, it declares with the same complacency how no doubts that England will follow the example set her by France, and cut down her military and naval establishments. It also hints at the pleasure you cannot but experience that the French reductions are announced precisely at the moment when the Queen's Government is occupied in preparing the Budget for 1866-67, almost as if they were imagined principally to smooth the way for Lord Russell's Cabinet.

I cannot say what are the transports of joy the fact has given rise to throughout Great Britain, but it is pretty certain that few so far as I can learn share them here. People may be unreasonable or ungrateful, but, in truth, they are far from satisfied with the result. It is, they admit a step in the right direction; and in this, as in many other cases, c'est le premier pas qui coûte; but they desired and expected the step to be a little longer than it is. Hardly anything gave birth to more illusions than the prospect of reductions for some days before the reality was known. Some thought it the signal of a general disarmament, and a few whispered that, as this was too good to be true, it might be an armistice, only for breathing time, to allow of preparations for future expeditions by savings for the present. But not many imagined that the reduction would comprise no more than 10,396 men out of a force of 490,000, and a saving of 12,645,000f. in the Budget of 1867. 10,000 men less in 1867 is certainly not half of what was anticipated and probably proposed. The public looked for 25,000 at least, with a correspondent financial saving of from 40 to 50 millions; and these expectations certainly were not exaggerated. But is it so certain that the strength of the army at home will not be greater than less in 1867? If 10,000 odd men are to be discharged from service, we are reminded that a force of 12,000 or 14,000 are on their way from Rome, and that the army in Mexico will sooner or later return also. The end of the occupation of Rome, the progressive withdrawal of troops from Mexico, and the Emperor's schemes for the reorganization of Algeria were the excellent grounds on which the public relied that the reduction of the army would be far greater than it is.

Tomorrow, Nov. 20.—The Government have determined, as a measure of economy, not to call out 1,200 naval conscripts who were intended to reinforce the French fleet.

The Opinion Nationale was tried and convicted the other day for publishing what is termed "false news," and in the persons of two of its staff, sentenced to 500f. fine and a month's imprisonment. The "false news" consisted in the publication of a letter from Algeria giving an account of the late troubles there.

The Observateur d'Asnes states that that the contagious cattle disease, which it was hoped had been extinguished by the great precautions adopted, has again broken out with increased intensity. It has appeared with such virulence at Alost, in Eastern Flanders, that in one establishment—the distillery of M. Von Asche—400 oxen were attacked, and it became necessary to draw a cordon sanitaire round the sheds. The horned cattle in three villages near Charleroy have been decimated by the disease. In the hamlet called Duvrain 10 animals were slaughtered, and two gendarmes have been placed there to prevent any communication with the neighboring districts.

The panic is said to be so great in certain places—at Lockeren, for example, on the Dutch frontier—that the following notice has been posted in the streets:— "It is forbidden to pass here with cattle, the plague prevailing among oxen."

"This is the entire truth," says the Observateur, "as to what is passing in Belgium, and it is decidedly that we do not disguise it." It further recommends French farmers and breeders of cattle to omit no opportunity of assisting the authorities to prevent the invasion of the plague.

Great mortality prevails at present among poultry in the department of the Herault. The poultry-yards have been decimated in twenty-four hours by a malady of which it is impossible to anticipate the attack, and for which no cure has as yet been found out. The communes that have most suffered are Cavenac, Courboubert, and St. Pons; and the malady is at present raging at Fernois and Ossagnoles. The owners of the fowl attacked are killing and eating them, in order to avoid a total loss; but medical men are apprehensive that a malignant malady may be produced among the inhabitants by eating this unwholesome food.

The Universal Alliance of Israelites has just addressed to the journals a letter from Tunis complaining of the cruelty and injustice practised on the Jews of that country by the authorities. Not long since several high functionaries were dismissed, on the demand of the French Government, for abuse of power; committed to the prejudice of certain Mussulmans of Algiers; but it appears from this letter that their successors are equally fanatical and cruel. Very recently a Jew boy, only 15 years of age, went to the market to buy some myrtle branches for a religious ceremony, and as he offered an Arab dealer half a piastre less than was asked the latter beat him severely, and when the police came up

charged the child with having assaulted him. The boy was taken before one of the new judges, who condemned him to receive 200 blows with a stick. When 70 had been inflicted the boy was nearly dead, and would undoubtedly have expired if a police-officer, who knew his family, had not interfered and put an end to the punishment. All attempts to obtain reparation have failed, as the judge is supported by his superiors. Some months back the caid of Derid severely bastinadoed a Jew 74 years of age for a supposed theft, of which he was entirely innocent; and sent him away in a dying state, tied on a horse, to some distant place. His friends, who have never heard of him since naturally suppose him to be dead. The caid, instead of being punished for this atrocity, has since been decorated with the grand cordon of Mischan-Whikar. To protect themselves from such oppression, the Jews of Tunis wished to form a society for self-defence in correspondence with the Universal Alliance, which has its seat in Paris, but the Bey peremptorily forbade that proceeding. Under these painful circumstances, the Jews of Tunis appeal to the protection of France and trust that the French Government will exert its influence to put an end to such cruelties.

A Paris correspondent says the departure of the Davenport Brothers from Paris coincided with that of their rival, Mr. Home, who, however, showed more talent than the Brothers, inasmuch as he never risked a public audience. Home has gone to St. Petersburg, to be present at the christening of his child, whose godfather the Emperor of Russia has consented to be.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—Florence Nov. 18.—King Victor Emmanuel opened the session of the new parliament in person to-day and delivered the following speech:—

When I opened parliament in the city which was the first guardian of Italy's destinies, I always spoke a word of encouragement and hope, and my words have always been followed by prosperous events. It is with some confidence that I speak to you here, where we shall also be able to vanquish all obstacles for the complete vindication of our autonomy. The government welcomed, from deference to the Papacy and for the satisfaction of the religious interests of the majority of the population, the proposals for negotiations which I broke off when it judged that they might be prejudicial to the rights of the crown and of the nation. Time and the force of events will solve the questions pending between Italy and the Papacy. We must remain faithful to the Convention of November which France will completely carry out within the appointed time—henceforth it will be easy to wait. The situation has much improved. The King then alluded to the good relations existing between Italy and the powers of Europe, and North and South America, and of the recognition of Italy by Spain, Bavaria, and Saxony. His Majesty continued—The latter nations, united by fresh ties, are acquiring a community of interests and aspirations with the noble people of Germany, thus causing ancient prejudices and rancour to disappear. Italy will take her place among the great states of Europe cooperating in the triumph of justice and liberty (applause). Liberty has produced favourable results at home—the administration of public works, the laws, and army have been assimilated with results which, in other countries, have required the work of generations. This is a good augury for the future. The ministry will bring forward bills to complete the assimilation of the laws of the kingdom, others relating to education of the poorer classes, to improvement of public credit, and the execution of works of public utility. The principal difficulty is to bring about an equilibrium of the finances, without impairing the organization of the military and navy force. It is painful to me that fresh sacrifices must be asked of my people, but their patriotism will not be found wanting. We shall divide the taxes as equitably as possible, reducing, at the same time, the public expenses as much as lies in our power. Italy must free herself from the ruins of the past. You will deliberate upon the separation of the Church and State, and the suppression of the religious bodies (applause). Nothing will destroy the national work. A complete change has taken place among the people of Europe. The future belongs to God. If fresh combats should become inevitable the sons of Italy will rally around me (applause). If the force of civilization prevails the wisdom of the nation will know how to profit by it, in order to maintain intact the right and the honour of Italy. All must advance frankly in the path of the national policy, and we are certain of your concurrence, and with confidence in the affections of my people and the valour of the army, I will not fail in the great work which we must transmit complete to our descendants.

Florence, Nov. 15.—A recent report that the Ministerial projects for 1866 included a reduction of 100,000 men in the strength of the army proves to be unfounded, or, at any rate, a great exaggeration. A standing army she must have, and the most peaceful of her counsellors would hardly advise a diminution that would effect a saving of more than 70 or 80 million francs in the Military Budget. That would certainly not suffice to make up M. Sella's deficit.—Times Corr.

Rome, Nov. 11.—In my last letter I announced that a portion of the army of occupation was to leave Rome on Monday last, but the event took place on the following day, and with very considerable display. On the preceding day the 16th Regiment took leave of the Eternal City by executing various pieces of music with their fine band, and a review in the Piazza Colonna. The withdrawal of a portion of the French from Rome, among those who fully confide in its being the first step towards the completion of the Convention, has awakened enthusiastic joy; still I cannot but think it premature and exaggerated. A man of some note once said to me, "So long as a French drummer remains we are safe." The mere fact of the diminution of the numbers, then, is not a source of satisfaction; on the contrary, it may reasonably awaken the disquietude of the Liberals. You may rely on it that the opinion of General Montebello last season, an opinion expressed on several occasions, was, that the entire army of occupation should leave together. He could never advise that it should be withdrawn in detail, thus exposing a slight merely to be sacrificed in a row. The General took merely a military view of the question; but to look at it in its political phase, what would be the consequences of any gross insult offered in the territories of the Pope to the French flag. Might it not involve the necessity of the return of the Imperial troops to avenge the insult, and maintain order, of course only for a time, as the last advent was. And what could be easier than to organize events so as to bring about a result so much desired by the Pontifical Government and a great portion of the true believers in France and elsewhere. I am merely contemplating possibilities, for the Emperor is an honorable man, so are we all, all honorable men; still it is a pity that arrangements should be made which seem to smooth the way for such possibilities. Then another ground for rejoicing with trembling is, that Providence, which is so often friendly to men in power, may create circumstances which will render it necessary to modify the original programme; one cannot see them at present, perhaps, but so long as a French drummer remains the tables are open and the Emperor may play on events as they turn up.

Rome, Nov. 21.—Four encounters between the Pontifical gendarmes and the brigands have taken place, in which the former displayed great energy. No case of cholera has occurred there.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—Bavaria has notified to the Counts of Vienne and Rome her recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. The Papal Nuncio has also received official notification of this act, and King Francis II. has been invited to recall his envoy from Munich.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 16.—It is stated upon good authority

that the Saxon Government has declared its readiness to Prussia to conclude a Commercial Treaty thereby indirectly implying recognition of the Italian Kingdom.

The Prussian Government is said to have replied that it doubted whether Italy would agree to conclude a Commercial Treaty without previous distinct recognition.

A New Religion in Germany.—A new Protestant sect has lately sprung up in Berlin. Its members call themselves "The Cogitants." Dr. Edward Loewenthal, the founder, has published a book about his opinions, which he calls a religion without a confession. The Cogitants also have their magazine bearing the following motto:—"Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion—is our secret." A few of their doctrines and practices are as follows:—Neither theft nor fraud can be punished with imprisonment. Women are to have a part in the church government. Only the lower part of a coffin should be buried in the earth. All good Cogitants are to have a good dinner for nothing, and dine in public, on Christmas Day, Easter Sunday and Whit-Sunday. The head of Cogitants is to wear a black camel cloak with upright collar, and three silver stars on it.

AUSTRIAN POLAND.

Lemberg, Nov. 20.—A proclamation of the Governor was published to-day announcing that the Emperor had ordered the release of all political prisoners arrested by the Galician authorities from the year 1863 to the present time.

All pending trials have been stopped, and general satisfaction is expressed at this act of clemency.

THE BLACKS OF JAMAICA.—At the last census of Jamaica, in May 1861, the white population was 13,816 in number, being in the proportion of one white to 33 black or coloured. Since that time some thousands of Indian coolies have been introduced into the island as labourers. The total population in 1861 was 441,264. The number of children in schools was returned at 26,167 in 1863; the return for 1861 had shown the exceptionally large number of 49,670, but that was the census year, and it is supposed that returns were taken in that year which included Sunday schools. The present is the fourth negro rebellion in the annals of Jamaica. On the 22d of February, 1745, about 500 negro slaves were detected in a conspiracy to destroy all the white inhabitants of the island. In 1795 the Maroons, a community of fugitive slaves who had obtained permission to settle in the northern part of the island, revolted, and were not reduced to subjection until March 11, 1796. The most alarming outbreak, however, took place on the 22d of December, 1831, when the island was placed under martial law, and most stringent measures and numerous executions followed.

CARLYLE.—A SQUIRE.—The election of a successor to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone as Rector of the University of Edinburgh, gave rise to the following squib in imitation of Mr. Carlyle's manner:—

THE CARLYLE HERO-WORSHIPERS TO THEIR HERO.

Greeting— HONEST TOM CARLYLE,—Nineteenth Century Prophet, Chartist, and Latter-day Saint. Saint, however, not of the spoony, devout sort. Rather of the self-constituted and muscular order. Development, say some, of these times. Modern-time hermit, if genuinely modern, hides himself in Oddity-caves, and Thought-wildernesses, in all Opposition tendencies to Smooth Civilisations and Refining Processes. You, a true Latter-day Saint, other Sanctities being out-worn—ragged—gone to wash.

Hail! Oracle of the new Pagandom. Pithier than the Pythian. Thee, Tom, we claim. Northern light, hiding all stars of the Scot's magnitude.

Tom robed. Tom in a mortar-board. Tom declaiming oratorical Heterogeneousness. Speech not quite of the Academic. Hear him, self crowned, swear by the Eternities— Rex sum et super Grammaticam! Leave to Shakespeare, Milton, and such like of antique Plunkydrom, the old Thought-vehicle. Thou of the Supreme Royal Eagle Tribe! out-scarest things of the earth, earthy. Come, then, for behold William Swart, the Mellifluous, has exorcised us as with a spell. No more Mellifluousities in these quarters. Orator windbags and such Preposterousnesses overboard to the whalst! Verily, the Fish that swallows his experience, as that of Jonah, certain Up-gastic Queerinesses and Tendencies to Projectile Measures.

Either, Tom, thou Setter-right of World-grievances. Many things we have loved in William Swart, but now we hate them. Come rule us, thou Potent Arch-Priest of all Mysteries. Robe thy shoulders in Official Velvet, and—Be our Rector.

FACES ON THE BATTLE FIELD.—After the battle of Inkerman the faces of many of the dead still wore a smile, while others had a threatening expression.—Some lay stretched on their backs, as if friendly hands had prepared them for burial. Some were still resting on one knee, their hands grasping their muskets. In some instances the cartridges remained between the teeth, or the musket was held in one hand, and the other was uplifted as though to ward off a blow or appealing to Heaven. The faces of all were pale as though out in marble. As the wind swept across the battle field it waved the hair, and gave the bodies such an appearance of life that a spectator could hardly help thinking that they were about to arise to continue the fight. Another surgeon, describing the appearance of the corpses on the field of Magenta, says that they furnish irrefragable proof that man may cease to exist without suffering the least pain. Those struck on the head generally lay with their faces on the ground, their limbs retaining the position they were in at the moment they were struck, and most of these still held their rifles, showing that when a ball enters the brain it causes such a sudden contraction of the muscles that there is not time for the hand to lose its hold of the weapon before death.

Another peculiarly observed in the case of those who were wounded in the brain was the suddenness with which they died, even when suspected to be out of danger. During the battle of Solferino, a rifleman was wounded in the head by a ball which passed through the skull and buried itself in the brain. His wound was dressed, and he was stretched on straw, with his head resting on his knapsack, like his wounded comrades. He retained the full use of his faculties, and chatted about his wound with indifference, as he filled his pipe and lay smoking it. Nevertheless, before he had finished it death came upon him, and he was found lying in the same attitude, with his pipe between his teeth. He had never uttered a cry, or given any sign that he was suffering pain. In cases where the ball had entered near the heart nearly the same appearances were presented as in the cases of those who had been struck in the brain; death was what we term instantaneous, but it was not quite so swift as in the former case; there was generally time for a movement in the act of dying.

There was a Zouave, who had been struck full in the breast; he was lying on his rifle, the bayonet was pointing in such a way as showed that he was in the act of charging when struck. His head was uplifted, and his countenance still bore a threatening appearance, as if he had merely stumbled and fallen, and was in the act of raising again. Close by him lay an Austrian foot soldier, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, who had died in the act of praying. Another foot soldier 'had fallen' dead as he was in the act of fighting; his fists were closed, one arm was in the act of warding off a blow, and the other was drawn back in the act of striking. On another battlefield several French soldiers lay in a line with their bayonets pointing in the direction of the foe they were advancing against, when a storm of grape moved them down.

OMEN OF THE SYSTEMS OF CHARITY.—We clip the following from the correspondence of the Bedford, Pa., Gazette:—

About the year 1826, in a town of France, called Obantillon, there existed a humble, rural pastor. It happened that during his ministry a serious case of distress came under his notice. The good man recommended, from the pulpit, to the charity of his congregation a poor family in the neighborhood. At the conclusion of divine service, moved by his appeal, numbers went forth to assist the distressed ones.—Some brought bread, others meat, others, again, vegetables. After Vespers, or evening service, the pastor himself proceeded to the home of poverty; and, on his way, met a crowd of his parishioners returning from the scene of misery. When he arrived at the abode of distress, 'Benold,' said he, 'an abundant supply of everything for this poor family; but there is no order or judgment displayed in all this profusion of charity. The most of these provisions will spoil, and the poor people, the objects of this benevolence, will be as badly off as ever.' The happy thought then occurred to him to form a charitable society, whose members should be specially trained to manage the interests of the poor in a judicious, economical way. Pious ladies of the first families in the land soon offered their valuable services, and went to work, according to a rule drawn up by this man of God, and approved of by the spiritual authorities.— This was 'the mustard seed,' the germ of that charitable association of world-wide fame, styled 'the Sisters of Charity,' whose signal services, during our late civil war, to our sick, wounded, dying soldiers in hospitals and on battle-fields, are so well known all over the United States. The immortal founder of this benevolent Institute, was the humble Vincent de Paul, justly deserving the title of 'Benefactor of the Human Race.'

A correspondent of the Drawer is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes: I got acquainted with a young widow who lives in the same house with her step-daughter. I married the widow; my father shortly afterwards fell in love with the step-daughter of my wife and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter became my step-mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy who is naturally my brother, because he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grand-father of my step-brother. My wife has also a boy, my step-mother is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he got his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather.—Harper's Magazine.

'Pat,' said a joker, 'why don't you get your ears clipped?'—they're entirely too long for a man.' 'And yours,' replied Pat, 'ought to be lengthened—they are too short for an ass!'

A man boasted of having eaten forty-nine boiled eggs. 'Why did you not eat one more and make fifty?' asks Jones. 'Sounds, do you want a man to make a hog of himself just for one egg?'

'Josh,' said Bill, 'does the sun ever rise in the west?'

'Never,' said Josh.

'Never?' repeated the other.

'Never,' said Josh.

'You don't say so, Josh? Well you won't catch me emigrating to the West, if it's always night there. I've a cousin, a carpenter, out there, who is always boasting how pleasant it is in that quarter; but it must be all moonshine!'

A story is told of a man who insured in London one thousand cigars, valued at \$200, against fire and water. After the lapse of six months he made his appearance at the insurance office and demanded his money as the cigars had all been burnt. 'But not on board the vessel, sir,' said the secretary, 'for she is in dock now.' 'Yes, on board the vessel,' I smoked them all myself, and the insurance says against fire.' The secretary seemed taken back, but told the smoker to call again next day. He called at the appointed time, but was met by the solicitor of the company, who told him if he did not relinquish his claim, he would be prosecuted as one who knowingly and willfully set fire to goods assured by the company.

You see how it is that we never quarrel? Well, I will tell you. One person can't make a quarrel. Now, if I am in a quarrelsome humor, and break out, my wife remains cool and collected, and doesn't say a word. If my wife is peevish and displays more temper than is becoming to one of her beautiful sex, I, her husband, remain as unmoved as a monument, or else cheat myself into the belief that I am listening for the moment to some heavenly song. We only quarrel one at a time; and it is astonishing, if you leave quarrelling alone, if very soon dies out! That's our secret, madam; and I should advise you and all others to follow it.

A bachelor friend of ours returning one evening from the opening 'jam' at the Olympic theatre, declared with a groan, that he had not the slightest objection to 'rings on the fingers; but he had a most unequivocal objection to 'bells on the toes.'

A NATURAL OBJECTION.—'Mamma, Oh, won't you kiss your uncle, July?' July [united to the Bengal Cavalry band].—'I don't know where, mamma. Punch.

Dr. Franklin's celebrated recipe for cheap sleigh driving runs as follows:—Sit in the hall in your night clothes, with both doors open, so that you can get a good draft; put your feet in a pail of ice water; drop the front door key down your back; hold an icicle in one hand and ring the tea bell with the other.—He says you can't tell the difference with your eyes shut, and is a great deal cheaper.

A man who assisted to empty several bottles of wine, afterwards took a walk. The pavements were quite icy, and he exclaimed: "Very singular; whenever whenever water freezes, it always freezes with the slippery side up."

'Surgeon' said a Western soldier, with a bullet in the leg and another in his arm, 'the rebels came near hitting me.' 'And surgeon,' said another, whose nose was shot off, 'they came very near missing me.'

A GOOD RESOLUTION.—When you have made it maintain it firmly. Don't let your own prejudices nor the influence of others move you from a determination to persevere in the right. When you find that "Henry's Vermouth" is a good remedy for the disorders it is intended to relieve, don't give up the use of it for something else that may not serve you as well. It will relieve cholera, headache, toothache, rheumatism, &c. &c. Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. December, 1865 1m

"AFTER TEN YEARS TRIAL"—I am free to admit that there is no medicine before the public that any Physician can use in his practice, and recommend with perfect confidence. That medicine in Rev. "N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsamic Elixir." I have used it myself with the very best success, for coughs, colds, whooping cough and croup. I am satisfied it is a reliable article. J. B. Woodward, M.D.

Sold by all Druggists. John F. Henry & Co. Proprietors, 303 St. Paul St. Montreal O.E. December, 1865. 1m

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

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 reach our "Sunny" 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 "Cordial," "Paregoric," "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. November, 1865. 2m

A "COUGH" "COLD," OR IRRITATED THROAT, If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

DR. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROUSERS 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 Troousers, 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. O. 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. November, 1865. 2m

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, from its great celebrity in the South America and West Indian markets, for which for twenty years it was exclusively manufactured, has been extensively imitated in this country. Now, however, the original article has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive trade-mark of the proprietors, may be readily distinguished by its external from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing, as sickening effluvia, as is the case with toilet waters scented with strong essential oils.

See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman' are upon every wrapper, label, and 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, E. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, Editor of Methodist Protestant, Baltimore, Dec. 26th, 1863, writes:— "HON. LAW'S GENUINE REMEDIES.—We are not in the habit of using our editorial columns to endorse Patent Medicines; but we feel perfectly free to call the attention of our readers to the above preparation. These Bitters have been used in our father's family with great satisfaction, and their beneficial influence there induced us to try them in our own, and the result was every way satisfactory. We, therefore, feel no hesitancy in recommending them, especially for Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Kidney, Nervous Debility, &c. We know of no medicine superior to them in cases of Nervous prostration, and frequently recommend them to lady acquaintances suffering from Chronic Debility."

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada 303 St. Paul St., Montreal. C.E.

TORTURES OF THE HEAD.—Imperfect digestion, with its invariable concomitants, a sympathetic disturbance of the liver and bowels, is the exciting cause of sick and nervous headaches. Why endure their excruciating agony when a course, and in some cases one dose of BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS will remove cause and consequences together? Chronic headache, of the most obstinate type, inevitably and quickly yields to this mild and most efficacious of all cathartic and antibilious medicines; which no disease proceeding from a disordered stomach, a morbid state of the liver, irregularity or constipation of the bowels, or the difficulties incident to the weaker sex, can long withstand.

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

J. F. Henry & Co. Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, E. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all dealers in Medicine.

RUNNING AT THE EARS OF TWO YEARS STANDING COMPLETELY CURED!

The following is one of many similar Testimonials which we have in our possession, and which prove that for any kind of Sorvol's Running, the Sarsaparilla and Pills are a safe, sure, and speedy remedy. York St., Toronto, O. W., June 27, 1864.

Messrs. Lunnen & Kemp: Gentlemen,—As a statement of my case may be beneficial to others afflicted as I was, I give the following particulars with pleasure.

About two years and a-half ago, my ears became sore inside, and a little yellow matter would gather there. After some months, the quantity of matter became much greater, and very offensive, and to keep it from running down on my neck, I had to wear cotton stuffed into both ears. This continued for a little over two years. During that time I had tried a great many different medicines. The Doctors told me it was the result of a scrofulous tendency in my system. I then got a bottle of your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and a phial of the BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. For the first few days these medicines seemed to increase the discharge, but I persevered in their use, and after using seven bottles of the Sarsaparilla, and three bottles of the Pills, am now entirely free from any discharge at the ear, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

I remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, R. J. Moore. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, E. B. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 467

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT, No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

KEARNEY BROTHER, Practical Plumbers, Gasfitters, TIN-SMITHS, ZINC, GALVANIZED & SHEET IRON WORKERS. DOLLARD STREET, (One Door from Notre Dame Street, Opposite the Recollet Church) MONTREAL, AGENTS FOR LIFFINGWELL'S PATENT PREMIUM GAS-SAVING GOVERNOR. It positively lessens the consumption of Gas 20 to 40 per cent. with an equal amount of light. Jobbing punctually attended to.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL. DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President. Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq., Alexis Dubord, Michel Lefebvre, L. A. H. Latour, Joseph Laramee, Andre Lapierre, F. J. Durand. The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company. OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET. A. COMTE, Secretary. Montreal, May 4, 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT. Advantages to Fire Insurers. The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement. 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years. The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:— 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership. 2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims. 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation. 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence. H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1864.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Painful turns, and the ordinary forms of Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite of fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. Feb. 20, 1864.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS OF THE LIVER, AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Are Cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION, Have more Testimony, Have more respectable people to Vouch for them, Than any other article in the market. We defy any One to contradict this Assertion, And will Pay \$1000 To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, Will Cure every Case of Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach. Observe the following Symptoms: Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disagut for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swinging of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of the Head, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits. REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY, And Can't make Drunkards, But is the Best Tonic in the World. READ WHO SAYS SO: From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. Washington, Jan. 1st, 1864. Gentlemen—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be.—Truly your friend, THOMAS B. FLORENCE. From the Rev Thos. Winter, D.D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church. Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.—Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa. From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Rutztown, Berks County, Pa. Dr. C. Jackson—Respected Sir: I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.—Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN. From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chesnut street, Philadelphia: February 8th, 1864. Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefited by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulency—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed.—Yours truly, JULIUS LEE. From the Hon. JACOB BROOM: Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863. Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it, I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.—Truly yours, JACOB BROOM, 1707 Spruce Street. Beware of Counterfeits; see that the Signature 'C. M. JACKSON' is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle. PRICE—\$1 per Bottle; half dozen, \$5. Should your nearest Druggist not have the article do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express. Principal Office and Manufactory—No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co., PROPRIETORS. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal O E March 1, 1865.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR, BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at 130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.) As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent. A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand. N. B.—The Friends and former Patrons of Mr. James Donnelly will find him at this Establishment.

O. J. DEVLIN, NOTARY PUBLIC. OFFICE: 32 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

B. DEVLIN, ADVOCATE, Has Removed his Office to No. 32, Little St. James Street.

J. J. CURRAN, ADVOCATE. No. 40 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO. L. S. HEYDEN. D. M. DEFOE. August 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W. Collections made in all parts of Western Canada. RAYBROOKS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., " "

MR. F. TYRRELL, JUN., Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., MORRISBURG, C. W. Nov. 29, 1864. Now ready, price 2s, gilt edges, 9s, Volumes 1 & 2 of THE MONTH, Containing Contributions from His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Very Rev. Dr. Newman, Henry James Coleridge, D.D Very Rev. Dr. Russell, Aubrey de Vere, Barry Cornwall, Denis MacCarthy, Julia Kavanagh, Ellen Fitzsimon, Bessie Rayner Parkes, And other well-known Writers. Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

"THE LAMP," New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865. It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical. It has been the happiness of the Conductor of this Magazine to receive the benediction of the Holy Father on the undertaking. A distinguished Prelate wrote from Rome as follows to the Proprietor of the Lamp: 'I have presented the Lamp to the Holy Father. He was much pleased, and directed me to send you his blessing, that you and all your works may prosper.' We have also had the assurance of the satisfaction of his Eminence the late Cardinal Wiseman, in whose archdiocese the Lamp is published, and whose kind assistance to the undertaking has been evinced several times by the contributions from his pen which are to be found in our columns. We are authorized to say that 'His Eminence has been much pleased with the progress of the Lamp, and the position it has taken.' Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of his Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got-up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realized. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulpitations which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is its immense circulation, and the support they obtain from their respective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periodicals in a similar manner, it is impossible for them to attain superiority.

THE LAMP has now the largest Circulation of any Catholic Periodical in the English language. It contains this week a New Story of great interest, and other articles of sterling merit, with illustrations by the first Artists of the day. Price—Yearly, \$1.75. In Monthly parts, 9d. Agents for Canada—Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Booksellers, Corner of Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Streets, Montreal, C. E.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEING BY THE GREY SISTERS, CONVENT OF OTTAWA. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUILGUIS.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages. Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful. Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies. In the Commercial course a practical emulation is excited by a Bank and Commercial Rooms, in which business is transacted in both languages. It is a particular point of the rule that some of the recreations of the day are, each alternate week, strictly French, or entirely English, for those who are capable of speaking both languages. Those who study Music will find everything that could ensure them rapid and brilliant success; for this, it suffices to say that no fewer than Six Teachers are devoted to this Department, which embraces the Harp, Piano, Guitar, Melodeon, Organ, &c. A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy. No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865. 3-m.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865. 12m.

LUMBER. JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sangwinet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station. The premises are completely fitted up for comfort and convenience, and there is a good yard and stabling accommodation attached. The Subscriber has confidence of being able to afford satisfaction and comfort to his friends and the travelling public, and hopes for a continuance of the patronage extended to him, CHARLES GOULDEN. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864. 12m.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years that large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he flatters himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly. On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c. &c. AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—5 per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer. March 27 1864.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS, OOLONG & SOUCHONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865. 12m.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. 

The Great Purifier of the Blood, Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions; It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SOURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE. These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these TWO GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES. Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co., 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Son, H. B. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Le, them, and all Dealers in Medicine.