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VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1868.

No. 24.

CONSTANCIA DE GONSALVO; OR

THE TRUE HEIRESS.

A TALE OF SPAIN.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record.) I found Alvarez alone, and in a very disconsolate, or, more properly speaking, oppressed really this charming weather, and'mond. I don't know any other word that better expresses the sullen angry dejection he appeared to labor under; whilst the quick glancing, flurried expression I had at first remarked, shot hand, said softly. more frequently than ever from out the depths of his dark, deep set, cunningly intelligent eyes. He appeared glad to see me; but so hesitating, disjointed, and often contradictory was his talk, that I had great difficulty in arriving at the following facts: The nephew of Don Lonez was gone to Sevilla, to examine the document registered there, the authenticity of which he had the audacity, according to Alvarez, to dispute, notwithstanding the bishop's voucher which, I have omitted to mention, had reached Senor Manuel in due course of nost. Katerina, however, was the daughter of Enriquo and Constancia de Gon salvo, then he, the nephew assumed to be her legal guardian; and as to her marriage with a vulgar trader's son, however rich, that he would not hear of; and till the young lady came of age -and it wanted nearly four years of that-his, Antonio de Gonsalvo's word, would be law in the matter. He had also, I partly gathered by dist of a searching cross examination, made other

nature Alvarez would not divulge; except that, for the present, the existence of the said heiress should be kept, after what had passed, a close secret from the world. 'You had better, therefore,' Alvarez was saying, at the close of a long, unsatisfactory interview, 'not attempt to see Katerina-Dona Constancia, I mean-as there is a servant left here who would no doubt inform his master. Ah, here he is. Prudencesilence!' he added in a hurried whisper, 'or all will go wrong.' This sudden break in our colloquy was occasioned by the entrance, by a gate opening from the Sevilla high road, of a gentleman handsomely habited in deep mourning. It was Antonio de Gonsalve, just returned from that city, and looking, as it struck me from the slight glance I obtained of his jaundiced and bloated countenance, particularly well pleased with the result of his journey. He beckoned to Alvarez with the air of a master, and I heard the latter say, deprecatingly: 'An Englishman in the wine and olive trade on husiness.' In another minute they disappeared within the house; and I turned away for a stroll through the grounds, but had not taken a dozen steps when Pedro, a sharp lad whom I had seen about the place, and who, I believe, was gardener, groom, waiter, errand man, and housemaid to the establishment, smil ingly confronted me. He had a remarkably speaking countenance, had Pedro-so much so that I instantly, in reply to his mure but quite ther, came a minute after in view, I could not intelligible query, said : 'To be sure I have a easily determine. She had, I conjectured, heard letter-here it is, and mind you tell the senoretia. their footfall; but they, it was plain, had not to whom it is addressed, that I must have an observed her when conversing with me. answer within an hour from this, as I do not in tend remaining later than that.' He nodded with quick intelligence, and disappeared, but returned again very shortly with a flask of wine, a bundle of cigare, and some choice fruit, which he arrayed upon a rustic table, near which I stood--This done, he merely said, 'You will have the answer, senor, in good time,' and once more dis-I do not know when I have passed a much pleasanter bour than the immediately succeeding | people could manage to make a stolen match of

one. The weather was delightful - as fresh and much more balmy than an English June. The of complicity in the proceeding; but else, not Atlantic gamboled and glittered in the far south; for the world. Antonio de Gonsalvo had, he it seemed for my especial amusement, for not another soul was anywhere to be seen; and the silver estuary of the Gaudalquiver did the same on my right. The wine was capital, the cigars scherb; and thus circumstanced, it is not surprising that I quickly subsided into a state of single blessedness, which, to my opinion the happiest husband would have no objection to find banself in now and then-that is, by way of change only. The woes and worries I have been relating were, it will be remembered, other people's-not mine; and that is a burden, I have remarked, which, other matters being pleasant. may be borne with equanimity. Presently I began to consider whether the firm in the city would, if they knew all, exactly approve of a man of business, as Alvarez had truly said, in the wine and olive line, mixing himself up with the affairs of distressed damsels and mysterious dons, agonising they may be gradually overgrew the I was preciously flurried, I know; and this teel and nobody knew what mischief besides. This action of the domestic drama in which I had betrain of thought again led naturally to Mrs. Brown and the young barbarians all at play-if the weather were at all favorable-it being Sa- the end, whether it was written that the curtain turday afternoon, at Highgate; and I had just should fall upon the spectra of a criminal court finished a mental memorandum to the effect that and a death-scaffold, or the festivities of a happy and there, and occasionally glimp-ing in the disit would he as well, on my return home, to draw marriage and a wedding-supper.

it rather mild when talking of bright and black eyed Luisas, and Katerinas, and Constancias, when my drowsy ear became slowly conscious of the tones of Louisa's rich voice, somewhat augrily sharpened, exclaiming:

'Hist, hist, Sepor Inglese! He must be asleep. And at such a time, too! Sepor Inglese! Englishman! nist, hist!

I heg a thousand pardons, senoretta; but

'Hush! Step this way, if you please. They can see you from the house.'

I obeyed, and Luisa, placing a letter in my

· From Dona Constancia-Isabella de Gonsalvo, or you know whom."

'It shall be delivered safely, he assured; but you have some more important communication to make than any contained in the letter, or I misread the meaning of two of the brightest eres in

'No silly compliments, senor, if you please, retorted the offended maiden. 'That which I have further to say,' she continued, after grave acceptance of my gestured apology, 'concerns, though as yet I have not spoken to her of it, the Ladr Constancia-Isabella de Gonsalvo intimately, deerle.

Bless your pretty, affectionate punctilio, thought I, as she ceased speaking. 'You would not, I think, above a stlable of one of Katerina's new names and titles if they reached the length of a racer's pedigree.'

"I would say," resumed Luisa Alvarez, in a quick, heating voice, 'that a dark cloud menaces overtures and conditions, though of what precise | not only her so lately brilliant prospects, but'the voice sank so low that I could hardly bear the words- 'hut her very life!'

" Merciful Heaven!" 'Listen to me. This Antonio de Gonsalvo is a bad, reckless map. I have overbeard words that-I have overheard him, I say, faintly con tinued the terrified girl, who was momentarily becoming paler and paler, 'make halt sugges tions to my father which induce me to believe that the least evil she may have to dread will be confinement, perhaps forever, in a convent; and even if that were all, she has, I assure you,

senor, not the slightest vocation for such a

'That, I will be sworn, she has not.' "I might say more; but this is enough to put you-her friends. 1 mean-upon their guard .lone however rashly, as he is her legal guardian. Should there be necessity, I will send Pedro for you-for you, who would not perhaps be suspected; and if you were, you would not, I think, he afraid of the had man. tiger as he seems? You English heretics. I have heard my father say, are afraid of nothing ; not even of -of the - Sancta Maria ora pro me!' she added, crossing herself, suddenly breaking off, and hurrying away; but whether as an expistion for the throught which seemed about to pass her lips, or as a prayer for protection against Antonio de Gonsalvo, who, with her fa

'I will see you presently, and endeavor to conclude our bargain,' said Alvarez, as he passed me with his sinis er looking companion. I bowed and they went away by the outer gate. A!varez returned alone. He looked, it seemed to me, still more perplexed and cowed, and was certainly quite as uniatelligible as at our previous interview; and all I could make out with toler able distinctness was, that he, Alvarez, should be rather rleased than otherwise if the young it in such a way that he could not be suspected said, suddenly determined upon going to Madrid. and would not return before a fortnight had

passed at the earliest. The few scraps of information and conjecture with which I returned to Cadiz, greatly annoyed, as I anticipated, my expectant friends there .-But as neither the angry irritation of Senor Manuel, nor the fretful desnondency of his son, appeared to avail anything in the way of remedy to the actual state of things, I withdrew as speedily as I could from the bootless conference. half resolved in my own mind neither to make tions ditto-the Lady Inez de Calderon, who gor meddle further in the matter. This partially formed purpose did not hold, partly because I continued to have so much idle time upon my had been in England or Ice and, he hardly knew hands, but chiefly that a deeper interest, a more tragic foreboding, that is involved in the anxieties and crosses of lovers, however dismal and come unwittingly a somewhat prominent actor, determining me to go through with my part to

fore he was expected, and that a furious quarrel had immediately ensued between him and Juan Alvarez which was, however, made up a few hours afterwards, and the two worthies had become more closely intimate than ever. Three days subsequent to this news, a burried note reached Senor Manuel, in Luisa's hand writing. but not subscribed by her, stating, in general terms, that a great peril was suspended over the head of Lady Constancia de Gonsalvo, and that no time ought to be lost in extricating her from the custody of her unscrupulous guardian.

It was immediately resolved, in compliance with Alfonso's passionate entreaties, that an eminent lawyer of Cadiz should be consulted as to the steps it would be advisable to take. Alfouso and I-the gout still held the senor in durance - proceeded forthwith to the legal gentleman's office, and laid the entire matter before him as clearly and with as little prolixity as possible. The man of pleas and precedents listened to all we-I, rather, for Alfonso confined himself to the mute eloquence of pale looks and neglected hair-had to say; remarking, when I had quite finished, that it seemed a hard case for the young couple; but such wrinkles in one's lot always smooth out with time and patience; that Autonio de Gonsalvo bore, he knew, a very indif terent reputation, and might certainly, under the miluence of so strong a temptation, exceed even our worst anticipations; nevertheless, he was undoubtedly the young lady's natural guardian; and he. Martino Gomez, did not at all see how she could be got out of his hands. 'Even this note which has so frightened you' he added, 'is not, you perceive, signed; and if it ware, it could not avail, confined as it is to mere vague, indefinite assertion.' This was cold comfort; but as nothing better seemed to be forthcoming. we were taking, quite enop fallen leave, when Martino Gomez, relaxing his wrinkles, said :-Stay a moment. Why do you not apply to the young lady's maternal aunt, the Lady Inez de Calderon? She is, all Spain knows, very powerful at court-the queen-regent's favorite ludy, in fact She could interfere with effect; and it strikes me, from what I have heard of the character of Dona laez that she would do

Alfonso caught at it eagerly, and so did his father | A virez ! the moment we reported it, not a little thereby Lusa Alvarez!' echoed the lady. 'The surprising me; for should the great e pri lady interpose in behalf of her yout ful niece, it would not be, I guessed, in order to marry her to Alfons , Manuel. This view of the subject I, however, kept to myself; and it was at length ar ranged that I should at once proceed to Madrid -obtain, if possible, an interview with this Ladr Inez de Calderon-Senor Manuel to detrav ali expenses, of course - and endeavor to interest ber in favor of the distressed lovers. Altonso wished to accompany me, but this the merchant would not listen to, his presence being required in the counting house; besides, he would do far more harm than good if he went, his father flatteringly added.

I had fallen in with this proposal the more easily, that I had a great desire to see the Spanish capital; and I did so for the first time on the 21st of November, 1833, after a long and tedious journey; the discomfort av, and danger of which, only those who have travelled in Spain or in the B-douin Desert can correctly appre ciate. I speak of Spain as it was twenty years ago; what improvements have been since officied is of course another question, upon which I am not competent to offer an opinion. The day after my arrival in Madrid, I dispatched, by one of the waiters at Et Rey, near the Piezz. Mayor, where I had taken up my temporary abode, a carefully and elaborately worded mis sive to the palace, addressed to Her Excellency the Lady Inez de Calderon. Three days passed without an answer—a fourth, up till a late hour in the afternoon, when I was met, on returning from a walk, with the intelligence that a court messenger had been waiting u wards of an hour for me, and was stamping the floor with impatience. This was, I found, quite true; and the trate and basty gentleman would not allow me even five minutes to change my dress-a short, rough, winter's coat, cloth knees, and continuahad just returned with the court from L. Granja, would, he said, excuse my strange attire; she which perhaps both, and knew how people dressed in those countries; and, at all events, to the palace I must go, nolens volens, and at once,ing increased to an intervely uscamfortable pitch, as I hastily traversed the specious quadrangle, ascend d one of the magnificent staircases, and shuffled along the stately corridors of the gorgeously solemn palace; passing here

novel and imposing aspect of the magnificent gorgeous furniture, brilliantly lit up from munagitated, and holding my letter in my hand, was assailing me with an avalanche of questions, which, spoken as they were with intense volubility, and in a tongue which, though I knew very well, was not my own vernacular. I should have had considerable difficulty in following at any time. Presently, the speaker perceiving my embarrassment, gave herself breath and me a few moments to rally my bewildered faculties. I succeeded in doing so more quietly than I expected, and replied to the lady's renewed and still impetuous interrogatory pretty well. 'A[strange story,' she murmured musingly, after exhausting every form of query she could think of - a strange story. Constancia had reason whilst her uncle lived for not confiding in me, but that so many years, should have been per mitted to pass is --- I cannot, she continued with quite audible abruptness, I cannot recognize any resemblance to the families on either side in the description you give of the supposed mece of mine. Have the goodness to follow me, and I will show you admirable likeness of my sister taken previous to her marringe.

Her companion, who I comprehended was an attendant in waiting, hastened to open a door at the further end of the apartment, through which the great lady—she was a handsome woman and under forty I should say-sallied with stately grace, the attendant and myself following. The Ludy Inez de Calderon led the way to a picture gallery, and pausing before a full length picture, said, in a slightly agitated voice:

'That is Dona Constancio de Gonsalvo's likeness, taken when she was, I think, not more than nurteen."

I started with uncontrollable surprise, and This was quite a new as well as luminous idea. | b'urt-d out : ' Good Heaven! why, that is Luisa

daughter of the man you's oke of?

. Y. s. lady, so it is said - but this portrait, for the likeness is too complete, too unmistakable to admir of a doubt on the matter, revives a suspicion I had before entertained, that Katerina is the true daughter of Juan Alvarez-Luisa the true Constancio de Gonsalvo."

Your's is not a notion of plotters,' said the lady, after fixedly, almost sternly, regarding me for one or two embarcassing minutes; 'nor have you the air of either a dupe or a tool, or I should inagine-but follow me; we will talk further on this matter, which shall, at all events, be thoroughly sifted."

"I remember," said the lady attendant, as soon as we had regained the apartment into which I was first shown, and Dona Inez was seated-' I remember that about ten days, or it may be, a torinight ago, a gentleman, calling himself Ancomo de Gonsalvo, called at the palace and obtained permission to see the Lady Constancia's por rai.

" Who gave permission in my absence, and without my leave?

The Camerera Mayor, replied the lady.

This is a significant circumstance coupled with - - But your letter, sir, states-and you confirmed the statement just now-that the paper or parchment, the authenticity of which the bishop, whose testimony cannot be for an instant questioned, vouches for, describes the neis n of Katerina with the nicest peruracy, even to a slight scar on the forehead, and males in the neck '

'That is strictly true; and, since I have seen the Lady's Constancia's portrait, utterly confounds me.

'There are no erasures in the document, you say? Clever tricks of that sort are sometimes played.

· I examined it with scrupulous, I may say, suspicious care, and I am positive there are no erasures or alterations-no"-

A busile at the entrance from the grand corridor, and the exclamation of the attendant, 'El Reyon Christina,' interrupted me; and a lady entered the apartmout, followed by a number of attendants of both sexes. I trebled my distance, and there, sod occasionally glimp-ing in the dis by the query, though I could not hear the words, she intended setting out and returning; Katerina, tance, a number of silent figures, looking, in their of whom the remarkable figure in drab shorts, was to dress herself in Luisa's clothes, and hus.

We heard one day through Pedro, that An- | velvet mourning dress, like so many melancholy | and gatters of the same, might be. At the same tonio de Gonsalvo had returned from Madrid be- Hamlets gliding about in pursuit of invisible moment, all the other eyes in the room, among ghosts. At length, my conductor stopped at the which there were at least a dozen of the brightdoor of an antercom, and rang a small silver bell est in Spain, glittered with the same expression : lying on a marble table just on the outside. A while I, frightfully isolated in about the centre page admitted us, and in another minute I was in of the brilliant apartment-there was nothing, the presence of Dona Inez de Calderon and an- not even a statue or a chair within half-a dozen other lady, whose name I did not hear. The yards of me, remained helplessly rooted where I stood-the observed of all observers, and alterspartment, with its pillars, statues, and massively nately a flame and an icicle, in a profuse heat or a cold perspiration. The queen's attendants merable antique candelabra, so dezzled and con- formed a segment of a circle out of carshot of founded me that it was some minutes before I her majesty and Dona Inez, and I was about wa- fully conscious that the Lady Inez, painfully equidistant from both—the centre figure, in fact. of the stately tableau; and bang me if I knew, when I came to think of it, how to place my legs or what to do with my arms, notwithstanding T had the advantage of seeing every change of attitude I adorted about every half minute. I should say, or less, repeated with faithful instan taneousness by about twenty John Browns brilliantly revealed by the tall mirrors as the central personages of as many courtly circles.-This purgatory lasted about ten minutes, duringwhich the queen and Dona Inex conversed with great eagerness upon, I rightly guessed the subject which had brought me into my present distinguished position. I may here mention that. confused as I was, it instantly and forcibly struck me-and the truth of the impression I have since heard confirmed by persons who have had many opportunities of judging-that the queen-regent, at the time I saw her, about, I should suppose, seven or eight and twenty, greatly resembled in figure, face carriage and general expression, save that her features and person were somewhat fuller, Miss Ellen Tree, the emment actress, now Mrs. Charles Kean. This, by the way. I was at length waved forward by Dona Inez and had the honor of replying to a number of questions. by her majesty, who appeared to take a lively interest in the Alvarez Gonsalvo business. To add to my embarrassment, her majesty, whenever my Castilian halted a little, condescended to helpme out by a sentence or two, of what must have. been intended for English-I am a tolerable linguist, and quite sure if was not French, Italiana', German or Dutch-of which it was necessary toaffect immediate and grateful comprehension. I however, got through pretty well; 'Los Ingleses' were in high favor just then-thanks to. the hostile proceedings of Don Carlos - at the Spanish court; and a dismissing gesture to that effect being at last vouchsafed, I backed away, as I had seen a mantled and feathered Don do just before, and with, I fletter myself, much imitative celerity, till brought up with a bump by one of the marble columns, in the shadow of which I remained in some sort perdu till the audience terminated.

The conversation between Christma and Dona Inez quickly terminated after I was done with. and I heard the queen regent soy, on rising to go: 'That, I think, will be the best, the most. prodent course to take; and I will take care that the Captain General of Andalusia shall have orders to assist to the utmost of his power."-Her majesty and then disappeared, and I was. once more in close conference with Dona Inexa Tue conclusion come to was, that I should set. out the next day for Cadiz; and ou arriving. there, inform Sepor Manuel and his son than Lady Intz de Calderon would speedily follow, in order to the thorough investigation of the matter-I had been deputed to lay before her, but I was not to say one word of the resemblance of Luisas Alvarez to the portrait of the deceased Lady-Constancia; it being of the utmost importance. in the omnion of Dona Inez that no hint should; reach Afrerez of the suspicion which that circumstance had engendered.

On arriving at Cadiz, I found the Manuels ina state of high excitement. Sure intelligencehad reach them that Krterina-or Dona Constancia, as they still of course implicitly believed? her to be-would never be Alfonso's wife if many days were suffered to elapse without bringing about the accomplishment of that great fact se and my news, that the Lady Inez, armed withthe full powers of the Captain General, would: shortly arrive, greatly stimulated the eagerness. of both father and son to conclude the affair before so potent a personage arrived on the scene -a dim inkling of the view she would be likely to the of the pleberan alliance having at lastdaw und on their minds. Their plan, as detailed to me by Alfonso, was feasible and likely enough > and not later than the next day, but one had. I found, been fixed upon for carrying it into execution. It was this: Luisa Alvarez had been for attired as if just returned from a carriage drive, some years accustomed to make a votive journey. to the church of the convent of Los Gozos de Neustra Senara, on the anniversary of I believe. already sufficiently respectful, from Dona Inez, her reputed mother's death. This was the day towards whom the queen regent advanced with a fixed upon, as no impediments although both kind and familiar greeting; but my movement the damsels were now closely confided and was not executed so quickly as to escape her watched would be offered to her purpose, Almojesty's glance of surprise, followed, I was sure, varez having incidentally asked her at what hour.

disguised, leave the house; and on her return Frem the convent-for it seemed that it could wast be managed earlier-step on board a boat at a landing place on the Guadalquiver, by which wathout any risk of recapture, she would be conwaved across the water to the church of San Salvador, where the indissoluble knot would be ummediately tied by a priest in waiting for the

I was a good deal startled by this bold project; hat, even if I had not been fettered by the procause insisted upon by the Lady Inex, I should wet, I think, have hinted a word on the possibi-Tity of Katerina's turning out, after all, to be west a grandee of the first class, but simply Kate-Alvarez-the effect of which would, I well tween, have been to quench Manuel senior's chiwalrous enthusiasm in favor of the distressed and amply dowered damsel. Further reflection, however, suggested a doubt of the significance of the apparently careless question of Alvarez respecting his reputed daughter's journey. If the antention of the confederates were to carry her wolf, or if a darker purpose had been settled upon -for I was quite sure that Antonio de Gonzalvo knew, from the sight he had obtained of the picture in the palace of Madrid, which was the real Constancia-it would be much easier of accommishment when she was away from home, and journeying by herself along the solitary road reading to the convent. The proposed substitution of Katerina for Luisa would of course, if successfully carried into effect, mar the design The compirators, whatever it might be; and thus, albeit it was quite possible that the wedding project would be frustrated, a sufficient delay might occur to permit of the arrival of Dona Inex and the interposition of the Captain General, who would, I nothing doubted, make short work of the matter.

The very next afternoon Dona Inez arrived m Cadiz, and I was instantly summoned to her presence. I found the Captain General-a fine soldierly men of the name of O'Donnell, and, l believe, of Irish descent-with her, and the mode of eperation, trenchant and summary as I had anticipated thoroughly agreed upon. The two damsels were to be seized and given over to the soustedy of the Lady Inez; Alvarez and Antonio de Gonsalvo, with the latter's two servants, were separately imprisoned there, and kept so till the exact and entire truth with regard to the alleged Constancia had been extracted from them. All spapers, or other articles of a promising or suggestive kind, in Alvarez's house, or on his or his Triend's persons, were also to be seized and imspounded for the same purpose. I was meditating whether it might not be as well to inform these peremptory personages of the little wedding mander plot going on, when I was turned mentally topey-turvy by the general's intimation, after a sentence or two in an undertone with Senora de Calderon, that I was in the category of persons we be provisionally impounded.

Not,' said the general with a grim smileand from any doubt of our good faith in this wanter, but to guard against any possible indis who appear so very desirous of allying themselves with the nobility of Spain.

"Awis was, I felt, after what had passed, very securvy treatment; and I was coming out strong we the British flag-and-freedom line, when my ingou; and the moment the different parties are in be comfortably supported by the soil, there must be comfortably supported by the soil, there must be constody, you shall be released-with thanks.- poverty, and the reason why there is less poverty, Besider, you know the road and the fellows' persons, and can assist us in that way. Lieutentant be fed, and that each man has a larger piece of la-d Davila, he added, addressing an officer of lancers to his share.—Times. who entered the apartment in obedience to a summons of a hand-bell on the table, 'take charge of this gentleman, and see that he is properly accommodated. He sets out with us in an Loar from the present time.

This was no doubt excessively annoying and mapertinent; but as there was no help for it, I submitted, after the first ruffle of angry vexation sad subsided, with tolerable cheerfulness to a restraint which, though quite real, was civilly enough enforced. Our party reached that evenang about three leagues on the road to San Mescar; and at nine on the following morning we again set off, the Captain-General and Senora Anez in a carriage, and I in the centre of the deading files of a company of lancers.

(To be Continued)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

One advantage, at least, is found at a time of poli Mical commotion: we hear all that the extreme men con each side have to say, and are able to judge where ties the true centre of gravity in political opinion. On the Irish Land Question men's ideas range from finactivity to confiscation. There are those, including, to doubt, the majority of actual landowners, who can see no defect in the present system, which simply recognizes the right of private property in land, and willows each man to make such bargain with his tenant as they two shall please. There are others, at the enpresite extreme, into whose hopes and aspirations we need not inquire. Sir John Gray, who has just made a speech to his constituents at Kilkenny, is remuch nearer to the revolutionists than the Conservazives. He appears to have made an harangue which would not be disapproved at a Council of Head Centres. The only difference between his schemes and theirs is that he entertains some idea of paying landdords - a principle which it is needless to say is not Sound in the Fenian programme. In other respects this views are as advanced as those of the most Libewal gentlemen in Ireland. His speech is for this reawon worthy of notice, because it informs us what may To demanded or suggested by politicians who declare hemselves wholly opposed to conspiracy. The caker contemplates the voluntary cession by land-

ords of their power over the soil, or else the forcible idea of configation present to their minds. The fandlords should be asked to give up the power of decreeing death or punishment against the remnant of the Irish race. A landlord who desires to retain the status of a great proprietor might retain his propristorship on condition of giving a free farm lease to every agricultural tenant. He who will not bear to be restrained from the occasional luxury of evictselling his estate at the outside value, and or investing the capital in any other way he may select. The
money, Sir John Gray thinks, might be easily obtained to pay for the estates of the proprietors who

great part of it, and the rest could be had by Government on mortgages upon the land. In short, the scheme which the speaker proposes for the acceptance of his countrymen, as far as we can understand it, and if we are in error we shall be glad to be cor-rected, is that the proprietors of land in Ireland shall either give a perpetual lease to the actual tenants, and, we presume, at the present rent, or shall be compelled by the State to part with their property at a valuation the State making the purchase, taking security for the sums advanced by a mortgage on the land. We sincerely hope Sir John Gray, Mr. Hughes, and the other advocates of the schemes of which this is a specimen, will not lose the opportunity of the present Session to make them known, and to instruct the public more fully in their details. We understand, and to a certain extent we sympathize with, those gentlemen who believe that the Irish people are very miserable, and need to be regenerated by a revolution. The idea of dividing the land among the people is the first that occurs to the philanthropist when he sees a people indifferently fed and clothed and inclining to idleness. Accepting Sir John Gray's statistics as accurate, we have to deal with a country where there are but 8 500 landed proprietors, while there are two millions and a half of people dependent on land. This disparity of numbers is at once sufficient to settle the whole question with some minds. The units must give way to the hundreds; the happiness of the multitude must be preferred to that of a few favorites of fortune, and the proprietors must give up their present rights, and esteem themselves happy if they receive even a pecuniary compensation. Property, it is, of course, argued, must be held in subordination to the general good, and if it may be taken for the purpose of local improvement, to make a road, a canal, or a railway, surely it may be taken when the object is the elevation of an entire people? What the advocates of the forcible alienation of the Irish lauded property contend, in fact, is that the absolute ownership of land in Ireland is disadvantageous to the nation, and that the right of each man to deal as he pleases with what he has inherited or purchased is pregnant with evil to the community. It need not be said that this theory does not apply even in Ireland to snything else than agricultural land. It does not apply to any form of personal property, for this the Reformers would leave to be enjoyed and dealt with by each possessor according to his pleasure. It does not even extend to house property, for we assume that Sir John Gray and Hughes would hardly provide that a man who has let a bouse or a floor in Dublin should be forced to keep the same tenant for ever at the same rent. Again, this principle is not to extend to England and Scotland, where the same completeness of possession which belongs to money or stocks is enjoyed by the owner of land. In Great Britain the landlord is the master as well as the owner of his land; he chooses his tenant, at the rent which he thinks sufficient, and adso to be secured and despatched to Sevilla, he takes his farm from him when he pleases supposing his contract allows him to do so. In short; the Irish reformers confessedly desire to introduce into Ireland a system of laws for the regulation of landed property different from those which regulate all property in the rest of the United Kingdom. Such a revolutionary recommendation must be founded on the principle that the possession of land by the mass of the people would be thus secured, and that it could be secured by no other means. Now, both these doc-trines may be very fairly denied. The evil from which Ireland has suffered, and is still suffering, though she is now prosperous in comparison with what she was a quarter of a century since, is the competition for land by a people who have nothing else to live upon, or what comes to the same thing, do not desire to live upon anything else. Declaim and denounce and be as indiguant as you will about Protestant ascendancy and bad laws, this is the real grievance of Ireland. Why do landlords raise rents? Why can they raise rents? Because some outsider is always outbidding the actual tenant, and the landlord exetion in your communications with the traders, knows that when one man has given up the bit of ground in despair he will find another to take it and pay him more money. How is this to be remedied by giving actual tenants the right to a perpetual tenure at the actual rates? How will this benefit those who have not farms? Or how will it prevent the actual lessees from subletting to others and re-Signant eloquence was cut short by the General's producing all the evils which are charged to the pre-₹ Tut, tut, man; no insult or barm is intended for sent system? It is clear that as long as Ireland is

> A correspondent of the Nation, writing from Knockroghery, county Roscommon-a county exempt from Fenianism-states that a copy of the following placard, elegantly printed with a pen and embellished with a representation of two warriors at the head, was posted on the door of the female National School and that similar notices were placarded in different places along the highway:-

rmerly is that there are fewer mouths to

"LIBERTY. "God save Ireland.

"Brothers and friends of Irish liberty, do not despond. The persecutions of centuries will soon be avenged, and, by the force of our arms, we will purge our native soil from the curse of British misrule. What has been our position hitherto? We laker hard and constantly, not to enjoy the fruits of our industry, but to support the revelries of landlords, forced upon our fathers by the English despoilers of our country. Then Ireland expects that every man will do his duty when the time of the glorious struggle arrives. Be united, and remember the cause for which Allen, O'Brien, and Larkin died on an English scaffold !"

It is gratifying to find in an able and Liberal Catholic journal—the Cork Reporter—an article pointing out the folly of Fenianism, which may serve to nentralize the mischievous writings of some local popular organs. It contrasts the gigantic end proposed with the serious risks incurred and the miserable means possessed by "a conspiracy of whose wretched resources for warfare we would have ample evidence in the facts, had we no other, that it plainly chuckles over the plunder, as a great gain of a dezen revolvers which its intended victim could supply, if necessary, by the million, and a few hundredweight of blastingpowder which the same intended victim would not think worth the trouble of removing if it could be conveniently destroyed."

"Ireland has resorted more to wild conspiracies than most other countries, and conspiracies breed informers as carrion breeds maggots. But this is not tle only reason. There is another, resulting from the peculiarities of the Irish character. No man any-where is less adapted for conspiracy than the average Irishman-no man into whose confidence a specious, wily knave can insinuate himself, or from whom he could more easily extract his secret. There is a key to secrets, moreover, which is always at hand, and to which his are too easily opened drink. Need we go further back than the State trials of the late Special Commissions for proof of the facility with which members of this Fenian organization were duped by accomplices, and even by regular abtraction of a portion of their rights. It is not spice? And, as regards their acts in furtherance of without a cause, he says, that the landlords have the the censpiracy, what one of them, except the escape of Stephens was effected through want of previous information transmitted to the authorities that it was about to be attempted? Not, of course, isolated outrages, such as the robberies of arms and gunpowder here, which might have been hurriedly planned and hurriedly executed by any dozen or so of bold men; but important events such as the attempted insurrection of last spring, the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, ing some of his tenants should have the option of and the horrible business at Clerkenwell. All the selling his estate at the outside value, and of invest-

might elect to sell, for the tenants could produce a ranks. It has saved; for the time at least, a couple of being a desperate man and always doubly armed. of its leaders by a rescue involving the death of an unfortunate policeman and this is only owing to the accidental miscarriage of a telegram disclosing the whole intended scheme; and, finally, in the abortive effort to save a couple of other (supposed) leaders, at the imminent risk of killing, and still greater risk of compromising them, it has bruised and maimed and burnt-destroying the lives of several-a number of innocent men, women, and children in the revolting affair at Olerkenwell. Nor must we forget—for we are dealing with the risk incurred through the instrumentality of informers -that of this atrocity, too, the authorities had received notice, though unfortunately It did not avert the melancholy catastrophe."

The Evening Post speaks out boldly and ably in the following terms:-

"Is there no escape for Ireland from the conse quences of the mania for political burglary that seems to have taken possession of a number—we really know not whether of Irishmen or strangers to Ireland? Can Ireland do nothing to extricate the national responsibility from the ignominy of these mean ingless outrages, for which it is every day being made accountable before England and Europe and America? There is not a single name, the representative of any sort of worth, substance, or intellectnay, credentials of any sort from any one alive-that can be brought forward to admit the authorship of imbecilities that are being set down to a nation. Fe nianism was not a very brilliant thing in its concep-tion; but we are persuaded that the head organizer would feel hurt, and deservedly hurt, by the suspicion of having organized the silly violences that have marked the course of the movement-if, indeed, they form a part of it-since his deposition; and that he congratulates himself upon a turn of fortune, which has placed his own credit, at all events, beyond the shafts of the calumny that would associate him with the enterprises of last week. The ridiculous antics in this country and in England, of which there is only too much likelihood that Ireland will have to pay the penalty in her dearest interests, have drawn upon the nation the scorn even of the American press; and we stand at this moment, without one name that any man has ever heard, between Ireland and the contempt of the world. Ireland does not mean revolution certainly. When she meant it, she knew how to go about it, and had no reason to be ashamed of her effort or her failure. There was courage, there was genius, there was universality, there was heroism, there were battle-fields, in the uprising of 1798; but we now fird the national honor compromised more deeply even than the national interest, by people keeper's assistant in a Cork gun shop; while, instead of a Fitzgeraid or an Emmet, to give consecration to a national disaster, we have nothing but the ship wreck of the national character, verified, it may be, by the signature of 'Captain Mud.' Doubtless, we are conscious in Ireland that we have no right to be disgraced. We understand very well that the average Irishman is not so stupid as to believe in the subversion of a powerful empire by methods that would not occur to any one in the possession of his reason; but we must do something to vindicate our selves before the world from the reproach which otherwise will settle on as of being equally unable to endure or to resist. If the sense of national dignity be as strong as it ought to be, it will find some way in which to repudiate and discountenance occurrences not less dishonorable to the national understanding than to the national pride; some way in which to make it plain to the world that the most fixed and earnest purpose to right ourselves has not blinded us to the realities of a situation which none in the world better realize than the Irish people."

FENIAN DESIGNS IN CORK .- A rumour evidently well founded having reached the authorities bere that the Fenisus intended trying an explosion in the tunnel of the Great Southern and Western Railway, with the object of blowing up the military birracks a portion of which is built over it, parties of police nightly patrol the place. They commenced the duty on Saturday night, marching slowly through by the light of ianterns, and examining every foot of the ground. On Sunday night another patrol visited the tunnel, but on neither occasions was there any ganpowder or other explosive material found there. It is the opinion of persons able to form a jadgment fired it would be perfectly harmless.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE. - GREEK FIRE IN Clove - Although we had robberies of fire-arms and ammunition, we had not until last evening seen any thing of that Greek fire which, it is said, forms one of the most effective 'arma' of destruction with which the Fenisps are supposed to be furnished. Last night, however, some excitement and considerable fear was occasioned in Patrick-street, and the surrounding streets, by the report that Greek fire had been actually resorted to. The cause of the alarm was this: A small but very brilliant kind of fire was observed at the corner of the Victoria Hotel, at the junction of Patrick-street and Cook-street and on account of the inveterate way in which it burned despite the wet mud with which the streets were covered, owing to yesterday's heavy rain, the the city, began to gain ground. It appears a young man, or, as some people profess to have been present appeared. The crowd which immediately collected were at first rather nervous, and seeing that it light, without giving at all any indications of a wiolent explosion, several persons poked the burning coat inquisitively with their sticks. The result of this was the discovery of another bottle in one of the pockets-a discovery which was appounced by excited voices, and which was immediately followed by a fizzing kind of explosion - just such a one as would be produced by throwing a small quantity of loose gunpowder into a fire. The crowd hastily retreated, and the policemen or two who were present and who also certainly poked the coat, retreated too. and were seen no more. Whether the matter which caused all this excitement was really the real Greek fire or not we cannot say. Some persons present examined fragments of the bottles, and had their fingers covered with what appeared to be the light produced by the phosphorus of common lucifer matches. Certainly, whatever was in the bottles burned most brightly for about twenty minutes during which the excitement fluctuated according to the probability or improbability of an explosion, which we are glad to say, did not occur to any alarming extent. - Cork Herald.

THE PRISONER PATRICK LENSON. - It was generally thought that this alleged member of the Ferian conspiracy would be brought up for examination on Tuesday at the Head Police-office, but in consequence of witnesses having to be brought from England and other places, and the nature of the charges against him being so numerous and so serious, he was not removed from Kilmainham Prison, where he has been confined since Wednesday last. It is stated that he came here with his friend and confident with Lennons career in this country, England and America, are described as being most extraordinary. He is stated to have returned from America to

With reference to this arrest we find the following letter in the Evening Post, referring to a very reprehensible practice, which some of our Tory contemporaries have copied from England's literary detec-

January 15, 1868.-Siz-I trust to your sense of fair play to allow me a small space in your columns in order to call attention to the verdict before trial given against the prisoner Lennon, who is to be brought before the magistrates at the Head Police-Office. In two of your morning contemperaries of this day there is a short article, almost the same in words, in which Leanon is described as the notorious member of the Fenian conspiracy;' and it is stated that 'the police are in possession of evidence against him of a most conclusive character; that facts connected with his career prove that he is daring and desperate character.' If this be considered fair play in the yepr 1868, what is to be thought of public opinion now as centrasted with times long since passed? However, I am certain that such hounding down even of a prisoner accused of Fenianism, will not be countenanced by any bonret Iriehman, and that it is only necessary to draw attention to this un-Irish mode of dealing with a man before trial, in order to evoke general condemuation - Hoping you will excuse this trouble, I am, sir, your obedient servant, One who would be Just even to a Fenian.

I send you my name, but not for publication. One or two further particulars are now know respecting the career of Lennon. When he deserted

from the 9th Lancers he took away an officer's charger with him. When arrested the other day, one of the revolvers on his person was the weapon which he took from Sergeant Francis Sheridan on the night of the county Dublin insurrection. Police suspicion further arises as to Lennon's connection with more than one late Dublin street outrage. He is also supposed to have been not long since in Man-

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says: - The arrest of G. F. Train caused considerable surprise in Dublin, where the bustling projector of tramways is remembered. It was considered a bold act as Train is unquestionably an American Citizen. Train would seem to have been of late a prominent sympathizer with the Fenian cause in the United States; and American papers containing lectures by him in his customary manner, were received at the Irish newspaper offices on Saturday (by the Scotia), having a fly-sheet inclosed, headed 'Clear whom nobody can lay eyes upon, except two gunners the line—Train is coming!' and containing political in a toj tower, a shopkeeper's nephew, and a shop-epigrams and other rhapsodies more purely American than American Irish. An American journal thus forwarded had the report of a lecture by Train in aid of a fund for the families of American citizens in British prisons, the success of which with the Irish populace is glowingly described. The audience, cheered Train repeatedly, especially when he de nounced Gen Grant's candidature for the Presidency and talked of fighting England. The reception is attributed entirely to the credit of the brave men in English prisons, and the 'noble Warren whose family he apoke for. He is reported to have continued: 'The time for talk has passed; no more long letters, no more despatches, no more sixty days, no more arbitration letters, no more wishy washy paragraphs in the President's Message. A short dispatch like this sent over the cable to England, Pay the Alabama claims, or fight; liberate Meany. Warren, and the other American citizens, or war to the knife.' 'Let us offer (he added) to buy Ireland for the Alabama claims.' There was also much denunciation in the speech of the monarchies of

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The release of Mr. G. F. Train s almost a greater surprise than his arrest. He was discharged from custody yesterday on an order from the Lord Lieutenant, communicated by Mr. Hamil. ton, R. M., who attended at the county gaol for the purpose of communicating the intention of the Govvernment. It is stated that as a condition precedent to his liberation he gave an assurance that he had no intention of promoting Fenianism in this country. His object in returning to British soil is, it seems, less ambitious, and possibly more practical, than it bas been thought - the furtherance, in fact, of his one dominant idea-tramways. During his conon such matters that even should the attempt be finement he conducted himself with exemplary obedimade unless an immense quantity of powder was ence to the rules of the gaol. He was a model prisoner, whose example might be followed with advantage by others. He manifested in his adherence self denving ing to accept any other than the ordinary dietary of the prison. It was not because he resigned himself to grief and would not be comforted-he is one of the last who would be likely to do so - but, if rumour be correct, he adopted this course with the intention of demanding full reparation from the Government for an insult and injury which with this object in view it was not for his interest to have mitigated.

ARBEST OF A NUMBER OF SUPPOSED FEMILING AT CASTLETOWS BEREHAVEN .- Great excitement was occasioned here on Thursday night, when it became known that six men, all strangers in this locality, had been arrested on suspicion of being Fenians, by a party of the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed the notion that Greek fire had actually appeared in at Osstletown, under the immediate command of Henry Holmes, Esq., S.I., Head-Constable Cummings, and Constable Michael Byrne. The parties arsay, wo young men were seen walking through rested went through different parts of the country. Patrick street, at half-past 10 o'clock, and one of disposing of drapery goods, and their strange manner them observed his coat to be on fire. This garment as well as their military appearance, excited the as well as their military appearance, excited the he threw off in a most hasty manner, and after suspicion of the police; hence their arrest. The having thus deposited it in Cook-street, quickly disand the result was the discharge of all with one exabout the blaze with which the coat was enveloped, | ception, in consequence of not satisfactorily accounting for himself. The accused will be brought up burned away with a bright and, in fact, a glaring for further examination at the Petty Sessions to be held in Osstletown on Friday next the 17th inst .-Co. of Cork Examiner.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED FEMIAN EMISSARY. - On Thursday a strong party of the Royal Irish Constabulary, under Head-constable Barry, proceeded fully armed, to the Waterford and Limerick Rallway Terminus to await the arrival of the 2.40 p.m. down train from the Limerick Junction. On the arrival of the train a strict examination of the passengers and luggage took place. A second-class passenger -a young man-who was unable to account for himself satisfactorily was taken into custody by the police. He was pretty well dressed, and stated he had lately returned from New York for the 'benefit of his health.' He was employed there as a storekeeper. Having been committed by Mr. Gould R.M., he was lodged in the county goal.

The Freeman's Journal states that Sergeant Kelly. the survivor of the two constables fired at recently by the same hand in Eustace Street, Dublin was recently brought to Kilmainham prison, and unhesitatingly identified Patrick Lennon as the resessin A voman who also witnessed the occurrence, declared that Lennon was like the man she saw.

The Cork constabulary, while searching a public house the other day in the North Main Street for some Irish Americans, were attacked by a disorderly mob and vigorously pelted with stones. At last they charged with fixed bayonets, and dispersed their aesailants.

THE RIGHT OF REVOLT. - In order that there may be no further misunderstanding about the matter, the Colonel Kelly, who was seen in Dablin within the Pall Mall Gazette, once for all, says out boldly why past three weeks. Some of the facts connected Eagland will not concede the right of revolt to her own people which she approves against other governments, more especially the Papal Government. It is because:—' The English Government and England in company with several of the leaders of English society is the representative of the principles the Brotherhood, and to have travelled from London of truth, justice and freedom.' It is as such entitled to Holyhead several times by railway, without being to our hearty support and loyalty. The continental

and tyranny. We will stand by our Government because it and its principles are good." that aspect of the question being conceded it only remains to be proved that the English Government is the 'representative of truth, justice, and free-dom' To us benighted Irish, who have experienced the various forms of 'truth, justice, and freedom' dispensed to us by the English Government—in the shape of extermination, confiscations, and suspensions of our constitutional safeguards, the proof will require to be very convincing indeed. We don't, think we make a rash assertion when we say that the Irish people will find it difficult to accept the Power that has oppressed them as the representative of 'truth, justice, and freedom.'

Priests and laymen, gentry and working men, all can do good by making it publicly known that Ireland does not countenance the designs of those who would levy war against the British Empire. We are glad to hear of a meeting at Bolton, at which it is said one thousand Irishmen and Catholies were present. Resolutions were unanimously passed strongly denouncing the recent outrages, and expressing the utmost loyalty to the Orown. This is a good example, and if followed it will we are sure, produce the best effects on public opinion all over the world. The Irieh have certainly as much to gain by conoiliating the English as the English have by content. ing them. It is not fr the interest of any race, whatever its power and adventages, to rouse the hostility of the inhabitants of Great Britain, and in the case of the Irish we may tell them what the most sensible of their own leaders will also tell them,that foreign sympathy means very little. Adventurers may come over from America, and sentimental paragraphs may appear in continental newspapers; but when all is done, Irlahmen and Englishmen will be left together to settle their common affairs as they best can. All statesmen see that the two islands, from their geographical position, their history, and their progress to a common language and institutions, must form one nation. No one having the government of a great nation in his hands is likely to go to war with us to undo so obvious and beneficial an union. Making up their minds, then, that they and we are to live together politically, our Irish friends had best meet Englishmen half way in the present mood of the latter to discuss and remedy whatever is amiss in the sister reland. The examination is likely to be more just and the legislation more fruitful if conducted by men who do not suspect that they are dealing with enemies. - Times.

The 'national' press, though still far from being irreproachable, is so much improved in tone as to encourage a hope of further amendment. It has abandoned the inflammatory tirades in which it recently indulged, and seems disposed at present to confine itself to a course less likely to lend to the results it professes to deprecate. It now endeavers to vindicate its cause by specious but legitimate arguments. The Nation reminds the British public of the very fine, noble, just, and generous sentiments' which were expressed by statesmen and writers respecting ' the rights of peoples to choose their own rulers,' referring especially to the case of [taly. Basing its analogy upon the gratuitous assumption that the 'irish people' desire independence as the people of Italy did, it quotes passages from Ministerial declarations and Parliamentary speeches and while repudiating incitements to rebellion, come from what quarter they may, it asks why they who procla m the doctrine 'don't at least acknowledge the principle when a case has come up for its application.'- Times Du lin Cor.

REPEAL OF THE Union -At a meeting of the Irish National League, held in Dublin on Wednesday night, the following resolution was adopted:- That the Irish National League hails with the greatest satisfaction the step taken by Catholic clergy in Limerick in adopting the policy of repeal as the only means whereby the people of Ireland can be made contented and happy in their own country, and the certainty of endless disaffection be prevented; and where as such determination is of paramount importance to the cause we acvocate, we deem it our duty to accord them our hearty approbation, with the hope that they may obtain the co operation of the whole clergy of Ireland.' The Chairman, Mr. L. J. O'Shea, a magistrate, said they had been contending for the object claimed in the Limerick resolution since the days of the cursed union, now 67 years ago. Dr O'Brien and his clergy has done themselves immortal bonour (Hear, hear.) The whigs had kept the country in a state of degradation through political inaction, and in a spirit of expectancy the clergy and the Bishop had been waiting for some succuraging measures, but they had found out that nothing was to be had from Whig or Tory, and that the country was going to dogs. (Hear, hear) The voluminous petition of the people, and the petition of the clergy and bishops, should be brought to the foot of the throne, asking for a native Lords, Com-mons, and Parliament for Ireland. This was the only way to do justice to a country which had been getting poorer for the last 67 years, (Hear. hear.) Mr O Shea then referred to the present condition of the country, and said that Irishmen would be more degraded than slaves if they feared to express what they believed to be their just rights, - Dublin Na-

We would be satisfied with the old Constitution of 1782, the Queen, Lords and Commons of Ireland. That form of government would, we think, be the best for Ireland. It would give her the control of her public purse, call men of all creeds and classes into generous activity for the good of the nation. make them anxious to see Ireland great and prosperous, and to give the people the enjoyment of the good things produced by the fertile soil of their country. These would be no more draining of 20,000,-000/a year to England; very little absenteeism; trade and manufactures would be encouraged and fostered, agriculture loosed from the shackles which now hold it down; and plenty of remunerative employment would enable the people to live at home in comfort and ease, and not, as now, running like fugitives from their native land, to act as hewers of wood and drawers of water' to their enemies. In such a condition as this Ireland would soon show what her genius and industry are able to achieve, land if wisely ruled she would become one of the ading nations of the world. - Dundalk Democrat.

The Star publishes a remarkable letter, signed F. W. Newman, upon 'Repeal,' of which the writer does not approve. He would prefer a total severance of Ireland from the British empire. We have no doubt that the writer would find a very large majority of the people of Ireland to agree with him in that preference. Mr Newman says—' For years I have tried to gain a hearing for what I think is an easy and sure method. Treat each of the four provinces of Ireland as States in the American sense and make the Imperial Parliament a Congress. To simplify matters, give Parliament a veto on the States, but no power of initiating legislation. The veto would soon become a dead letter, except when needed to protect Protestants.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IBBLAND -A curious statement appears in the Recorder. It is nothing less than an announcement that Down Cathedralthe mother church of r diocese containing nearly a fourth of all the Protestants of Ireland'-will be closed on Sunday next for want of funds to meet the cost of a regular service. The cathedral, it appears, has for some years past been served by a clergyman, Mr. Edgar, whose stipend has amounted to the muniscent sum of 56l. a year. This sum, it seems, cannot be increased, and Mr. Edgar having been promoted, no one can be found to take his place.

WAYLAYING .- On last Monday evening, as M. O'Brien, of Longstone, near Toomevara, was going home from the fair of Nenagh, he was severly beaten by two parties and his skull badly fractured. He is at present under the care of Dr. McKeogb, of Nenagh. We understand that the assailants have been ar-

The reverend gentlemen who have corginated the Repeal declaration have entitled themselves to the gratitude not only of Irish people, but of the English people also and of all lovers of justice, of peace, and good order. They have interposed with wise counsels at a critical moment when wild excitement and fierce passions were clouding men's minds; they have offered a proposition rich with the promise of reconciliation and peace and happiness, at a time when omens of strife and trouble filled the land, and every indication pointed to scenes of bloodshed and social convulsion. How such scenes may be averted, how a long standing national feud may be happily ended, how bitter hatreds and threats of punishment, and vows of vengeance may all be made to disappear like fogs born of night, and give place to contentment and joy, how the idleness, the misery, and the despair that now overspread the land may be banished for ever, how a new life may be awakened in this country, how industry may he fostered and prosperity assured, by means perfectly legitimate without trenching in the slightest There are those, for instance, who maintain that we degree on the Constitution or weakening the power of the Crown; all these things they have shown in the able and statesmanlike document to which we have referred, and which our English rulers, if they be wise, will take into their most serious consideration. The proposition put forward by the reverend gentleman is not a new one; but it has the merit of being a true one. It needed to be re-stated at this time; and by none could it more fittingly be brought forward than by a body of such power and influence and such attachment to the cause of justice and true liberty and good order as the Catholic clergy. What they declare in this document is, that in order that Ireland may be well governed, and the the legitimate aspirations of the people satisfied it is necessary that the Act of Union be repealed and a native Legislature re-established in this country. It is a 'true bill,' every word of it; and it is sustained by proofs and arguments which are irrefutable. The Act of Union was passed against the will of the Irish people, by means of the most flagrant cruelty, terrorism, and corruption. From the date of its enactment to this hour the people of Ireland have been in a state of protest against it; and under it they never will be contented. In peaceful array, led by the great O'Connell, they arose and registered. before the face of earth and Heaven, a vow never to cease from their endeavours to undo that miquitions and pernicious piece of legislation. All ranks and classes of the people shared in that Great National Demonstration. The cergy took a prominent part in it : and that they have now came forward and prove themselves true to their promises and faithful to their country, is a fact which is in perfect keeping with their character as patriots and as priests earnestly hope that the Catholic clergy throughout the length and breadth of Ireland will add to the moral weight of this important declaration by attaching their signatures thereto. We have no doubt that the document expresses the opinions of nearly every man among them; but it would be well to put t e fact beyond the possibility of cavil or con-tradiction. They could desire no better opportunity of showing to all parties the position which they really occupy in reference to the Irish National Question, and proving that while they shun the circles of the Fenian Brotherhood, they have no notion of ranging themselves on the side of oppression and iniastice.

Dr. Russel, president of the St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, writes, denying the rumour that several Maynooth students had refused to take the oath of allegiance at the quarter sessions. It is 'untrue in Dr. Russell however, adds the every particular' explanation that since the appointment of the Royal Oaths, Commission with 'the express object of removing the objectionable clauses of the present oath of allegiance, it has appeared but reasonable to postpone the administration of the present oaths to the students, and to await the new legislation of the coming session of Parliament.' The oath has accordingly not been tendered to the students, but postponed, with the approval of his Grace the Duke of Leinster, chief magistrate of the Maynooth sessions, and chairman of the Board of Visitors of the college; and this postponement, Dr. Russell adds, ' was duly notified both to the late and the present Government. The president states further that this was entirely his own act, without any expression of a wish on the part of the students and without their knowledge.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND. - The batteries of the 7th Brigade have arrived in Dublin to garrison the coast batteries in the Dublin division. The sol-diers who walked in the Dublin Fenian procession and Dr. Melson, had been constituted to inquire into are still in custody - the report of the Court of Inqury into the case not being yet sent in to the authorities. The mage sine in the Phoenix Park, upon which, in March, 1867, the Fenians bestowed some attention. is again having its safety provided for by the draw bridge being kept constantly up, and four sentries instead of one being placed at the gate. The defences of the various entrances have also been strengthened. The survey made of the ram Research at Cork shows that for 14 feet or so smidships, on the starboard side, two of her planks are torn into the inner skip. It is stated that had this skip in the original construction not been so well caulked as it was, the steam pumps would hardly have been able to conquer the 'e kege The Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, mentions a circumstance which, it, says took place some weeks ago at the Royal Barracks there, but information of which has only just transpired. This was the abstraction from the main guard of every round of ammunition served out to the men on duty for night. Not a cartridge was in the pouch of a single man in the morning when the guard was being changed and the customary inspection made. No light has since been thrown, the Journal states upon the matter.

The IBIBH REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN .- The re turn just issued records 18 549 deaths registered in Ireland in the third quarter of 1867, being in the annual proportion of 13.4 per 1,000 of population. Sourlatina prevailed and was endemic in many districts In Brookeborough, Lisuaskea, nearly onehalf of the deaths were caused by this disease. There were only two fatal cases of smallpox during the quarter, and the remistrars furnish evidence in support of the benefits arising from the Compulsory Vuccination Act; in some districts there bad not been a case of smallpox for three years. Whoopingcough was very fatal in some parts of Ireland; and typhoid fever, was more prevalent than typhus, A fatal case of faver, occurred in the Rathcoole district, Celbridge, accompanied with ecohymosis, or dark patches of blood under the skin; the duration of illness being only 14 hours. At Clonmany. Inishowen, the people suffered from chest affections, which the registrar attributed to their occupation he states that they ' are up all night gathering seaweed.' At Youghal, Clashmore, fever and malignant typhus overran a whole country side, until a panic seized the population, and even the schools were close'. This outbreak of fever was attributed to the close proximity of the invariable dangbill to the cabin of the labourer The Registrar General, how ever reports that on the whole the health of the pecple has improved within the last few years, and many sanitary improvements have been adopted. Among the exceptions to the general progress of hygienic measures may be mentioned Waterford city. where the sanitary arrangements are reported to be the worst in Ireland. The fatal epidemics were confined to a few districts; employment for Isbourers was abundant, and wages were good. The Registration of deaths in ireland continued to be very imperfect, and attention is directed to certain districts where the deaths registered during the quarter ranged from an annual ratio of about one in 100 to one in 200 of the population. The birth rate of the quarter was 24 ' per 1,00 of population. The number of birthe registered during the quarter was 34 -248, and the number of emigrants was 18,475; a decrease therefore, of 3,776 appears to have taken credence to any gobemoucherie Mr. Gutteridge may as upon full consideration shall be approved by the rights to my wife, Sarah Elien Harland, in favour of has not been for years so much suffering.

place in the population of Ireland during that period. In the corresponding quarter of 1866, the emigrants numbered 19640. The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the second quarter of 1867 was 5.163; in the corresponding quarter of last year the number was 6045. Of the 5166 marriages, 3 101 were between Catholics, and 2,065 were between Protestants. The mean temperature of the air for the quarter ending the 30th of September, 1867, was 58.6 deg. The rainfall measured 6.058 inches. The mean height of the barometer was 29 786 inches.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT - But, let it be noted, here is a mighty work to be done in some fashion or other, after discussion, first in the great Parliament of British opinion then in that assembled at Westminster, not to speak of a good many very independent arenas of religious and political controversy. Numerous classes and powerful interests are involved. The character and position of the United Kingdom are at stake, as well as those of classes and individuals. are, and must be a Protestant Power. What is the proper way to approach a question of such momentous import, of such proved difficulty, and such various and extensive bearings? For our part, we see no way but compromise. Opponents have to be conciliated, susceptibilities have to be soothed and reassured; insult is not to be added to injury, if possible, all sides are to be convinced that they have common interest in amicab'e settlement.

Mr. James Chaine, a respectable gentleman, 23 years of age, committed spicide in Dalkey on Saturday evening at the residence of Surgeon Lyone, of whose relative, a Miss Norris, he was a disappointed auitor. He walked into the room where the lady and her mother were sitting, and in a few minutes was seen to apply a phial to his lips and mutter something about an easy death. Mrs Norris dashed the phial from his hands, but he had drained its contents before she could prevent him. He died shortly afterwards. A second phial was found in his pocket together with a pocket book on a leaf of which the following was written.

Mother I go to-night. I hope you will conform with the wishes which I have laid down in my letter. Do not think I am mad. I am broken hearted. Mrs Lawlor (with whom the deceased lodged in Dublin) will, I suppose, when she hears of my death, send you my letter, and, as a dying request I hope you will do as I ask you.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICISM IN GREAT BRITAIN. - The Catholic Directory for 1868 just issued permissu superiorum gives some details in reference to the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in Great Britain. There appears to be a considerable increase in the Catholic clergy, churches, chapels, convents, and monasteries since last year. The total number of Catholic bishops in the same - namely, one archbishop and 12 bishops (besides three retired bishops) in England, and four bishops in Scotland. The number of priests in Great Britain amounts to 1,639, against 1,608 last year; the number of churches and chapels is 1,283, against 1,207 when the last Directory was published. The convents of women are now 227 in number, whereas last year they were 220, and the monasteries number 67, against 63 last year. Total merease, 31 priests, 76 churches and chapels, seven convents of women, and four monasteries of men. Of the 76 churches and chapels, which are more this year than last, about a dozen are private chapels of convents and of various individuals. Of the four increase in the number of monasteries, three are merely houses in which two or three of the regular clergy dwell together for missionary work; the fourth is the new Dominican priory at Haverstock hill In the convents, or religious houses of women the increase has been very great during the last few years, but it has been altogether, or with very few exceptions, among the noncloistered or active orders, such as Sisters of Charity, Sisters of Mercy, and the like. The cloistered or contemplative orders hardly seem to increase at all, or very slightly, in this country. The number of colleges and large preparatory schools is 21. Of the 227 convents upwards of 200 are for the education of girls, either rich, poor, or middle class

MR. GUTTERIDGE'S NUMBERY STORY .- REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The subjoined is taken from the

Birmingham Journal, of Japuary 18:-We stated a few d ye ago that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Kynnersley, Goodman and Poncia, the charges brought by Mr. Gutteridge of gross immorality in a numery The committee has completed could not possibly communicate with each other. its inquiry, and the following report has been drawn up for publication :-

"We, the undersigned, having been requested by Mr. Guiteridge, and by gentlemen re reseating the Roman Catholic community in this town to investigate the truth of the statement made by Mr Gutteridge in a lecture delivered by him in the Town Hall, on the 13th November last with reference to alloged immorality in a numbery, and having examined such evidence as Mr. Gutteridge has produced in support of his statement do find-

"That the whole statement is untrue, and without foundation in fact in any one of i's details.

"The narrative, as repeated by Mr. Gutteridge at the Town Hall, together with other details not mentioned by him, was first related to a member of Mr. Gutteridge's family on 2nd July last On the following day it was repeated to Mr. Gutteridge, by whom it was taken down in writing. The nurrator was a young girl of nincteen years of age, who was employed in Mr. Gutteri-lge's household as a seamstress. and has continued to be so employed up to the ure s attire. During this period she has again and again repeated her story, with the addition from time to time of pretended occurrences which gave the statement a great appearance of reality; and so recently as three weeks ago, in the most solemn manner, reasserted the truth of all she had said.

This young girl appeared before us, and at once declared that the whole parrative was filse and unfounded, and entirely her own invincion. She firm'y adhered to this declaration under a severe

cross-ex mination. "The parrative included details, some of which were capable of corroboration if true; others bore on their face manifest improbability. We find that no effort was made by Mr. Gutteridge to test the truth of any of these statements; to use his own words, he never crossed the threshold to make an inquiry. We have suill felt it our duty as far as possible to test such of the alleged facts as were capable of inquiry, and have failed to obtain confirmation in any one instance.

"Under these circumstances, therefore, we oun arrive at no other conclusion than that Mr. Gutteridge's statement was utterly untrue, and that he had no grounds whatever for making the charge.

T. O. Sneyd Kynners'ey, J. P. J. B Melson, M. D, J. P. John Poncis, J. P. J. D. Goodman, J. P. " Birminghem, Jan. 17, 1868."

The Journal, in an occasional note has the following remarks on the foregoing:-Mr. Gutteridge's numbers story has utterly broken down; the result we anticipated from the moment attention was called to it. Four magistrates, three of them Protestants, and two of them chosen by Mr. Gutteridge himself, have inquired into the story, and their report is 'that the whole statement is untrue, and without foundation in any of its details.' To this, as regards Mr. Gutteridge's own conduct, the Committee add that he had no ground whatever for making the charge,' ard that he 'made no effort' to test the grounds he pretended to have. After this emphatic declaration, from such unquestionable authority, we suppose nofrom such unquestionable authority, we suppose nobody will on any future occasion attack the slighlest than the oracular intimation that they must be such Harland, of Blackburn, do relinquish all my conjugation so many beggars in that city as now, and there-

choose to publish. We will but add that much credit is due to Mr. J. D. Goodman and Mr. Poucia for the trouble they have taken in bringing this miserable story to the test of inquiry and consequent expo-

The English Catholics have recently been actively restrutting for volunteers for an English brigade for the Pope, and their efforts, so far, are reported to have been successful, and at a meeting recently held in Liverpool it was stated that a most efficient corps had been enrolled, which would shortly leave that port for Rome, under the command of a gentleman who has held high military rank in the British and American services.

An Inverness paper states that a company of stalwart Highlanders for the defence of the Pope is being recruited in Strathglass by a local priest and a Beauly gentleman, who intends to be the captain of the corps. The same authority says they are to set out for Rome in a few weeks

AN ANTI FENIAN PROTEST .- On the conclusion of the ordinary business of the Shrewsbury police court yesterday, the Rev. Henry Hopkins, priest of the Catholic Chapel, addressing the Mayor, said he attended there as a deputation from the Catholic inhabi ants of Shrewsbury in consequence of a rumour which was widely current, to the effect that they, and especially the Irish portion of them, were inclined to sympathize with what was called the Fenian plot, and were, in fact, secretly connected with it. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to denounce in in dignant terms the Fenian conspiracy and its leaders, disclaiming on behalf of his flock the slightest sympathy with it or them, and in conclusion handed to his Worship an address, of which the following is a copy, which he stated had been drawn up at a public meeting of the Catholics of the town :- 'We, the undersigned being Catholics, and for the most part Irishmen, residing in the borough of Shrewsbury. considering the outrages which have recently been perpetrated in London and elsewhere, whereby the peace and good order of society have been fearfully disturbed, and knowing that such deeds are calculated to lead to a war of races, and thereby to throw a large number of the industrions poor inte poverty and distress, we, the undersigned, do hereby declare as follows :- 1. That as loyal subjects of Her Mejesty the Queen we are most anxious to uphold and defend the institutions of the country; 2, that it is our desire above all things as good and loyal citizens to live in peace and harmony with our fellow townsmen: 3, that we desire to express our detestation and condemnation of the crimes committed at Clerken well and elsewhere, whoever may have committed them, or for whatever end or object they may have been committed; 4, that as Catholics we hold in utter abhorrence all secret societies forbidden by the Catholic Church, and that, Ferianism being such a secret society, we wish hereby to declare our unqualified condemnation and abhorrence of its principles; 5, that should any disturbances arise or be apprehended within this district we hereby offer our services to the civil authorities to do our best to support the preservation of the public peace.' The Mayor accepted and very cordially acknowledges the address, which he stated was calculated to have a most desirable effect. The deputation then withdrew. A large number of Irish Catholics presented themselves before the magistrates on Wednesday evening, and were duly sworn in as special consta-

ARREST OF TWO SEAMEN FOR SUPPOSED FERIAL ism at Devosport. - Considerable consternation was created in circles that two seamen belonging to H. M. S. Canopus, Captain G Napier, now stationed off the Gun Wharf, in Hamoaze, had been apprehended for complicity in the Fenian movement. ever, from various motives, the authorities have caused the matter to be kept as secret as possible the information that can be obtained is very slight although there is no reason for the slightest doubt being entertained that a discovery has been made which may eventually lead to something more im portant in connection with Fenlanism. It appears that on Tuesday at midnight, two sailors belonging to the Osnopus were apprehended whilst on shore by a guard from the same ship, it being supposed, from various circumstances that had recently transrived, that they were in possession of tome explosive materials which they intended to make use of for an unlawful purpose On the arrival of the men on brard, their hammocks and seveveral other places which it was conceived could be used for the purpose of concrelment were searched; and the men themselves, instead of being put in irons in the usual way, were cor fined in separate cells, so that they

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN GLASGOW. - On Monday night last, or, more properly speaking, early on Tuesday morning the attention of the policemen on duty in the neighborhood of the Green was attracted by the firing of pistol shots. On arriving at the spot whence the sounds appeared to have come from, they apprehended two men. Without anything in the shape of a 'charge' these men were arrested and taken to the Central Police Office, where they were duly searched, but nothing being found upon them to implicate them in any way with the suspicions of the police, they were liberated. Sub-equently it is alleged, a pistol was found, from which, it would atpear, that three shots had been fired, the other two remaining undischarged With this evidence the po lice returned and subsequently the two men were arrested, having left their addresses at the police They were brought up at the police office on Wednesday before Bailie Anderson, and remanded or eight days, in order to allow time for the prosecution of further inquiries. The names f the parties implicated are, it is stated, Michael Barratt, and James O'Neill, one a clerk, and the other a labor r. - Glasg w Free Press.

PRECAUTIONS AT THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT. - A quantity of sand and other materials for extinguisting Greek fire have been stored in the basement of the Houses of Parliament, counsels' robing rooms, halls, and judges' private entrances. On two occasions recently information reached the authorities of a contemplated outrage. A detachment of police are in possession of the Houses all night. morrow morning 1 800 of the Post Office officials. who have been sworn in special constables, will march to the Guildball to drill together for the first time. -Express.

On Monday afternoon Michael Serridge, a policeman, who has been in the Birmingham police force for 13 years, was brought before the Watch Committee, charged with using seditious language in reference to the attack upon the prison van at Manchester, and also in reference to the prisoners who have been committed to take their trial at Warwick Assizes. On the case being heard the committee considered it of such a serious nature as to order Serridge into costody. Serridge was brought before the M-yor charged with using seditions language in sympathy with Ferianism. The prisoner was remanded.

THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT BRETT .- It is stated by Captain Palin, Chief Constable of Manchester, that a sufficient sum has been collected to afford a comfortable provision for life for Mrs. Brett, the widow of the policeman murdered by the Fenians at Man-

chester. THE WHIG PROMISES - It is very amusing, and shows the indestructible reliance which 'men' place in human credulity. The Whige have been out of office only eighteen months, and they are already making these gigantic bids. Who knows what they may not offer when they have been out of office for another eighteen months? But at present these bids are only unofficial - the mere talk of the recruiting sergeant before enlistment. Mr. Gladstone has

ers have no need for such reserve. 'What would you like best, my good friends? they say to the Irish people—' settlement of the Church Question, the Land Question, the Education Question? Yes I thought so, quite right; and you shall have them
—when the Whigs come in. Yeu have only got to ask and have-when the Whigs come in. you have lesses for sixty-three years, or a sale of the estates of abaentees or perpetuity of tenure at a fixed rent? It rests with you to determine. Just let us put the Tories out, and you shall take your choice.' Meanwhile the Irish peasant listens stolid and unmoved. He has heard it already. He is like the experienced traveller who makes no answer to the country waiter's enumeration of the basin of soup, and murton chop, the half steak, the cold pheamint, the goose pie, because he sees before him all the time in his mind's eye the bit of mouldy cheese and glass of sour beer to which all the bill of fare will be reduced when it comes to eating, and drinking. 'You are an old hand at this game, Sir John,' say the Irish tenant farmers; 'we remember sevenyears ago when you, ay, and better men than you, talked to us of these things. We don't believe a word you say. We have often been befooled and betrayed, and once too often.' According to the best of our belief, 'founded on our information from Ireland,' that is the present state of mind of the Irish tenant farmer, and we cannot wonder at it.'-The

The London Times contains a letter from 'Historicus,' directly combating the views of Lord Hobert on the Alabama question. Lord Hobert assumed that the 'limited reference' included the question of the recognition of the Southern States as belligerents only so far as it affected the main issue of compensation, and that Mr. Seward did not, in fact, demand that the arbitrators should determine this question. Historicus' ouotes Mr. Seward's despatches, in which the 'failure of Her Majesty's Government to prevent or counteract the aggression of British subjects' on United States commerce was said to he directly traceable to that 'unfortunate cause' - the recognition. Mr. Seward, indeed, demands that the whole controversy should be referred to arbitration and, in the view of the American Government, the recognition of the belligerency is the principal question in the correspondence. 'Historicus' argues that the right and propriety of recognizing the Southern States as belligerents is not a question on which any reasonable man has a doubt. Mr. Seward, in 1867. says that but for the English proclamation of neutrality there would never have been civil war in the United States. 'It was England that captised the slave insu-rection a civil war; but 'Historicus' re-minds him that on May 4 1861, nine days before the English proclamation, Mr. Seward wrote to Mr Dayton in Paris :- 'The insurgents have instituted revelution with open, flagrant, deadly war, to compel the United States to acquiesce in the disnemberment of the United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity.' Similarly in a letter to the Spanish Minister the American Secretary wrote that the blockade would be established on the principle recognized by the law of nations; and he even used the words 'Neutral States' which could sident's Government at that time regarded the rebellion as merely a local insurrection. If the United States quarrel with us on the subject, it will be, says 'Historicus,' because they are determined to quarrel.

THE HOUSE OF PERS .- The House of Peers at present consists of -one Prince, two Royal dukes. three archbishops 26 duk-s, 33 marquises, 16) earls, 33 viscounts 27 bishops, and 164 barons—the total number of Peers being 449. The Bishop of Bath and Wells sits also as Baron Auck and. The following clergymen have also seats in the House of Lords as lay Peers :- The Rev. A. E. Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire; the Rev. William George Howard, Barl of Carlisle; the very Rev William John Broderick, Viscount Midleton; the Rev. William Nevil, Earl of Abergavenny ; the Ven. Frederick Twisteton-Wykebam Figures, D.C.L., Lord Saye and Sele; the Rev. Alfred Nathaniel H. Curzon, Lord Soursdule, heir presumptive to the title of Lord Arundell and Wardour, is his brother, the Rev Everard Aloysins Gonzaga, a Jesuit priest. There are 107 Peers of Scotland and Ireland who are not neers of Parliament; there are 224 members of the Privy Council; and the archbishops, bishops, colonial bishops bishops of the Episcopal church of Scotland, and reshops rumber 99 There ore 474 civil and military knights, 137 noblemen and barone's, who are Knights of the various Orders, 130 Knights of the Order of the Star of India, 751 Koights Companions of the Order of the Bath, three field marshale, 578 general officers in the army, 312 generals in Her M jesty's Indian army, 329 admirals in the navy, 56 judges in the United Koig low and Ireland, 174 Queen's Counshl and Sergenuts-at-Law in England, and 93 in Ireland. There are 162 deaths recorded of those whose names appeared in Who's Who, and who died between the 30th of November. 1866, and the lat of December 1867 with the dates of their birth and death .- Who's Who, 1868

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND In the eight principal towns of Scotland-Glasgow, Edinburg, Leith Dundee, Aberdeen, Paisley, Greenock, Perth-the deaths of 2,379 persons were registered in the month of De cember; allowing for increase of population, this number is 98 under that for December of the last ten years, 44 per cent, of the deaths were of children under five years of age. The zymotic (epidemic and contagious) class of diseases proved fatal to 480 persons, constituting 20 per cent, of the mortaility; that rate was scarcely exceeded in any of the eight towns The most fatal epidemic was scarlating which caused 131 deaths, or 55 per cent. of the mortality; in Edinburg, 9.2. Typhus was the next most fatal epidemic, baving caused 119 deaths or 5 per cent, of the total mortality. The deaths from is flammatory affections of respiratory organs, with consumption, whooping cough, and croup, were 900 of the whole 2 379 There were 71 deaths from violent causes two of them suicides; four deaths resulted from intersperance. The deaths of five women were registered who bad presed their 90th year; the oldest was an unmarried woman lately a domestic servant, aged 98 The births registered were 3,106 this number was exceeded in the month of December in 1864 and 1866. The marriages were 849, which, allowing for the increase of population is 20 under the average of the month for the last ten years.

A NEW SLOT. - The United Service Gazette makes the following extraordinary statement:- We are informed that on board her Majesty's ship Royal Oak during the late commission, were a number of men, members of a sect known as Germanites, who ' never attended Divine service, were in direct opposition to the teaching of the chaplain, and termed themselves 'non-fighting men.' One of our correspondents says - I must tell you this class of men never or very seldom misconducted themselves on board, always obeyed the pipe, and were slow workers; by my firm belief is that they are as dangerous a class of men as ever entered a ship, private or public.' Some of the ten years' men of this secret, on claiming their discharge, were asked why they wished to leave the service, and replied. 'For the love of the Lord and liberty '. There are a number of these nou-fighting men in the Mediterranean Fleet at the present time.'

The Blackburn Standard reports that a mechanic named Thomas Harland sold his wife to another man. named Lomax, for the sum of 20s. and all parties being agreeable to the bargain, Mrs Harland has been transferred to her new bushand | The following agreement has been drawn up and eigned by the parties; - Blackburn, Jan. 11th, 1868 - This is to

general feeling of the Irish people. But his follow- | Henry Lomax, for the sum of £1 sterling. As withness our hand, &c., Thomas Harland, witnesses, Philip Thomas and George Swarbrick.' Harland. has since announced that he will not be answerablefor any debts his late wife may contract. This piece of foolery will last the French playrights for-50 years.

In England the suffering is great. In the ' Bast of London, which embraces a population of 600,000 there are 40,000 persons dependent upon charity, and 60,000 in actual distress whose pride conceals their condition. The deaths greatly exceed the ordinary rate. The poor law is inadequate to meet the requirements. The poor rates have been very much increased, and in one district of 11,000 souls, who should pay the poor rate, it was found that 4 000 were in need of relief themselves. Where the defaulters were formerly hundreds they are now thousands, and when an officer gets ont a warrant to distrain he finds nothing but pawnbrokers' tickets; while ill-organized public and private charity, according to the London Times, is actually increasing the amount of pauperism and demoralizing the district.'

LONDON Feb. 5.- A man named Chatterton was shot in the street to-day and badly, if not fatally wounded The assass n was instantly arrested and gave his name as Jem Meddles. From his declarations. t seems that he mistook (Justierton for James Bird. who is an important witness for the Government in . the affair of the Clerkenwell explosion, and who at. the examination of the prisoners before the Police Court identified one of them as the man that fired. the powder. It is said that Meddles is a half-witted fellow and the belief is general that he is a tool of other parties.

Earl Russell will publish in the course of next month, A Letter to the Right Hon Obichester Fortescue, M.P., on the State of Ireland. - Express.

UNITED STATES.

HORRORS OF AN AMERICAN MAD-HOUSE. -- The New York correspondent of the Morning Post gives a fearful description of horrors which have been disclosed by legal investigation. The State Insana Asvinm at Jacksonville Illinois, is supported by the State, and under its control. The revelations of the awful cruelties which were practised in this asylum were caused by the conduct of a country banker in one of the small cities in Illinois. He fell in love with his sorvant maid. One day, eight years ago, he invited his wife, who was then, and always has been, perfeetly same, to accompany him on a journey to Jacksonville, and having arrived there took her withhim to visit the insage asylum. While she was conversing with some of the patients there he slipped away, and his unhappy wife was presently informed that she was a prisoner in the madhouse. For eight long years this lady was kept shut up from her family and the world, and allowed to see no visitor. Her husband paid \$1,000 per annum to the superintendent of the asylum, which sum appears to have been sufficient to induce to induce him to become a partyto this detestable outrage. Finally, another patient of the asylum, who had really been insune but who not have no meaning if war did not exist. It is had regained her reason, was liberated from its walls simply nonsense, therefore, to pretend that the Pre- and found means to communicate with the friends: of the banker's wife, and inform them that their ralative, whom for eight years they had mourned as a raving maniac, was, and always had been in the perfect possession of her senses. Her release was speedily effected; but the circumstances of her unlawful detention becoming known, attention was directed to the asylum, and such fearful stories weretold of it that the Legislature ordered a thorough investigation of its management to be made, which resulted in this disclosure of all the horrors that the brain of any novelist could imagine. The investigation was conducted by a committee of the Legislature, and the evidence received by it was given under oath. Both female and male attendants of the patients were not only allowed, but encouraged, to practice cruelty and outrage upon these unhappy creatures. The female patients were lifted from the ground by the hair of their heads, dragged about the rooms by the same means, choked natil their tongues protruced, placed in baths of cold water and their heads plunged beneath the water until they were alimost dead, strapped into positions in which it was impossible for them to sleep, and so kept for 24 hours; tied with ropes so tightly that the cords cut through the skip and into the flesh; their heads pounded on the floor: their arms twisted until the wrist or elbow was dislocated: beaten with strars and whips, sometimes until the patient actually died while undergoing the torture, and often were unable to rise from their pallets for a fortnight afterwards : dragged from their sick beds when at the point of death and plunged into ice-cold baths-in one in. stance a woman patient dropped dead as they attempted to raise ber to throw her juto the bath; and in a hundred other ways treated with more crueltw than Morok, the lion-tamer, exhibited to his wild beasts. The banker's wife was not the only same woman contined as a maniac. There was at least one other who, though perfectly same, had offended her hughand by a change of religious belief, and was. confined in the asylum for two y are at his instigation, and treated in a manner that seemed to manifest a determination to drive her to insanity. Shewas know. by her keepers to be sane, hur was compelled to sleep in a dormitory with cruzy woman, to whose ferocious attacks her life was often exposed. and who sometimes inflicted on her fearful injuries. The treatment of the male patients was equally atrocious. A young Englishman was once brought to the asylum and as he was somewhat unruly be was subdued by being placed on his back and water being poured down his throat until he wescuffocated. An Irishman was so fenfully besten by his attend. ants that be expired under their bands. Another vonng man was kent for three months in a wooden crib, two and a half feet wide, and in which he could only lie upon his back. Another was kept to the screen room' during the whole of the winter, perteetly paked, and with no means of warming himself. The bath-room was 50 feet from the screen. room, and the attendants would take this nationt by the heels, and drag him over the floor to the bath. Towards the close of the winter be died And inmo e than one instance the lives f the female patierts were only saved by the male keepers rescorngthem from the hands of the keepers of their own sex; while the woman keepers, in their turn, performed, similar good offices for the patients of the o her sex. What little mercy there was in the establishment; was manifested in this spremodic and grotesquefashion; but the ruling spirit of the place was one of blind, unreasoning, and heartless cruelty.

The New York Times ventures to express the printed that Congressmen on either side have very little chance of securing Irish votes by the speeches. they make on the question of naturalization nianism has gone beyond the point of bring cojoled by words. If either porty will openly take grounds in favour of war with Great Britain, because abe bagimpris ned some of our naturalized citizens, and proceed to make wer that party will probably securethe Irish vote, whether it gets any others or not. Anything short of that won't count.

A coloured delegate recently said in Georgia. Convention that' if the people dared to mefuse to ratify the proceedings of the Convention, the burning of Atlanta and the march of Sherman through Geor-U S. army would de to Georgia anni un mond and and

The New York Tribune is indignant at the lying despitches sent by the Cable to Englind, to the effect that resolutions of sympothy with the Februara were passed in Congress and denies is toto that there is any basis for such slander

datiness. True

9 12 m 3 1**2 m 5** 1 3 15 3 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, CRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 1 No. 696, Craig Street; by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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TEE TRUE WITHESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 14. 1868.

RCCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY - 1868.

Friday, 14-St Valentine. Saturday, 15 -Of the Immaculate Conception. Sanday, 15 - Sexagesina. Monday, 17 Of the Feria. Tuesday, 18-Passion of Our Lord. Wednesday, 19 - Of the Feria. * 3 Thursday, 20 - Of the Holy Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The week has been marked by no events of very great importance. The police both in Great Britain and in Ireland are always on the alert, and we learn that a man named Mackay, and said to be a Fenian leader, has been arrested at Cork, His friends made an effort to rescue nic, but alter a smart conflict were driven back by the police, who succeeded in lodging their prisoner in jail. News of a gloomy character has foeca received from the Abyssinian expedition. No hopes are entertained of anything being done For some time towards the release of the cap-~tives.

All the Great Powers of Europe whilst putting their armies on a war footing are vociferous in the proclamation of their pacific intents, but none show a readiness to reduce these armaments which make Europe tremble. The enlistment for the Papal Zouaves progresses favorably.

Litest telegrams inform us that several persons at Cork have been arrested charged with having taken part in the attack on the police with the object of liberating the prisoner McKay, who has been fully committed. Lennon will be tried on two charges, one for treason felony, the other for the murder of a policeman. Fears were entertained that Warwick Castle wherein Burke es confined would be attacked, and great prepa rations have been made by the authorities.

Special telegrams, not more trustworthy be cause special, attribute to Louis Napoleon hostile designs against the Sovereign Pontiff. These go on to say that the Emperor informed of Bourbon intrigues at Rome, is about to abandon The Holy See to its enemies; and that at his in--stances the Queen of Spain has been compelled to dissolve the Spanish Papal legion. These reports must be accepted with a grain of salt, for to the French Emoeror a rupture with the Pa-Dacy means a rupture with a very numerous and influential portion of the French people.

The Evening Telegroph favors us with the Hollowing notice :-

" The True Wilness, and the other Wilness are discussing the interesting question of the existence, or non-existence of Pergatory: what gives particular force and point to the discussion is the fact that neither the one nor the other knows anything about It, and the secret will not be revealed to man until the gates of death have shut him in They may just as well discuss the location of Paradise, and the oternal amusements of the blessed.

The Evening Telegraph is, in the above, quilty of that very offence which be attributes to ms-to wit, that of talking about that of which he knows, and as a Protestant, can know nothing. For instance, when our contemporary pretends or Colony has within it the real elements of this "that the secre's of a future state " will not be progress, and if its government will but leave it revealed to man until the gates of death have - shut him in"-he implies that there is a life bewond the grave, a prolongation of man's indivianal consciousness after death, or otherwise no secret could be revealed to him. Now by what itself. Government has done nothing for the right does our contemporary assume any thing of development of the resources of Australia .withe kind? How does he know that there is These have been developed, not only without the such a future state for man? or how can be, as a sid of Government, but almost in spite of it.-Protestant, treat the theory that there is a life The resources of a country, that has resources hevond the grave as, at best, anything better worth developing, need no government protec-Than a plausible hypothesis, a great May-Be? tion, no fostering patronage: but will develop He knows nothing whatever about the matter, themselves most safely and most effectually when and has therefore no right to deal with it as if it left to take care of themselves. were a settled-question.

Whether there be a heaven or a bell; whether thether what men call death be the commence-

egivans of comment of the second

came to most opposite conclusions, and upon which, outside the Catholic Church, the most contradictory opinions still obtain. Still the question as to God, His nature, and His dealings with mon would be, as it was in the days of Cicero, " perobscura quastio." De Nat Deorum, lib. 1. But for the Christian revelation, the but for the Catholic Church the sole guardian the year then, in case the paper be continued, the and interpreter of that revelation, we should know as little about these matters as did Cicero, Evening Telegraph himself.

Therefore in our dispute with the Witness we did not "discuss the interesting question of the existence, or non-existence of Purgatory ;" but this question, and this only. Is the doctrine transfer her patronage elsewhere." that there is a purgatory part of the original Christian revelation? Was it taught by Christ to those Whom He in turn commissioned to go and | maintain himself, wife, and three or four children | he is by his religion warranted in placing confi teach all nations? Is it a doctrine that contradicts any other portion of the Christian revelation? - | halt)-" a week, and save money" out of the ful and just, and will protect the child from the Upon these matters again, we, of ourselves, know nothing-and are not ashamed to confess our ignorance; and our sole reason for believing anything. positive about them is, the testimony of the Ca- in the market. Of the best meat, the wholesale tholic Church, which, if Christ were not a charlatan, is the only infallible witness as to what He | to our table at two pence a pound"-so that the did reveal-the one means by Him appointed for diffusing amongst all nations, and to the end of beef-steak, or roast leg of mutton: nor is this time, the full and perfect knowledge of Hisreve- superabundance of tood likely to meet with any lation. But for this infallible witness we should check for a long time, so great is the supply .know nothing, we should believe nothing, in the We are told that in one district alone, the mere supernatural order; and with Cotta we should annual increase of sheep alone, is " Two Millions still be ever asking "ubi est veritas?"-Where is truth? - De Nat. Demum lib. 1.

The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Melbourne was a very grand affair, and the demogstrations with which His Royal Highness was every where received give a lively idea of the Colony. The Times lifts up its hands, and allowed to drop out of cultivation, not because utters its voice of surprise:-

"But think of balls attended by nine hundred dancers in magnificent rooms, and with the most costly decorations, in that huge dreary Continent we used to call New Holland, of which the only known locality was Botany Bay! Think of thirteen thousand school children bere, four thousand there, and a thousand or two anywhere, being found singing God Save the Queer, heard well two miles off and cheering still londer Think of reviews of Volunteer Cavalry, Infantry, and Artitlery in a region where a few years ago one believed a white man could hardly show himself. There has been no such instance of spontaneous growth. Convicts can hardly be thought an encouragement to colonization; but at Adelaide they never had convicts, and at Melbourne the element is quite inappreciable. These are not favored Colonies, protected Flantations, commercial monopolies, but simply gatherings of British subjects, quietly and peacably elbowed out of this island, and making the best of it by looking for elbow room elsewhere."-London Times.

The growth of the Colonies on the Eastern side of New Holland is not one of the least of the material marvels of the nineteenth century. That there, where in the recollection of the writer, the black man roamed almost undisputed. master of the land, and where the white man had to look well to the condition of his arms, there now stands a City compared with which Montreal is but a second or third rate affair : with a population which in a few years will rival that of the largest cities in the U. States; which could buy all Great Britain's North American possessions for a public park, were they worth the purchasing, and not think much of it either; whose intelligence and wealth is indicated by the fact that its daily press in every material respect is the equal of that of London-(the Melbourne Daily Argus, one only of its many daily papers is the exact facsimile of the London Times, and as well crowded with advertisements)-that these things should have taken place within the short period of little more than thirty one years since the first lot of land where now stands the city of Melbourne, was sold, is indeed one of the wonders of the age we live in: and is a standing answer to those who look to forms of government, and political institutions as the source of, or even as an important factor in the phenomenon we call material progress. If a country alone, neither aiding nor obstructing, but strictly adhering to the golden rule of lassez faire, it cannot but go a-head. Leave it alone, and as with small-pox, its prosperity will break out of

The resources of Australia are its mild climate where winter is unknown, its boundless pastures, here be a judgment after death, and retribution; its fertile soil, rich too in all precious minerals, and above all in coal; and that alone which regives know nothing, and upon which were we not bungry millions of Europe and of North America Eatholics, we should not have the impertinence were to be thrown on its coasts, it could find focd to hold any very decided opinion, either one way or and labor for them all: and the sole complaint do not admit—that the intellectual training of the

nothing better or more certain than our own fallible. Continent is provoked by the want, of sufficient start of the common school from which all posi-"private judgment" to guide and instruct us upon markets for its superabundant produce, the im- tive religious instruction is excluded, we conclude moved in spirit at sight of our Canadian enlist ments matters upon which the wisest men of antiquity possibility of finding months to consume its ever in favor of the former, and against the latter. If of brave youths for the Papal army. We are increasing flocks, and crops. Nothing, however we must make a selection, we prefer a deficient glad to find that they have assumed such generwill show what is the actual condition of the orthography, and had grammar, to corrupt mocountry, and the inducements it holds out to the rale, and a polluted imagination: for what shall emigrant, better than a few statistics for which it profit a man if he gain the whole world, and a subject whereon to discharge his bile. Poor we are indebted to the London Times.

the unskilled day workman are about a collar parental duties, that the father had put his trust and a half per diem; but artizans, and skilled | in the vigilance of a government official, or conlaborers are remunerated at a much higher rate. | fided the morals of his children to the keeping of For the most ordinary description of domestic a "superintendent of education." The moral reas did D'Alembert, as does the editor of the servants the wages are two hundred dollars per sponsibility of the parent cannot in this manner be annum; but a cook, or skilled domestic can al- | shuffled off; and though in spite of all his vigit ways command three bundred, and as the writer lance, his child may be contaminated by bad ex in the Times adds "the most respectful consi amples at school-for scandals will creep in deration from her employer, or she would at once | everywhere, in spite of all the vigilance of pastors

At the same time the cost of living is low .-A working man, says the Times "can easily hun, to entrust his child only to those in whom upon 25 shillings," (less than six dollars and a dence. If he will but do his duty, God is faithlowest scale of wages, to wit nine dollars a week. | perils to which everywhere it will be exposed : Provisions of all kinds, beef and mutton of the and should evil occur God will then hold the fabest quality, flour and grain, are almost a Jruz ther guiltless. As they love their little ones, as price is a penny a pound, and " prime joints come poorest man can sit down three times a day to his in excess of the local demand :" and of the rapid increase of cereals-the same writer says, "the and efficient moral and religious supervision, the excessive supplies of grain and flour under the operation of our Land Act, must find marketbeyond our own shores, or many of our corp fields must be turned into pasture land." This is the one material grievance of these Southern wealth and material progress of this Australian Colonies-a plethora of produce; and land is as here, it is exhausted, and yields no longer a remunerative crop, but because of the very exuberance of the soil, and because the supply of food far outstrips the demand.

One other evil there is even at the antipodes and that is Orangeism. That vile plant has taken root even there, and brings forth, as every where, else its deadly fruit. So on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to Mel bourne, we learn that the Orangemen of that city tried to imitate the example of their King ston brethren when the Prince of Wales visited Canada. Insulting transparencies were set up in the streets by the Orangemen of Melbourne, and this of course provoked a row, in the course of which' blood was shed, and some lives were lost. In short Orangemen in Australia are just what they are at Belfast or in Toronto.

We cite the above facts as an argument against the theories of the Rouges, the Annexathat the destitution in Lower Canada, and consequent emigration, are the results of bad laws, or could in any wise be mitigated by a change in our political condition, or by annexation to the United States. We live in all important respects under precisely the same political conditions as do our fellow subjects in the Australasian Colonies: and any differences in our material conditions are the results of our climatic differences. Had we the same mild climate, the same rich soil, the same extent of pastures, and constant access to the sea, the highway of nations, we should certainly have no cause to envy anything in their material pros-

COMMON SCHOOL MORALITY. - In the Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, we find the following paragraph with reference to the common schools of U. Canada:-

"A worthy superintendent of common schools in Ontario, on visiting the girl's department of the schools under his charge took upwards of thirty copies of the Police Guze'te, and similar publications from the more advanced pupils-publications which

could not be read or seen without pollution Common schools, that is to say schools from which religious education, the sole safeguard for morality, is excluded, are condemned by the Catholic Church as "altogether dangerous to faith and to morals." Catholic parents do not think that a Protestant superintendent however " worthy"-and that many of them are good and worthy gentlemen we do not doubt-is sufficient guarantee against the dangers which their children would incur by frequenting such schools; and the fact reported above shows how just is the condemnation of the Church, how well founded are the scruples of the Catholic parents. No matter how good of its kind the mere intellectual training of the common or mixed school may be, in that therein no efficient moral or religious control can be exercised, the morals of its pupils will always be exposed to the risk of pol hent of a life eternal, or an endless sleep - are tards its progress is the expanse of ocean which lution. Who shall lay bare the horrors of the hatters of which we frankly admit that we of our | must be traversed to reach its shores. It all the New England "common school?" Decency

Therefore, even were it the case-which we the other: seeing that in that case we should have that reaches the ear from that far off Southern denominational school must needs be interior to till next week.

lose his own soul! God at the last great day. and masters-it is the duty of the Catholic father from which no law of the land can exonerate they fear God before Whom they will one day have to give an account of those little ones entrusted to them, and not to the superintendent of education,-Catholic parents should resolve that, no matter what the law of man may say, or what the promptings of self interest may suggest, they will not allow their children to attend the " com mon schools," except in such cases as these shall have been approved of by their religious pastors, and ecclesiastical superiors. Without constant "school," no matter whether frequented by Catholics or Protestants is, and in the very nature of things must needs be, a sink of iniquity, a moral cess-pool.

There has been some discussion in the public iournals respecting the dismissal from the Papal service of several volunteers, Irishmen, for improper conduct. The Roman correspondent of the Weekly Register, a London Catholic paper. was the first to allude to this unpleasant affair : and from its version it appeared that the provoking cause of this action on the part of the Sovereign Pontiff was a Fenian demonstration that it was attempted to get up in Rome. The facts having reached the ears of the authorities, the proposed demonstration was of course put a stop to, and the men who had taking the chief part therein, were at once sent back to their own

This report we find confirmed in the Irish American, a Fenian organ of New York, by a letter dated Rome 3rd ult. According to this version, which in its main features agrees with that of the Week'y Register, it appears that :-

"The Irish in Rome were making preparations on a grand scale for a solemn High Mass and Office for tionists, and the Montreal Witness to the effect the souls of Ailen and his companions. It was to have come off on the 23rd of December in the church of St. Andrea Della Fraie."

> The preparations were well nigh completed when tidings having reached the Pope's ears, Monsignor Talbot, the Papel Chamberlain, immediately sent a warning to the priest against allowing his church to be used for the intended demonstration, as it was got up by sympathizers with Fenianism. Hereupon there was some ex citement and murmuring, the result of which was the dismissal of the offenders from the service. and their return home. This little fact is conclusive as to the light in which Fenianism is regerded at the headquarters of the Catholic religion, and by the Sovereign Pontiff.

Religious Liberty .- Unconsciously our Liberal friends let out what they mean by their formula a "Free Church in a Free State:" as for instance does the Witness when in its issue of the 8th met. it gives the following with much glee, as a mode for "Bringing the Priesthood under control ":--

1. The Russian government has adopted a shrewd device for getting the Romish missionaries under control through their bread and butter. An imperial ukase has been issued, directing that in future the income of the Catholic clergy in the Western Provinces be provided by the State, and no portion of them by private individuals."— Witness, 8th Fab.

So that as against the Catholic Church, Protestants applaud the prohibition of the voluntary system in Russia, whilst in Canada they cry out for the abolition of all State assistance to the Romish Church. Our friends are consistent in their ends, at least, if not in their means.

The sum collected in the several churches frequested by the French speaking portion of the Catholic population of this City, for the tervice of the Poutifical Zouaves exceeds Two thou. sand four hundred dollars. We are not aware of the exact amount raised amongst our Irish. Cutholic fellow-citizens, but we know that they are never the last in works of zeal for religion. In the rural parishes a sum of \$3,000 has been

Some communications unavoidably held over

The righteous editor of the Witness is sorely ous proportions as to have provoked his ire, and must congratulate him on having found so worther dear amiable member of society, we can symna-First as to wages. The ordinary wages of will not admit as valid the excuse for neglect of thise with him. It must indeed be galling to his intensely religious yearnings to behold an immense crowd of cut-throats and murderers (eccentric Englishmen!) held at bay from fulfilling hell's darkest behests by a handful of the flower of Gallic chivalry. And when poor interesting individual he carries his arithmetic into the calculation, and considers further that each of these Garibaldian cut throats carries in his pocket, if he have not already spent it, the heavy payment of his services, granted him in British gold, taken from the tunds " For the Forcible Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" his feelings of chagrin must rise in proportion to his realization of the loss (to religion!) and his righteous heart must groan within him. As a speculation be finds it a failure—as a religious movement a b'under - as a most galling deseat, a Protestant calamity. Poor sensitive man! will he ever recover from the shock?

It is astonishing how glibly evangelical Protestantism can prate of mediæval injustice and oppression. With what pharispical effrontery and sanctimonious Iwang it can stalk into the centre of this world's busy synagogue and proclaim its own great virtues before high heaven. and its intense disgust of the vices of us noor publicans. Well! we must needs be content to stand afar off, whilst this holy man recounts his deeds and admire his litary of virtues, whilst we humbly deplore our own shortcomings,

Medieval injustice and oppression!" Poor dear ingenuous individual! How refreshing thy simplicity! how crisp thy innocence! Hast never leard tell, dear man, of an Irish Church Establishment (a relic doubtless of mediæval Reformation) in Queen Victoria's dominions wherein an onnressed and starving population have been made by law for two centuries to keep in idleness and good condition a lazy lot of protesting divines with naught else to do, but drawl and drone away to empty benches and a somnulent sexton, as often as providence and the course of time brings round the Lord's own day called by a pious plagiarism the Sabbath? Hast never heard tell. refreshing individual of decidedly evangelical proclivities, of Protestant oppression of poor downtrodden unhappy Catholic Ireland? Thy own mouthpiece, the statesman Gladstone speaking to those sturdy yeomen, the Cheshire miners, who would not for one single hour have born the oppressive class legislation which Protestantism has inflicted for continues on unfortunate Irelandthis same statesman Gladstone (and he is a statesman that England may well be proud of) called it the other day mismanagement and misgovernment. "Mr. Gladstone in a speech on Wednesday to some Cheshire miners did not hesitate to ascribe the existence of Fenianism to England's mismanagement and misgovernment of Ireland." (Montreal Daily Witness, Dec. 20th, 1867) Med:æval injustice and oppression it would have been called, had it been perpetrated by a Catholic majority upon a Protestant minority, and been born of less recent date. "Lethargy and enslavement" it would have been styled had it been begotten of ought other than protesting parentage.

But take to thyself dear man thy English history; draw from thy cloudy brow thy horn rimmed specs, open the ponderous tone at the first chapter of Cromwellian cruelties in Ireland, con it well and piously and then prate, if thou hast the effrontery, of Mediæval injustice and oppression. One week of Cromwellian crimesone company of Cromwell's bible quoting ruffians -nay one "eccentric Englishman" with long range rifle and "acromatic" such as Monte Rotundo (or rather Montre-ton-dos) saw and blushed for, would put in the shade a whole age of thy "medieval injustice and oppression." N.B.-When the editor of the Witness has explained the presence of " eccentric Englishmen on inules" in the Garibaldian ranks it will be time to answer his imbecile drivellings about Papal enlistment in Canada. Sauce for the goose-sauce for the gander, even the' he be a Papal one, good Master Witness.

SACERDOS.

On our sixth page, after the Foreign News, will be found an interesting communication copied from the Weckly Register, respecting the share of our brave Canadian Zouaves, M. M. Larocque and Murray, of whom we are all so justly proud, in the glorious victory at Mentana over the Piedmontese raiders, led by Garibalds, and backed by Victor Emmanuel.

We have received the first number of a New York weekly paper, illustrated, entitled The Emerald. Its contents consist for the most part of selected tales, and a little original matter in the shape of criticisms on literary subjects. The paper is well and handsomely printed.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, Jap. 1858 .- Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- The current number opens with an address to Working Men by Felix Holt: then comes port IV. of Linda Tressel, which is certainly not worthy in many respects of the place it occupies in a respectable serial. Next we have Sketches in Polynesia, somewhat redolent of the odor of Exeter Hall, followed by the Brownlows, part XIII .- Modern Cynicism .- What I did at Belgrade.—The Night Wanderer of an Afghaun Fort, - and lastly, The Education of the People in England and America.

on a same of the countries.

LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS FROM 1848 to 1861. -New York, Harper & Brothers; Messra. Dawson Bros., Montreal .- There is some proverb about " king's chaff being better than other people's corn:" and we suppose that we must bear this in mind in noticing this little work. That it exhibits our Queen as an excellent woman, as a loving wife, an affectionate and prudent parent, and that it gives a glimpse of royal life to the outer world, may in the judgment of some, warrant its publication. We think however, that as it was never desimed for the world, so now it would have been more prudent to have allowed it to remain locked up in the royal author's desk. Still the work will, we doubt not, be greedily read out of curiosity to know how Queens, and Princes, and Royal Highnesses eat and drink and amuse themselves. It may surprise some to see that they disport themselves much like other folk and that the Queen of the British Empire is after all, a kind and gentle lady, endowed with all femi nine accomplishments, and well content to lay aside the weary state and pomp of Majesty. We may add that the material execution of the work is perfect, and that it is ornamented with views of Balmoral Castle, and several little sketches or etchings by royal hands.

At the Annual Meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, held on the 26th January, the following gentlemen were elected to serve during the year 1868 :-

President and Director - (ex officio) - Rev. James Brown.

1st Vice President-Edward Murphy. 2nd do -Owen McGarrey. Trensurer-P. J Dursch. Secretary - Michael McCready.

BIECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Obristopher McCormack, Edward Skiddy, James Connaughton, Henry Gullagher, James Neary, Arthur Hamail, W. B. Lenaban, Patrick Davlin, Wm. Donnelly, Peter McFarland, James Moore, Daniel McEntyre.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Centre Ward-Denis Barron. West Ward - Thos. Mackey. East Ward - Patrick Hammill. St. Ann's Ward - Charle Moffat and P. Murphy. St. Antoine Ward - Timothy O'Conner. St. Lawrence. Ward . Peter Riley. St. Louis Ward - Andrew Emerson. St. James Ward - Michael Guddy. St. Mary's Ward - T. J. Donovan. Grand Marshal-Richard O'Connell.

At the annual meeting of the St. Anne's Total Abstinence Society, February 9th, 1868, the following were elected for the ensuing year:-

President - (ex-officio) - Rev. J. Hogan, 1st Vice-President - W. Farmer, Eeq. 2nd do - J. Sheridan, E.q. Secretary - Mr. T. Mathews. Treasurer - Mr. J. D. Kernedy. Executive Committe - Messrs. P. Desmond, M. Ferny J. Lynch, J. Harding, T. Sexton, T. Price, T. Phe'an, P. Quillan, M. Crow, J. Crow, C. Howley,

M. Carrol. Vigilance Committee-Merses. H. Gavin, J. Mc Carthy, L. Murtagh, P. Crow. J. Shea, L. McDonnell, E. McCarthy, T. Holland. Grand Marshal-Mr. Michael Conway.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 6th. - The following resolutions relating to the repeal of the Act of Contederation to be made the order of the day for Saturday:

Resolved, 'That the Members of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, elected in 1863 simply to legislate under the Constitution had no authority to make or consent to any material change of such Constitution without first submitting the same to the

people at the polls. That the resolution of the tenth of April, which preceded the enactment of the British North America Act, is as follows: 'Whereas it is the opinion of this House, it is desirable that a Confederation of the British North America Province should take place. Resolved therefore, that His Excellency the Lieut. Governor be authorised to appoint delegates to arrange with the Imperial Government a scheme of union which will effectually ensure a just provision for the rights and interests of this province; each to lave an equal voice in such delegation. Upper and Lower Canada being for this purpose considered as separate provinces.' This was the only authority possessed by the delegates who procured the enactment of the act of the Union of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

That even if the House of Assembly had the Constitutional power to authorise such delegation, which is by 20 meous admitted, the foregoing resolution did not empower the delegates to arrange a federal Union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick without including in such Confederation the colonies of Newfoundland and Prince Edward

'That no delegates from the two last named colonies having attended and an unequal number from each of the others being present, the delegation was illegally constituted and had no authority to act under the said resolution, which expressly required ecah of the colonies to be represented by an equal number of delegates.

That the delegates did not ensure just provision for the rights and interests of this Province as they were by the express terms of such resolution bound to do in arranging a scheme of Union; but, on the contrary they entirely disregarded their rights and interests, and the scheme by them consented to, would, if finally confirmed, deprive the people of this Province of their rights, liberty, and independence, rob them of their revenues, take from them the regulation of their trade, commerce, and taxes the management of their railways and other public property; expose them to the abitrary and excessive taxation by a Legislature over which they can have no actual control, and reduce this free, happy, and self governed Prosince to the degrading condition of a dependency of Canada.

'That no fundamental or material change of the Constitution of the Province can be made in any other constitutional manner than by a statute of the legislature, sanctioned by the people, after the subject matter of the same has been refused to them at the polls,-the legislature of a Colonial dependency having no power or authority implied from their relation to the people as their legislative representatives to overthrow the Constitution under which they

were elected and appointed. 'That the scheme of confederating Canada, New Brucewick, and Nova Scotia was never submitted to the people of the province at the polls before the 18th day of September last, upwards of two and a. half months after the British North America Act was, by the Queen's proclamation, declared to be in force. when the people were thereby informed that they had been subjected, without their consent, to the absolute dominion of more populous and more powerful Colo-

nies, and had lost their liberty. Trat there being no statute of the Provincial Legislature confirming or rat fying the British North America Act, and the same never having been conpor the consent of this Province in any other manner Union and demand its immediate repeal. If they McKeough 1; Sorel J McCarthy 5; L'Assamption, testified, the preamble of the act reciting that the Pro-

LEAVES FROM THE JOURNAL OF OUR Canda and New B'unswick is untrue and when the Queen and the Imperial Legislature were led to believe that this Province had expressed such a desire, a fraud and imposition were practice upon them. falter even for a moment in the effort to regain the That the truth of the preamble of the British lost independence of Nova Scotia.—Haltfar Morning North America Act, reciting the desire of Nava Scotia Chronicle.

to be confederated is essential to the constitutionality of the statute, and if the same is fulse the statute cannot be rendered constitutional by assuming as true the condition which is indispensable to its constitu tionality

' That from the time the scheme of Confederation was first devised in Canada until it was consummated by he Imperial Act in London it was systematically kept from the consideration of the people of Nova Scotis at the Polls and the executive Council and Legislature in defiance of petitions signed by many thousands of the electors of this Province, persistently and perverse'y prevented the same from being presented to the people. 'That at the recent election the question of Con-

federation exclusively occu ied the attention of the people, who were then, for the first time, enabled to express their will on a subject of the most vital importance to their happiness, and the result has proved that this Province does not desire to be annexed to Canada and that the people of Nova Scotia repudiate the enforced provisions of the British North America Act, which for reasons set forth in the foregoing resolutions, they believe to be unconstitutional, and in no manner binding upon the people of Nova Scotin.

'That the Quebec scheme, which is embodied in the British North America Act, imprudently attempted to be forced on the people of Nova Scotis, not only without their consent, but against their will, has already created wide-spread irritation and discontent and unless the same be withdrawn it will we fear be attented with the most disastrous consequences, and the loyal people of this Province, fully conscious of their rights as British subjects, set an estimable value upon their free institutions, and will no willingly consent to the invasion of those rights or to be subjected to the Dominion of any other power than that of their lawful and beloved Queen.

'That the colonies were political'y allied to each other by their common relationship to the Queen and her Empire in a more peaceable and less dargerous connection than under any scheme of Colonial Confederation that could be declared even on the fairest

wisest, and most junicious principles. That the people of Nova Scotis do not impute to Her Maj-sty the Queen and her Government any intentional injustice, as they are well aware that fraud and deception were practised upon them by those who misrepresented the public sentiment of this country, and who, for reasons we will not venture to describe, desired that Confederation might be forced upon this Province without the consent and against the will of the people.

That an humble address be presented to the Queen, embodying the substances of the foregoing re solutions, informing Her Majesty that her loval people of Nova Scotia do not desire to be in at y manner confederated with Canada, and praying Her Majesty to revoke her proclamation and to cause the British North America act to be repealed as far as it regards to the Province of Nova Scotia.'

THE FEELING IN NEW BRUNSWICK .- We see no reason to doubt that the Provinces of British America ought to be united or that the people cannot be governed as economically as if the Union had not taken place; while it produce great and useful public works, develope national life and elegate the people intellectually and morally. The only matters which now cast a damper on these bright prospects are the expenses of the Government, Legislature and the public offices; the incressed burden of taxation. as regards the Maritima Provinces, and most of all the manner in which the new taxes are made to fall; they are increased to a large extent on the common necessaries of life and are lessened on luxuries and other articles which could at least bear some taxation It is very unfortunate that such should be the case at any time, and most of all when this fact is fitted to repel Prince Edward Island, Newfound and and Nova Scot'a. The first duty of Confederates is to strike at the fountain head of the evil, the extravagant style of expenditure in which the Government and Legislature of Canada are carried on. It is quite too expensive for our present circumstances. The people of the Maritime Provinces should require their representatives to seek with all their ene gy, a reduction of expenditure and to aid in organizing a party in the province of Ontario and Quebec which ard the movement. The next duty o Confederates is to endeavour to have such taxation as may be required for revenue purposes levied in the most judicious manner. At present taxes are made to fall upon food and thue, at least, to increase its price and on articles of commuon consumption does away with much of the benefits which might otherwise accrue from the remission of taxes on shipbuilding materials, &c. The case would be different if the increased taxes were made to fall on inxuries rather than on necessaries, and we see no reason why the increased taxes imposed on the Maritime Provinces should not be so distributed. The amount of these taxes now far exceeds any thing that any anti confederate has ever ventured to state, and Mr. Johnson's published statement, as we are prepared to prove against any man, or set of men, is, in fact (we do not say in intention), one of the most unreliable, deceptive, and insulting documents ever addressed to the intelligence of thinking men. The more we consider it the more difficult we find it to restrain the feelings of indignation which it inspires.

-St. John's Morning Journal (Confederate). Mourning will do us no good. But we have hope that there is yet a remedy for the rascally robbery perpetrated upon us. The Local Legislature has its vork to do. The people have given the rough design though they have not chiselled the nattern. Reneal at all hazards, is what is required and our representatives know that they must foll w the path marked out for them. We say this in no icreverent spirit. We believe that with the exception of the illustrious 'two' of the Opposition, every one of the members. of this House will use his best endeavors to restore self government to this Province. No more solemn in the way of business. We could specify more than duty ever rested upon the representatives of Nova. Scotin than that which is now theirs. There is English prejudice and Canadian selfishness lying in their path to impede them. The one must be vanquished, the other dissipated, before they can hope to each number, 'Not to be opened out here,' as much attain the smallest success in their attempt to restore as to say, 'Not to be drunk on 'the premises.' This

the Province to its old position. This is no time for mealy mouthedness. Good stronz language must be used both to the Canadian and British authorities. We must not go to Imperial Parliament as beggars demanding a favour, but as freemen demanding a right. We ask nothing to which we are not entitled in the strictest justice. First, from our rights as men, we should be allowed to govern ourselves; and secondly, if reason should fail to touch the British covecience, let us say that at least from Britain's own concession we are entirled to govern ourselves as we please. We have done nothing to forfett this right; if it be wrested from us now we entertain no feelings of gratitude or respect schools under his charge, took upwards of thirty for our spoilers. Some may say this is threatening language.' Suppose it is, what then? It is either ridiculous because of our impotence, or tressouable. Our impotence has yet to be discovered. We have not yet been tried we trust we never shall, but the hostility of a whole colony, no matter how small, cannot be despised certainly not by the New Dominion. It may be treasonable. Well, the word is as pretty a one as any other We have no desire to entertain treasonable thoughts, but we cannot help thinking that the worst of traitors are those who would

which swept Tupper and his frie ids from pointed 14: Three Rivers, Rt Rev Dr Cook 5: Tamworth, J life would be rothing to that which would crush the Byrne 2; Bath, P T McNamus 2; Point St Charles, M members of the present House of Assembly, if they Orow 2:50; Hall, P McGarr 4; Allisso ville, T Furfalter even for a moment in the effort to regain the

In the numerous comments that have been made in Parliament and the press relative to emigration from Canada, we notice a disposition to treat the exodus as peculiar to Lower Canada and the French Capadian population; bence also the attempt to make a religious creed and system responsible for it. It is true that this exodus has a larger volum in Lower than in Upper Canada, and from the French Canadian than from the British estilements; but it makes drafts annually from every class and creed of the population; and if the evil tendency of any religious belief or system is to be inferred from it, then all are equally compromised. Lower Canada is an older settled country than Upper Canada, and the French Canadian parishes than the British townships; and the population in the former is denser and poorer than in the latter; hence the cause that the emigration of French Canadians from Lower Canada is greater than that of other races from Lower or Upper Cauada. But, as we have said. Bri ish Profesiants of all denominations emigrate also; and it would be difficult to find oven a recently settled township concession in Upper or Lower Canada, the families resident on which have not lost some members from this cause; while in the old settled districts there is hardly a famly some of whose members have not gone to the States. In Low r Canada among the French Canadians the stimulating causes are poverty, arising from the subdivision of the soil among heirs and the want of capital and enterprise, that prevents the establishment of industrial occupations that would employ the surplus population .- Erening Telegraph

DREADFUL EXPLOSION - Yesterday morning dreadful explosion, most fortunately unattended with lost of life, took place in the works of the Canadian Rubber Co., St. Mary Street. There are two boilers in the yard in boiler shees, detatched from the main building On Monday night the engineer examined them carefully, and left them in the usual state. About six o'clock in the morning the assist at engineer proceeded to get up the fire, and tested the water and steam guages, the one boiler, that which exploded, showing at ten minutes pant six a pressure of 30 pounds, the other showing 35 pounds, which as twenty minutes past had increased to 40 and 45 pounds respectively. The assistant engineer then went to the engine room, which is a considerable distance off, to oil the machinery, and prepare for work having just turned on the steam to heat the building. He had finished in the engine room and was preparing to go back to the holler, when a tremendous explosion was heard and peices of iron were seen flying in every direction, the roof of the boile shed being blown off, and the drum of the boiler sent flying over the roof of the other buildings land ing in a vacant lot on the opposite side of the street. The work begins in the morning at seven o'clock and none of the men, therefore, except those connected with the engineering department, had arrived; and at the early hour at which the accident occurred, few people were on the street, so that less danger to life was to be apprehended. As it was, even with the few who were about, it is almost miraculous that not the slightest injury was done to anyone. The second boiler was moved about two feet out of its place, but it is otherwise uninjured. Very little damage was done to the main buildings beyond the loosening of a few bricks. Last fall, both boilers were tested to 100lbs., and since been worked at an average pressure of about 45 lbs. It is understood that the works will not be stopped for more than a few days .- Mont Herald 5ih inst.

Inquest. - Yes'erday afternoon an irquest was held on the budy of James Henry a young man aged 19 at the house of Patrick Bowes, master carter, Nazaroth street, in whose employ be was. The decented was killed by a large quantity of coal falling on him while he was loading his cart in Mr. Beard's coal yard, at the corner of McGill and Wellington streets. From the evidence it appeared that this yard contained but one kind of coal, and that orders had been given two or three days previous to the accident that coal should not be taken from the nile which was almost upright and a neighbouring one which was much undermined but that it should be taken from other parts of the yard. It was also proven that a few moments before the accident, Mr. Bowes went into the yard where the deceased was carting coal with a young man of the name of Michael Quinn, and that he ordered the deceased away | nada, and cannot be found in the District of Riche from the pile which he was working. But Mr. Bowes former pile, and continued loading, when a cracking sound in the pile was heard. He was told by a young man named Quinn to leave the place; he did so, but seeing it did not fall, returned, when the mass of coal fell almost instantly, burying him beneath it. The youth was found about an hour afterwards The jury, after a short consultation, gave a verdict that the deceased James Henry came to his death in a manner purely accidental and not otherwise, and the jury further say and declare that there is no blame attached to any person emplayed in or in connection with J. G. Beard & Co's Coal Yard .- Gazette 7th inst. IMPROPER PUBLICATIONS - One of the crying evils

of the day is the circulation of grossly immoral publications with fluring illustrations, and corresponding letter press. We are not aware of any of Canadian manufacture, but the importation from the other side is very large and apparently increasing. All that is vile is discussed in these publications and with the greatest gusto, and no better plan for sapping the morals of a community could be thought of than having the Canadian towns and villages flooded with such filth. What is most surprising is that booksellers who are mistaken by a good number of people for respectable individuals keep a regular and fully supply of even the most offinaive of these periodicals They are publicly exposed for sale in this and other cities, and worthy newsvenders and other seem to think it is all a matter, of course quite one such place in Toronto, and we fear there are more. All comers are supplied. One of those circulations of wholesome 'literature has sufficient conscience or regard for appearances as to write on the top of is surely abominable. We have noted the principal circulators of these per and pencil ministers of vice and immorality, and if the thing is persisted in, shall give their name and an advertisement GRATIS. While writing on this subject we may add that we have it on most reliable authority that some of those circus companies from the other side which wander through Canada, carry with them a stock of obscene pub lications which they circulate largely among our population. A worthy superintendent of common schools in a place visited some short time ago by one of those bands of adventurers, assured us that he afterwards, on visiting the girls' department of the copies of such publications from the more advanced pupils - publications which could not be read or seen without pollution. We talk of nuisances, surely such nuisances are worth looking after, and Custom House officers on the frontier should search circus baggage for these books .- Toronto G'obe.

REMITTANCES 'RECRIVED.

Sherrington, H. Blake \$2; Penetanguistene, On-lumbus \$1; L'Islet, Rev V D'Elage \$4; Bavanush, U that the worst of traitors are those who would that the worst of traitors are those who would degrade their fellow-countrymen, and sell the Province whence they sucked their life. The duty of Province whence they sucked their life. The duty of the Legislature is plain—to protest against the the Legislature is plain—to protest against the McKaough 1; Sorel J McCarthy 5; L'Assomption, the Legislature is immediate repeal. If they McKaough 1; Sorel J McCarthy 5; L'Assomption, Weekly Journal. Address, "Journalist," Post Office, vice had expressed a desire to be confederated with instructions. One thing is certain, that the avalanche Rev & Baillorgeon 2 50; St Catherine, Rev & O Grady

long 2: Chepstow, W Mesner 4: Baby's Point, D Duffy 4: Otonabee, J Quinlan 5; North Gower, J Kannedy 2; Rapides des Joachims, T Carroll 5, Leonard Hill, P Timmons 4; Keenansville, J Colgan 2; St Andrews, Miss Mary McHillan 2; Martintown. Alex Corbet 2; Perce, Rev E G lmet 5; Granby, M Gannon 2; Albany, Rev E Bayard 2; Hiwkesbury Mills. P Doyle 1; St Sophie, J Griffia 2; Luchine Rev N Picha 2; Rednersville, F Nathan 2; Eauclair US, W McGillis I; St Andrews, J Gillis 2; Seely's Bay, A McArdle 2; Cornwall Capt A J McDonald 2; Emerald, H McK-nty 2; Newtown Robinson, P Rusa 2; Point Edward, R Riely 2.

Per Rev D O Connell, South Duoro-Self 2; J Boyd 2. Per L Lamping, Kemptville-M Derrick 2.

Per Rev M Lator, Picton-Mrs P Low 2. Per D J McRie, Dandee-C Zamasnie, Stockton

Per T Enright, Oban - Self 5; J Langan 2. Per P Maheady, Warden-Self 2; P Maguire 2. Per E Kennedy, Perth-J Doyle 2; R McDonnel JO'Loughlin 2. Por T O'Sullivan, Ferguson's Falls - E Sullivan 2:

Mrs P Maguire, Clayton 2; F X Lalonde 2; James Sheridan, Playfair 2. Per Rev M McAuley Granby-Self 2: W Farly 2. Per Rev M Ohisholm, Cornwall - Mrs Col Chisholm

Alexan tria 2; Manion & O'Brien, Bulingbroke 2; Rev M Donohue, Loughboro 2. Per P McDonagh, Onslow-Self 2; J Beehan 2. Per Rev J S O'Connor, Alexandria-Alex McKin-

on 5; Theo Chisholm, 25 3, Lochiel 5; M Morris, 29, Per P McMabon, Milford-Self 4,50; Jss Power 2; McKenna 2; Mrs Mary Call 4.

Per J Kelman, Barrie-Self 4; W Daly 2; P Loftus Per Rov H Brettargh - Sandry Subscribers 30. Per W Carroll, Inverness-Eundry Subscribers

.08. Per M Connolly, Newark, U S-Self 2 50; P Tachey 2.50; B Ford 2.50; W A Schmidt 2 50; E McCabe 2 50; J Finigan 2 50 U S cy. Per Rev T Laboureau, Smithville-James Quin-

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Peb. 11, 1868, Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,60; Middlings, \$6 00

\$6 30 ; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65 ; Super., No. 2 \$7.15 to 7.30; Superfine nominal \$7,55; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7,75; Extra, \$7,75 to \$3,25; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,75 to \$3,80 per 100 lbs.

Ontmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.—\$6,25 to \$6.50.

Wheat per buch. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1,70

Peas per 60 lbs - 85c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -No sales on the spot or or delivery - Dull at 45c to 46c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about 90c to 1 00.

Rye per 56 lbs. - \$1.00 to \$0.00. Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,00 o \$0 00.

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4,90; Thirds, \$4,50 to 0,00.-First Pearls, \$5.85. Pork per bri. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$19,00 to \$19,25;-Prime Mess, \$14.00; Prime \$13 00 to \$13 50.

CANADA PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, | CIRCUIT COURT. Dist. of Richelieu. No 5313.

The twenty first day of January, one thorsand eight hundred and sixty-eight. JULES CHEVALLIER, Esquire, of the Town of Borel, Registrar of the County of Richelieu, district of Richelieu,

¥3. MAXIME PLANTE, Farmer, of the Parish of Ste. Pierre de Sorel, said district,

Plaintiff.

IT IS ORDERED, - On the motion of Charles Dorion, advocate and attorney for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Matthien, sworn bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the writ of summons, issued in this cause, that the Defendant has left his domicile in that part of Canada herstofore constituting the Province of Lower Unlien, that the said Defendant, by an advertisement to having left the place, the deceased went back to his be twice inserted in the English language in the newspaper published in the City of Montreal, called the Taus Witness, and twice in the French language in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gozette de Sorel, be notified to appear before this Court, and answer the demande of said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defundant to appear and answer to such demands within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by default.

A. N. Godin. Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal, 13th Feb. 1868.

GANADA. CIRCUIT COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Dist. of Richelieu. No 5420.

The iwenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. ANDRE CHAPDELAINE, carriagemaker, of the DRE CHAPDELIAMS, CONTROL Town of Sorel, District of Richelieu, Plaintiff.

Y8.

NORBERT LEGLAIRE, farmer, of the Parish of Contreco ir, and Marie Perron, of the same place, District of Mostreel, wife, by second marriage, of Abraham Thibodeau, voyageur, of the United States of America, and the said Abraham Thibo deau, authorizing his said wife for the ends of these presents.

Defendants. IT IS ORDERED. - On the motion of Charles Dorion, Esquire, advocate and attorney for Plaintiff. that masmuch as it appears by the return of Joseph Matthieu, aworn Bailiff of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, acting in the District of Richelieu, written on the Writ of Summous issued in this cause that the Defendants have left their domicile in that part of Canada beretofore constituting the Province of Lower Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal. That the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the Moglish language, in the newspaper published in the Oity of Montreal called the TRUE WITNESS, and twice in the French language, in the newspaper published in the Town of Sorel, called La Gazette de Sorel, be natified to appear before this Court and answer the demande of the said Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and that upon the neglect of said Defendants to appear and an wer said demainds within the period aforesaid, the Plaintiff be permitted to proceed to the proof and judgment as in a case by

A. N Gevin. Clerk of Circuit Court. Montreal, 13 h Feb. 1868 2 w

defauit.

Quebec.

THE PRESS.

F.O.R MAYOR,

MR. WILLIAM WORKMAN.

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. THE OPENING of the Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH of FEBRUARY NEXT.

Paren's desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the School term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number, to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Ap-paratus now in full operation in the Establishment.

Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish resuit so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowleded that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expecta-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE BRAUDOIN Trader, of the Parish of Lachine, P.Q.,

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

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. No. 18, St Sucrament Street. Montreal, 7th February, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 34.

DAME ANGELE LABROSSE dite RAYMOND, . Plaintia:

ALEXIS DROUIN,

Defendant. NOTIOR is hereby given, that Dame Augele Labrosse dile Raymond, har, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en septetions de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin. Teacher and farmer of St. Scholustique, in the said

OUIMET & MATHIET. Attornies for Platatiff. Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868.

CANADA,
PROVINGE OF QUEERO,
List. of Terreboune
No. 32, OANADA,

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, . MAGLOIRE LALANDE, [3372] va.

Defendant. PUBLIO NOTICE is beteby given that Mathilds Drouin, has, this day instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en separation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Patish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer.

Plaintiff:

Attornies for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868.

OUIMET & MATHIRU.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROAINCE OF QUEBIC, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City in of Montreal, Saloon Keeper,

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or

as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

By his Attornies ad lilem.
OURRAN & GRENIER. Montreal, 17th January, 1863.

Province or Quebro, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. AND ITS AMENDMENT. IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE,

Ingo:went. NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the Seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soes as counsel can be beard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act. NAROISSE MILLETTE.

By bis Attornies ad litem,
LORANGER & LURANGER. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebro, In the Superior Court. In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP.

Insolvent. ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEB-RUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP.

By his Attorney ad litem, 3. W. DORMAN. Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAO, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1868. With full returns of the various dioceses in the

United States and British North-America, AND A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS

IN IRELAND. Price 75 cents

D & J. SADLIER. Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev.

E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

TERMS; Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable halfyearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Sersion commences on the 1st Septamber, and ends on first Thursday of July. 1708

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The (anony-Turque, et l'Europe, which has just appeared, deems it his duty to raise a warning voice against the aggressive designs which he ascribes to Rus sia. When he calls to mind the unanimity with which France and Europe declared against Russia 14 years ago, the consummate ability of the Emperor of the French in bringing over England to his views, and the honorable manner in which the British Cabinet rejected the propositions of the Emperor Nicholas, the sailing of the fleets to the Baltic and the Black Sea. the crowning victory of the Allied Powers, the defeat of Russia and her acceptance of the treaty prohibiting her from all separate interference in the affairs of the Ottoman Empire, and when he sees the present arrogance of Russia, which at that time irritated Europe and combined the forces of the West, as well as the indifference with burg Cabinet are now received, he cannot but think that there are the most serious motives for apprehension. The responsibility of such a state of things is to be attributed in part to France and England, and in part to the Ministers who since the treaty of 1856 have directed the affairs of Turkey. France and England having joined for an object of general utility—that of saving Constantinople, and having acted throughout the war with admirable concord, separated the moment the victory was gained. Instead of completing the great work by a fresh campaign, and by a treaty containing real guarantees, they allowed mere susceptibilities to take the place of political reason, and Russia profited by this dis- Farragut holds intimate relations. The Courrier cord to obtain conditions less severe, and to retire within herself in order to repair her disasters and take her revenge. While Russia was thus Garibaldi organizing herself, crushing Poland, and denying the right of the Powers to interfere on behalf of that ill-fated country, France set out on Transatlantic adventures, the first effect of which was to the up her hands in Europe for many years, and Russia seized the occasion for renewing her intrigues in all the countries that constitute the Ottoman Empire, thus proving the insufficiency of the measures adopted against her ambitious in stincts. This theme the writer dwells upon in 30 pages, and he arrives at the conclusion that on the union of England and France now depend the peace and liberty of the world.

PARIS, Jan. 23 .- An official statement in reference to the Bill on the Reorganization of the Army has been distributed among the members of the Senate. It concludes as follows :-

"The real cause for the presentation of the Bill is not the fear of war, but the experience learnt in the campaigns in the Crimea and Italy. The war in Germany was rather the occasion than the cause for the introduction of this Bill. for it must be said that without that striking warning it is doubtful whether public opinion would have accepted a Bill of the necessity and importance of which those only are aware who are responsible for the honor and security of the This seems doubtful, for if all were now in circulacountry."

The Patrie affirms that a tendency favorable to peace is manifested more and more every day in Government circles in Germany, England, and France; Russia alone holding aloof from this general harmony. "The desire for peace thus evinced implies," says the Patrie, " a triumph of the idea which dictated the Emperor's proposal

for a European Congress." The detective police of Paris have lately succeeded in taking into custody a band of English pickpockets, men and women, who had arrived in Paris for the fetes connected with the New Year. Notice had, however, been sent from England. and several were arrested while pursuing their operations among the persons collected round the shop windows of two of the principal confectioners. When taken to the Prefecture of Police several portemonnaies, all of French make, were found upon them, containing more than 4,000f.

in gold, and other property. As usual, they de nied any knowledge of each other, but all declared that they had arrived in Paris the same morning. Others were afterwards arrested, and the whole gang have been sent for trial.

If the Paris correspondent of the Globe is to be trusted, ill-feeling is rapidly brewing between France and Italy.

PARIS, Jan. 6 .- It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has accepted an invitation from the Sultan of Turkey to visit Constantinople next summer.

PETER'S PENCE.-Mgr. Dupanloup (so we read in the Standard) has sent to the Papal Nuncio a sum of 100 000 francs collected in his diocese as Peter's Pence. The Bishop of Orleans had torwarded to Rome a similar sum about six months back.

The Temps asks:-

" Does recruiting exercise an influence on the age at which marriages take place, or not? Some persons maintain that it does; others, the contrary. Wapaens, who may be considered an impartial statistician, says (vol. ii., pages 276 and 285) that in England the mean age for men is 25 94 years, and in France it is 28 41. The ages at which 10,000 bachelors marry in the two countries are, according to that writer, as follows :-

	England.	Fran≏e
Under 20 years	277	270
20 10 25	5 307	3,075
25 - 30	2,833	3 595
30 - 35	968	1,821
35 — 40	358	721
40 — 50	212	392
40 - 50 or 50	45	126

OFER DU Evidently, if fewer young men from 20 to 25 marry in France than in England there must be some impediment. The hindrance once removed, things might be supposed to resume their course that is to say, young men who have passed the period at which marriage is prohibited might be expected to hasten to make up for lost time. But that is an error. In fact, by adding to the

onerated by purchase or otherwise the 3,596 any lingering Italian hopes of a bargain with Italy. marriages from 25 to 30, the total is only 6,671. of births in France."

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—The Italian Governments, looking upon the September Convention as broken, some time ago, as is well known, refused to pay transferred to it in that agreement. In conseto Count Sartiges, the French Minister at Rome, any part of them under the canvas. The step. Disappointed in his hopes, Cardinal Andirector of the Papal debt department, to Paris. to renew his application at head-quarters. Should which the audacious designs of the St. Peters- the French Cabinet seem inclined to acquiesce in the demand, the diplomatic assistance of Prussia. would not be wanting to Italy.

FLORENCE, Feb. 5th .- Popular tumults are reported to have broken out in Padua yesterday. The Government is using every means to restore the Fuperor slone still stands up for Italian unity

The Pope recently ordered the Catholic clergy to have the Te Deum sung in all the churches of the city for the victory of the Papal arms at Mentana. King Victor Emmanuel has issued a proclamation prohibiting the holding of religious ceremonies for such a purpose within the Kingdom.

PARIS, Feb. 2. - The Courrier Francais, last even ing, says the presence of Admiral Farragut at Naples is designed as a counterpoise to the French forces in Rome, and to sustain the Liberals of Italy, with whom says that the Admiral has sent to Caprera the promise of his support, and he only awaits the reply of Gen.

FLORENCE, Feb. 4.-Garibaldi has written an eloquent letter to Admiral Farragut, congratulating the United States on encouraging, by the presence of an

American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy. The inconvenience of the paper currency makes itself more than ever severely felt in Italy. Gold having got up to 15 per cent. premium, and silver having disappeared from circulation, copper is naturally in great request in a country where the smallest note issued with Government guarantee is for 2f. There have been enormous issues of copper money since the forced paper currency was first established, but it seems that it pays to send it out of the country, for it daily gets scarce or is held tighter. In shops, when one makes a purchase involving the transfer of part of the franc, there is a constant difficulty, and the seller almost invariably begs the buyer to give him the exact sum instead of compelling him to return change. The one franc notes of the popular banks are everywhere taken, but it is below that amount that the difficulty begins. If things go on as they have lately done, it is 1 Bonnechose, 67 - Times Cor. to be feared we must come to notes for 21 pence, as in Austria. I read in the Sentinel of the Alps that the Cunco Chamber of Commerce lately sent in a memorial to the Minister of Finance respecting the commercial condition of the province and the incredible scarcity of copper, and asking for an issue of notes smaller than two francs. The Minister refused this, and expressed a hope that the very considerable amount of copper money revin progress of coinage would remove the inconvenience complained of tion that existed in Jone 1866, and has since been issued, it is incredible there should be a scarcity, unless people have taken to hoarding copper money in default of silver and gold.

You have already been told that the friends of Government say it will display as a result the attain ment of the equilibrium - at least upon paper. To do that the imposition of heavy taxes must be resorted to. No amount of retrenchment would suffice to give even the appearance of a b lanced Budget. It is said that 80 millions are to be got from an impost lon corp grinding, and 60 more from an incr taxes already existing, chiefly the house tax. When imposing taxes on this already (for its resources, so far as they are developed) heavily taxed country it is of the utmost importance to devise such as can be surely collected, and that is one great recommendation of the proposed macinato-in fact, its only one, except that nothing else can be suggested from which an equally large sum could possibly be derived The evils of the present financial condition of Italy are manifest to everybody; at a time when they might have been successfully met and overcome by resolution and self-denial, it was the fashion with certain sanguine Ministers to make light of them, poob 7 ooh deficits, and contract monster loans. Sella came, tore off the veil and exposed the nakedness of the land and none since him dare decy it. But, while admitting the immense gravity of the malady, the treatment proposed by the financial doctors was still sometimes little better than quackery. What is wanted is an efficacious remedy. No matter if the cure be slow and the medicines disagreeable, so long as they can be possibly taken, and as we can see one way to sure recovery .- Times Cor.

Rome - Our Roman correspondent writing, Jan. 18, says that Lord Clarendon has had a private audience with the Pope I need not say on no official mission. He was, however I believe, requested by Victor Emmanuel to assure His Holiness that the Garibaldian movement was entirely without his con sent or connivance, an assurance which his lord ship probably accorded as much faith to as did the Pope Lord Bloomfield is, it is stated, about to arrive on a far more serious intention from Vienna, and that his special mission is to study the facts of the Italian and Roman questions from a statesmanl ke and impartial point of view

We read in the Freeman that letters have been received from a dignitary in Rome in which it is stated that Mr. Odo Russell, British Minister at Rome, on the part of his R wal Highness the Prince of Wales, and of the English Government has officially com municated to the Roman authorities that the report to the effect that the Prince of Wales had subscribed to the Garib Idian fund is unfounded -- an announcement, continues our contemporary, which has given great pleasure to the many friends of the Prince in the Elernal City - Cor. of Tablet.
On New Year's Day Count Sartiges received a

anonymous packet On being onened it revealed a well known engraving, representing Germany as a woman of gigan ic stature, keeping watch over the Rhine On the margin was the seal of the Roman municipality, with the following inscription :-

Le prem'er jour de l'an, 1868. A Sa Majeste Napoleon III., Empereur des Français,

Les R maios Au nom des patriotes massacres · Rome et a Mentana

Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor" Despatches from Rome (we quote the Post) say that, under French direction, the city will be placed in a complete state of defence within a short period of time Stores and military supplies will be pro-

vided by the French Government. A curious indication of the anticipations of France in regard to the Roman question is the report, if true, in the Nazione that the artillery materials brought by the frigate Orenoque to Civita Vecchia consist of mortars and cannon for the fortification of that port | gard, expected on the part of the Pope te revolu-

It is pretty clear that the clerical party in Rome has no idea of postponement of the Roman question, Make the corresponding addition for the English and you will find 7,140. The French, it is true, marry later, or not at all. Late marriages are mous) writer of a pamphlet, La Russie, La certainly a principal cause of the smaller number pressed by persons not usually prone to indulge in them without some grounds to go upon. A French protectorate of the Holy See is more than ever talked of as near at had, and that not as a final measure, but as a step towards better things. The establishment of a French garrison at Viterbo will have strengthened the hopes of the Pope's adherents. It has caused an unpleasant impression here, where people the interest on the portion of the Papal debt discredit the validity of the excuse given. It is believed that for the number of French troops actually quence of this refusal Cardinal Antonelli applied in the Papal States ample accommodation might have been contrived at Civita Vecchia without putting requesting the confiscation of certain moneys de- look forward confidently to regaining what they have posited by the Italian Government at Roths lost. A protectorate established, they believe that child's, in Paris. Count Sartiges promised to the first Garibaldian menace or demonstration (such second the petition, but eventually was unable to as the Italian Government could hardly prevent) would be the signal for the occupation of Umbria to persuade his Government to take so extreme a the Marches, with a view of their ultimate restoration to the Pope and to the disruption of Italian unity. tonelli has now reselved to send M. Guidi, the | These may be delusions, but still they have a certain importance, taken in conjunction with the tone and language, for a good while past, adopted by a part of the French press. There is no doubt that a very large party in France would be well pleased to see the Kingdom of Italy broken up and a federation substituted for it and some of the best informed people in Rome-on the Papal side - fully believe that it is thus that matters will end. It must be borne in mind that in regions of Government in France A host in himself, it may be said; but still it is only one man's mind to turn, and therefore is it doubtly important that Italy should give no handle to her enemies which might be worked so as to injure them with their puissant, but sole French, supporter .-

In the consistory of March next will take place s promotion of Cardinals, in which the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbe Bonaparte a Roman prelate. will be included, The Papal Nuncio has notified in person to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs the decision of the Pope, declaring that the proposal of France transmitted through the Ambassador in the name of the Emperor, has been accepted, so far as Monseigner Darboy is concerned The Metropolitan of Paris is the youngest of the French Archbishops. Having been born in 1813, he is but 54 years of age; he only entered the episcopate in 1859, when he was made Bishop of Nancy. The nomina-tion of the Abbe Bonsparte is an act of courtesy and gratitude of which the initiative is due to the Holy Father. This promotion of a member of the Imperial family of France to the scarlet hat is an exceptional act. Monselgnor Chigi has expressed the desire of conferring the same dignity on two other French prejates, as France, which has almost always had eight Cardinals, at present possesses five only. The French Government in accordance with the desire of the Holy See, is said to have proposed the new Archbishop of Rennes, Monseigneur Landriot, who was raised to the Episcopacy in 1856, and Monseigneur Regnier, Archbishop of Cambrai aged 73, and who was made a Bishop in 1842. The five present Cardinals are - Monseigneur Billiet, aged 84; Monseigneur de Bonald, 80; Monseigneur Donnet, 72; Monseigneur Mathien, 71; and Monseigneur de

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- Signor Retazzi is still here in Naples and has abandoned his Sicilian tour, where great ovations awaited him. The probabilities ace that he wishes to be nearer Florence at this great political crisis but the reasons assigned are that the weather is most inclement, his health is very infirm. and some cases of cholera have unhappily appeared in Messins. In the provinces of Cosenza and Reggio, on the opposite side of the Strate, it is decimating the inhabitants, so that it has been found necessary, to send relief from Naples. A letter from Palermo published in the Independente, after describing the discontent and misery which preveil in the island, attributes them in a great measure to the vast accumulation of landed property in the hands of a few Thus there are only two classes—the wealthy proprietors, and the far greater multitude of laborers In the great towns where industry and commerce provide other means of existence the evil is not felt but it is otherwise in the interior. It was hoped that when the ecclesisatical property, amounting to thousands and thousands, was expropriated, the evi been in some degree d law of the 2nd of August, 1862, proposed two objects -the better cultivation of the Church lands, and the creation of a number of small proprietors. The first object has been attained, and in ten years, we are tild, the country will no longer be recognized as the same; but the second object still remains a desire The great proprietors, the capitalists, have obtained the property which has as yet been lib-rated from the religious corporations. The writer, therefore, proposes a modification of the law of 1862, the effect of which would be to increase the number of small proprietors. At present in Sicily there are only two classes, the wealthy proprietors and those who possess nothing."- Tunes Cor

The draft of an address to King Francis II. cf Naples on the occasion of his birthday (the 16th) has been secretly circulated in Southern Italy. It profeases to proceed from 'the people of the Two Sicilies' and assures his Majesty that the majority of his former subjects have now seen the error of their ways, and ardently desire ' that the great Powers of Europe may at length for once comply with the rules of justice by destroying the monstrons Italian amalgam and freeing the south from the rule of Savoy which oppresses, humiliates, tyrannizes, and exhausts" The greatest loyalty and affection are expressed for the King, who is described as "our young King, who fought heroically for our independence, and who was iast and good while on the throne, and angelic" (sic) while in exile! The address concludes by declaring that it is the unanimous wish of his Mujesty's 'subjects! that peace and prosperity may be restored to them, and that this wish has been expressed "to the rulers and represen atives of all civilized nations."

The Havas agency, which supplies the French provincial papers with all the foreign news which the Government thinks it good for them to publish, states that the movement or agitation for separating the kingdom of Naples from Piedmont is daily gaining strength and adherents The correspondent also tells us that a still more striking manifestation of the ill-will of France towards Italy is to be found in the circumst nee that M. de Sartiges has lately been paying marked respect "to king, Francis II of the Two Sicilies and that he has been esten ationaly sent to Naples to irquire into the State of public opinion relative to his Majes:y."

PRUSSIA.

PERLIN, Jan. 20 .- Ever since the battle of Mentana Prussia has sought to be on good terms with both Italy and Rome. To the Papecy, reactionary as it is the Prussian Cabinet of the day feels naturally attracted. Italy it must endeavour to conciliate as a possible ally in those liberal and even revolutionary emergencies which no Government, however Conservative, can entirely steer clear of in these days of change. Accordingly, all parties in the Peninsula alike count upon Prussia. At Rome, not withstanding a difference which has recently arisen concerning the recognition of the Northern Confederacy Prussia is so well thought of that M de Ledo. chowski the Bishop of Posen, will be probably made a Cardinal at her request. The Bishop, although a Pole is a loyal Prussian, and has strictly enjoined his clergy to abstain from all political demonstrations. Simult-necessly with this mark of special re-3,075 young Frenchmen aged from 20 to 25 mortars and cannon for the fortify Civita Veschia, tionian in the Ho.y City equally turn to this Governon the mind, carried one back to Gethsemane. It

Paris and Berlin are always at opposite poles upon the question of peace or war. While-the French public has been a little tranquilling by the pacific declarations of the Emperor on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day, the Prussian public has had its fears revived by the publication of the new regulations for mobilising the army of the North German Confederation. These regulations embrace all the details relative to bringing together and provisioning the troops, and supplying horses and forage. The whole process is distributed over a period of eleven days, so that a definite operation is fixed for each day; and the duties of the civil and military officials are so exactly laid down that nothing is wanted but a telezraphic message from Barlin to have the mobilization effected simultaneously all over the Confederation.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 15 .- The Northern Post, in its review of the events of the past year, save :-Russia does not require either enlargement of her territory or increase of her influence over the popu lations of the Rust. She demands, however the, cooperation of the European Powers in promoting the welfare of the Christian aubiects of Turkey, by which the occurrence of a catastrophe will be averted.

The Committee of the Polish Emigrants established in Paris warns the public against buying any portion of the property belonging to Poles which has been confiscated by the Russian Government.

UNITED STATES.

FLATTERING PORTRAITS. - The Right Rev. Bishop Odenheimer, of New Jersey, seems to have become enumored of everybody and everything he met during his recent visit to the Pan-Anglican Synod. In the course of an address he has just delivered at Grace Church, Jersey City, he said that the characteristics of the Anglican debate were "its tenderness and delicacy, and the absence of all pedantry and selfconsciousness." During the progress of the debate he had seen ' tears standing in the eyes of hard head ed, world-renowned writers of treatises, who could not agree with one another, and yet wept to disagree." The Bishop then gave brief portraits of some of the prelates assembled. The Bishop of Canterbury was a man whom all who knew must love; and, although, in the gradations of English rank, his place was next to that of Royalty itself, 'the lecturer thought' it was nearer still to God. 'In the Bishop of Winchester the brightest accomplishments of social and scholastic life were united to a most genial and Obristian spirit.' The Bishop of Oxford was 'the Chrysostom of England.' Archbishop Selwyn received his warmest tribute of admiration. The lecturer thought that if the beresy of Colenso should overspread the Church of England, it would go down as completely as the Church of Ephesus. He considered the gathering the most important that has taken place since the Reformation .- Pall Mall Gazelie.

The nice little bill of contingencies in the United States Senate is \$164,892 Numerous gallons of alcohol 'and 'fluid' at \$5 50 per gallon are among the items. Corkscrews, boxes of lemons, lemonsqueezers, and 168 ibs. of sugar go side by side with with the alcohol. The venerable legislative gentlemen also treated themselves to Bay rum, a certain quantity of toilet powder, and some eau de Cologne. Dr. Harris, of New York, in giving this return of the mortality of that City for the week ending January 25th, draws attention, with severe censure, to the large number of helpless intants 'farmed out' to die by contract with nameless persons. Dr. Harris states that society should be aroused to the duty of saving still more of the innocent life which vice and

cupidity now crush out by inhuman means. Our United States exchanges concur in stating that the recent sensational despatch from Washington anext the Alabama claims, was purely intended for political effect and stock jobbing purposes. They

add that war at present is out of the question, The United States Supreme Court now in session at St. Albans, Vt., has just granted 17 divorces and

THE ENGLISH ZOUAVES AT MENTANA.

† Pro Sede Petri

refused 24.

The story of two British subjects wounded at

Mentana remains still to be told. Alfred Laroque, a native of Montreal in Canada. ad finished his course at Stonyburst some sever months ago, when heedless of the bright prospec's the wealth and influence of his family gave him reasonable hopes to look forward to, the strong desire took him to come to the aid of the Church, as the hour of her need drew nigh. Exulating the generosity of so many of rank and fortune, he hesitated not to enlist like them as a private in the Zonaves; but his weak health unfitting him for the arduous duty, the terms of his enlistment had almost run out and he was about to return to his native country when the I st decisive battle called for proof of his valour, and there were added to the daily secrifices of nearly six months, wounds that will be rewarded heresfier. He went out prepared with gladness on Sunday November 3, and rejoiced as he neared the enemy. He soon was drawn into the thickest part of the engagement, between Vigna Santucci and Mentana. He had been fighting for two hours, and was charging up the deep narrow lane leading to a small eminence where the Garibaldians were in position, when a ball from the enemy entered his upper lip, passed along the gum, and broke the jaw. it lodging in on the left. He still went on with his company amid the smoke and roar of thunder, when the French having opened fire behind, one of their stray balls (not Chassepot) entered under his right shoulder, and shattered the clavicle as . I went out above. This must have been fired from below where the French soldiers followed, and all the doctors now agree that the wound is from one of their bills. This brought him to the ground, but as soon as he recovered from the shock, he tried to rise again, though the firing around was terrific. But a good French soldier near told him it was useless to get up and to lie down flat or he would be shot probably again; and saying this he stopped, and taking his annakerchief, bound it ur der the chin to support the bleeding jaw. But the deed of charity was scarcely done, when a shot from the enemy stretched him on the ground beside him, and the agonies he endured a few moments before he died were so great, that he called upon Laroque to shoot him.

When the firing had somewhat slackened, Laroque rose from the midst of the wounded and the dying and dragged bimself to the ambulance, which was nothing but a bed of straw hastily strawn around a little chapel some way tack on the road to Rome The forces had all moved forward to the att ck of the village and castle, and during the whole night stood guard around the high-walled Mentana. The field chaplains and surgeons were busy on the field of carnage, and when Laroque reached the chapet in the dark it was only to be locked up in it for the night. There was no water whatever to be found in the neighbourhood nearer than Mentana and the egonies of thirst he endured that night from the blood he had swallowed from his mouth, and the burning fever of his wounds, was enough to have broken up his frame. In the morning he was carried on to Rome, and there he lay for three weeks in the hospital, when towards the end of November. he was removed to the American College

Here I visited him in the first days of December Cardinal Reis-ch and ligr. Nardi, had been to him the day before. When I first entered the room be looked like the picture of the dying There was not a smile of greeting, but the half grown beard on the face the pale emaciated features the haggard and wearied look of the eye, left the impression of a gony who have drawn a good number or who were ex- the Emperor must intend to crush out deliberately ment. if not fo assistance, at least for consolation. was only a few days before the painful operation had

taken place, when three bits of the broken collar bone were taken from the shoulder leaving a wide would behind which the least movement of the body opened. He showed me his right arm stretched like a lifeless limb on a cushion, and while this was being raised a little I witnessed what unspeakable suffering a slightest change of posture caused him. His being exposed so long to the night air after the battle, had brought on irritation of the lungs, from which most terrible affection, while his wound in the face was fast improving, the doctors had most reason to fear. But this has now been allayed, and I have since heard a great change for the better has taken place since my visit, for then those around him had few hopes of his recovery. I must add that he was then suffering from great depression of spirits, brought on by the departure of the three French surgeons sent out for the wounded by the committee in Paris as soon as they heard of the battle, and in whom he had great faith, and by the loss of some friends who had been obliged to leave for Canada. We have looked on a picture of woe, but a tide of glory awaits, We cannot but think, that so much great beartedness will be rewarded by special gifts of grace, guarding him during life from the wiles of the evil one. And when the hour of death come angels will stand around and there will be a welcome for him in heaven, and a crown and a pairs be given him. For if he dies for the freedom of his country be a hero and patriot, why should not be who suffers or dies for the independence of the Oburch, the kingdom of Christ, be styled and honoured as a martyr?

Hugh Murray, likewise from Montreal though educated at Quebec, has been six years and a half in the service next February, and is sergeant in the 1st company of the 1st battalion of the Zonaves, and consequently the one which began the attack at Mentans, and suffered the most severely. He was wounded in the very beginning of the engagement.

Where the monotonous tufa of the Campagna ceaser, and the brushwood and low oaks denote our approach upon the hills, was where the dragoon sent. eut to scout, first descried the enemy, fired a shot at the outpost, and rode back in haste. When the first company came up, and turned an angle of the hill, they saw the enemy in position beyond an open space in the middle of which was a chapel, and determined to prevent their further advance upon the road. All around were the low oak woods thick with Garibaldian skirmishers, and the road leading to Mentana went down deep in the hill side beyond, and was exposed to a fire from the high banks along it. The place was well chosen. As the Zouaves moved into the centre, a galling fire opened on them, and they fell around the chapel where the future ambulance was to be. Half the company took shelter behind the walls, to form a kind of reserve and keep up connection with the army, while the other halfunder a lieutenant and sergeant Murray, after returning a volley, were ordered to fix bayonets, and clear the road, banks and wood. This they did in two charges, the lieutenant at the head of one division and Murray leading on the other, and drove the enemy from a position both times; they were then ordered to separate, and drive in the enemy from the right side and the road, and then come to hait. This done the gallant Murray found himself with only five men in advance of the rest and standing in a clump of trees on the left side of the road. The Garibaldians seeing they had stopped pursuit, returned, and a body of them under command of an officer recrossed the road, and took up position on the high bank on the right opposite to where Murray's little party were standing The officer who wore a red shirt over his dress, and was armed with a rifle, seeing that Murray was in command from his buttons in front. took deliberate aim at him, but missed. and shot the man behind him. He fired again, and the small Tyrolese ball hit its mark, entering the flesh of the right arm on the inside just above the elbow, swept through the tendrils, and out an inch or two above the wrist, without splintering the bone. The musket dropped from his hold - the arm was paralysed. The men wanted to escort their disabled sergeant to the ambulance, but he cade them hold their post, while he went back a couple of hundred yards to send on the others. The companies advanced, and as he saw them dashing past him bravely, he only wished that be could throw bimself into their ranks again. The strife waxed warm, and volley after volley flew about till the roar grew dimmer and dimmer, and they neared Vigna Santucci, the decisive point of the day. In the ambulance, a surgeon dressed his wound; but later on some troups of Garibaldians who had not left the woods, which stretch into the valley, and far beyond, at one time nearly surrounded chapel, and the balls came whizzing in on every side, though the black flag protected it. Murray, having still the use of his legs crept into a corner; and got safe behind the altar, and escaped, perhaps, being shot again when unable to stand out for fight. Carey also says that he was fired at by the Garibaldians among the trees every time he was sent back to carry a wounded comrade to the ambulance.

is to obtain the Cross of Pius IX., given only to these officers who have distinguished themselves in some signal manner. - Weekly Register December, 15th 1867. A curpenter, who was always prognosticating evil to himself, was one day upon the roof of a five storey building, upon which rain had fallen, The roof being elippery, he lost his footing, and as he was descending towards the caves he exclaimed, Just as I told you !' Catching however, in an iron spout, he kicked off his shoes and regained a place

Next day Murray was conveyed into Rome where

be was laid up for four weeks in the hospitals of

Santo Spirito and Santa Agata; but since December he has been at the Quirinal, where the convalencents

are lodged in the large handsome halls of the ground

floor, and have access at all times for exercise to the

splended gardens of the Pope covering the hill, so

much admired by winter visitors for the richness

and variety of their design and contents. In another

four weeks, it is to be hoped, he will be again fit for

service. It has recently been made known that he

it ; there's a pair of shoes gone !' Dr. Thempson took occasion to exhort his man David, who was a namesake of his to labstain from excessive drinking, otherwise he would bring his gray hairs prematurely to the grave. 'Take my advice, David said the Minister, and never take more than one glass at a time ' 'Neither I do, sir.' said David; 'neither I do; but I care unco little how short the time be atween the twa.

of safety, when he thus delivered himself: 'I know'd

The only fruit, it is said, which is known 'o grow in every climite, is the strawberry. It is the only fruit which somewhere on the earth is picked every day all the year round.

A red nosed gentleman asked a wit whether no believed in spirits. 'Ay sir,' replied be, looking him full in the face. 'I see too much emidence before me to doubt that.'

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In Bronouries, Astuma and Cat RRH they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONGHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy hy 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. Will's. New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr G F. Bigelow, Boston Prof. Edward North, Olinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and o here of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box, February, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MORTERAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, or mesons of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Stare, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, CATMEAL, CORSMEAL, BETTER, CHESSE, PORK, HANS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FRE, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BERAD, and every article

connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.
He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by say house of the kind in Canada.

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

D. SHANNON. COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions.

443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867.

SORE EYES CURED

AFTER

THREE YEARS' SUFFERING! August 3rd, 1864.

Dear Sirs,-It is with feelings of gratitude that I testify to the wonderful virtues possessed by your BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and SUGAR-COATED PILLS. I suffered with most aggravated Sote Eyes for about Three Years, the lids being much inflamed, swelled, and matterating. My eyelashes were all gone, and my sight was so weak and painful that I could not let the sun-light touch my eyes. Like others suffering with disease, I tried the best Physicians and Oculists, both here and in the States, but their efforts instead of banefiting, injured me. I then tried your BRISTOL'S SARSA. PARILLA, bought from the store of your Agent

here, and I am glad to say, that five bottles of the SARSAPARILLA, and three phials of the PILLS, completely cured me. This was about air months ago, and my eye-lashes have now grown again, all inflammation and swelling has disappeared, and my sight is strong and free from pain. Again thanking

I am, dear sirs, yours, &c., EDWARD LANE, Wellington St., Montreal. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault

& Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Deslers in

464

Medicine.

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - There is a healthful, exhibarating quality in the fragrance of this popular toilet water. It awakes the remembrance of summer's floral incense, as some old tune might recall the by-gone scenes in which we first heard it. Spirituel and delicate as the aroma of the original Cologne, it is more lasting, and the odor never changes, as is the case wi'h perfumes derived from volatile oils. Ladies who suffer from nervous hesdache, prefer it to every other local application as a means of relieving the pain; and as a perfume

for the sick chamber, it is eminently refreshing. 13 Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

A BENEFACTREES.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so aure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blussing on Mas. Winslow,' for belping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething slege. 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 drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. February, 1868.

Accident .- There was an explosion in Doctor Ayer's Laboratory, yesterday, which caused some excitement in the vicinity. Ayer's Pills are manusatured under a control of the caused some factured under an enormous pressure, in cylinders. like cannon, which sometimes prove too weak for the compressed forces, and burst with terrific violence. Fortunately, the pieces do not fly far, so that no one has ever been hurt by them. The action is more like ice than powder; but it makes Pills which all the world acknowledge are PELLS. - [Daily Journal, Lowell.

: February, 1868.

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

CANADA HOTEL.

(Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C.E.,

D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR. A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the

Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to

t ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

FEVER AND AGUE. ASTONISHING CURES .- Dr Egbert Simms, formerly of the Medical College, Phiadelphia, and now one of the most popular physicians in Minnesota, writes to a friend in New York, that BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS are working wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent, Fever. The following extract from his remarks is published by permission of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of advertised pills. Most of them are worthless: some dangerous. But BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED

PILLS are an exception. No better family cathartic could be desired. There is nothing in the pharmatoposia, as far as I am aware, that is equal to them. Nor is this all; the antibilious properties of the pilla render them a positively invaluable medicine for the billions remittent and intermittent fevers so common in this region. I have found them exceedingly efficacious in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperient, and may be given, with great benefit, in cases where drastic purgatives would be dangerous.

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 J Goulden, R.S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

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

BLACK TRA. Common Congon, Broken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c. 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.: Very Good, 58c., Firest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

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

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

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

October 3rd, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTIOON

FOR DISSOLVING YIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assort-ment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norway, Egypt, &c .-

Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each. Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or

Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous

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

Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

Address-

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next station of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec forian Act to incorporate a company for the purpose of manufac-turing Boots, Shoes, and other goods.

Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

G. & J. MOORE. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

62 HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK,

NG. 376 NOTER D_HE STREET

MONTREAL. Cash pard for Rive Furs.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Fcet. The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have

the following stock :-200,000 feet let and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine Sensoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1½ inch do; 100,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1½ inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1½ inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Basawood; I inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500,000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths. JORDAN & BENARD.

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

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

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

At McKenna & Sexton's Phombing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

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

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

AT McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

WANTED,

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

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal

WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a principal or assistantin an English Commercial an a Mathematical School. Address,

TRUE WITHESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE. ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHILESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET. MONTREAL.

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

maics Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.
27 Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a callas they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. 1/ay 19. 1867.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its current many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous vartues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt itenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no erup-

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the hody be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that aerofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the dopressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor fuel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum. Scald Head, Ringvorm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsta, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epitepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures. preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no erup-

Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

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

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

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fover and Ague, Jatermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Biliou, Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quininc, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally-beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed. Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Propared by DR. J. C. ATER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chémists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal,

General Agents for Lower Canada.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 st. John Street,

Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Stree MONTREAL.

> F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE,

No. 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

Wholesale at Messrs. Kerry Bros. & Crathern Evans, Mercer & Co., Devins & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co. Devins & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harte, Dr. Picanlt & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, Laviolette & Giraldi Desjardine & Quevillon ; and Wholesale and Betail at the Pharmacy of the

HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street

_November 5, 1867.

MOTHERS MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!

NO MORE VERMIFUGES.

NO MORE POISONOUS OILS, NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



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

THRY ARE PUBELY VEGETABLE, THEY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTERING,

AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT. In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION .- The success that these Pastilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations: it will be necessary therefore to observe

when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.
The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, with full directions, and are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had frem any of the principal Druggists in the city,

and wholesale and retail from.

DEVINS & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES. call at J. D. LAWLUR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class new-

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

SEWING MACHINES .- J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Ætna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine. but run almost entirely without noise. Waz Thread Machines, A. B. and C; the geouine Fowe Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double, Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Mechine, price \$12 All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaraneed. All Sewing machine Trimmings constantly on hand Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sawing neatly the words "Glasgow Drug Hall" stamps done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of of each tin. All others are counterfeits. Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

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

HOUSE FURNISHERS. ATTENTION

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

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS. A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS.

: TO PRITEIBROE PARLOUR, DINING ROOM,

BEDRÓOM HALL PAPERS.

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE, AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING

DEPARTMENT. At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

J. A. RAFTER.

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

select, and the charges extremely moderate: The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best rim ming and workmanship warranted.

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

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

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

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double-width Cloths at \$9, \$12, and \$:5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

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

TENTH STORE FROM ORAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT.

12m.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

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

used it here tor cholera in 1855, with the same good

Yours fruly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effice-

REV. CHARLES HARDING. Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, with great anccess, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, brenchitis, coughs, colde, &c , and we . ld cheerfully re-

tive in checking the disease.

commend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER. Mesers, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of rour Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Chalers Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it 22 act of benevelence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

serve the following directions:-At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat

the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful acourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B. - Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain

Killer for the cholers, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) tempoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists

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

MONTREAL O E,

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY --MAKE YOUR OWN SOLP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Soap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggists and Grocers in town

ontry. Price 25c per tin.
OAUTION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words " Glasgow Drug Hall " stamped on the lid

WINTER FLUID .- For chapped hands, lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c per bottle.

HOMEOFATHY - The Subscriber has always on

hand a full assortment of Homospathic medicines. from England and the States; also, Homphrey's Specifice, all numbers. Country orders carefully

attend to. J. A. HARTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drug Hall, 363 Notes Dame st.

Glasgow Drng Bann, So. Mcntreal, Feb. 4th, 1869.

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. FEBRUARY, 14, 1868. THE TRUE

WILLIAM H. HODSON ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

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

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

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Nov. 8, 1866.

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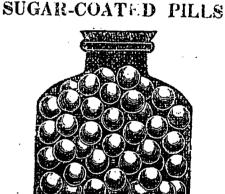
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