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VOL. XVII.

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No. 13.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XXII .- OUR LAST DISCUSSION. " Days of darkness! Idols sainted,

That day was not to end without a new incident. During the afternoon a carriage drove up to the door, and in a moment Catherine was in the hall to welcome Douglas, who had come to see how Clara was getting on. She received bim joyfully; but there was a constraint in his manner; he was not at his ease.

Legends, fables, witches, spells! Fires by monkish fancy painted, Abject fears, and dismal cells!"

Do not the doctors recommend change of air?' asked he, turning to Catherine, after the first salutations and inquiries were over.

'As soon as she is able to travel,' replied Catherine; of course the sooner she leaves a place where the cholera still exists, the better.' Douglas looked perplexed, and began to walk

the room. It was evident affection for bla sister was struggling with his pride. He did not like bringing her back to London without a promise not to confess. Clara watched him for a few moments.

Douglas,' said she, at last, ' you need not be afraid to take me back to London. I wish to see Mr. Wingfield once more, but after that I am quite ready to give you the promise you wanted me to give you in the winter, before I left London.

Douglas turned keenly round, and looked her full in the face. He met her full calm eye fixed upon him, and his countenance brightened.

'I am very glad to hear you say so, Clara,' he replied; 'I am very glad your illness seems to have changed you so much.'

· I am changed,' she answered; 'but, Douglas, I would not deceive you for one moment.-I am not charged as you would have me changed, notwithstanding my willingness to give you the promise you required of me.'

He looked puzzled. 'What do you mean,

Clara? You speak enigmas.'

There was a moment's pause; she passed ber hand over her eyes, and then replied, I am quite convinced of the inconsistency of my position in the Church of England.'

'You are, at last, are you?' said Douglas. 'I would that many others were so, likewise.'

'I have thought of it many months,' proceeded Clara; 'I have read much, and I have prayed earnestly to be guided aright; and now, Douglas, my mind is quite made up—nothing can alter my resolution; I too must be a Catholic!

She had summoned all her courage to make this confession, and now she half lay on the sofa, supported by pillows, her pale creek again deepening into the bright pink of excitement, and looking full into her brother's agitated features with that calm look of firm yet perfecily gentle determination which he knew tull well. He looked at her for a moment or two, then paced the room in silence.

'Clara,' said he, at last, 'in December you are of age, and your fortune is your own; till then you are under my authority. You know no apostate shall ever cross the threshold of my door. I cut your brother Alan four years ago, when he chose to renounce, as you say you are going to do, the home and the religion of his fathers; and I will do the same to you. I do winter, with such a determination as you have | lene wined His sacred Feet with her hair.

expressed. 'I mean what I have said,' replied Clara .-'Of course, when I am of age, my promise will no longer be binding. Douglas, what can I do to prove to you that this is no girlish freak, no childish fancy? I would not leave your roof in it revolts one even to think of it? anger,-for leave it I know I must the moment I am a Catholic. Six full months must elapse before I am of age. I am willing, for your sake, this; How can this Man give us His flesh to and the sake of those who have guided me hither- eat? and they that asked it were offended, and to, to wait patiently that time to see whether the turned back from following Him, because the convictions are really the work of God. At the saying was too hard for them. The spirit of end of that time, Douglas, if I think as I do now -if I still believe firmly as I now do, that I shall remain in the Anglican Church at the peril of my soul,-you cannot then say that I have acted hastily, and with no regard to the feelings of those around me. During that time, of course I should not be going to confession to Mr. Wingfield, or any one else; and therefore I suppose you have no objection to let me remais in London. he.

Douglas again paced the room in silence, then | 'And how else can you interpret that text .said sarcastically, 'I suppose Alan is in full pos- 'Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will found session of your state of mind? You have taken my Church?' replied Clara. 'As to me, I have he. 'I have no doubt you will take your own good care to inform him?

'I have never written to him,' replied Clare, plicable.' since I gave my promise that I would not. I bave held that promise sacred.'

And where do you intend to go when you are by law emancipated from my control? said as well say Julius Cæsar had never been there. for your eternal saluation. It is my duty to my soul's salvation. There is but one Church I see you do not recognise me, and he, half Douglas; for you seem only to wait for that. Who but the most ultra bigot ever disputed that warn you, useless as I know the warning to of Christ, and that one Church is the Church of sadly. I was a very young man when you left by law emancipated from my control? said as well say Julius Cæsar had never been there. 'I know not,' replied Clara, gently but sadly. fact?'

God has led me bitherto, step by step, I need not look forward; He will provide some home for me when He calls upon me to leave those who are my natural protectors and guardians.-He knows I am reads to follow wherever He

"I think the most disgusting part of the whole affair,' said Douglas contemptuously, 'is this ingreat sacrifices for Him, when every one but yourself must see it is simply your own self-will that is guiding you. Ever since you have been bitterly. born, you have had your own way. You would fast, and make yourself ill; you would make you would spend whole days in church; and at collect herself, and she was silent. last you would fly in my face, and commence that disgusting system of confession. And because I you to behave yourself like any one else; you are going leave my house, and apostatize from the faith you were brought up in, the more easily to imaginations are come in to their level, you will bitterly lament the day when you scorned the the hands of strangers. And all this, forsooth, is following the will of God; and we have texts quoted to us about loving father and mother more than God; and you imagine you are a martyr, and persecuted for your religion, when there never was a better exemplification of that old saying you used to quote, ' Do not knock your head against a post, and call it persecution.' The Bible says that wemen are to be keepers at home, to take care of the house,' and to learn in silence and humility, instead of running about you assert so strongly for yourselves.' from house to house as you do, dictating and judging on matters of faith, and neglecting every home-duty of God has given you."

Clara hid her face in her hands, and a few buraing tears made their way between the small thin fingers.

'It is a little bard,' said she at last; 'but Alan bore it too, and why should I repine? 1 know not what he suffered.'

Douglas, for thus deserting the Church of your so-called liberal island? When was it that with forefathers? What is there to attract you in closed doors and trembling hearts the people that mass of superstition and rubbish that Popery stole in secret to receive the Bread of Life, or presents to her credulous worshippers? How paid a thousand pounds each time for the precican you bend your reason to believe that our ous boon, like that noble lord we read of? Who Saviour is shut up in a little box in every church | in Christendem?

dering, 'do not speak so.'

'How can you lower His glorious Godhead. chooses to invoke Him?

n the days of His Flesh He allowed every dirty vagabond Jew not only to approach, but to spit upon and buffet that Sacred Form, to trail it in in a little box.' He hath made Himselt even deigns to abide for ever to listen to the supplications of His faithful people, He is as really and

can believe that grossest of all the idolatries of ed boon of knowledge, when given by the that apostate Church,' said Douglas. 'It is contrary to common sense. How can you eat the real flesh and bones of the son of God? Clara,

'Ab. Douglas!' replied Clara, in a voice of sorrow, 'that question has been asked fong ere Protestantism was at work even in our Lord's own days."

Douglas turned away; he was struck, but he would not acknowledge it, and, like the general- her. How often had Clara used this natural ity of Protestants, he put aside the the home-thrust eloquence in behalf of false systems, and heroes by another attack.

pretensions of the Pope from Scripture,' said the ardeut mind led at last into the pasture where

till now always simply passed it over as inex- way, as you have always done, unless these six a determination. I do not think I can any

Peter ever was at Rome,' said Douglas.

'O Douglas!' exciamed Clara, 'you might

Douglas.

Greek.'

'They have crammed you well,' said Douglas

Clara had almost lost her temper at this speech; but a look from Catherine, who was yourself ridiculous by your dress and behaviour; sitting quietly by during this scene, made her re-

> 'It is such an inconsistency,' continued Dougiss. 'to talk of the sin of private judgment; and judgment you can imagine.'

'It is,' replied Clara; 'but it will be the last. follow the freaks of your self-will. But you will Is the poor blind man to go on forever erring on Clara's mind was like Alan's in this ;-it broke have been obliged to change mine.' Indeed, Douglas, you ought to allow the same liberty of

> 'You are free, Clara,' replied Douglas, coldly, oo one will burn you. We leave the task of God Himself interfered by a miracle in behalf of burning heretics to the Church of Rome. Those her who confided her all into His Hands, and are her tender mercies and compassions.

' And are Protestants quite free from the stain but gently. 'How many hundred years have the penal laws disgraced the English code? How short a time ago is it since it was high treason 'And what grounds have you,' proceeded for a Cathelic priest to say Mass in this free and was it that hunted the fanatic Covenanter through the woods like a beast of prey? Who put Douglas! Douglas! exclaimed Clara, shud-down, by force and sword, meeting and conven-ticle in camp and field? Who, in the days of Charles the II., had hundreds of innocent Cainto being at the beck, and carried about and tholics put to death on the sole testimony of a touched by every dirty vagabond priest that false knave? And Ireland-poor Ireland!' she continued, kinding till her heart beat, and she 'O Douglas!' exclaimed Clara; 'and when felt the rising emotion almost too much for her. 'Who has dealt that hard, bard measure to her warm-hearted children of faith? Who has striven these three hundred years to force upon the mud, and scourge it up that dreadful bill of them a bated creed? driven their nobility into Cavalry! But it is even so, Douglas; our Lord exile and want? given their possessions to their abases Himself even to be, as you call it, 'shut up | Protestant usurpers ! endowed that false creed with all the rich charities wherewith an age of bread for us; and in that Tabernacle where He | faith had decked the altars of Christ's Immaculate Spouse? Who drove her priests into beggary, and even denied her children the poor alnot know what you mean by saying you are ready truly present as when the beloved disciple leaned ternative of exile to get that education which to give me the promise I required of you in the on His tender breast at supper, and the Magda- they then pointed the finger of scorn at them for not obtaining, because they preferred the one Well, you will swallow anything, when you treasure of their ancient faith even to the covetstranger's hand, and tained with the stranger's creed? Who did all this? Was it Catholics? No; it was England-Protestant England, in all the falsely boasted glory of her private judgment and liberty of conscience. And, Douglas, if the stain of persecution is on the Church of Rome, let the Church of England pause ere she fling the accusation in her face; for terrible indeed will be the cry that rises against her in that hour of retribution.

There was a smile on Catherine's features as Clara paused, quite astonished berself at the burst her excited feelings had drawn forth from full of faults, whom she deemed spotless mirrors At any rate, you cannot prove the arrogant of perfection! and how gladly did Catherine see she could roam at will and not fear to rove!-Douglas was coldly stern.

' You will not make black white, Clara,' said face. months make you see to what a precipice your longer doubt what the Will of God is. I do no First of all, it cannot be proved that St. | self-will is leading you. You will open your eyes when it is too late, and find yourself on the changed into a full conviction that I cannot re- then smilingly claimed him as an old acquaintbrink of eternal rule. Clara, I fear for you, - main in the Church of England without periling ance. be ; and then I think the more we avoid the Rome.'

But supposing it was so, what has that subject during the time you remain with us the text to do with St. Peter's successors? returned better. I have no objection to taking you back to London-change of air will be good for your 'The gates of hell shall never prevail against bealth; and perhaps these excited imaginations myself to think,' replied Clara; 'and for the it,' replied Clara. 'Remember, it reads in the may be dispersed in time to save you from this Syriac, the language in which our Lord spoke, wilfulness. At any rate, let us never mention exactly as in French, 'Tu est Pierre, et sur the subject again. You will see Mr. Wingfield that nothing seems to have power to shake, and cette pierre je fonderait Mon Eglise,' - 'Thou once, as you wished - when and where you tense self-deceit of yours, Clara. You pretend art Peter, and on this Peter I will tound please; and then let us hope you will conduct one day. My mind seems to have received a you are following the will of God, and making My Church,' - not as it is in the Latin and yourself during the time that remains as you new element, to be at last at anchor. God has know I wish persons living in my house to given us a new gift that it had not before, and

He left the room. Clara could not answer; his manner cut short everything. She looked endanger your soul's salvation upon the strength up at Catherine as he closed the door. She saw in one glance how deeply she sympathised with her wounded feelings; and as Catherine put out her arms towards her, she threw herself into them and wept without restraint. Oh, what is thwarted you in this one thing, you did it clan- then these very men make you take the most more bitter than this continual misunderstanding! destinely; you braved my authority. And now awful step in the world on that very private To feel that those with whom one lived cannot that you think I shall no longer be able to force responsibility. Why, the very entering the comprehend the hidden springs of one's actions, Church of Rome is the greatest act of private and attribute to self-love and self-will what may perhaps have cost an almost heroic effort, and be done on the purest motive af pleasing God alone! rue it ; ten years bence, when all these excited his private judgment, because he fears the one it, it wore it down; it was the bitterest draught bold step that will place him beside a guide ? 'It in her cup of sorrow; but she felt it was the no talking with Roman priests, no using of Roour forefathers had not, three hundred years ago, peculiar portion of the convert, and took it from friends of your youth, and trusted yourself into asserted the right of private judgment, and left God's hand willingly, and drank it off to the botthe Church, ah! I should not have been obliged tom, asking Him to give her more, if it were His to take all this trouble to go back whence they Blessed Will. Catherine knew she did not wish came. It puts me in mind of that German con- to be talked to; she knew without her telling vert who was so tartly told by his prince that her what the long sigh meant that seemed to he did not like people who changed their re- stop the course of her tears, and with Catholic ligion.' 'Nor I either,' he replied: 'if my faith she invoked the aid of the Queen of Sorforefathers had not changed theirs, I should not rows, the Mother of Mercy, whom Clara scarcely yet ventured to call upon in her bour of need .-She then gently, as it were, led her thoughts to conscience to every one, in all consistency, that those moments when she kept within herself the secret that God had confided to her, and bore the suspicious of her holy spouse St. Joseph, till trusted Him so entirely and lovingly. Clara listened, and was soothed; it was one more step of persecution, Douglas? said Clara, earnestly towards the Catholic love of Christ's Immaculate Mother.

> CHAPTER XXIII. - THE FAREWELL TO ANGLI-CANISM.

"Stay with us, Jesus, when the smile Of joy doth all our steps beguile; Stay with us, Jesus, when we weep. With Thee on Calvary's mountain steep ; And silent, silent, soft and slow, With streams of love our heart's o'erflow, And in its waters pure and deep Our wearied souls and senses steep."

Little Bnowlrop. There was little now to keep the party at the Lodge any longer at Ashton. Every one kept every one else in quarantine; so there were no farewell visits, and two days after Douglas arrived, it was thought safe for Clara to move .-They reached London that evening, and Clara was once more domiciled in Osnaburgh Terrace. She had not heard from Mr. Wingfield since the letter in which she had recalled her promise, and she looked forward with nervous dread to her last interview with him. For the first time she had gone to spend the day with Catherine Temple, and, still weak, was lying upon the sofa in her drawing-room, when he suddenly walked into the room. He looked surprised at seeing her, and still more at her altered appearance. As to poor Clara, she turned deadly pale, then felt the colour rush in burning floods to her cheek. She attempted to rise, but felt powerless, and with her eyes fixed on her lap, sat like a culpritawaiting his doom. He saw her agitation, and inquired, with an air of concern, after her bealth. 'I have had the cholera,' replied Clara, ven-

turing one glance into his face. His eyes were fixed upon her; but he turned suddenly away the moment he perceived that she

There were a few more sentences of this kind, and then Clara, summoning all her courage as she saw he was preparing to go, said, in a faltering voice.

'I wished to speak to you.'

saw it. .

He sighed deeply, but instantly returned. Did you receive a letter from me about a mosth ago !" 'You mean your last one from Ashton?' he

replied. 'I did not answer it because I thought you did not wish an answer.'

Clara hid her face in her hands; she prayed earnestly, and strength was given; a sudden calm filled her mind, and she said, in a low, calm voice, as she put down her bands from her

longer doubt. My wavering and hesitation are

'How long is it since this conviction came upon you?' said Mr. Wingfield.

'It grew gradually stronger since I allowed last ten days I seem to have needed no more controversy. It is a settled calm conviction, that appears like the growth of years instead of something tells me that this gift is faith.

And are you going to take a step which may of the feelings of a few days, Clara?' said Mr. Wingfield.

'O dearest Father!' said Clara, 'what can I do to prove to you that these are not mere feelings?

' Wait-wait patiently, and try them,' replied Mr. Wingfield.

'I am ready,' replied Clara. 'How long do you require ?? Six months,' said Mr. Wingfield; ' meantime

there must be no going to Mass, no writing to your brother, no communication with Roman Catholics, no reading of any sort of controversy, man devotions. Will these feelings stand such a trial as this?' be continued, turning, and fixing a look of incredulous inquiry upon her.

He did not expect the calm look and gentle firmness with which she answered.

'Yes, sir, they will; for they are the work of

He turged away; her manner puzzled him, and he saw there was no more hope. She then told him the arrangements she had made with her brother, and on what conditions she had come to London.

He sighed heavily, played with a book that lar near, turned over a few pages, then coldly rose, and gave her his hand, to depart. She could not part thus coldly, and half rose as she placed her hand in his, and, with a look that spoke more than words, turned away and burst into tears.— He seemed touched. She felt that he ingered; but he said nothing.
Could you but believe what anguish it is to

pain you,' said she, in a broken voice.

'Why do you leave us, then ?' said be. 'You think to find among Roman Catholics what you do not find among us, - more care, more individual guidance, more sympathy There are those who have thought like you, and found themselves mistaken; and then in a strange land they have sat down by the waters of Babylon and went and mourned over their lost heritage when it was too late. Once there, you cannot return. The lean is easily taken. Beforehand it seems nothing, but when it is once done, it is like the enchanted castle : the iron-gates close behind you, and there is no return. You are leaving a system, tried, known, and loved, for one at best unknown and untried.'

'It is indeed an act of faith,' murmured poor Clara.

'And what will be your feelings when you do not find what you have sought answer your expectations?' proceeded Mr. Wingfield. Do you believe that Mr. Newman is content? 1 bare read that book 'Loss and Gain' over and over again, and to me there is a spirit of unsatisfied yearning after what he has left running through the whole book.

Clara looked up in utter astonishment. 'Unsatisfied yearning after what he has left!' re-peated she; 'and the last chapter—that beautiful description of Charles's reception, - is that too unsatisfied? Have you read his last volume of Sermons?

'No, I have not,' replied Mr. Wingfield coldly; but depend upon it what I say is true, -it cannot be otherwise. No one can leave a system like ours, where all that is Catholic is so fully developed, and not feel sooner or later the sin of the step he has taken. In a very short time you will be as restless and full of doubt as ever, when the devil has once persuaded you to take the irrevocable step. Till then he will lull you by a false peace, and promises of complete rest and tranquility beyond the forbidden ground.3

Clara was then silent. It all sounded very fair and reasonable, and it would have been difficult to say what turn the conversation would have taken, had not the footman at this moment thinking his mistress was within, thrown open the door for another visitor.

We will not attempt to say how the colour rushed to Clara's cheek, or how Mr. Wingfield 'I wish to tell you that I have at last come to looked in displeased surprise at the agitated manner in which she welcomed the new comer.

Father Raymond, for it was he himself, bowed with marked courtesy to Mr. Wingfield, and

Oxford. Do you remember Herbert de Grey ?

Wingfield's, mind, and he took the extended the Roman Church and commonwealth. He thereby hand of the young Passionist rather less coldly than he had at first accosted him. Politeness required him to linger, and Clara, delighted to be in the background, listened eagerly to the conversation that ensued, till Catherine Temple entered the room. The colour deepened even in her cheek at the sight of Father Raymond and Mr. Wingfield, and she looked slightly embarrassed but soon recovering herself, she begged them to be seated.

To be Continued

The state of the s

TY HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. Let every soul be subject to higher powers, for there is no power but from God; and those that are, are ordained of God. Therefore he that resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God; and they that resist purchase to themselves damnation.'-Rom. xiii. 1-2.

SERMON ON "THE TEMPORAL POWER."

I am conscious that I have to speak not only to these who are of the unity of the Catholiz Church, but to those who are without; not only to those who are without; not only to those who believe, but to those who do not believe the Catholic faith. To you who believe it I need say nothing; your faith and fervour anticipate all I can say, and your instincts of fillal love for the Holy Father need no words of mine. But to those who unhappily are not of the unity and faith of the Church I desire to speak frankly, appealing to the truths and principles which they hold in common with us. I trust and believe that the solemnity of to-day, if it does not change the mind of any, will at least clear away much misconception, and mitigate much hostility which springs from error. My confidence of this is founded on the justice of our cause, the force of truth, the honesty of Englishmen, and, whether they will or no on the grace of God.

There are here, I conceive, two classes of mersome who beleive in the Visible Church, and its mission to the world-and others who admit only a Divine Providence over the world, and the laws of morality.

Now to both of these I offer this declaration of the Apostle, that submission is due to the constituted authority of Government, on the priciple not of expediency alone but of conscience; and on this basis I trust to justify the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff. I affirm then (1) That the Temporal Power of the Pontiff is a power ordained of God. (2) That it stands at least upon the same basis as all other rightful authority. (3) That it is sacred by every right common to other powers, and by right and sanction which transcend all other authorities on earth, and lastly (4) that it cannot be resisted, nor can any one excite resistance against it, without sin against, not only political justice, but the or-dinances of God. From all these I further affirm that the overthrow of that Power, if it were possible, would be in an exceptional and eminent sense, both unjust and dangerous to the Christian civilization of the world.

First, then, I shirm that the overthrow of the Temporal Power of the Sovereign Pontiff would be unjust, because it is sacred as a power existing de fucto by the ordinance of God. St, Paul declared that even the heathen empire of Rome was ordained by God, and that every one owed subjection to it. He laid it upon the conscience of Christians to obey it in all things lawful, 'not only for wrath,' that is, for fear of punishment, 'but also for conscience sake.' And yet the empire of Rome was not only heathen, but persecuting. It was steeped in Christian blood. Nevertheless, he declares it to be a nower constituted by God. As such, the Christians obeyed it with an obedience limited only by the divine law of faith. And this law of civil obedience is of universal and perpetual obligation. It is this on which, as subjects of the British empire we bear allegiance to our own Sovereign. As Catholics, we obey not for wrath only, but for conscience sake: it is a part of our religion to be loyal it is a dictate of our moral sense to be obedient to the law and faithful to the Throne -If it were not so, civil obedience would be degraded from its dignity as a moral virtue, and treason would be dirested of its bighest guilt. There would be no such sin as heresy, if there were not a divine a men . nor anch s schism, if there were not a divine law of unity .-Heresy would be mere error of opinion, and schism a lawful freedom of separation, if it were not for the divine authority of truth and the divine law of unity. So with treason, rebellion, sedition, disaffection, if there were not a divine sanction for authority—ther would be offences against society, but not sins against God; breaches of conventional laws, but not of Ohristian morality towards God. On what other principle is the British empire held together? Like the empire of Rome of old, it is beterogeneous, widespread, made up of elements the most diverse. and even conflicting, and yet bound together by one Sovereignty, and by an universal bond of allegiance to the Supreme Power. Britain was once an anarchy of uncivilised Saxon hordes—then a Heptarchy of conflicting kingdoms-then a Monarchy of many peoples fused in one; then it became an empire of three kingdoms under one Sovereign, with colonies and dependencies, and islands in every sea, and all these dominions, in many things so opposite, are held together by one common head, to whom obedience is a duty not only for fear of punishment, but also for the law and will of God. Upon what other law can the duty of obedience be imposed by Eng. land upon Scotland and Ireland, upon India, and upon Malta?

It is precisely upon this basis, I affirm, that the Pontiffe have claim upon the obedience of their subjects, and that their subjects owe them allegiance for conscience sake. The Temporal Power of the Popes is as manifestly and as fully ordained of God as the power of Queen Victoria. Neither the one nor the other came by Plebiscite, or universal suffrage or votes of inorganic masses, but by the gradual and watchful providence of the Divine Author of human and political society. The British Empire succeeds to the Roman Empire in Britain by a direct law of divine providence. When the last Roman legion left the shores of Britain, it began to gravitate to a contre within itself. The British Empire of to-day is formed round that centre, and rests upon it. So when the Emperor of Constantinople ceased to be able to protect Rome, the Vicar of Jesus Obrist became its centre. The Emperor had ceased to rule, and the throne was vacant by the visitation of God. The Pontiffe reigned as Pastors and as Rulers, and unconsciously and by force of necessity filled the ments. But they fill up space where arguments are vacant throne. They have reigned in Rome, first not to be had. You who believe that the Holy Cawith an informal and pastoral sovereignty, and tholic Church in its unity and pastoral is in its afterwards with a full and explicit sovereignty from that time to this. On what ground can obedience to the sovereignty of Great Britain be cleimed, if obedience to the sovereignty of the Pontiff be denied? Temporal Sovereignty of the Pope.

But further, the Temporal Power is not only a power de facto but de jure. It not only exists, but it exists by a perfect title. It is a rightful authority in its origin, in its formation, and in its claims upon its subjects. The foundation of it is not in the donation of men, but in the ordinance of God. The donation of Constantine is, a fable, but it .rudely.represents the divine action whereby Rome and its provinces were transferred from the Cæsars to the In like manner the alleged donation of-Pepin to Stephen II., is equally fabulous. The restoration of Ravenna, and other cities of the patrimony, to the Pontiff, is declared to be a restitution, itself in the temporal that it might mix more inti-Pepin required of Astolphus the restitution of the mately and more effectually in the whole corporate

recognises and recites in the very document by which he made restoration, the antecedent rights which had been violated, by the Lombard invaders. He gave back possession of the invaded provinces to their rightful owners, as in our day Rome was restored by the armies of France, to its rightful Sovereign. When I say that Rome and its provinces were given to the Pontiffs by the donation of divine providence, I speak as strictly, as when I say that the throne of England was given by divine providence to our reigning Sovereign. I will not, nor indeed in this brief time can I trace out the gradual formation of the Temporal Power, from the subjection, through the period of inchoate government to the formal sovereignty-which they have borne for a thousand years. In the five centuries which intervened between the ceasing of persecution and the full sovereignty of the Pontiffs, they held the temporal possession of their three and twenty patrimo. nies in Italy, Sicily, and Gaul, and over those patrimonies they exercised a true temporal power of government. Such was the origin of their, sovereignty. Round about these patrimonies, kingdoms, and commonwealths arose—the first expanding outlines of Christian Europe. Over these also the Pontiffs exercised a supreme spiritual authority in all igatters of divine faith and of the moral law. The confederation of Christendom is only the full corn in the ear, the harvest which springs up from the first blade to its ripeness under the hand and eye of the Pontifis. How could they who had received from the Pontiffs both their Christianity and their civilisation regard them otherwise than as their Fathers and Gnides? The light of faith taught them that the Vicar of Jesus Christ was the supreme interpreter of the Truth, and the supreme expositor of the law. How could they regard them in any way as subject to the authority of their Princes? The doctrines of faith, the Sacraments of grace, the unity of the Church, the supreme authority descending from one fountain of jurisdiction, bound all Christian nations n one, round the patrimoules of the Pontiffs and the person of the Vicar of Jesus Christ. How could they regard him as in any way dependent on human power, and not as superior to them all? As supreme ruler, legislator, and judge, the Pontins hold their sovereignty not only by a title equal to all temporal Princes, but in a way eminent and singular. If there be on earth a sovereign right complete in every condition of its perfection, it is that of the Pontiffs.

And yet it has a higher sacredness. It has the confirmation of the most ancient tradition in the Christian world. While as yet Britain was pagan and barbarous, and France overran by moving hordes, and Spain hardly counted as a nation, and Germany a forest of the heathen world, the Vicars of Jeaus Christ reigned in Rome as Pastors and as Rulers. It may be said that possession pre supposes a rightful title. True, but not always. Possession will confirm an invalid title, nay, it will create a valid one. The titles of usurpation and revolution may by lapse of time be confirmed by long possession against all claims, except that of the Ohurch : for its possessions are sacred, and cannot be usurped withont sacrilege, which no length of possession can consecrate. And if lapse of time confirm a title invalid in the beginning, how much more does it confirm, and, I will say, consecrate a title rightful in its origin and its history by every condition of justice both human and divine?

And such is the possession of the Pontill's over the patrimeny of the Oturch, and such the right of rule as sovereigns over Rome and its provinces. Even the violations of this right by invaders and spoilers have only recorded it again and again in the public law of Christendom. The imperial laws from the eighth century, the laws of all European kingdoms down to the sixteenth, and of all international diplomacy down to this day have recognized the rights of the Pontiffs to their possessions and their independent and therefore sovereign power. It was reserved for the age of revolutions, and for the inverted political philosophy of this century to efface the record of these rights from the public conscience of Europe.

Thus far I have argued the Temporal Power upon grounds common to all temporal authorities. It rests upon the same basis, but more securely than all, and has upon it the cancilon of a Divine Providence, and of a Divige protection which no other

sovereignly can shew. But we must go further. The right by which the Pontiff holds his temporal power is not only eacred by all the sanctions which confirm lit in no other Sovereignties; it has a special and singular sacredness which makes it exceptional and eminent above them all. The power of temporal rule in him meets and is united with the higher authority of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which is both Divine in its origin, and supernatural in its action. I know that I am now passing beyond the bounds of politics, and entering into a region where modern politicians seem to lose their calmness and their clearnesss of sight. Day by day, we are told that we confound together Spiritual and the Temporal Power; that we make the Spiritual to depend upon the possession of a strip of territory; that we proclaim the Temporal Power to be a doctrine of faith and a part of Christianity which, if the Temporal Power be destroyed will fall. For my own part, I never yet met any Catholic either so besotted in understanding, or so hase in heart as to fall into any of these monstrons absurdities. Nevertheless, they are repeated day by lay as by the monotonous revolution of a mill wheel which perpetually discharges the same flood of water. it is of no use to expostulate, to correct, to refute; over and over again, sometimes with a variation of phrass, oftener in the very same words, the same absurdities are poured over us. Of all men, they who believe that the Spiritual power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ was derived by a direct commission from our Divine Redeemer, and that the words 'all power in heaven and in earth is given unto me, go ve, therefore, and make disciples of all nations ;' and I dispose unto you a kingdom as my father bath disposed unto me;' and 'thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Courch, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it;' and that the Church and the Pontiffs for three hundred years in their Spiritual power alone conquered the world by martyrdom, and that if the power of the world apostatise from the Church of God, the Rontiffs will once more reign in undiminished spiritual power, though through persecution, and not in peace-of all men, l say, they who believe these things, and proclaim them even to provocation, as we do, ought to be held guiltless at least of the absurdities of confounding the Spiritual and the Temporal, or of making strips of territory, or walls of stone the essence of Christianity, or the necessary condition of spiritual power. I doubt if men really believe these portentous figtholic Church in its unity and universality, in its supreme legislation and judicial power over the gouls of men, with its perfections and gifts of indefectible life, and infallible knowledge and voice, is the kingdom of Jesus upon earth, and that the Vicars Every sanction of divine providence and of Christ of Christ have reigned from the hour of His ascentian morals and of political justice, confirms the sion, over both the pastors and the flock, apart from all earthly power, and in spite of all its malice, and of all its might, have no need to be told by any one. least of all by me, that we of all men distinguish the imperishable Church of God from all temporal accidents of possession and of power. Nay, more, it was the spiritual power of the Church, which, conquering all temporal antagonists, fashioned for itself by faith, and law, and beneficence acting upon the reason, the conscience, and the heart of mackind a new order, a new world with new temporal laws, and new thrones, and tribunals of temporal sovereignty. It surrounded itself with a new apparatus for the service and welfare of men. The Elernal clothed

Sundry recollections seemed to cross Mr. cities and territories taken by his predecessors from and organic life of men and nations, with their public laws, the fountains of their legislation, and the directions of their judges and other rulers. Such is the Temporal Power of the Pontiffs, a personal freedom, and a supreme direction over men and nations in all things pertaining to the faith and law of God. And for the peaceful exercise of this supreme office, Providence of God has formed for him a sphere into which no other sovereignty can enter, in which therefore, because sole and supreme, he is invested with sovereign power. And of this too we are confident, that so long as a Christian world exists, so long this providential centre of its naity the soceur of its Christian life will continue to exist. If the civilization of Europe ever fall back into the mere natural order, and the law and faith of Jesus Christ nass from the reason and conscience of men, then indeed the Temporal Power of His Vicar upon earth might cease. It is therefore only transient, as the. Ohristian world may be thought to pass away. So long as it exists, the laws and relations which fashioned it will remain permanent and changeless, and he who is recognised to be Pastor and Father, Judge and Legislator over all, and Vicar of our Divine Redeemer upon earth, will hold the first place in both orders, Spiritual and Temperal, as Pontiff, and as King. And lastly, the Temporal Power of the Sovereign

Pontiff, sacred as it is by every title which conse-

crates the right of any ruler upon earth, confirmed

by a longer possession and a more ample recognition in the law and conscience of the Christian world, and elevated by the Divine commission of the Vicar of Jesus Christ to a singular and exceptional authority, has yet this last title to the obedience of its subjects, to which no other aynasty among men can lay claim. It is a power which has never oppressed its people. In affirming the doctrine of the Apostle that there is no power but from God, and that who soever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of Goo, I am not proclaiming what men are pleased to call the slavish doctrine of blind and immoral obedience. Rulers have their duties as well as their rights, and subjects have rights as well as duties .-The ruler has a right to obedience, but he is bound by a duty to rule justly. The subject has a duty to obey, but he has also a right to justice. And the violation of the bond of their reciprocal duties is not only a crime in both the ruler and the ruled against society which is an ordinance of God, but a sin against God, who is the supreme author of society among men. It is not now the time, nor is it now my duty to define the limits of this question, or to say when or where a rightful power abdicates its claim to obedience by abuse. Tyranny is a crime and a sin as well as rebellion, and both have their just correction. No power can be more absolute than the law ' thou shalt not kill,' and yet in defence of life both an individual or a nation may take the life of a murderer or of an invading power. I am not here at this time to discuss these limits. They exist, and there are tribunals in every society of men to define them, and to try the facts both of rebellion and oppression. It is enough for me to affirm that no Pontiff has ever in the long line of a thousand, I may say of these fitten hundred years, ever abused his power, so as to relax the duty of obedience, or to purge the resistance of his subjects of the sin of rebellion. And this, which may be affirmed of the Pontiffs without fear, can be affirmed of no other dynasty on earth. The Pontiffs have never made wars of aggression, they have never added a square foot of territory to their sacred patrimony by the blood and lives of their people, they have never swept away their homes by forest laws, nor plundered their inneritances, nor desecrated the sanctity of their homes, nor robbed them of the fruits of the earth to keep up a revenue and to live in luxury, nor wrestled justice against any man, rich or poor, nor punished with oppressive and sanguinary codes, nor violated any laws of God or man to the hust of their people. It is notorious as the light that the sway of the Pontiffs has been mild even to indulgence, and beneficent even to the appearance of laxity. The very charges against it are that it does not drive on with the world, and strain in the race of material in ventions. It has prisons because it bardly ever erects a scaffold : and lives that in any other country would have been peremptorily cut off are there benignly spared. Such is the character of the Temporal Power in its government. Its very clemency has emboldened those with whom it has dealt in excess of mercy, to despise it. The first amnesty was tollowed by the first conspiracy, and those who were conspicuous as objects of pardon were conspicuous as the ringleaders of sedition. After a reign of twenty turbulent years, and in the midst of incessant provocations. Pius the Ninth may ask of his people in his own name, and in the name of the Pontiffs who have reigned before him : ' Whom have wronged, or on whom has the weight of my authoity borne heavily? If any one be aggrieved by me let him rise up and bear his witness against me.'I will be bold to say that no accusor will be found found except those whose witness, as those of oid, will not agree together. Men are now acknowledging that the rising againt the government of the Pontiff is not because Pius the Ninth is a bad ruler nor because he has violated the law of mercy and justice, but because his subjects are resolved not to be governed by him. That is to say, 'we will not have this man to reign over us.' If this be not treason, if this be not rebellion, let some one tell me what rebellien and treason are. If people are to be told that they may change their Government as they may change their garments, that civil allegiance depends upon their liking, or that dynasties may be overthrown and monarchies dismembered upon such causes as this, let them lay to heart what ears are istening. This is a doctrine which will find a ready faith to believe and practice it among a people not far off. And upon those who preach this gospel of revolution, as a pastor, I am bound to declare that the sin of instigating rebellion rests, and that all who act upon such doctrine abroad or at home are rebels.

The sum then of the matter is this:-There is not a title of fact, or right, or possession, by which any crowned head holds authority over its people which does not unite in the largest and profoundest sense in the person of the Pontiff. But more than this, besides these titles common to all righful sovereignties, these are two of a higher nature, the sacred character of the person who bears this lesser authority, and the justice, clemency, and mercy, which have marked its administration throughout the course of ages. The subjects of such a power bave an inheritance of peace above all people upon earth. It is not disfranchisement to be exempted from the instabilities of the world and from the turbulence of revolution. They have a higher dignity and a nobler freedom than that of Parliaments and political contentions, and they who excite them to discontent, and to rebellion, rob them at a higher inberitance and fall under the condemnation of those who resist the ordinance of God.

So much for the injustice of this warfare against the Vicar of Jesus Christ. I said also that it is most dangerous to the peace of nations. Injustice must be dangerous; prosper as it may, its end is confusion. But time forbids me to add what I had intended to say All I can do is to touch the mere ontine of what would follow upon the dissolution, f that could be, of the Temporal Power of the Pontiff. But first let me once for all, or rather once more for the thousandth time sweep away the absurdity imputed day by day to us that we make the Temporal power a part of Christianity, and that if it was overthrown Christianity would fall with it .-This surpasses even the extravagance of controversy. We do believe, indeed, that the dissolution of the two-fold anthority of the Pontiff would strik out the key stone of Christendom; that is, of the two-fold order of Christianity and civilization which for a stand alone on its own divine and imperishable basis Catholic candidate. - Times Cor.

and that civilization without Christianity would re turn to the natural order, and to the spiritual death out of which Christianity raised it to life.

It is no question of what God could do, or might do, or may do hereafter for the future of the world. We are as full of faith in the inexhaustible wisdem of divine providence as our adversaries; but this we affirm, that it is by this two-fold contact that the Church acts upon the Christianity and the civili- abandon it because even amidst all their wild: evelery, zetion of mankind: that so long as Christianity acts they knew it was the only one in which men could Church acts upon the Ohristianity and the civiliages before Constantine; that so soon as it acts upon races, legislatures, rulers, kingdoms, upon the puclic law and organic life of nations, the Temporal Power is its legitimate offspring and result. To undo this, is to go backward , not onward. It is to dissolve the work of Christianity upon the world, not to advance it; to pull down, not to build up, the intellectual and moral perfection of human society. affirm also that this retrogression and divorce of the Spiritual and civi' societies of the world would desecrate the civil powers of the world. They would coase to recognise, or they have already to a great extent, the Christian law, as the unity of faith, worship, communion, or authority, as principles of their public order.

And this would speedily bring on collision between the two powers always in presence of each other, each claiming to be supreme, with no arbiter or tribunal, no third and impartial judge to define the imits of their jurisdiction or the sphere of their competence. And this conflict could end only in the worst form of human government, that is, in despot-ism, or the union of temporal and spiritual supremacy in the civil power, which has ever been the fountain of persecution, of heresy, and of schism .-The two powers, spiritual and temporal, are providentially united in Rome that they may be separated everywhere else in the kingdoms of the world. And it is this separation which has secured the two great conditions of human happiness, the liberty of the soul from all human authority, and the limitation of civil authority in its action upon its subjects. The history of Constantinople, of Russia, and of France suffice to prove that the power of monarchs is limited while the Church is free, and is despotic when it is fettered or opposed. The civil Princedom of the Pontiffs is, as Pius IX. has declared, the condition of divine providence to ensure and derpetuate the freedom of the Church in its head.

Lastly, nothing is more largely written in history than that despotisms generate revolution. When civil power becomes oppressive, men are driven to daugerous resolves. Into this I will not enter. I am no prophet; but the history of Europe reads us a lesson in the past which we shall do well to lay to heart as a warring for the future. Whosoever dissolves the bonds of Christian law and unity brings in the spirit of lawlessness which is the tendency of all the national currents of this time. Society to eave itself cowers under military despotisms which generate reactions, and reactions unless tempered and restrained by the Christian law are the fore-runners of anarchy. There are signs enough, not only in the sky but upon every country of the old world and of the new, warning us not to destroy the feeb-lest bond of our social siability, still less to strike out the key-stone of the arch which hangs tremulously over our heads.

Such then is the intention of our supplication today. God has so ordained that His Church should be always beaten by the water floods. The red surges of persecution were followed by the inundations of barbarous hordes; then came floods of heresy and of Cosarism and of imperial tyranny and cor-ruption; then the hosts of the infidel, which reached to all the shores of Christendom: now the revolutions which are one and universal, spreading through the nations and rising round the walls of Rome; but wave after wave has swept by, turned by the sea-wall which God has built, not man, the Rock immoveable. For this we pray, and for this we confidently wait. It is but one more of the thousand waves which are spent and gone. The Vicar of on: Divine Redeemer for these twenty years of his great Pontificate has been sitting all alone upon the hill-top 'awaiting the events' which God has permitted. The world has pussed him by, wagging its head, and men have been 'casting lots upon his garments, what every man should take.' But the words of His master are sure, post tres dies resurgam, ' after three days I will rise again.' Pray, then, to the Eternal Son of God reigning in the midst of us, manifested in the Sacrament of His power. The world is trying its strength with Him : armed in its might, magareries avec the earth be has made. But there are powers above those of war and of destruction, greater even than the laws and agencies of electricity and gravitation, which control this lower world, and of man himself even when he boastsof his mastery; there is the word of God and the power of His might, and they are set in motion by the prayer of faith. 'All things whatsoever you shall ask in prayer believing, you shall receive.' St. Matt. xxi. 22. ' Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

It is publicly stated that Mr. Isaac Butt, Q C. late member for Youghal, has been actually received into the bosom of the Catholic Church,' and that the fact was announced in St. Andrew's Church on Sunday in the learned gentleman's presence. It is said that he is writing a pamphlet in defence of his change of creed. Mr. Butt is, I believe, the son a Conservative. He is the author of a ' History of Italy,' and he will no doubt inform the public whether his studies in connexion with that work prepared the way for his conversion .- Times Cor.

We do not wish to utter a word to disparage Mr. Bright. He is an able man, and is working hard for the English people, but if he received a thousand digners in Dublin, neither be nor his little party will do anything of consequence for Ireland.

Our people must rely upon themselves alone They have no friends. We are poor, and poor nations, like poor men, are deserted by those who are rich. But we have strength enough to win our rights, if we have only the wisdom to direct our actions. Instead of annoying ourselves with Mr. Bright and his dinner, let us resolve to make our wants known to the present Government. Lord Derby has done what none of the Whige have attempted. He has announced that he is prepared to redress every well-tounded grievance of which we complain, and let us resolve to test his sincerity Ours must not be a party warfare, but a battle on behalf of Ireland. We want sound education for the Catholic population. We want the land code reformed, that the farmers may stand as freemen on the soil they make fruitful by their labour. We demand religious equality that peace may prevail amongst all Irish communities; and we ask the people to tell the corrupt Gray clique to stand aside, till we win these great blessings for the country .- Dundalk Democrat.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the diocese of Killalce, who reside in the county of Tippeeary, 42 in number, with their Bishop, Dr. Power, at their head, met on Tuesday at Nenagh, and passed a resolution pledging themselves to use their most streneous efforts in their respective parishes to secure the return of the Hon. Captain White, expressing unlimited confidence in the fedity and well attested patriotism of their devoted people. The Bishop of Waterford, as well as the Archbishop of Cashel, rules a portion of the faithful in this county. They exerting themselves also for Captain White, and thousand years has sustained the Commonwealth of consequently three Roman Catholic mitres will be Europe. We believe then that Christianity would thrown in the Protestant scale against the Roman

Two or three years ago our Protestant contemporaries were wonderful friends of the Italian revolution. They orged on the wicked men who assailed the Italian bishops and priests, and rejoiced at the prospect of Italy becoming a Protestant country. But the Italians, after all their mistakes, were not such fools as to become apostates to the faith. They did nor practice its precepts, but they would not alone, it actenpon individuals one by one, as in the be saved. And, like those who were perverted by the soupers of ireland, they sent for the priest when they saw death approaching; and received the sacraments. The cholers raged in Napice some cars since, and correspondents of Protestant journals in. form us that the Sacred Host was carried through the streets, at all hours, to those who confessed and were receiving the rites of the Church. Here, then, is proof that the old faith is firm in the soil, and while that sontinues, we have the strongest core that the Italians, at no distant day, will regret their errors, cast from them the wicked men who led them into crime, and remembering that the Papacy is the giory of Italy and the torch which preserves the world from the darkness of error, that they will gather round it with enthosiasm, and guard it from danger at the rick of their lives .- Dundalk Democrat.

> IRISH ESTABLISHMENT BISHO'S. - Bishop's charges are coming cut in rapid succession, and all of them, as if preconcerted, are uncompromising defences of the Irish Establish nent and loud fulminations against its 'enemies ' All who oppose it are denounced in no measured terms; and it is a curious fact that the prelates who were prompted by the Whigs for their liberality are the most vehement in their depunciation, and the most determined against all Church reform. The more Liberal, the less tolerant. Dr. Fitzgerald no longer reflects the enlightened views of his friend, the late Archbishop Whately. One year's possession of a mitre seems to have deprived Archbishop Trench of his candour and discrimication in dealing with Church questions. Dr. Eiggin, of Derry, regarded as the most Whiggish of all the Irish Bishops, instead of reasoning calmly on the subject, falls into a fit of scolding, and imputes all sorts of bad motives to those who have a word to say sgains: the abuses which he defends. - Times

> Duelin, Oct. 11. - The Hon. John O'Shannessy, Prime Minister of the colony of Victoria has teen visiting his native county, Tipperary, for the cenefit of his health. He left Ireland 27 years ago, when a young man, and, as he humorously remarked, the funds be carried out of it did not seriously diminich its wealth. The Cork Examiner says,-

'There could not be offered a fairer spot to test the capacity of nationalities than what might be called the virgin soil of the colony of Victoria, for thinker all races congregated, while there little or no advantage was given to any, because of the name it bore. In such competition as this Mr. O'Shannager bore of the crown of victory, not once, but many timesnot through low arts or popular cajolery, but through native worth and practical ability. In this free fight (of a peaceable kind) the Inshman has borne honourable piace, and, we say, shame on the Irizaman, be he Catholic or Protestant, Whig or Tory, native of Antrim or hailing from gallant Tipperary, who does not feel prond and glad a: the testimony to the capabilities of the national character afforded by the career of the gentleman whom his native to. honoured by its demonstration of Monday night."

The banquet was given in his native town, Tipperary; the company was large and influential, sai the reception-accorded to the distinguished goest was of the most cordial and gratifying character, showing how thoroughly be is loved and estemed as a great Irishman who nobly maintained the credit of his country in the land of his adoption, where he laboured successfully as a statesman to put in pisctice the principles of civil and religious liverty which he learnt in his youth from the hips of O'Connell and Shiel. Such a visitor is well qualified to preach self reliance and industry to his fellow counrymen, and from him the lesson was received with respect. While the public mind is distracted by conflicting statements as to the condition of Ireland, some describing it as declining and sinking, and others as rising and prospering, it is interesting to have the testimony of a Tipperary man, who makes his observations after an absence of nearly 30 years, and after having had much experience in the conduct of public affairs on the opposite side of the globe. Here, then, is what Mr. O'Shancasey says on this subject :--

When a man returned to Ireland after a long absence, a natural question was - Do you see may great change in the country? Do you see very marked improvement in its condition? He suswered at once- 'I do.' He saw the agriculture position of the country was better than when he left it. Hesaw an improved price for labour, making a very corsiderable difference in the condition of the labouring population, he saw railways opened, and an excellent system of roads, which were a great improvement upon what existed when he was there before. And he saw, what was peculiarly pleasing, that Ireland had been complimented by politicians on every side because in the matter of ordinary crime her catendar was almost a blank. He had also noticed a marked developement in ecclesiastical architecture in this country-the united zeal of the people and their pastors building magnificent churches, that were strong proofs of the sincerity of religious conviction of those who worshipped in them. In social mat-ters, too, he saw marked progress, for now men of every shade of opinion, religious and political, could come together to promote a common object, could sit at the same Board-an occurrence not to of an Unster clergy man, and he began public life as | be witnessed in former times. But while he observed undoubted improvement in the condition of ireland, he also saw that her progress had not been in proportion to that of other countries, such as Engand. This be attributed to the vast development of manufacturing power in the latter country, compared with the different state of things in ireland. Absentceism was a great bane. If the absentees lived at home, lived within their incomes, and employed the surplus in efforts to develope the resources of the country, he had no doubt Ireland would rival Eugland.

> Meeting of the proprietors of land adjoining the rivers Sack and Shannon was beld at Ballinasice on Saturday, for the purpose of deciding on the best means of effecting the drainage of these rivers. The chair was occupied by the Earl of Clancarty. A committee was appointed to collect information as to the actual injury caused by the late inundations, in order that the case may be represented to the Government.

> Mr. Alexander J. Henry, D.L., of Dunleer county of Louth, was attacked with cholera while attending Ballinssion fair on Friday evening, and died on Saturday morning. The deceased had been previously suffering from diarrhoms. The body was immediately buried by order of the Town Commis-

> At New Ross, on Saturday morning, a watchman named Palmer was stabbed to death by a drunken man named Doyle, whom he attempted to arrest, and who plunged his knife four times into the watchman's body.

> From the last report on lunacy in Ireland we learn that among the most prominent causes of insanity is dissipation. Of the total number of cases near a thousand are referable to drink. One very singular fact has been noticed by an eminent physician in France. There is less natural idiotor or helpless imbecility in Ireland than in any country of Europe.

> The number of emigrants who left the ports of Ireland, during the quarter ended 30th June last, amounted to 41,174-24,331 males and 18,793 fcmales -being 3,536 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865.

mambers of the Senate, which is the governing body. Bit concurrently with the issue of the new charter the late Government, exercising the right of the Valley. Crown, filled up certain vacancies which then existthe Seaste to be filled up by a graduate, who is to next Friday. There are two graduates - representato man Mr. Ross, LLB, of Brifast College, a fearful even yet. — Dublin Irishman.

barrister, who has been distinguished as the foremost champion of the Queen's Colleges as they are, emand Dr. Yapother, of Dub in, who would vote for the new charter, being himself a Catholic. Mr. Ross is likely to be the winning man. The policy of his party is to postpone the decision till after the meeting of Convocation, but as this postponement will be resitted the meeting this afternoon is expected to be rery stormy. The interest of the contest is greatly enhanced by the bearing of the question upon the position and policy of the present Government.— Accordingly, the Dublin Freeman's Journal asks,— How will they instruct Lord Chanceller Blackburne to vote to-day; how the Under-Secretary? The tilpits of Canada and California are ringing with the wrongs inflicted on Ireland in this matter; the subscriptions of the American Gelts speed from the ery sea board of the Pacific in sympathy, while the leading publicists of France and Belgium, under the special bezediction of the Head of the Church, ardentify advocated the claims of the frish Catholic finitersity for European support. Lord Derby's Catholic supporters, no less than his organs in the press, assure us that dismay at Drew's chaplaincy and vexation at Verner's peerage will vanish in the sing sun of popular content, the twilight of which is to be heraided by a charter, on the model of that of Laval, to the Catholic University. If the Government officers vote for postponing the acceptance of tile Charter, or for its rejection, and if a separate conceded, then the public will know what faith to place in the professed moderation of Derbyism.'-Times Cor.

in the case of M'Kelvey, Dr. Long, the coroner of the district, held an inquest on Wednesday, when the jury found a verdict of 'wilful murder' against some person or persons unknown. It was at first supposed that the deceased was a herd in the employ of Mr. Adair, and that he had met the fate of Murrey and Grierson, whose murderers are still unpun-ened; but it now appears that M'Kelvey, who was himself a native of the locality, and a Catholic, like the peasantry themselves, earned his livelihood by recovering strayed sheep on the mountains; and it is suggested that his death may have resulted from an effay with rival claimants of some of these animals. The Government have offered a reward of \$100 for the apprehension and conviction of the asьн**евіса.— І**Б.

Since the finishing of the harvest work in the couth, emigration from Queenstown to America, resumed its rapid course. The Cork Exuminer says: a considerable portion of the emigration takes place through pre-paid tickets, the friends of parties is America paying their passage money there, and during the past month the number of pre-paid passages has greatly increased. This shows the great anxiety of the Irish in America to have their counuymen out there. -- 1b.

Mr. George Wilson, of Belfact, some time ago rchased an estate in the county of Kildare, forrily the property of the ill-fated Lord Edward Fitzgerald, whose tenants or their families all still semain on the hand, and to each of whom the new the management of the property himself remitting iteir gratitude .- lb.

PARTY CRIMES. To the Editor of the Pall Malt Gazette.

Sir,—I am making holiday in Ireland and seeing many queer things. I have reached Belfest on my way to the Ususeway, and in my botel this morning read the local pader-the Northern Whig-in which i find a abort paragraph of a police report so oflightful, and revealing a social condition so exuisite, that I venture to send it to you. Pray let the readers of the Pull Mall Gazette have the beneof the following, which, pray observe, I in no giment, to five years' imprisonment. The sentences columns of the Beliast Northern Whig of the 25th of

abbiember, 1866. A Tourist FROM BRICK COURT. Belfast Police Court, Sept 25-Party Expressions. -(Before J. C. O'Donnell, Zeq., R. M., and E. Orme, Bac., R.M., - Catherine Brown was charged by sub constable James Mullan with having been drunk in Smithfield, and shouting that she was the best Roman Catholic in Ritchie's-place or Endson's entry. A fine of 40s and costs. William Sauzders was charged by suo constable William Speers with havcharged by sun constable William Speers with hav-ing been drunk in charge of a borse and cart on the of Ireland? We are told by Mr Donnelly, that, ac-Shankhill-road. On the way to the police-office he aroused out 'To h-ll with the Pope.' Mr. Seeds the number of emigrants who left the port of Ireland during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, and costs was imposed. James Small was charged amounted to 41,124-24,331 miles and 16,793 fe by sub-constable Milloughney with disorderly conductin Eemsworth etreet, off the Shankhill road. The prisoner, in addition, was shouting 'No Pope.' A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. Anne Cunningham, from Walker's lane, was charged by subconstable Dempsey with disorderly conduct, and amounted to 8,197,597—that the birth rate would shouting, God bless the man on the white horse— make up for this large number of emigrants, satisfies of king William III—and to h—II with the Papish contrary is the fact. Turning to the statistics of the Registrar General, we find that the number of the Registrar General, we find that the number of George M'Mahon was charged by sub-constable John MGee with disorderly conduct in Durham street The prisoner was standing in front of a door in the strees and cursing the people in the house, and also deduct the births from the total, and it will be found the Pope. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed. -Eliza Jane Hall was charged by sub-constable Minplace with disorderly conduct at the Queen's Bridge. The prisoner was shouting that 'she was the best Orangewoman in the town, and that to the back bore. Mr. O'Donnell said those filthy expressions seemed to be confined to the dregs of the town prostitutes and others of as degraded a class. A tine of 40s and costs was imposed. David Jenkins was charged by sub-constable William Brock with disorderly conduct on the Shaukhill road, Some person in the crowd from which the prisoner was arrested shouted, 'To h-ll with the Pope,' and the constable anspected the prisoner to be the person who uttered the cries; but he would not swear that the prisoner was the man. A fine of 40s and costs was imposed.

A great Conference of Doctors of all Nations has been held in Constantinople to examine and report hardly supply the demand, and prices are likely to upon the cholera and its origin. Happily they have advance. We have made inquiries relative to the ascertained its source, and determine how it spreads. produce per acre, and we learn that it ringes It has its constant station in the Valley of the Ganges the cause being probably the notious gases arising from this great river infected by putrifying corpses .-For the it the natives cast their dead and dying .-Ment, it spreads chiefly through the vast pilgrim. crowds of Orientals-for instance, the Persian devotees carry the corpses of their kin, and those who die on the way, to the tombs of their Imans at Bag- think Louth should produce 5,000 acres next ye dad. They carry these decaying bodies, under the and 10,000 in 18663.

A protest against the exclusion of students not forrid sun, in boxes and baskets, and sacks, on their A process and backs, on their camels. This helps to intensity and spread the Queen's University has been signed by 46 Catholic cholera intection brought by other caravans. The craduates of that institution. The graduates of the desert sand is a sort of purifier, but the seas none—on neen's University are members of its convocation, the contrary, the confinement and dirt of ships make One of the have a right to vote for the appointment of them conductors. Hence, the need of strict quaranand they have a right to vote for the appointment of them conductors. Hence, the need of strict quaranmany of the Senate, which is the governing body. time. Hence, the duty devolving on the English

of the Senate in favor of the enlargement of the basis it to spread through the whole country faster than meeting of the Senate to-day. Sir Robert Peel has cards are put up in numerous conspicuous places. — come over as a senator to defend the old charter, and In Dublin even the public cabinels d'aisance are not to resist all changes in the constitution of the Uni- disinfected! They content themselves with destroy-

Anything that promotes diarrhwa, green fruit, and anything impure or decaying, drink, food, or air, help it—hence, the necessity of cleanliness in every be purified by heat.

The Dublin papers one morning announced that upwards of 300 women were brought up at the head police-office for ' walking the streets, loitering, '&c., having, no doubt, spent the previous night in lock-up cells. On this extraordinary occurrence the Evening Mail remarks:

' Most of these persons were, on confession of the police constables, innocent of any offence against the law, and they were discharged. Upon a few of them additional imprisonment for 24 hours, or a fine of 2s. 6d., was inflicted. There is not before the public the slightest shedow of evidence that this gross outrage upon decency was palliated by the existence of a ground for suspicion that the victims even contemplated an infraction of any law, moral or statutory. The mere number of those included in this double miraculous draught is conclusive evidence that many respectable women must have been swept into the police net; and unfortunately, the case is one in which the real offenders can scarcely be brought to punishment'

The potate is seriously affected, and is going so rapidly that there is little hope of having even half charter for the Catholic University be not at once the crop of the last few years. The corn is also And with regard to saving the life of the mother, he injured, but the last week's splendid weather has thought it could be shown that that was a most imbeen actively availed of, supplemented by Sunday and by moonlight work to save the harvest. Already bread-stuffs have advanced. Dublin Cor of the Weekly Register.

> 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 3,000,000 quarters. In 1865 the breadth of what was reduced to little more than one-third, the produce being something more than 800,000 quarters. Twenty years ago rent, and the water runs to waste. This is especially the case in Tipperary, where, from being more than 91,000 acres, the land under wheat is now slightly less than 36,000.

A public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Limerick to devise measures for the relief of the diswhich had been elmost suspended for some time, has tress prevailing in that city since the appearance of sumed its rapid course. The Cork Examiner says: cholera, was held on Tuesday. A large number of the leading citizens attended, and letters from the Hrotestant Bishop of Limerick and the Catholic Bishop, concurring in the intentions of the promoters of the meeting, were read. A subscription list was opened, and £450 was collected, of which the Mayor gave £250, and Mesers. Gannock and Tait £100 .-Times Cor.

A Waterford paper states that the cutter Amazon, of Swansea, put into Dunmore on Tuesday, weatherbound, and, when boarded by the Constguard, was found to have 15 tons of gunpowder on board, and no satisfactory papers to account for it. The master landlord has given a lease. He has also undertaken could only give the wague statement that he was bound for Cork; did not know who sent the gunthe usual agents' fees, 5 per cent. The tenants powder, or to whom it was consigned, but merely have presented an address to Mr. Wilson expressing that he was to hoist a red flag at Cork, and the owner would then come on board.

> The sentences upon the ten men convicted of 24th Regiment, is imprisonment for life; Drummer M'Coy, of the 61st Regiment, to 15 years' penal servitude; Private T. Delany, of the 5th Dragoon Guards. to 10 years' penal servitude; Privates Giles, of the 60th Rifles, to 10 years'; and Privates Lynch and having been read, the prisoners were removed to the military prison, Arbor hill, where they were dressed was escorted by a troop of the 5th Dragoon Guards. _ Times Cor.

> Population of Ingland .- On looking over the Quarterly Return of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths, just issued by the Regi trar-General, the question was suggested-What will the census remales—being 3,536 more than the number who emigrated during the corresponding quarter of 1865 .-It might be supposed, judging from the annual increase of population for many years previous to the 1841-when the population of Ireland census of births registered during the quarter ended the 30th of June last, was 38,816, and the deaths, 24,763;add, then, the deaths to the number of emigrants. that the population of Ireland has decreased by 27,071 adults during the three months of April, May, and June in this year. Should this rule continue during the succeeding nine months, the decrease of population for the year would amount to 108,284.

THE FLAX CROP .- We (Dundalk Democrat) are glad to be able to state that those who have grown flax this year are likely to find it a very profitable crop. The price for the past month has been considerable, the highest varying from 12s to 13s a stone. But from what those in need of the article are doing, we think it will soon bring more money. Parties have come from the spinning mills in Ulster to this county during the week, and a buyer who visited one not far from Dandalk, purchased every pound of flax that was prepared for market at 12s per stone. The inference is, that, not withstanding the great extent of ground under the crop, it will from sixty to seventy stone, and at 12s per stone the value of each acre of flax would range from £36 to £42. This is very different from the value of an acre of corn, even at the present prices; so that the farmers of this and other counties, in which fix has farmers of this and other counties, in which first has flogging his horses. The solicitor for the defence not been extensively grown, should strive to culti-advised that the fine be not paid; fourteen days was vate the crop on a larger scale then formerly. We allowed by the Bench for consideration, and if the they were eager for a new fillibustering sensation-

GREAT BRTAIN.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS .- The prevention of infunticide.—In section C (Repression of Crime) an interesting discussion took place upon the best

Government to stifle it, in its source, the Ganges stated that he would confine his remarks to the murder of children newly borne, though the murder of In Dublin the authorities are doing a good deal | children who had lived for a few weeks or months, 1; with the view, it is alleged, of having a majority but not half enough; and their neglect will allow or even for a year, was not uncommon. In 1863 he of the University. The question, however, of the it would. In London, from end to end, the whole 1864 100, and in 1865 114. That included all cases adoption of the new charter was postponed till the town is odorous of disinfectants, and sanitary plase of death, whether caused by natural causes or other. had held \$4 inquests on newly borne children; in wise. In 1863, however, 53 verdicts of wilful murder were returned in such cases; in 1864 56 verdicta, to resist all changes in the constitution of the Uni- disinfected! They content themselves with destroy- and in 1865 61 verdicts. Thus, in three years, in take meantime there is one vacancy in ing the trail of the plague, but do not go before it to his district alone, 170 verdicts of wilful murder had the Senate to be filled up by a graduate, who is to destroy what it feeds on. They have, however, been returned. He did not think that 70 was too no elected by the Convocation which will assemble done some good work with regard to tenement-houses high a number to fix as the yearly number of cases of but the lanes and alleys, and backyards are frequently | wilful murders occurring in Central Middlesex which came under his cognizance. Then came the question whether that included all cases of wilful murder. When it was remembered that the cases that came before the Coroner's Court were only cases that item. The excrement, being poisonous should be at once disinfected; earth is not enough. Sulphate of neighbouring street or pond—it had always appeariron or carbolic acid are good. The clothes should ed to him that a very large number of intants were successfully putaway and concealed. It was not improbable that for every body discovered another was surcessully concealed. Adopting that calculation he had endeavoured to show to what extent the crime of infanticide prevailed in this country. His figures had been questioned, and he himself abused for his calculations, and he had been quite disgusted with a paragraph which never ought to have appeared in a respectable paper, entitled 'Coroner's Arithmetic.' (Hear, hear.) His figures might, perhaps be too high or too low, but his theories ought not to be laughed at upon that account. Cheers.) liis calculation was that in England and Wales there could not be fewer than 1,000 cases of infanticide annually. He had no system of prevention to bring forward but he might be allowed to suggest that the attention of moralists and philanthropists should be drawn to the fearful picture of imorality which that crime brought before them. Young women should be taught the sinfullness of unchastity, and such a change in the law as would compel fathers more generally to support their illegimate children, should take place. That would remove one great temptation to infanticide, and would help to save the lives of both mothers and children. portant point: for a very large proportion of mothers, who had borne those murdered children Lad lost their lives in the attampt to concest their shame and crime. He calculated that one mother The Munster Express deplotes the great falling of in six of those who concealed thebirth of their infants in the Irish flour trade since 1847. There were then lost their lives in doing so. In the majority of cases 744,000 acres under wheat, producing nearly 3,000,000 these mothers were domestic servants, sleeping by themselves, and in almost all cases they had no one with them in the hour of nature's peril. Among the remedies proposed one was for the establishment a large amount of fine flour was exported, almost of institutions where women who had been seduced of drink, sell every stitch they wear, saving just the every stream having its flour mills. Now all this is might be taken care of and kept during their con- last shred of linen, and then - heaven help the changed; the mills are deserted, pramises are finement. He believed that institutions of that wretches—they sell their bair! This is the evidence surrendered to the landlord as not being worth the character were capable of doing a certain amount of of the Rev. Father Nagent, who speaks of one wogood, and that they were deserving of support. In man, the mother of seven children, who sold her hair conclusion Dr. Lankester expressed his approval of to a barber for a quart of beer. Women have been the conclusions arrived at upon the subject by the Royal Commission on Capital Punishment.

next read. It contained a very elaborate statement of the law both in past ages and in the present time upon the subject, and proposed that charitable in master of the Hibernian School says—'You might attutions to receive illegitimate children should be as well attempt to empty the Mersey without a founded, and empowered to compal both parents to bucket as to apply Christian instruction while the contribute to their support. - London Times.

us so cheap would dream of its coming to a settlement without us. We certainly do not greatly care what becomes of Crete or of any other Greek province, whether insular or continental. The expulsion of the Turk from Europe, the partition of his spoils between Russia, France Austria, and Prussia, would little affect our equanimity. Our former cure of the Sick Man' was not successful, and was never meant to be radical or permanent. He had two many Doctors. Only we must not have Egypt meddled with. For the independence of the Isthmus Europe may be sure that we would fight tooth and nail. Men may count their big battalions, they may put their aith in needle guns, they may forget all we ever did The husband that day obtained ten shillings to seby land or sea : but the real nerve of war is with us | cure the necessary attendance, but instead of devot-Fenianism at the late courts martial have been pro- nevertheless, the gold in our banks, the thews and ling the money to its proper purpose, went and got mulgated. The sentence upon Privates Patrick sinews in our manly race. Nor need too great a drunk with it. He went home in that state and slept Keatinge, James Wilson, and Martin Hogan, of the stress be laid on our Anglo Saxon borror of great with the corpse! On Friday some persons sent a 5th Dragoon Guards, and Private Hassett, of the standing armies; for the Americans are also Acglo-Saxons, and they bowed to that suprema lex which in their hour of trial became their only salus populs.

SHOCKING AFFAIR AT EURW VALE. - On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., Police-sergeant Williams, stationed at Ebbw Vale, Monmouthshire, found an Irishman named Lehay lying in a pig's cob. The officer, thinking he was a vagrant, removed him to the workhouse, where he was attended by Dr. Anthony, but he died in a short time. The suddeness in the convict clothes. They were afterwards con-veyed to Mountjoy Convict Prison in the wan, which of the death induced the authorities to give an order for immediate burial, fearing lest it might be a case of cholers, and the body was nurriedly interred without even the usual religious rites. In consequence of subsequent information communicated to the police, Mr. Brewer, the coroner, was applied to, and he gave an order to exhume the body, and on Friday an inquest was opened at the Grey-hound inn, Ebbw Vale. beveral witnesses were examined, and from their evidence it appeared that two men named David Morgan and James Thomas were seen beating and kicking the deceased between 12 and 1 o'clock on the Sunday morning, and the threatened to kill the-Irishman. The coroner issued his warrant for the apprehension of Margan and Thomas, and the inquest was then adjourned until Thursday next, when the result of the post mortem examination will be given.

Capt. Wake, Commander of H. M late ship ' Bulidog,' has been appointed to the command of the ' Endymion, one of the finest frigates in the navy, by the new Board of Admiralty, as a recognition of his public spirit and gallantry on the occasion of the loss of the former vessel at St. Domingo.

It appears from official returns that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom from ports at which there are emigration officers in the first three months of the present year was 39,672, of whom there went to British North America, 100: to the United States, 32,913; to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, 6067; and to all other places, 592. This, with the exception of 1864, is the largest emigration during the same period of any year since 1354, the increase being principally in the Irish emi-gration to the United States. Of the emigrants to the American continent, the majority, as in the emi-

gration of 1865, took their passage in steamships. The English bench lately decided at Westminster that it was a principle of common law that a counselior, in questioning a witness, should address him in ordinary tones and in language of respect, such as is employed by one gentleman in conversation with another; that such lawyer has no right to question the private business or moral character of a witness, any further than it is apparent they absolutely affect his reliability, or touch the case in hand; and that a witness is not bound to answer questions put to him in an insulting or annoying mauner.

Lord Francis John Russell, half brother of Earl Russell, has been fined £1 16s 6d. for unmercifully prison for a fortnight.

action against Lord Palmerston in the Divorce Court, in which he signally failed, however, was brought before the Mayor of London a short time means of preventing infanticide.

The discussion was opened by Dr. Lankester, of bimself. He was fined one dollar, and not postered that he was sent to gaol for three strengt that he was sent to gaol for three days.

The London Standard (organ of the British Minis-

try) contains the following: 'We are informed that Lord Stanley has applied to the French authorities for the postponement of the trial of M. Lamirande until an official statement of the proceedings under which his extradition from Canada took place has been received from the Governor General Until that statement arrives it is plainly impossible for the Foreign Office to take any further steps in the matter.'

CHRISTIAN ENGLAND, - An English Protestant clergymau gives the following interesting statistics:
'There are five millions of our fellow country people who are living in open neglect of the means of grace. If all the people in what is called Christian England, who neglected the means of grace, were to be formed into a line standing shoulder to shoulder, they would stretch over 1,450 miles, or would nearly make four rows reaching from London to Edinburgh, and it would take eighteen weeks for them to pass a given spot, at sixty a minute, six days of a week, of twelve hours each. Thus millions in this country are, to all practical surposes, heathers. In Manchester there are 150,000 who habitually absented themselves from any place of worship. In Birming. ham there are 100,000 persons who never darken the door of God's house. Look also at Liverpool. There we find a public house to every 260 of the inhabitants; and the apprehensions for crime are one as to every fifteen of the population. In Manchester there is a public house for every 150 of the population, old and young, while there is but one sanctuary (including all sects, large and small, old and new) for every 2,500 of the people. No fewer than tity-four public houses have sacred music on the Sabbath, and thus souls are fured to perdition to the strains of the 'Hallelujah Chorus' and 'The Heavens are Telling.' In that town 150,000 of the inhabitants never enter God's house, and Sabbath after Sabbath are living in the desecration of the Lord's day. Thus in 'Christian England' we have a vast amount of neathenism, and, what is worse, practical atheism.

ENGLAND AND AN 'OPEN BIBLE -An enquiry was recently instituted by the town council of Liverpool into the cause of the excessive mortality in that city, and the commissioners, in their report, drew a pic-ture at which humanity must shudder. We append an extract :-

For four years has an epidemic of typhus raged with with increasing virulence amongst the working population of Liverpool. Let cholers once take hold of these masses of fallen humanity, and it can scarcely be expected to leave them until it has sucked the life blood from thousands. Children go drunk to school-ragged schools of course. Women, for love wretches-they sell their bair! This is the evidence bad up' for druckenness, fourteen times and more. In one court the women were discovered all drunk A paper on the same subject by Mr. Safford was one Sunday afternoon. The children club their pence together on a Saturday night, to have a 'spree,' and get gloriously inebriated like their seniors. flood of intemperance is overwhelming us.' Chaos As to the Eastern, question, none of those who hold in as come over the people. There seems to be neither a so cheap would dream of its coming to a settlement law, order, nor decency among them. 'Children die which are never born, says Father Nugent. Rents go unpaid, for the landlord fears to be pressing, lest his tenants should puil the houses down. 'I have four houses in Henderson street,' says an agent, and there is not a piece of timber left in them .-They (the occupants) will take away the cupboards, the stan-cases, and the very slates of the roof, and we cannot catch them.' We just quote one more horror. A tradesman and his wife ruined themselves by drink. The woman fell ill, and lay in indescrib able fifth on her sick bed for months. On a Satur-day she died, and remained untouched till Thursday. hearse to take away the body, but when the men saw no one to go with the funeral, 'they took her

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out and threw her down in the room again, where

she lay until the police had her buried on the follow-

ing Saturday . As a sequel, we are told, 'an old

woman, who lived underneath, was so much shocked

that she died the same night."

THE CLOSE OF THE HALTIMORE COUNCIL. -It WAS a grand celebration that was had at Baltimore, last Sunday, 21st Oct. The great Catholic Council held its concluding, and public, Session. The private deliberations of the bichops and theologians was over. On Sunday, with hearts full of love for each other, and for all the world-full of Catholic charity, they gathered in the Baltimore Cathedral, to thank God, and to sing the songs of triumpo, and of joy .--There was, greatest of all, though offered on all our altars, the celebration of the Mass. There were, besides, the addresses of fraternal affection, to and tro, among the members of the Council; and there were the 'Acclamations'-the intoned harmonies of ascriptions of praise to God, and love for each other. that, in this nether world, seem like echoes from the eternal hills of heaven.

And thus these Fathers of the Council, of many races, of many languages, of many and differing political opinions, demonstrated the truth of the Divine canticle: Ecce quam bonum et quam jucun-dum, habitare fratres in unum! Behold how good and how pleasant, when brethren meet in one heart, and in one counsel.'

The Archbishop of St. Louis, profoundly learned as he is profoundly modest, was chosen to pronounce the closing oration. We wait, trusting to the Baltimore Catholic Mirror, for some report of it. The Pastoral Letter of the Council, to the Faithful of the United States, will soon be published. The Decrees of the Council will go to Rome for approval, before they are promulgated as laws of the Church in these States .- N. Y. Freeman.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE LIBERATION OF IRELAND. -Every one that wishes well to the cause of freedom and progress, desires to see Ireland freed from the intolerable outrage of the existing established Church, and the grinding burdens which the land eystem imposes upon the pessantry. But very few soberly disposeed disposed persons see that the Fenian movement even now in its present ripened state is compassing anything at all in the way of practical, however, we hope the time may never come when a patriotic effort, or even the semblance thereof. We successful Radical Party in Illinois will commence have taken occasion to speak frankly of this subject. the same infernal tyranny as is now practiced in Will our Fenian friends oblige us by looking over the history of their association for the last twelve months, and candidly say whether we took too low a view of the force and character of the movement! They will find that about the only journal that adulterated Democracy change not. Irishmen, be thought enough of the cause of Ireland to tell them warned in the right time.—Hannibal Republic. ugly truths was the New York Times. Other newspapers, in the height of the 'Moffatt Mansion' prosperity, flattered them - some because their publishers had Fenian funds in keeping; others because think Louth should produce 5,000 acres next year, money was not paid then, his Lordship was to go to not one, we venture to say, from any sincere desire to see the wrongs of Ireland redressed. Now-to, okindling wod, which is the same of

Thomas Wells, the solicitor who trumped up an | day-among all these newspaper cowards, flatterers and sensation mongers, how many are so poor as to... do reverence to the Fenian cause? Here is the leading Radical journal (whose proprietors have had; charge of Fenian moneys) giving prominence and emphasis in its columns to the statement of a member of the English Parliament-its correspondent - to the effect that native Americans alone are to be trusted in the settlement of American affairs. Here is the leading facetions journal treating Stephens. Sweeny, Mationy & Co., as visionaries and impostors. Ann in every case so far as we have witnessed, where unscrupulous journals among us formerly made the cause of Fenianism the cause of Ireland, they treat it to day either with indifference or with ridicule. Mr. Stephens, we notice, is still collecting, or attempting to collect, moneys—whatever he can get—in Western ci ies. We are unwilling to say that this is dishonest. And yet Mr. Stephens ts too intelligent a man not to know that when he pledges himself to subscribers to revolutionize Ireland by means of a liberating army before the end of the present year, he is getting money from poor, industrious and honest Irish-Americans, under pretences which must prove to be false. His schemes may not be so utterly wild as those of the border fillibusters, but his chances of success are certainly no better than theirs. - N. Y. Times.

It is a fact that intemperance is running away with the nation. It is said that 60,000 die annually, 100,000 go to prison, 100,000 to the alms-house: 300 murders and 400 suicides are committed every year through this feil appetite for strong drink. - No Y. Evangelist.

Much interest is excited in New York with respect to Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's chance of election to be a member of Congress for the Eight District. She is a hardened member of the Women's Rights school, and a good political speaker, and for the fun of the thing' it is quite possible that she will be returned. There is nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent her from taking her seat, but it is questionable whether the other members will yet admit her.

Last year there was one divorce to every elevan marriages in Chicago, and this year the proportion will be greater still.

The New York World states that in spite of the protest of the French government, the American government has purchased the island of Melos, in the Grecian Archipelago, at a cost of \$20,000,000, and intends to erect it into a naval station. Melos has one of the ficest harbors in the Mediterranean, and will be in a position to play an important part in the solution of the Eastern question, if it be true, as it has been stated, that the Federal Cabinet intends to intervene on the Russian side when it again disturbs the European equilibrium,

ALARMING STATE OF EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE. -The Herald's Baltimore special says that great excitement still prevails, which is not lessened by General Canby's visit to the city to day.

Rumours to night say that the Plug Uglies of Oldtown are organising for an attack on the Radical headquarters in West Baltimore streets. The Radicals made every preparation for a vigorous defence. They stored an armoury with revolvers and rifles in the building, and a very strong body of police, and 200 or 300 armed boys in blue remain within ear-shot. There is a belief among the supporters of the Police Commissioners that the Radicals of Pennsylvania are ready to march to their assistance. Forney's vist to the city yesterday has much to do with the impression. This is the threatened invasion to which Governor Swann alluded to in his remarks at Annapolis this morning.

A street fight occurred in West Baltimore on the announcement of the Governor's intention to go on with the case.

One man who cheered for Johnson was knocked down. Fifty others joined in the melee, and some of them were severely handled. The timely arrest of all the parties prevented the fracas spreading into a riot in some wards old rowdy organizations which existed before the war are being revived, and calls are published in the papers for every Democrat to prepare for action. The Herald's Washington correspondent details an

alleged discovery of the plans of the Radicals to impeach and depose the President. A large force of hove in blue were to be sent to Washington to protect and aid Congress in its schemes.

A general distribution of arms throughout the West had been made by the Radical Governors. The atory is startling if true.

THE RADICAL PERSECUTION IN MISSOURI.-IRISE-MEN - FEMILES. - The Radicals are pretending to be your friends now, in order to get your votes, so as to foist them into places where they may fatten upon the public treasury. The ink is scarcely dry upon Radical paper that denounced you, your church and your religion, with all the animosity of bigots and the windictiveness of fiends. Now, forsooth, they love your brogue, they delight in your company; they revere your religion; they perambulate the streets arm in arm with you. Take care when they have secured your votes and are in power by your favor, they will serve you just as Radicalism in Missouri now treats you, your religion, your church. your priests, and yourselves, in Missouri.

They have incarcerated Father Cummings in a loathsome jail for officiating as a Catholic Clergyman without having subscribed to the infamous oath prescribed by a Radical State Convention. This occurred under the eye and with the assent of Judge O. Henderson and Geo. W. Anderson, Radical members of Congress.

They imprisoned Father Stromberger in Scott county.

They imprisoned three Sisters of Loretto and

Father McGarvey at Cape Girardeau. They imprisoned the Catholic Priest and three Sisters of Charity at Hannibal.

They imprisoned the Catholic Priest at Jefferson. They imprisoned a Catholic Priest at Washington On the 8th day of October they apprehended and lodged in jail Father Hillner, a Catholic Priest, at

Boonevilla. But the cases above enumerated would fail to show the absorbing love these negrophilists have for Irishmen and Catholics, did we stop here.

It is well known that the policy of the Catholic Church does not permit the title to church property to vest in trustees as with Protestant associations. Knowing this and wishing to give a not to be questioned evidence of esteem, the framers of the new constitution in the 12th section of the 1st article provided that the Catholic Church cannot incorporate itself. Fearing that they might be misunder-stood even after such sacrifice for the Catholic population of the State, they incorporated into the constitution as per section 16, article 11, a provison taxing Catholic seminaries of learning, asylums,

hospitals, convents and graveyards.

This is the way the Radicals love the Fenians and the Irish. We do not believe that there are many irishmen who can be deceived as to believe their protestations of affection. If this should be so, Missouri if it should, however, the same safe retreat as saved the right of nationalization to Irishmen in the struggle with Know-nothingism will still be open to them, for the principles of genuine ur-

There are seven Protestant clergymen in the new Vermont Legislature.

A citizen of Columbia, Ga., has invented a process by which the resinous leaves of the Southern pines can be compreseed into blocks and used for

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The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

INTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. Q. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of

the year then, n case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall

be Three Dollars. TheTRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will 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 up. Thus "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub scription FROM TEAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOV. 2.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. NOVEMBER-1866.

Friday, 2-ALL SOUL'S. Saturday, 3 - Of the Octave. Sunday, 4-Twenty-fourth after Pentecost. St.

Charles Borromeo, B. C. Monday, 5-Of the Octave. Tuesday, 6-Of the Octave. Wednesday, 7-Of the Octave. Thursday, 8-Octave of All Saints.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Quite a sensation was created on Saturday, by a report of the death of Louis Napoleon, originating apparently in New York - that was circulated in this city. On Monday morning, however, the hoax was discovered. It is true, no doubt, that the health of the French Emperor is in a precarious condition; and his death, which would probably be the signal for a European social and political convulsion, is an event which may be looked for at any moment. There has nothing worthy of particular record occurred in the Old World during the past week.

To bully the British Government on the Alabama claims, seems now to be the policy of the President of the United States, who hopes thereby to recover in some degree the popularity which by his late injudicious stumping of the country he seems to have lost. He is, however, too shrewd a politician not to know that war with England would be most disastrous to the commercial prosperity of the United States; and it is this which makes us hope that in spite of the ill-will towards England which obtains on this side of the Atlantic, and of the tall-talking, peace may be preserved. The condemnation of the Feman prisoners to death in Toronto has caused much excitement in New York.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL .- On Sunday evening last a most brilliant discourse was delivered In St. Patrick's Church, by His Grace the Archbishop of Cincinnati, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Purcell. The subject of this distinguished prelate's discourse was the Supremacy of the Pope, as successor of St. Peter, the divinely appointed head of the Apostolic College. Taking his text from St. Matt. xvi. 17-18 verses, the Archbishop elequently and powerfully vindicated the claims to that headship of St. Peter, which headship he shewed also must have been continued in St. Peter's successors, if the Church built upon Peter was to be a permanent institution; for the designed permanence of the Church is a proof of the intended permanence of the office. Archbishop Purcell was listened to throughout with deep attention by a large audience, for the Church | ada; who as British subjects are entitled to quite was crowded.

Amongst the many great events of the year lowed to educate their children as they please. 1866, this assemblage of the Fathers of the Catholic Church in the United States will always be ranked as one of the most important; as testifying to the rapid progress of that Church on this side of the Atlantic, and the gigantic dimensions which it has already assumed, in spite of the many defections from amongst the second and third generations of Catholic immigrants. These defections have, no doubt, been fearful, so that they may be spoken of as constituting a wholesale apostacy, owing no doubt to the vicious social system, and the godless educational system, to which the children of Catholic parents in the United States are too commonly exposed; owing too, in a great measure to the scarcity, hitherto, of priests and churches. Still the Churco, partly by immigration, partly by the increase of her children from ordinary sources, and greatly also from conversions has increased and multiplied exceedingly—growing up in the course of the present century, from a humble, scarce noticed shrub, till she is now a stately tree of the forest, stretching forth her branches in all directions, and bringing forth abundance of fruit.

The Decrees of the Council will not be published till they have been approved of at Rome; but we have reason to believe that these Decrees will be found to contain some most important measures with respect to education in gen-

eral, and the evangelisation of the negroes. If the latter be ever raised to a social and political equality with the white man, it will be through the instrumentality of the Catholic Church, and her Sacraments, and through these of Protestant missions, Methodist and Baptist, upon the negro has been to degrade and brutalize him, whilst at the same time degrading and dishonoring the very came of Christianity. Very filthy no doubt are the dances and festive gatherings of the pagan-negro; but these are far surpassed by the unmentionable obscenities of the camp meeting, and the almost inconceivable turpitudes of the negro revival, whereat, as we have ourselves had repeated ocular and aural evidence, the most lascivious dances, and filthiest of songs are accompanied by Hallelujah choruses, and blasphemous invocations of the Most Holy Name. Congress may have liberated the body of the slave; but to the Church is it reserved to deliver him from the viler thraldom of the conventicle; and, by setting his soul free from the snares of Satan, to elevate him to the moral dignity of one of Christ's freemen.

There has been much activity amongst our Ministers of late, much flitting to and tro, much gathering together, so that it was plain that some great, or at all events difficult question was under the consideration of the Cabinet. The Montreal Gazette, (Ministerial,) of the 24th instant, let us into the object of all these mysterious meetings and consultations; and certainly if our contemporary's information is to be relied upon, that object is one in which the Catholics of the Profince, but those of Upper Canada especially, are deeply interested. The Gazette thus, semiofficially we suppose, lets us acto the secrets of the Cabinet:-

"We have much pleasure in announcing that during the recent protracted sitting of the Cabinet at Ottawa, the subject of the position of the Lower Canada Education question was very fully considered. The Ministry were, we understand, desirous that Mr. Galt should be appointed as a delegate to reprosent the interests of the British population; but that gentleman felt that he could not accept unless he was assured as to the views of the Government on the points that so seriously concern his countrymen and coreligionists, and which so deeply rouse their feelings. We are informed that the Ministry entirely satisfied Mr. Galt of their determination to give practical effect to the pledges given in Parliament, and that gentleman has in consequence accepted the appointment of delegate for the express purpose of watching over these important interests, as well as of lending his aid to the consummation of the measure of Confederation.

"We feel that our Protestant friends may rest assured that the man who resigned the honors and emoluments of office on this question will not, as a delegate, be found wanting to his trust as their representative. And we hall with great satisfaction the approaching settlement of a question which might have been fraught with so much danger to the kindly and cordial relations which have of late so happily subsisted between the people of different races and creeds in Canada."—Gazette, Oct. 24.

The Montreal Herald, (Opposition,) of the following day, notices, and in the following terms comments upon, this exposition of the Ministerial policy, as made by its contemporary the Gazette:-

"What is to be done now? Is Mr. Galt to induce Parliament to override the repeated promises made by Mr. Cartier that the Quebec scheme should not be altered; and this upon a subject on which the greatest interest is felt by the Lower Canadian majority, and upon which they have pronounced unmistakeably against the dispositions of which Mr. Galt is put forward as the advocate? While it is pretended that the British Parliament is to be requested merely to homologate a scheme approved by the people of each of the separate Provinces, is it to be asked to incorporate into the Constitution an enactment on a subject which that Constitution, as agreed upon, has left to be regulated by the local Parliaments, and which the present epresentatives of the Lower Canada Parliament have refused to regulate in the sense desired by Mr. Galt?"—Herald, 25th Oct.

Our readers will observe with pain, if not with surprise, that there is not the slightest allusion to the case of the Catholic minority in Upper Canas much, and to quite as favorable consideration as are their fellow-subjects, the Protestants of THE GREAT COUNCIL IN BALTIMORE. - Lower Canada. That the latter should be alsums allotted by the State for educational pur- fairness of his trial. poses, is but just; but it is no less just that the Catholics of Upper Canada should be dealt with in a similar manner. On this point the representatives of Lower Canada should take a firm uncompromising stand; for it would be an act of treachery on their part, were they to accede to the demands of the Protestant minority of Lower Canada, without insisting upon, and enforcing the equally legitimate demands of the Catholic minority of the Upper Province. If, under such circumstances, the wrongs whereof the former complain were to remain unredressed. they would have to blame only the dishonesty of their own coreligionists of Upper Canada, who rather than do justice to Catholics, are willing to perpetuate injustice to their own coreligionists in another section of the Province. It is therefore our duty towards our Upper Canadian brethren, as well as our legal right, to insist that every measure for the relief of the Protestants of Lower Canada shall march pari passu with an analogous measure for the relief of the Catholics of Upper Canada. If we fail in this we are guilty of the basest dereliction of duty, and we

will meet with well-merited punishment.

Union agreed to at Quebec, it was determined that each Province should for itself regulate its own school laws: and so sacred were every word and syllable of the terms of that scheme declared to be when it was laid before the Canadian Leagencies alone. In the West Indies, the effect gislature, that the slightest deviation from them was pronounced impossible, the attempt even to amend them, was held to be sacrilegious. If any man were to offer even to add to, or to take away from, the words of that scheme of union he was to be accounted Anathema; and now, if we have rightly seized the meaning of the Gasette, the Imperial Government, not its local or municipal legislature, is to be invited to settle definitively the school question of Lower Canada. We may be mistaken; but we confess that in an affair of so great importance, involving as it does an important principle as well as a very important question of detail, we should greatly desire some further explanation from our Ministerial contemporary, who has said either a great deal to much, or a great deal too little. In the meantime it behaves the Catholics of both sections of the Province to be on their guard, and to keep a bright look-out, that their interests be not sacrificed to the exigencies of party. Strong influences will be brought to bear npon the Ministry to enforce a settlement of the School Question to the advantage of Protestants in Lower Canada exclusively: to counteract these, the Catholics of both sections of the Province must be earnest in insisting that to both the same measure of justice be meted out, and that the same principles be applied.

> THE FENIAN TRIALS AT TORONTO. - The first of the prisoners put upon his trial was Lyach. On the part of the Crown, witnesses were brought forward who swore to having seen the prisoner on the 1st of June last, in company with the raiders; to his baving been armed with a sword, and to his having assumed a kind of leadership over his comrades. A Mr. Newbiggen whose horses and sheep had been stolen by the Fenians, and a man of the name of Ryall-a Fenian who turned Queen's evidence against his accomplices-swore very positively as to these facts; but it must of course be admitted that the evidence of the latter was not worth much.

> For the defence, it was urged that Lynch accompanied the raiders not as a combatant, but simply in the capacity of a reporter for a Yankee newspaper; that he took no part in the expedition, and had nothing to do with the acts of theft and violence alleged to have been committed. Witnesses were brought forward who swore to having seen him taking notes in a book, and who did not notice his sword.

The Judge having summed up, the Jury retired, and after an hour's absence returned with a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was then sentenced to be hang on Thursday the 13th of December, the Judge holding out to the convict no hopes of

David Lumsden who professed himself a Protestant minister of the so-called Episcopalian sect, was then called upon to plead; but his trial was postponed till Saturday next in order to enable him to procure the attendance of some important witnesses.

The next prisoner placed in the dock was John McMahon, said to be a Catholic priest, though of this no legal evidence was adduced during the trial. The evidence in his case was very similar to that in the case of Lynch: the prisoner protested his innocence, but there was no regular defence, and the Jury again brought in a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death, to be carried into execution on the 13th of December. was then passed upon him by the Court.

The other prisoners will be tried during the course of the term. There seems to have been little or no excitement in Toronto; and as yet we have heard no complaints of jury packing or of the exercise of harsh or unfair conduct towards receiving for that purpose their share of any the prisoners. Lynch publicly acknowledged the

The fate of the convicts is now in the hands of the Executive, who will have to exercise a sound discretion in the matter. However naturally indignant the people of Canada must feel at the wanton, unprovoked attack made upon them last Summer by a body of men who have never received from Canada and her people the slightest cause of complaint, there is not amongst the latter, generally, any desire for vengeance, or thirst for blood. On the contrary, if a repetition of outrages similar to those of June last can be more effectually warded off by a display of leniency towards the unhappy convicts—a point that the Executive must decide—then justice and policy both indicate a lenient course of procedure towards them. But as we said above, this matter rests with the Executive, whose first duty is the protection of the lives and property of Her Majesty's loyal subjects.

If the reports that reach us by telegram from the United States may be believed, the Fenians threaten, if the law be carried into execution in Canada, to retaliate by assassinating Canadians. Leaving out of sight the morality of such threats, may be sure that our treachery, and pusillanimity we may be permitted to point out how unwise they are, and that their only effect -if effect they have According to the terms of the scheme of at all, must be to force the Canadian Executive to zens.

the adoption of rigorous measures. Let us put a case precisely in point. Were a band of British subjects, out of professed sympathy for the down trodden condition of the Southern States, which have just as good a right to independence and self government as has Ireland, to organise an armed expedition against some part of the U. States territory: were they to land, pillage, and fire upon U. States troops or militia sert for the protection of the lives and property of U. States citizens, what we ask would be the action of the United States Government towards any of those raiders whom it might chance to capture? By the answer to this question, which no one will be at a loss to discover, the rights of the Canadian Government as towards the United States citizens who without provocation of any kind, robbed Canadian citizens, and shot down Canadian militia men in June last, can very easily be determined. Not that we prefend that the said Canadian Government is bound to insist upon those rights, if the sole legitimate object of all government, i.e., protection to person and property, can be secured by milder means, and by the waiving in some degree of those rights: and in pity therefore for the unfortunate men now under sentence of death, we would urge as a matter of policy, the abstention from threats on the part of their friends. Indeed if threats are held out, then no matter what the consequences, it will be the bounden duty of the Government to let the law in its extreme rigor have its course against men who might otherwise have had a chance of experiencing milder treatment.

There is going the rounds of the press a paragraph to the effect that Dr. Pusey is about to follow up his Eirenicon with another work, under the title " Cannot Rome give Authoritative Explanations which the English Church can Accept?" No great need for such a question in so far as the Church is concerned, since any Catholic child is able to answer it. Rome cannot give, and will never pretend to give, any such explanation of her doctrines, as shall bring them into harmony with the Calvinistic 39 Articles.-In so far as the so-called English Church is concerned, the case is different, for we know not what that body can, or cannot accept. Who indeed does know? since in it is to be found every phase of opinion, and since its purposely ambiguous or stammering formularies may be made to yield such response as the questioner may please to extract from them.

Dr. Pusey must know that a corporate union of the Catholic Church with the Anglican sect by Law E-tablished, and by courtesy styled the Church of England, is a moral impossibility .-Only betwixt the like, or things that are multiples one of another, can there be any union. We can understand therefore, and easily conceive of, a corporate union betwixt the so-called Anglican Church and the Customs Department, since they are both mere State or secular institutions, the creatures of Law or Acts of Parliament; but it is impossible to conceive even of a corporate union betwixt the Catholic Church, and either the Anglican Church, or the British Customs | ble, his voice well toned, and sufficiently power-Department.

The union of Christendom, which all Catholics pray for, which it is permitted us to look forward to, is of a very different kind from that of which Dr. Pusey dreams troubled dreams. It will be accomplished, not by explaining or frittering away the Church's teachings, or by torturing the Decrees of the Council of Trent into a semblance of heresy; but by the frank and unreserved submission of individual Protesters to the authoritative teaching of the One, Catholic, Apostolic

Evidently, however, Dr. Pusey is not quite easy in his mind as to his position; not satisfied of the claims of the Church as by Law Established to his allegiance, as the Courch appointed by Christ Himself, and to which, therefore, all men of all origins are bound to submit themselves-or why so many efforts on his part to assure himself! that he is a member of that Church, and that there is no substantial difference after all betwixt Anglicanism and Romanism. Were he sure of his position, did he feel the ground solid beneath his feet, he would not be so anxious to discover some mode of so interpreting Tridentine doctrine as to harmonise it with his own 39 articles, which he can accept only upon condition of giving to them a non-natural interpretation, Dr. Pusey is in very interesting condition, and Catholics should be careful to pray for him; doubly careful not to buoy him up or sustain him in the delusion that a corporate union of the Roman Catholic Church, with the Church as by Law Established, is in rerum natura, possible or concervable.

QUEBIC, October 27 .- An extra of the Mercury Lieut, Baines, of the Royal Artillery. The injuries Dirt and filth were everywhere; and the stewards which this gallant young officer received at the late in their soiled sleeves, with loud yelling voice, anigreat fire were so far subdued, on Wednesday last, by mated and encourged this drunken mob to drink still. the skill of the doctors, that no danger was apprehended to his life, and it was intended in a few days to remove him to his own quarters. Suddenly on Thursday symptoms of lock-jaw intervened rapidly increasing in violence, and although everything which human skill can suggest was resorted to, he sank from exhaustion last night about 12 o'clock, after carried off. The thieves must have been discovered thirty-six bours of intense suffering. The sad event that a bag containing \$200 had been acting in has cast the deepest gloom over the military and citi- concert, as the theft was effected by a skilful move-

CONSECRATION OF A CHURCH BELL. OR Sunday one of nine bells to be erected in the tower of St. Michael's cathedral, Toronto, was consecrated by His Lordship the Bishop of that Diocess. The ceremony took place after the celebration of Pontifical High Mass. The bell. which is a fine tenor weighing about 4,000 lbs., was swung over a platform in the palace garden. the admission to which was obtained by ticket. It was cast by the Messrs. Meneeley, of Trov. New York. There are eight crosses on it and under the crosses are the following inscriptions in Latin: '1st. I praise God.' '2nd. Holy Mary pray for us.' "3rd. Saint Joseph in the hour of death, pray for us. "4th. St. Michael and Holy Angel Guardians, come to defend us,"-"5th. Come let us worship." "6th. I honor the baptized." "7th. I mourn for the dead." " Sth. John Joseph Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. wishes to all peace." The Bishop, attended by the clergy, proceeded from the church to where the bell was placed, reciting the 50th, 56th, 66th, 69th, 85th, and 129th Psalms. His Lordship the proceeded to bless the sait and water with which the bell was to be washed, and offered appropriate prayers. The salt and water being mixed the Bishop wiped the cross with a linencloth and intoned an anthem; after which he nut into the thurible, thyme, frankincense and myrrha and placed the sacred vessel under the bell that it might receive the odour, consecrating it to the service of the church, and at the same time bestowing on it the name of "The voice of the Archangel Michael." The anthem was then intoned-Deus in Sancta via tua. The sponsors of the bell, were Major Calthurst, of the 17th Regt., and his cousin, Miss Latouche, (the latter by proxy) Vicar General Macdonald of Kingston; the first Catholic pastor of Toronto, who officiated here nearly fifty years ago - together with the younger branches of the respectable Catholic and old families of Toronto.

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

A Charity Sermon was preached in aid of the funds of this society at the Cathedral on Sunday the 21st inst. It was delivered by the young and talented Director of Regiopolis College, the Rev. M. Stanton.

The announcement on the Sunday previous that he was to deliver a sermon filled the large Cathedral with an expectant audience.

The text chosen was :- " Eleligion clear and undefiled before God and the Father is this; to visit the fatherless and widows in their tribulation; and to keep one's-self unspotted from this world" -St. James 1st Chapter, 27th verse.

When the young preacher ascended to the pulpit, a profound, almost painful stillness reigned throughout the vast edifice; and until he left it, he never for one moment lost the eager attention of his strongly moved audience.

The sermon was at once argumentative and pathethic-worthy of the cause and of the place -a Catholic pulpit.

The delivery of the young Director is admiraful; while his graceful gesticulation is as pleasing to the eye as is his declamation to the ear.

Kingston has on more than one occasion been indebted to Montreal for a priest to conduct the retreats; but no one who listened in the Cathedral on Sunday last can doubt that the occasion to renew such indebtedness has passed; and that His Lordship, Bishop Horan of Kingston, is now in a position to return the compliment to His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The amount collected was \$106.00 .- Com.

A writer in the German Review, treating of the character, and manners of the people of Scotland, gives the following not very flattering, but probably too true, description of Scotch conv. viality :-

The populace in cities of Scotland is a bad band, which in regard to drunkenness, can scarcely be matched by any in the world. It may easily be imagined to what excesses of all kinds such a drunken mase may have been pushed in former times, when it was excited by religious fanatics. I had the misfortune, relates Mr. Andree, the author of the work upon which this article is based to meet in St. Andrews with an Edinburg pleasure train, and to be obliged to return with the same company, on board the steamer across the Firth of Forth. Brandy was the ruling element. Everywhere quarreling, screaming and brawls. No merry song was heard, no cheerful jokes; all was rude and neastly. At last, of the whole company the children alone were not drunk; and although the women wore most of them silk dresses and kid gloves, they were not behind their hasbands. The most repulsive feature of the whole scene was the many drunken women. 'Miss Lizzie,' an honest Edinburgher addressed his lady, 'do not drink much.' Miss Lizzie crossed her legs so that her knees occame visible, and applied to her friend a vigorous box on the ear, for which the latter thanked her politely. Near the chimney a couple of soldiers were boxing for the warm place, and the whole com-pany loudly applauded every well aimed blow. The air on board the steamer was infested with bad says: - With the deepest regret we inform the public smells; on the floor lay all sort of offal, particularly of the death, last night, in the General Hospital, of the shells of the shrimps which were eaten in masses.

> ROBETRY AT THE CHYSTAL PALACE .- At the close of the Concert on Thursday night, when the managers were making up the money taken at the door, it was ment. No trace of the robbers has been discovered.

THE CASE WELL PUT. - In passing sentence of death upon Lynch, the Judge put the case of the Fenian raiders, as against Canada, in a very plain and clear light. His Lordship said:

"You professed, with others, to redress the griev. saces of centuries—to right the wrongs of an opplessed people - and to remove the iron heel which pleased people and to the Celt centuries ago; and yet you began by inflicting on us the very injuries of which you complained. Why should your into tread be forced on us? Why should our homes ted desolated, and our young men slain by you? Will any man of sense answer this question? Was it less than murder for you to come here in the dead of night to ravage our country and slay our people?— And all this was done under colour of relieving freand all Could any right you may have authorise you to commit such a wrong as you then perpetrated? This is putting your case in a very plain and clear

This was well put: and that which makes it impossible for any honest man to sympathize with the Fenians, is their avowed readiness to inflict upon Canada, had they the power to do so, the very wrong which they maintain that England has inflicted upon Ireland by depriving ber of her national independence. It is marvellous that the leaders of the Fenians do not see in what a ridiculous position they place themselves, and those whom they falsely pretend to represent, by their inconsistency: that they do not perceive that, by their refusal to recognise the right of self government in others—as for instance in the people of Canada, and of the Southern States whom when bravely battling for their rights and their sovereign independence, they belped to crush and to reduce to subjection to the bated North-they furnish the enemies of Ireland with the strongest arguments against the cause of Irish nationality, and Irish independence. That the staunchest supporters of compulsory Union on this Continent, should at the same time be the loudest in denouncing the tyranny of England in enforcing on the people of Ireland a compulsory and unloved Union with Great Britain, affords certainly the most monstrous and stupendous specimen of inconsistency, not to say bypocrisy, recorded in history. He only can logically assert the right of the Irish to independence and self government, who asserts the same of the unfortunate Southern States, now by the misfortune of war crushed beneath the iron heel of Northern despotism. As towards Ireland, in | sin ? many respects the conduct of England cannot be defended: but at its worst it was never more unjust than is that of the Northern to the Southern States, by right sovereign and independent, but now crushed and enslaved.

AN ASSISTANT CLERGYMAN WANTED. Amongst the many strange advertisements that figure in the English papers, we find one, copied by the Times, from the Ecclesiastical Gazette, by a rector of a parish, in which he announces his want of an assistant, or Vicaire as we should say in Canada, on the following terms. To wit, a house, garden, and the service of a female servant, together with potatoes ad lib. We give the advertisement in full :-

WANTED.

agricultural parish (population 160) performed for tix months from the present time. Duty being very light, the advertiser offers only a large furnished bouse and garden with potatoes. One female servant left in the house. Neighborhood very healthy. Apply to R. M. M. Cornish, Church Library Devizes, Wilts."

Here's a fine chance for any unemployed Anglican! House, garden, potatoes, and a female servant! all for the spiritual Cure of a small lot of 160 agricultural souls!

INCREASE OF DIVORCE .- The Weekly Regaster calls attention to the rapid and steady increase in the annual number of divorces, since the passing of the infamous Act annulling Christian marriage in England. That Act has been in force eight years, and the average number of cases heard before the Divorce Court by it created has been, hitherto 183. For the year 1865, however, the Report shows that there were no less than 256 cases tried before the same unballowed tribunal, thus showing an annual increase of 73. And so it will go on from worse to worse, until the very name of marriage be torgotten, unless indeed England be again converted, and shall welcome home again the long discarded faith.

Confederation and Prince Edward Island .-The Islander, an organ of the Prince Edward Island Government, announces that 'The Delegates now representing Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at the Colonial Office, recently took into consideration the position of Prince Edward Island, as regards the proposed Confederation of the British North American Co'cnies; and with the view of doing away with the objection heretofore entertained by the Island against Confederation, they unanimously resolved to advocate the proposition that the Confederation should, in addition to the terms offered by the Quebec Report, give the Island eight hundred thousand do. lars, for the purpose of extinguishing the Leasehold tenures. This resolution of the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Delegates was handed to the Earl of Carnaryon, and by his Lordship transmitted to the Governor General. A copy of the resolution was also sent by the Colonial Minister to the Lieutenant Governor of this Island, and by his Excellency laid be-fore the Executive Council on Tuesday last.'

The Examiner says: - 'It is believed by persons who are capable of forming a judgment on the mateer, that the London Conference might be induced to increase the subsidy to the extent of three hundred thousand pounds, if the claims of the Island were

vigorously represented. The Islander tells the tenantry, as well as those who have already paid part of the price of their lands as those whose lands are yet to be purchased, that they will all share this money between them.

Most appropriately the Globe, the organ of Mr. George Brown, takes up the cudgels in behalf of that injured lamb Mazzini. "However unjust the charges may be, that have been urged against Mazzini in connection with attempts and plots of assassination," says the Globe-

it is now pretty generally conceded that he is free from any complicity in the crimes which were at one time so freely charged upon him."-Toronto Globe.

We can scarce believe that the Globe errs through ignorance, for the evidence of Mazzini's guilt is so clear, that guilt has been so often established, and has been so fully admitted by the admirers of the Italian Revolution, and by Mazzini himself in published records, that it is not probable that the Globe can have failed to ee it, or can have forgotten it. More likely iss it, that our ultra. Protestant and Liberal contemporary, undertakes the defence of the infamous Mazzini, upon the same principle as the great Apostle of his faith, John Knox, lent his countenance "to assassination when committed in the interests, as ne imagined, of the good cause."-Edinburgh Review, Jan. 1864, p. 135.

Let that be, however, as it may, we would challenge the Globe to reply to the following questions : -

1. Has not Mazzini been openly charged in the British House of Commons with being one who "professes an organised system of assassination?" and was not this statement uncontradicted ? vide Debates, March 14th 1864.

2. Is it not true, that Antonio Gillenga undertook in 1833 to assassinate the King Charles Albert? That he communicated this design to Mazzini, then at Geneva: and that Mazzini thereupon not only approved of the design, but furnished the would be assassin Gallenga, with a passport to Ticino, the sum of a thousand francs, and " a poniard with a lapus Lazuli handle," which I, (" Mazzini-for we are quoting his own written words) -" cherished much ?"

3. Is it not true that subsequently—as often happens amongst rogues—Mazzini and Gallenga tell out; and that Gallenga having published a History of Piedmont offensive to Mazzini, the latter published a letter over his own name, in which he made public avowal of the above given facts, and held up Gallenga as a would be assas-

4. Is it not true that, hereupon, there was scandal at Turin? and that Gallenga, unable to deny the statements of Mazzini with respect to the intended assassination of Charles Albert, had to give back the Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus, which he had received, and to resign his seat as a deputy?

5. And lastly :- If but one answer-and that in the affirmative—to these questions is possible, in what light are we to look upon the editor of the Globe? As upon a very foolish impertment scribbler who writes dogmatically upon topics of which he is profoundly ignorant? or as upon a friend of, and apologist for assassins, provided only that their crimes he perpetrated in what be and his Liberal friends call the "good cause?"

"JACQUES ET MARIE." - This interesting and well told story, from the pen of M. Bourassa, which for many months gave additional at-"By a clergyman in the country, the duty of a small traction to the columns of the Revue Canadienne, has now been completed, and given to now strew the wharves to a considerable extent. the world in the form of a neatly got up octavo volume, which we have pleasure in recommending to the notice of all who are acquainted with the and replacing the present comparatively light gans French language.

> TWENTY YEARS OF MISSIONS IN THE NORTH WEST OF AMERICA. By Mgr. Alex Tache, Bishop of St. Boniface.

This is the title of a most interesting work, showing the bardships and difficulties with which the Catholic missionary has to contend in the bleak and iphospitable regions to which his sacred vo cation of saving souls impels him: and the courage and success with which these bardships and difficulties are encountered and overcome by the gallant soldiers of the cross. The history of these missions possesses a peculiar interest for Canadians, for it is from their chazitable contributions that the funds for their prosecution are derived, and from their own ranks that the noble army of martyrs and confessors is recruited .-The Bishops, the Priests, the Sisters of Charity who have left all to preach Christ to the savage red men of the distant north-western forests and prairies of America, are their own flesh and blood; we may anticipate therefore a great demand for Bishop Tache's history amongst his fellow-countrymen and fellow-Catholics of Can-

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE .- Nov. 1866. Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the contents are of the usual character, but the engravings and illustrations are very good.

His Excellency the Governor General has fixed the 12th December for his departure for England.

The New York Times of Monday last says, that a meeting of the French Canadians was held on Saturday evening to take measures for sending relief to the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. Messrs Charles Mausette, George Batchelor, F. Boucher, B. Giroux, F. X. Clouton, P. Therlautte, D. Lamoreaux. P. A. Gray, F. Moreaux, L. P. Fountain and E. Gosselin were appointed a Committee to collect subscriptions, which are to be handed over to Mr. Ashworth, agent for the Canadian banks of Quebec. Uncle Sam, while the American tariff remains as it An offer was received from the National Express Company to transport all goods free of charge.

Rev. Mr. F.P. Garenu, lately ordained at St. Pierre, Riviere du Sud, by His Grace Archbishop Blanchet of Oregon, left Quebec on Thursday for Oregon mis-

It has been decided to rebuild the Convent at St. Sauveur, Quebec, the walls of which are in good condition, for a chapel and a school for the use of the families in the neighborhood.

ACENOWLEDGMENT .- The Courier of Monday says Yesterday, at the morning service, Messrs. the Cure of Quebec, the Cure of St. Roch's and the Chaplain of St. John's Suburbs, rendered homage to the generosity of the Protestant population of Quebec. We are anxious to record this tribute of acknowledgment to show our separated brethern that the Catholics are not ungrateful, and that their gratitude makes no distinctions of religious belief or nationality. The Catholics of Quebec will long retain the pleasant recollection of what their Protesant fellow-citizens are doing to-day for the sufferers by the fire.'

The Quebec Relief Fund has now reached over

SYMPATET FOR THE QUEDEC SUFFERERS -A public Resolutions were passed expressing sympathy with the sufferers, and requesting the town council to contribute the sum of \$1,000 out of the public funds, and that all religious bodies in the town would make special collections for the object.

Mr. Larochelle arrived up at Quebec on Thursday 25th ult. in charge of the following handsome donations:-677 bushels of potatoes, 5 tinnets of butter, 1 double stove, 4 quarters of beef and \$70 cash.

An idea may be formed of the violence of the wind which prevailed on the day of the Quebec great fire, when we state that detached pages of books, slightly burnt in the margln, were carried by the wind as far as St. Nicholas, lifteen miles distant from Quebee. Some of them were picked up near the Presbytery of St. Nicholas, and were afterwards recognized as belonging to books in the library of the Oblat Fathers at St. Sauveur, which was destroyed on the occasion or the fire. Burning cinders of considerable size were also carried an equal distance.

It seems that just before the Quebec fire Mr. Donaldson, Immigration Agent at Toronto, had forwarded applications for labourers and mechanics for that part of the country. Twenty ship carpenters were wanted for Collingwood. Some of the sufferers have gone up and readily obtained employment, the demand being still nusupplied.

On Wednesday night, one of the walls of the Christian Brothers' School at St. Sauveur Quebec, burnt during the great fire, was blown down by the wind. The work of rebuilding the school was to have been commenced on Friday morning, but owing to this circumstance, it will necessarily be

COBNWALL Oct 20 .- Chief Justice Draper opened the Assizes to day.

There is intense excitement regarding the residue of the Fenian prisoners in Cornwall Jail. There was great anxiety to hear the Judge's address to the Grand Jury. The Court was thronged with spectators. His Lordship clearly and lucidly explained the law under which the prisoners were indicted. If evidence given of an overt act was satisfactory, the Jury were bound to find true bills. He explained that the laws relating to similar treason had hailed from the reign of Edward the Third, subsequently George the Third, and were engrafted on the Upper Canada system as conformed by late Legislative enactments .-Giving counsel to Queen's enemies, furnishing money arms, assistance or countenance, if proved by clear evidence, were sufficient to justify true bilis. He particularly impressed upon the Jury the necessity of thorough examination of the Jail and causes of the prisoners' escape. Persons in charge should not be spared. The escape of Murphy was a disgrace to the country. If the jail was unfit, a presentment should be made; but if judged secure, responsibility must tall somewhere, and justice calls for condemnation. It is rumoused that a motion will be made for the removal of the prisoners to Toronto; it is not credited, but thought possible. Hon. Hillyard Cameron represents the Crown, and Ron. Sandfield Macdonald

WAR MATERIAL. - There has been another large arrival from England of ammunition waggons, gan carriages, and other useful war meterial, which

The Halifax papers report that the Imperial surhorities are making great exertions to extend and increase the strength of the batteries in the barbour by new ordance of the heaviest calibre.

MORTALITY IN TORONTO. - The burials in Toronto during the first nine months of this year were 811, against 952 in the same period of the year preceding. In 1864 they numbered 1039, so that a very satisfactory falling off is exhibited.

OUTRAGE AT INDIAN ISLAND .- The St. John, N.B. Telegraph narrates the particulars of an outrage committed on Indian Island, opposite Eastport, Maine, on the 10th inst. It appears that about eight o'clock at night a captain of the United States, with a sergent, corporal, and two privates, all armed and in uniform, crossed over to the Island and attempted to carry off a person named Northup, who with several others had deserted from the American force stationed in Eastport. The Kidnappers had lain violent hands on the man, and were about hurrying him into the boat on the beach, when a number of young men belonging to the island who had been practising for a band in a school-house near by, hearing the struggle, rushed to the scene; the kidnappers then released Northup, and left the island in haste. Everything went to show that they did not expect Northup to receive assistance at that hour of the night. They evidently anticipated an easy victory over an unarmed and unaided man, but were fortunately baulked in their designs. The facts connected with this outrage have been reported to the Government of New Brunswick, and to the captain of the men-of-war Cordelia who will lay them before Admiral Hope. An investigation is to be made by General Doyle.

AN UNPROFITABLE VENTURE - One day last week a Hemmingford farmer, residing near the frontier, took over to Mooers starch factory, on the other side of the line, a load of fifteen bushels of potatoes, somewhat damaged. On arriving at Moores, he saw the U S. Custom House officer, Mr. Shedden, and asked what was the duty on polatoes? Mr. Shedden November number of this periodical. Its literary told him that the tariff was so voluminous and complicated that he could not carry all its details in his memory, and that he really did not know what was the rate on the article in question, but he would let him know, after consulting the tariff. The farmer went on to the Starch factory, sold his potatoes for 29c a bushel, American currency, and returned to Mr. Shedden, who, having meanwhile posted himself on the subject, informed him that the daty was 25c. a bushel, in si'ver currency. The Canadian had therefore to pay \$3 75 in specie, besides \$. 20 currency, as entry fee - altogether about \$4,50 to the American Government, for the privilege of selling the potatoes for an equivalent of about \$2.00 in silver. He returned minus his potatoes, and with \$2.50 less money in his pocket than when he left home. The result of his venture has not been of a nature to encourage his neighbours to sell their potatoes to

On Thursday last, the Annual agricultural Exhibition of the County of Montmorency took place on the property of Mr. Jos. Cloutier at Chatean Richer. The weather was magnificent, and the attendance, which was numbually large, bore ample proof to the growing interest of the farming population in this sort of exhibition. The articles and animals exhibited were more numerous than last year, and many of them were of superior quality.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT SHED ON THE CHAMP DE MARS .- The shed that is being erected on the Champ de Ma s, against the Government Gardens, bids fair to be a substantial as well as an extensive structure. It will run the whole length of the wall, and be of timber and brick. The foundation of timber, resting on piles has been carefully laid, the whole bespeaks permanence. The purpose of the shed is for the storing of military carriages and other war material.

DESECUATING THE SABBATH .- Yesterday, two young lads were lodged in the cells on complaint of Mr. Kerr, Fishing Inspector, for desectation of the Sab-bath, being found on the Esplanade during the foremeeting was held in London, C. W., on Friday even- noon with guns and all the necessaries for an enering, in aid of the sufferers by the fire at Quebec. getic duck shooting expedition. Mr. Kerr is determined to put a stop to this unlawful and reprehen. sible practice in the future, by the arrest of some well known parties.— Toron!o Globe.

> GONE INTO WINTER QUARTERS .- H. M. S. Aurora has gone into Winter Quarters in the basin formed by the wharves of the Harbour Commission at the mouth of the St. Charles, Quebec.

The Carleton [N.B] Sentinel reports that on the whole the crops of most roots and cereals in that vicinity wil be a full average and leave a large surplus for export.

At the Plumbago Mills, in the Township of Lochaber, C.E. three qualities of Plumbago are prepared for the market, and a sample of about ten tons has already been forwarded.

Another fatal accident, resulting from the careless use of fire arms, occurred at Tewkesbury in rear of Stoneham near Quebec, on Sunday evening last, by which a young man named Jean Loignon, and to relate lost his life. It appears that he was out shoot ing on Lake St. Charles, in a boat. Arriving at a certain point, he pulled to land and jumped ashore. His gun was lying in the boat, and in imprudently endeavouring to draw to him by the muzzle, the hammer caught in the the side of the boat which caused the piece to explode, the entire charge lodging in the breast of the unfortunate young man, who expired a few moments afterwards, a victim to his own imprudence and and want of care. He was only twenty eight years of age, and leaves a wife and two

A STRANGE PROCEEDING .- We notice by an official advertisement that a young lidy of Hamilton has given notice of her intention to apply at the next session of Parliament for an Act authorizing a change of name. The present name seems to be a very good one, and we think preferable to the one proposed as substitute. It certainly has the advantage of brovity. When such proceedings are instituted it is a pertinent question to ask, what are our young men about? Cannot a lady effect a change of name without the formality of an Act of Parliament ?-Hamilton Times.

Three young lads were recently drowned at Syotee in the county of Megantic, while playing on some saw logs in the Becancour Their bodies were recovered in half an hour, when an application of the Royal Humane Society's rules for the restoration of the apparently drowned might have saved them, but unfortunately there was no medical gentleman present to apply them.

Large quantities of government stores are being almost daily received at Kingston, and it is again rising in importance as a naval station.

At a meeting held in Caledonia village on Monday evening last, it was decided to proceed with the patting down of the well, at Mc-Kenzie's Creek, until oil or salt was reached, which their are strong indications of being very soon. Subscriptions are being now taken up for the purpose.

A saw mill situated in the first concession of Rawdon, two miles east of Stirling, belonging to Mr. Martin Seeley, was consumed by the fire on Saturday night last. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as there has been no fire near for months. Mr. Seeley's loss is about \$1,800 of which \$600 was covered by insurance.

MONTREAL WEOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Oct. 30, 1866.

Flour-Pollards, \$3,50 to \$4,00; Middlings, \$5,75 30,00 ; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,35 ; Super., No. 2 \$6,60 to Superfine \$7,021 to \$7,10; Fancy \$7,40 to \$7,50; Extra, \$7,75 to \$8,00; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$8,25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$4,00 per 112 lbs.
Eggs per doz, 18c to 19c.
Tallow per ib, 00c to 00c.

Batter, per lb. - Choice Dairy, 230 to 27c., accordng to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c. Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,10:

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

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Oct. 30, 1866 B. d. s. d. Flour, country, per quintal, ... 21 0 to 21 3 14 6 to 15 0 Oatmeal, 9 0 to 9 6 Indian Meal, 0 0 to 0 0 Wheat, per min., 3 0 to 3 3 Barley, do, (new) 4 0 to Peas, do. 1 10 to 2 do. Oats. Butter, fresh, per lb.
Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 3 0 to 3 9 Potatoes, per bag •••• 0 0 to 4 0 Onions, per minot, Lerd, per lo 0 0 5 to 0 9 0 7 to 0 8 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 Mutton do Lamb, per do 0 5 to 0 6 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 10 to 1 7 0 to 10 0 Turkeye, per couplo \$2,50 to \$4,00 Apples, per brl \$6,00 to \$9,50 Har, per 100 bundles. \$5,00 to \$6 00 Straw



ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Stockolders who have not yet paid up the Instalments called for are requested to do so forthwith at the Office of the nudersigned, No. 121 Great St. James Street, next door to Nordheimers' Hall, between the hours of 2 and 4 P.M., or at my residence, No. 152 Wellington Street, from 7 to 9 in the evening. (By order.) R. MoSHANE.

Secretary.

GRAND

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

ST. ANN'S BAND,

THURSDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, 1866, IN THE

MECHANICS' HALL.

Tickets, 25 cents. Concert to commence at eight o'clock. Programme in a future advertisement.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 5th of November.

A full attendance is particularly requested. as business of importance will be brought before the

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order,
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.

PROFESSOR SWIFT,

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indisais),

Having opened Winter Evening Classes, for in-struction in Elocution, and in the French, Italian and Spanish languages, hopes to receive a fair share of public support, assuring all his patrons that nothing shall be omitted on his part that will conduce to their rapid advancement.

Professor Swift's claims to public notice and ercouragement are backed by the strongest recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system. The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public

speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr. Switt a call. Communities, Colleges, and Sphools attended .---Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved.

Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 300, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal.

October 25, 1866.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF THE

CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR LANCASTER) C.W.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

TERMS PER MONTH: Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,.....\$7.00 Bed and Bedding..... 0.50 Washing..... 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for No deduction for pupils removed before the expi-

ration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepher d'e

Payments must be made invariably in advance. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Ra E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston, THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most

agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid edica-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The healt morals, and manners of the pupils will be an obje of constant attention. The Course of instructio wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable ha

vearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the let Sep

mber, and ends on the First Toursday of July. July 21et 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian Comje Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nar, N.Y. Table t, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illuhtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit! ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defricheur. - The Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Booke, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, a the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptionsseceived for Newspapers and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Oct. 5.—I lately visited the site of the Great Exhibition of 1867, and truly it well repays a wisit, even in the present early stage of preparation for what will be one of the most remarkable sights modern Europe has seen. It will be comething perfectly new and original. Former Great Exhibitions, whether in London or in Paris, have been comprised entirely within the walls of one rest edifice. But here the Exhibition building itself will be merely the principal and stupendous feature among scores - not to say hundreds-of others, many of which, if they stood alone, would attract attention and command admiration by their size, elegance, and originality It will be, so to speak, what St. Peter's is to the 360 minor churches that find room, but hardly congregations, in Rome. It will be the town hall of a rural city. The vast space of a Champ de Mars, when all is completed, will be like a great fair magnified and dignified, with villas and pavilions in lieu of booths and stalls. Things are not yet far enough advanced for description, and it needs much mere time, even in their present state, than a short autumn afternoon to pace the whole ground and give a glance at all the structures, some of them rapidly advancing, others very incipient, others, again, which imagination has to erect on the sites they are hereafter to occupy. The ground has been parcelled out and alloyed to the different exhibiting countries (it is hard to name one in the world so backward in civilization that it will not be there)and among the establishments of various kinds, which the magic wand of the Exhibition, the desire of publicity, the greed of gain, and other much higher motives, will cause to rise out of the barren surface of the Champ de Mars.—Times Cor.
Paris, Oct. 23. — There are rumors that another

manifesto is about to be issued to the different diplomatic representatives of the Empire.

The Presse remarks that the evacuation of Rome by the French troops depends upon Italy accomplishing her engagements, such, for instance, as the payment of the Pontifical debt. The sum to be paid was some time since decided upon, but Baron Ricasoli haggies over the method of payment, and is making excuses such as 'he must get the consent of the parliament,' and ' the Pope must first recognise the kingdom of Italy.' France cannot consent to take into consideration the objections raised by Baren Ricasoli, and the Pope has declared in the most positive manner against recognition. Under these circumstances the Press thinks that the occupation must be indefinitely prolonged unless Cheva-lier Nigra at once arranges for the payment of the debt.

The intelligence received of late from Mexico appears to the Liberte so grave and so unfavorable as to lead it to impress on the French Govenment the absolute necessity of ending the expedition to that country with all possible rapidity. In order to really found and establish the Mexican Empire, France would have to afford Maximilian the cooperation of 50,000 men, to guarantee a loan of fifty millions of francs, and to brave the risk of a war with the United States-if it is certain that France carret possibly consent to such sacrifices, surely the very best course to pursue is to end the whole affair or one determined act.

A sarcastic article, exposing some of Mr. Bright's late vagaries, in the Debuts, concludes as follows :-What can be said of these French journals which,

while relating the Manchester manifestations, think it seasonable to to deplore more than ever the oppression that weighs upon the English people?— When these papers shall have obtained for all French citizens the right of discussing the Constitution of the country in the open air before 200,000 persons, to say nothing of a host of other rights more precious, more useful, and of more convenient exercise, it will then be time for them to resume their comparisons with England, and to attribute to us precedence of our neighbors on the path of progress. SPAIN.

Madeid, Oct. 22. - Spain has announced her invention to uphold the temporal power of the Pope

after the French forces leave Rome. For some time past a rumour prevailed that the Spanish Government was about to effect such changes in the position of the negro slave at Cuba and Porto Rico as would considerably alleviate their and existence. A Royal decree has, in effect, lately appeared in the official journal at Madrid, the most gents fought most desperately. At the same time, important clause of which is that any person of hints are thrown out even by those who write in a colour living as a slave in the Spanish Antilles shall, without distinction of age or sex, become free from the moment that he or she may touch the soil of the Peninsula, or any other country in which slavery does not exist.

ITALY:

Prendont. - The following are the principal conditions of the Austro-Italian Treaty of Peace.

The mutual exchange of all prisoners of war. Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy. The frontiers to be ceded to Italy are those which constituted the administrative frontiers of Venetia while under Austrian dominion.

The amount of the debt assumed by Italy is 35,000,000 of florins, payable by eleven instalments within a period of 23 months. The Monte Lambardo-Venetian is transferred to Italy with its actual assets and liabilities. Its assets are 3,500,000 floring and its liabilities 66,000,000 florins. With regard to the Venetian railways, until a further arrangement in arrived at, the revenues of the railways to the north and south of the Alps will be allowed to accumulate in order to calculate the gross revenue which should serve as a basis for the valuation of the kilometric guarantee. The contracting parties engage to prepare a convention, in which the railway company would take part, for the separation of the Northern from the Southern Railways, and for the completion of the unfinished railway.

The Venetians residing is Austria are to have the right of preserving their Austrian nationality.
All objects of art, as well as the archives belong-

ing to Venetia, will be restored, without exception. The Iron Grown of Lombardy will also be given up to Italy. The treaties which formerly subsisted between

Austria and Sardinia will again come into force for one year, during which period fresh arrangements can be concluded. Another provision of the treaty stipulates for the

restitution of the private property belonging to the Italian ex-Princes which has been sequestrated by the Italian Government, with the reservation of the rights of the State, or one-third.

A complete amnesty will be accorded by both Austria and Italy to all persons condemned for political offences, to deserters from either army, and to persous compromised by their political conduct.

Italy is pricking up her ears at the rumour of Austria's intention to establish a new naval station near the south of Dalmatia. It is a measure good in a strategical point of view, and necessary for sanitary reasons. Pola is a good port, but too far north, and is haunted by a malaria fever which frequently attacks those who are out at sunset, and sometimes kills in three days. Trieste will not do, because, if a great naval station were established there, either trade would be hampered by military regulations or would be too powerful to permit even the proper precautions necessary for the permanent protection of dockyards and areenals. It will be much better to keep the two separate, defend the war port, and let the commercial one have full room to stretch her arms as widely as she pleases. Italy has no good natural harbors on her side of the Adriatic, but she will no doubt do all that is necessary in the way of artificial works, in order to check Austria's power in

department. The Nazione, the principal Florence tion of Vanetia and the recognition of Italy, Austria their motives. The above remarks are made the journal and the organ of Ricasoli, and the Italie, also accomplishes two great facts, and in doing so she subject of searching criticism by the Posen Distensite, department. The Nazione, the principal Florence tion of Vanetia and the recognition of Italy, Austria a supporter of Government, have had articles in that entertains no arriere pensee. Her mission in Europe sense. There is no chance of Italy going to war does not lead her in the direction of the South. We again. Nobody will attack ter, and she has no willingly regard the era of German battles on Italian reason to attack anybody. It would be absurd and ground as at an end. Italy may now take advantage suicidal to keep up a great army. 100,000 men ought to be an ample force to garrison the Two Si-cilies, protect the Papal frontier, and leave the strictly requisite garrisons in the fortresses. Finances is now the one great difficulty. In this respect, bad though things undoubtedly be, I do not believe the state of Italy to be hopeless, if she could but find one able and honest financier.

"According to letters from Florence, Admiral Persano will be tried by the Senate, and not by a courtmartial.

ROM3. - The Memorial Diplomatique gives the fol-lowing details of communication said to have been exchanged between the Pope and Napoleon III with a view to the approaching execution of the convention of Sept. 19 :- It is certain that Pius IX, very recently, through Cardinal Reisach, declared to the Em. peror Nanoleon that he was firmly resolved not to quit Rome after the departure of the French troops, but that, relying upon divine omnipotence and the protection of France he would await all eventualities at the foot of the Holy apostle's tomb. The Emparor commissioned Cardinal Reisach (who was presented to him at St. Cloud by the Nuncio about three weeks ago) to give the Holy Father his Most solemn assurance that the Protection of France would never be wanting to him, his Majesty's government being thoroughly determined to see the loyal and conscientious accomplishment of the convention of September 15. This is the assurance alluded to in the circular of the Marquis de la Vallette when he said that in withdrawing his troops from Rome the Emperor left the protection of France as a guarantee for the Holy Father.

A letter from Rome of the 2d, in the Saut Public

of Lyons says: 'The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yesterday morning, at 9, without having requested audience, she presented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immeniately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope, praying his Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request were not granted. I cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this, but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 in the evening. She retired to the private study of the Pope, and his Holiness continued his ordinary audiences. He afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out for his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady-in-waiting She at length left and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where her Majesty is staying.'

The Monde, a Journal likely to be well informed in such a case, observes.

'A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private have been sentenced to exile in Siberia. letters from Rome unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of Her Majesty has given way burg has been made the subject of an linteresting under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly article in the Vest, the Russian nobility organ: disappointed.'

A Paris letter in the Independance of Brussels and nounces that Dr. Blanche, so well known for his treatment of mental diseases, has been sent for to Rome to attend to the Empress; and the Nord, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that, 'the statement made by the Journal de Liege, that the Empress Charlotte will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, seems to confirm the reports in circulation.'

By the end of the week, however, the Empress was so far recovered as to be able to leave Rome and travel to Trieste, where her Majesty is announced, by Reuters telegram, to have arrived on Wednesday last. It is hoved therefore that her maledy was nothing worse than a transient nervous attack.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES -The more detailed that are the reports we receive from Palermo, the greater are the proofs that the loss sustained by the the troops was very serious, and that the outbreak was of a character to awaken grave anxiety. One statement declares that more men fell in Palermo than at friendly manner to the Government that the soldiery carried on their action too indiscriminately, and that the bombardment of the city was continued unnecessarily for a day and night. As to its having been an enterprise of mere brigands, facts disprove it. Among the combatants were friars, members of the National Guard, many of the bourgeoisie, workmen, renitenti, and brigands; and on the second or third day these were increased by persons of all classes. Indeed, the Maffia, a secret society, is said to include among its members many persons of an elevated class. Palermo is said by the official journals to be tranquil and rejoicing; of course, all the lovers of order are, but the truth is, I believe, that there is great iritation among thousands who assumed smiling faces as the troops entered, and received them in triumph. Nor was the disposition to rise confined to Palermo. Some attempt was made a. Termini and Altavilia, but was put down by the energy of two or three determined men of spirit as it might have been in Palermo. In Messina and Catania placards were found on the walls bearing the inscription ' Viva la Republica,' but it ended there, unless the re-election of Mazzini at Messina may be regarded as indicative of public feeling. As to discontent and a sentiment of disatisfaction, they are pretty general both in Southern Italy and Sicily. One devoted to the Government writes from Messina that discontent is perhaps more sensibly felt there than elsewhere, but there is yet faith in the good cause, - a not very consolatory statement from one of the most loval cities of the island. There are one or two facts connected with the insurrection which show a lamentable reaction in the feelings of the population. The four most prominent leaders, the ex-Colonel Bentivegna, the Abbate Rotolo, Miceli, and D'Acquisto, distinguished themselves either in 1848 or 1860 on one or both occasions, by the part they took in the popular cause. Again, it has been deemed prudent to suspend the payment of their pensions to those who fought in 1848 and 1860 until they have been submitted to a severe scruting. All this proves dis-appointment and dissatisfaction, and it behoves the Government to inquire into the causes as to whe. ther they are removable or not. Meanwhile, great misery, suspension of public works, a bad harvest, and increasingly beavy taxation render the prospect gloomy, and the necessity of sound and energetic action on the part of the Government most urgent. As to Naples, it is quiet enough, and so it will contimue under any circumstances, provided cigars. music, and amusements are cheap and abundant; but the great proportion of the people are alienated from or are indifferent to their Government, and would be little likely so sesist it in difficulties, even if they had not the spirit to originate a revolution. Every article of consumption is nearly half again as dear as it was six years ago, and taxation presses so beavily that from my own knowledge many are incapable of

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 6. - The semi-official Vienna Journal records the conclusion of peace with Italy as a most joyful event, and says :~

paying what is demanded of them. Yet daily some

fresh cause of irritation seems to be created .- Times

It is our sincere wish that all bitter feeling should be expelled from the hearts of our former adversathe Adriatic, an idea which seems a sort of bugbear ries, and that they should learn how much their in-

of radical reductions and economy in the military neighborly feeling towards Austria. By the evacua- natural for Poles to question the disinterestedness of of peace to strentghen her internal position and to construct new means of communication for the development of her commercial relations with Austria.'

The article concludes as follows:-'In the future we should consider the renewal of an offensive alliance between Italy and Prussia as a menacing, unnatural, and unjustifiable proceeding.

PRUSSIA.

The Dutch Government object to the continuance of a Prussian garrison in the fortress of Luxembourg. But their argument that, the German confederacy having ceased to be, Prussia has no right to keep her troops in what no longer is a federal fortress, is met by this Government retorting that the city and citadel of Luxembourg have been surrendered to it under the Vienna treaties of peace previous to and independent of the completion of the German Federal Act. Holland has now applied to France for support, but failed to elicit any assistance, the quesvery danger involved in the matter, and the unwil-Luxembourg, whose name had been entirely omitted in her former projects, shall enter the North German Contederacy.

Before changing her residence at Hanover for the chateau of Hildesheim, Queen Mary, the spouse of the dethroned George, received a deputation from the town, who came to console with the Royal sufferer. On this occasion the Queen accounted for her husband's persistent opposition to Prussia by telling the astonished citizens that the King had often had reveletions from on high granted to him in the watches of the night. It was after one such divine command that he resolved to hold out to the last, even at the risk of a war. The religious enthusiasm of the Queen seems to be equally intense with that of the King, who had no hesitation in asserting with his own Royal lips, some time ago, that the same hour in which he ascended the throne the spirit of God had descended upon him, and fitted him to rule in its stead. 'In the primary scheme of creation, he added, ' the existence and regal might of the Guelphs was already determined upon. Their sway, therefore, would last till the end of all time, to the honour of God and the well-being of their subjects. '

RUSSIA.

Sr. PETERSEURG, Oct. 7.-Thirty-four persons compromised by the disclosures at the trial of Karakosoff have been found guilty of high treason by the Supreme Court.

Ischutin, who was convicted of being the founder of the Society of Communists in Russia, and of having incited Karakosoff to attempt the life of the Czar, has been condemned to death, and 15 others

The festal entrylof Princess Dagmar into St. Pelers-While we are writing these lines, our Imperial family are receiving with open arms that most beautiful princes, the affianced bride of the heir of All the Russias. Herself destined to wear the Crown of Russia. she is the sister of the future Queen of England, and of King George of Greece. While the sovereignty of the most prosperous realm in the universe will one day devolve upon her English brother-in-law, her Greek brother, reigning over a people who are co-religionists, will, in all probability, establish a great kingdom on the rains of Mahomedan rule. Should Providence will that the Dardanelles are not to become Russian property we can only wish that they should fall to orthodox Greece and her King, the brother of our inture mistress. Russia, ruling in the Euxine and Baltic, is not in possession of the atraits connecting those seas with the ocean. Much fighting may be required to render us masters of the Dandanelies; but the Sound, the Dardanelies of the

North, at any rate, is in the hands of King Christian the illustrious father of our own Dagmar. We hope and trust that the family ties uniting the Danish and Custozza, and there can be no doubt that the insur- the Russian dynasties will assist us in attaining these aims, which powerful Russia cannot do otherpursue With the above I (Times Cor.) will couple a

striking article from the official St. Peteraburg Invalide upon the Cretan insurrection, the precursor, t is thought in Russia, of great events on the Dar-

"it is difficult to divine by what cunning device European diplomacy will succeed in frustrating the many and serious consequences of the present lasurrection in Crete. The Paris Patria asserts that the way of restoring order in Crete is to cause the Porte to recognize the new state of things in the Danubian Principalities. We are fain to doubt the sincerity of this advice; for even if the Porte were to colige European diplomacy on the Danube, we cannot see why it should be at liberty to refuse the just demands of the Candiates. That those demands are just there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. A giance at Cretan history since the Greek war of independence will prove this assertion to be correct. Crete, having taken an active and most energetic part in the war, had a right to expect that her exertions would be rewarded by emancipation from the Turkish rule; but her hopes were disappointed .-Russia, who vigorously defended the Cretan interests at the London Conference of 1829 and 1830, was supported by cone of the Powers except France -Eventually the isle was restored to the Turks, the excitement caused among the Greeks by this unexpected leave being such as to lead Prince Leopold subsequently King of the Belgians, to decline the proffered crown of the new kingdom. The Russian Government, having failed to secure political independence for the Oretans, endeavoured to protect their rights against the arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the Turkish authorities. At its demand the Porte actually consented that the European Powers should be entitled to intervene ' whenever the laws of humanity were violated by the Turks in Crete.' What has since been the fate of this island is no secret. One insurrection has fol lowed upon another. The number of inhabitants, which at the beginning of this century amounted to 700,000, has dwindled down to less than half that figure. Commerce and industry are extinct; destitution general. At the Paris Congress of 1856 Cretan affairs were not especially alluded to, but Europe on this occasion also reserved to herself the right of watching over the political and religious privileges of the Christian tribes subjected to the Ports. The Turkish Government not only accepted this condition, but resolved to show itself even more liberal than public opinion in Europe has given it credit for. Who does not remember the famous Hatti; Humayoun, in which the Christians were promised the most extensive rights and religious liberty was expressly guaranteed them? In the ten years that have since elapsed we have had ample opportunity for comparing the promise with its execution. To sum up all, it is clearly the duty of European diplomacy to get the Porte to carry out the obligations undertaken by it, and also to advise the Cretans to come to terms. But, is that the course likely to be adopted? Though the Porte has despatched an extraordinary commissary to Crete,

When Russians speak of interfering in the name of to the Italians. Public opinion in Italy is in favour | terests, if properly understood, lie in cultivating a humanity and national independence it is not un- for it.

back would have astonished the world.'

the insurgents have proclaimed their independence

and the re-union of the island with Greece. Events

progress with a rapidity which but a few months

an organ of the Ozartoryski or Polish nobility party:-

'If any, it is certainly we, the Poles, who are most likely to vindicate the right of the Cretans to nation. al independence; yet we must say that their clamoring for a Russian Protectorate, and the demonstrative manosuvres of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, and a variety of similar symptoms, are so many proofs of the Russian lust of conquest being again at work in the East. It is not sympathy with the Greeks, but the greed of territory that has inspired the above article, the philanthropic phraseology of which is a biting sarcasm upon what has occurred in Poland. We have repeatedly asserted that Poland is the chain with which Russia has fetfored her own limbs-the chain which hampers the energy of her movements abroad, and in the sphere of moral and political discussion necessarily renders. her arguments nothing but a continues string of falsehood and mendacity. How dares Rusria speak in her official journals of the liberty, the rights, and independence of Crete? How dares she complain of Turkish barbarism, when all she has to say upon it is but a satire upon her own proceedings in Poland, tion being too zerious to be made the subject of a and especially in Lithuania? Just substitute in the simple remonstrance, or, indeed, to be treated at all above article Lithuania for Crete, Russia for Turkey, without a menace of war. Taking advantage of the and French diplomacy for Russian, and the whole argument of the Invalide, without the alteration of lingness of France to face it just yet. Prussia on ber another letter, will apply as well to Poland under part actually demands that the Grand Duchy of Czarish rule. Though we have no wish to say any Czarish rule. Though we have no wish to say anything in palliation of Turkish measures-nay, though we acknowledge the political necessity of soorer or later putting an end to Turkish dominion over so large a number of European Christians, still justice and conscience forbid our speaking with the same rigour of the coarse, but honest Turks as we do of the cruel and hypocritical Muscovites, who will conceal the real features of their character under a mask of French civilisation.

All the deeds of the Ibrahims and the Ismaels would have been long obliterated by the events and usages of a more civilized age had their memory not been revived by those heroes of murder and theft, the Mouravieffs and Kaufmanns, with their band of Tartuffes writing learned treatizes about bloodshed devastation. Religious persecutions, unheard of in Europe nowadays, and even renounced by the Turk ish Government since the Paris Treety of 1865. would appear as impossible as the application of the torture, had not Muscovy driven Catholic communities into the Greek Church had it not had Polish children christened by the orthodox clergy. And what shall we say of the probibiting of Poles and Catholics from the purchase of real estate? What of the fines imposed for addressing a letter or writing a medical recipe in the Polish language? And after perpetrating all this the Mascovites have the bardibood to thrust upon us their cant about liberty and independence, and to advocate the rights of the distant Cretans!

What ship's boat ought to contain a happy crew? -a jolly boat.

How to prevent flies from getting at your bacon in summer :- Eat it all early in spring.

The man who took our advice has just brought it back agair.

A Russian miser is noticed as having learned to back, in order to avoid the expense of keeping a watch-dog.

Fortunes made in no time are like chirts made in no time; it is ten to one if they hang long togother. 'You don't seem to know how to take me,'said a vulgar fellow to a gentleman he had insulted:- 'Yes,

I do,' said the gentleman, taking him by the nose. 'O, my friend,' said a doctor, to an Irish patient, be composed; we must all die once."

'And it's that what vexes me,' replied Pat; 'if I could die half a dozen times, I'd not care a halfpenny about this time.

A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said, 'Oh, how I do wish that this was called work, and well paid for !'

You may wish to get a wife without a failing; but what if the lady, after you and her, happens to be in want of a husband of the same character? In the work of James the First entitled . True Law

archy is one in which the monarch is perfectly free to do as he pleases. In Japan, boys become men at fifteen, and receive

new names. Many of our youtus wear their good names out before they are fifteen, and are in deplorable want of new ones. A person being asked what was meant by realities

life, answered, 'Real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realized without real hard work. The editor of a newspaper, being challenged lately

by another editor, coolly replied that any fool might give a chailenge, but that two fools were needed for a fight.

An American traveller says that he knew a young fellow down south who was so fond of a young woman that he rubbed off his nose kissing her shedow on the well.

A coxcomb, talking of the transmigration of souls, said, 'In the time of Moses, I have no doubt I was a was a golden calf.'- 'Very likely,' replied a lady,

time has robbed you of nothing but the gilding.' A young lady complains to us that a certain young lawyer of her acquaintance doesn't stick to his profession. We don't know whether she means

his profession of law or some profession made to her. An American paper says, 'A mad bull broke loose last week in the streets of Gincinnati, and rushed foriously through a crowd of men and boys. It was an instance of the knocking down of a score of persons by a 'bull rush'

A father of three sons and five daughters was asked what family he had. The answer, 'I have! three sons, and they have each five sisters.'— Mercy, replied the interrogator, ' sic a family ye maun have Snalls are capable of remaining dormant for a

very long time. A remarkable instance occurred in the British Museum. A small snail was brought from the Egyptian deserts in 1846, was put in its place among hundreds of others, was gummed to a board, and in 1852 was found to be alive, and fed readily on lattice and delicate cabbage leaves. This interesting specimen of the anails of the desert died

The following verdict was given in writing by the foreman of a coroner's jury in England :- We are of A Pinion that the Decest met with his death from Violant Infiamation in the harm (arm) produst from sum Nacan Gauce.

'It is very hard, my lord, 'said a convicted felon at the bar to Judge Burnet,' to hang a poor man for stealing a horse.'- You are not to be hanged sir, answered the judge, ' for stealing a horse, but you are to be hanged that horses may not be stolen.'

'Ah! my good fellow, where have you been for a week back?'-'For a weak back! I'm not troubled with a weak back, I thank you,'-'No, no! I mean, where have you been so long back ?'-. Long back ! Don't call me long back, you scoundrel!'

FERNOH BARY POLITENESS -A friend asked a pretty little child of six years old, ' Which do you love best, your cat, or your doll ?'-The little girl thought some time, before answering, and then whispered in the car of the questioner, 'I love my cat best; but please don't tell my doll.

Those who cry loudest ' look out for deceit, might for the most part be properly told, in reply ' look in

CLIMATE CHANGES IN RUSSIA. -All changes are sudden and complete in Russia. Summer goes in a day, and winter comes. One may cross a river in a boat at night, and walk back on the ice in the morn. ing. Doors and windows stand open in summer for a breath of cool air, but in the winter the cool air is barred out with double windows, triple doors and heated stoves. So in regard to clothing; thin linen summer habiliments are thrown aside in a day, and the reign of fura begins. Wheels are upon carrieges of all sorts one day; snow comes during the night, and the wheels vanish; in the morning nothing is seen but sledges. The transitions from class to class are of the same character. One class is of gentlemen and barons; the next step is to moujicks, peasant serfs, who live on black bread and salt, Beasoned with sour cabbage and garlic; and who are covered with a dirty sheepskin instead of being clothed in ermine, sables and fine linen. Cronstadt is reached from Petersburg by steamers, in one week, ; in the next the traveller rides over the same water with three horses before him. The people will leave a hot bath and plunge into a hole made in the ice; they leave a room and follow a fureral tor six miles with no covering of their heads in a frost 25 degrees below zero; they will fast seven weeks on cabbage and garlic, and then guzzle themselves into the hospital. take cholera and die. Diseases are generally swift and fatal-to day well, to morrow dead. More than two thirds of the cholera cases die. Women are interesting, plump and marriageable at fourtoen; they are shriveled at thirty.

A Grand Juror in America, having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said, 'Could you not hear my charge to the jury, sir ?— Yes; I heard your honour's charge, said the jurer, 'but I couldn't make any sense of it. He was ' excused.'

All the women of the villages on the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, are in the habit of swimming. The young ladies are all diving belies.

Much has been said about feats of strength; but it is an actual fact that a man of but ordinary stature recently knocked down and elephant. The performer of the great feat was an auctioneer.

It is certainly true that one swellow does not make a summer ;' but with some persons half a dezer swallows, when the liquor is good, are a very sur. mary thing indeed.

A brother Editor tells us that when he was in prison for libeling a justice of the peace, he was requested by the gaoler to give the prison a puff.

It has been said that it must be easy to break into an old man's house, because his gait is broken and his locks are few.

A Kentucky editor, on our outside will be found some fine suggestions for raising peaches' We suppose that on his inside may be found the peaches themselves.

ONE WAY TO TELL .- A traveller called at night. fail at a farm house in Albany, the owner being from home and the mother and daughter being alone they refused to lodge the wayfarer.

'How far then,' said he 'is it to a house where a a preacher can get lodging ?' Oh? if you are a preacher,' said the lady 'you

can stop here. Accordingly he dismounted, deposited his saddle bags in the nouse and led his horse to the stable.

Meantime the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of a preacher he was.

'He cannot be a Presbyterian,' said one, 'for he is not dressed well enough.' 'He is not a Methodist,' soid the other, 'for his

coat is not the right cut for a Methodist.' " If I could only find his hymn book,' said the daughter " I could soon tell what sort of a preacher he is.' And with that she thrust her hand into the saddle hag end pulled out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed, 'La, mother he's a hardshell bagtist.

A FAST STORY .- An Englishman was bragging of the speed on English railroads, to a Yankee traveler at his side, in one of the cars of 'a fast train' in England. The engine belt was rung as the care neared the station. It suggested to the Yankee an opportunity of ' taking down his companion a peg or

What's that noise,' innocently inquired the Yan-

'We're appraaching a town,' said the Englishman; they have to commence ringing about ten miles before they come to a station, or else the train would of Free Monarchies, it is laid down that a free mon- run by it before the bell could be heard! Wonderful isn't i I suppose they havn't invente America yet?'

'Why, yes,' replied the Yankee, 'we've got bells, but cant use them on our railroads. We run so fast that the train always keeps ahead of the sound; no use whatever; the sound never reaches the village

till after the train goes by.'
'Indeed." exclaimed the Englishman.

'Fact,' said the Yankee; ' had to give up bells. Then we tried steam whistles, but they wouldn't answer either. I was on a locomotive when a whit-tle was tried. We were going at a tremendous rate burricanes were nowhar, and I had to hold my hair-We saw a two horse wagon crossing the track, about tive miles ahead, and the engineer let the whistle or, screetching like a trooper. It screamed awfully, but it wasn't no use. The next thing I knew I was picking myself out of a pond by the roadside, amid the fragments of the locomotive, dead horses, broke: wagon and dead engineer lying beside me, Just then the whistle came slong, mixed up with some frightful caths that I had heard the engineer use when he first saw the horses. Poor fellow! he was dead before his voice got to him. After that we tried lights, supposing that would travel faster than sound. We got one so powerful that the chickens woke up up all along the road when we came by supposing it to be morning. But the locometive kept ahead of it still, and was in the darkness with the light close on behind it. The inhabitants retitioned against it; they couldn't sleep with so much light in the night time. Finally we had to station electric telegraphs along the road, with signal mer to telegraph when the train was in sight; and I have beard that some of the fast trains beat the lightning fifteen minutes every forty miles. But I can't say at that is so, the rest I know to be so.'

REV. WM. R DOWNS, Howard, N.Y., writes-Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer has been successful in restoring my hair, and the World's Hair Dresser has no equal. It cleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces softness, silkiness, and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.' Sold by all Drug' gists. Depot, 198 Greenwich st., N.Y.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

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

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N. Y. N. P. Willis, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Clinton, N. Y. Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box.

A popular writer says that men, like children, are pleased with a rattle. Not much, if it is at the ail of a snake.

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written Mesenger, at Chambersburg, Pean .:-

A BENDFACTREES.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Susy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow,' for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs preoffeely what it professes to perform, every part of it _nithing less. Away with your 'Oordial,' 'Pare- THIS School is under the direction of the Gentlegorie, 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other 'Nar' polic, 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 Druggiets.

ENDURING POPULARITY .- If ever a luxury possessed Le slements of enduring popularity, that luxury is YURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Its esaness, its purity, its delicacy, its unchangeable-2023, its wholesomeness, and its disinfectant properie in the sick-room, place it far in advance of every there perfame of the day. No other toilet water is take it; nothing can supply its place; no one who lees it can be persuaded to use any other perfume. Hence the amazing rapidity with which the sales increase. It is so far superior to all other perfumes of this hemisphere that it may be said to have no second: it stands alone, and after being thirty years refore the people, is now making more rapid progress than ever before.

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

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full natural freshness. As a safe and reshness. As a safe and reshness. Debility, Faintfleadache, Nervousness, Debility, Faintness, Debility, Faintimpure matter around the teeth and

commend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sun-burn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, be-fore applying, ex-cept for Pimples.— As a means of imparting resiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers gums, and making the latter hard, and only to the Florida Water of Murray & of a beautiful color. With the very elite Lanman.

fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Solil at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Gampbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Tardner, JA Harte, Picarlt & Son, H R Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leadng Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. April 186 .

CONVENT

VILLA-ANNA, LACHINE,

(NEAR MONTREAL, CANADA EAST). This Institution contains in its plan of education every thing required to form Young Girls to virtue, and the sciences becoming their condition. The diet is wholesome and abundant. In sickness as in health, their wants will be diligently supplied, and Practical Plumbers, Gassitters, vigilant care will be taken of them at all times and in all places. Constant application will be given to habituate them to order and cleanliness, in a word to every thing that constitutes a good education.

This House is situated on the splendid property of the late Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, on the river St. Lawrence opposite Caughnawaga.— The means of communication to Upper Canada and

United states are of easy access.

A magnificent Garden, and very pleasant Play-Ground, well planted with trees, are at the disposition of the Young Ladies.
The Course of Instruction is in both languages,

French and English. There is a particular Course in English for

Pupils who wish to study only this language.
Particular attention is paid to the health.
The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing,
Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mythology, Polite
Literature, Geography, Domostic Economy, Plain
and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,

Music - Piano, Harp.
The Superior Course comprises: Philosophy,
Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry,
Astronomy, &c., &c.

ratus.
(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVANCE).
Board, per annum\$30.00
Washing 10.00
Music - Piano 20.00
" Harp Extra.
Drawing 10.00
Bedstead, Desk
Bed and Bedding 6.00

The Scholastic Year is not less than 10 months. No deduction is made for a Pupil withdrawn before the expiration of the Quarter, except for plausible reasons.

UNIFORM.

In Summer, Light Blue Dress with Cape. One plain White Dress, with Cape.
In Winter, Dark Blue Dress, with Cape. July, 5, 1866.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.

Revue Etrangere de Science et de Litterature,

E pluribus unum. Made up of every creature's best. Realizer le bien et contempler le beau.

The object of this Publication is to reproduce, in convenient form, the choice extracts which are now spread out in Reviews, Newspapers and Periodicals published in Europe, and particularly in France, as is indicated by our title, and to furnish this valuable collection to the Public of Canada, at a very mode-

rate price. It is believed there is in Canada a vacancy for such a Publication; and that a compilation affording a collection of the literary beauties and discussions of many subjects, which now appear in the Old World in the French tongue, would be acceptable as well to the English as French speaking portions of our population.

Certainly to all that part of the English speaking population to whom it is an object to cultivate acquaintance with the French language, or the polite literature of France, the projected publication will be in an especial manner valuable.

We purpose to give to our Review as wide a latitude as possible (even to affording to Romance a small space,) and to furnish extracts from the speeches RAILROAD and writings of the Thiers, the Berryers, the Montalemberts, of Pere Felix, of Kolb-Bernard, Monseigneur Dupanloup, Michel Chevalier, Venillot, De Laguerronniere, &c. &c., also sometimes from Figaro, and the Charivari. It will thus be

Various, that the mind Of desultory man, studious of change And pleased with novelty, may be indulged.
Young people especially will find it very advantageous in their studies of the French language, as it will give them the best and safest illustrations of what they learn, adorning at the same time their memory and intelligence with some of the best productions in the world. And we can repeat that it will be the most desirable means of initiating French Scholars int., the beauties of the diplomatic tongue

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE is published fortnightly and contains 64 pages -forming three vols, of over five hundred pages each at the end of the year.

Terms, \$4 per annum—apply, (if by letter post-paid), to Louis Ricard, Editor, Montreal, C.E. Subscriptions to the above will also be received at the TRUE WITNESS Office.

MASSON COLLEGE,

TERREBONNE. THE RE-OPENING of the CLASSES of MASSON COLLEGE, at Terrebonne, will take place on the 4th

The public will remember that this College is one of our Commercial Institutions which has been always highly patronised on account of its teaching, direction and special attention which its able Professors give to the moral and domestic education of the Students.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition-\$80 per annum, payable quarterly. in advance.

Music-Piano-\$2 a month. Drawing-\$6 per annum. September 6, 1866.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, ?

District of Montreal. S IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. No. 101.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that an action for separation as to property (en separation de biens) has been instituted the thirty-first of March 1866, by Dame Domitille Renaud, of the Parish of Montreal, said District, wife of Moise Chartrand, Carpenter and Undertaker, of the same place, against her said Husband under No. 101, and returnable the 12th of April same year before the Superior Court in and for the District of Montreal.

J. C. GAGNON, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 10th September, 1866.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old

their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Áddress

E: A, & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

S. MATTHEWS, MERCHANT TAILOR

BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at

130 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, (Next Door to Hill's Book Store.)

As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen pur-chasing at this Establishment will save at least Twenty per cent. A select Stock of English and French Goods con-

stantly on hand.

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

MONTREAL. J. A. RONAYNE,

ADVOCATE, 10 LITTLE ST. JAMES TREET, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, GONVEYANCER, &c.,

OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1865.

HEYDEN & DEFOE

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery,

CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCE STREET.

TORONTO. L. S. EZYDEN. D. M. DEFOR Augast 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER,

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W.

Collections made in all parts of Western Сапада. RIVERZNOZS-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq.,

INSOLVENT ACT FOR 1864.

James O'Brien, Esq.,

THE Creditors of the undersigned are notified to assemble at Montreal, at the Office of Charles Daoust, Esq., Advocate, No. 2, Little St. James Street, on THURSDAY, the 15th of November, at Three o'clock P.M., in order to receive a statement of his affairs, and to name an Assignee, to whom he may make an assignment under the above Act.

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

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET.

THE BRILLANT HALL COAL STOVE. " ALBANIAN NORTHERN LIGHT " HOT AIR BOX, PARLOR and DUMB KULER COAL COOKING STOVE. ROYAL COOK (wood) STANDARD

MEILLEUR & CO. N.B .- All our Stoves are sis Iron.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Mezzrs. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splendid FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Unizers of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLACK-WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the demands of modern taste and convenience.

In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining Housekeeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured, with the view to the effi cient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds immediately after each sale.

Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into

the market for public competition.

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

1st-There will be no charge of one per cent to the purchaser.
2nd-When bona fide sales are effected not exceed-

ing £5000, the commission will be £5; and on amounts from £5,000 upwards, only £10, exclusive of the cost of advertising; upon which the regular trade discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual dispursement for advertising.

The undersigned avails bimself of this opportunity established Foundery, their superior of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac- very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plan- past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to tations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with gramme, to meet a continuance of the same. their new Patented Yoke and other N.B.—All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention.

L. DEVANY Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate. March 27, 1865]

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JOB PRINTERS, AND

WOOD ENGRAVERS. 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

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DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC.

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska and other intermediate

ON and after MONDAY, the 17th SEPTEMBER, and until otherwise ordered, the Steamers of the Richelien Company will leave their respective wharves as follows:-

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

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P.M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval,

will leave Jacques Cartier Wherf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at 2 p.m., calling, going and returning at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at 2 p.m., calling at Lanorate on the Friday trips from Montreal, will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer MOUCHE-A-FEU, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers Francis and Yamaska in connection with the Steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Charles Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at 3 p.m., calling, going and re-turning, at Repentigay, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Monday

and Thursday at 4 a m.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamcureaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday, at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecœur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc, Denis, St. Miliare, & Mathian, and will leave Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at 2 p.m. and Wednesdays at 12 a.m.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Terrebonne every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle and Lachenaie, and will leave Terrebonne every Monday at 7 a.m., Tucaday at 5 a m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Saturday at 6 a.m. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. P. E. Malhiot, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for L'Assomption every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday at 3 p.m., calling, going and returning at St. Paul l'Ermite, and will leave L'Assomption every Monday at 7 a.m., Tuesday at 5 a.m., Thursday at 8 a.m., and Satur-

dar at 6 a.m. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For further information, apply at the Richelieu Company's Office, 203 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager. Office Richelieu Company, ?

NOTICE.

CHARCOAL (IN REFRIGERATORS.)

An explanation of its useful and indispensible application in Refrigerators can be had at NO. 526 CRAIG STREET.

We make three kinds, comprising 15 sizes, which we put in competition, and satisfied of securing more Sales than ever, provided parties call and inspect our manafacture.

MEILLEUR & CO'S., STOVE DEPARTMENT, 526 CRAIG STREET. OFF PLACE D'ARMES HILL, April 19, 1866.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CU., St. Rcahs, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.



TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET

STATION as follows:

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Believille, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich 9.05 A.M.

Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa and all points West, at Night do do do ... 9.00 P.M. Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, &all intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Ver-

mont Central Railroad, at Burlington with the Rutland & Burlington Rail-road, also with the Lake Champlain Steamboats for LakeGeorge,Saratogo New York, &c, at Ditto do connecting at Rouse's Point, 3.30 P.M. Accommodation Train for Island Pond ? Quebec, and intermediate Stations,

Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with the Vermont Central Railread, at.... Express for Quebec and 10.10 P.M. Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, \$ 10.10 P.M. Express for Quebec and Portland.... 2.00 P. M. O. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

Sept. 24, 1866.

CHARLES CATELLI, MANUFACTURER OF STATUARY No. 61 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. THE advertiser having, by a recent Dissolution of Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor Co-partnership, become sole manager and proprietor of the business formerly carried on under the name and firm of CATELLI & CO., begs most respectfully to inform the public in general that he is prepared to take orders for all kinds of Statuary, which will be take orders for all kinds of Statuary. made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having made to order on the shortest possible notice. Having been favored with the distinguished patronage of his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Horan, Bishhop of Kingston, and numbers of the Clergy throughout the province of Canada, he respectfully invites clergy. men to call and inspect his Stock of Statues, suitable for Churches, Oratories and other places of dere-

on.
All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ornamenting gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand. Montreal 1st June 1867.

M. O'GORMAN. Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

BOAT BUILDER.

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN

COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL.

M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his es. tablishment where he will constantly have on hands COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. Ap**Fil 1**, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



The Great Purifier of the Blood Is particularly recommended for use during

SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily at

A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors,

OF THE

Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious cruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURÝY,

It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI. LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the care of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED

PILLS.

THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE: These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from deprayed humours or impure blood. The most hope-less sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the tollow-ing diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be

at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-SY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY

J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Sreet, Montreal General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal Devins & Boiton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co. Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. La, tham, and all Dealers in Medicine. April, 1866. 12m.