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VOL. XVII.

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No. 27.

EUSTACE; SELF-DEVOTION. CHAPTER VIII. - Continued.

Then came, amid the darkness of the night, only now and then illumined by the still vivid flashes of lightning, a loud and awful crash-the chaise had come in contact with the tomb, and was dashed in a thousand pieces, its occupant was thrown on one of the many grassy hillocks, which were around us, and the horse, still dragging with it a remnant of the destroyed vehicle. made a little detour to the right, and galloping furiously in the direction of the high-road, was soon lost to sight.

But my dear sister lay insensible; and the stranger, how had he fared? Was I the only

I approached the mound on which he lay. I his head, and to my inquiries as to whether he was much burt, he replied,-

Thank God, I was merely stunned by the fall. I believe I am unburt, save a few bruises which I have received; but the young lady,' he uttered, 'I heard a shriek-have either of you been injured, or was it merely occasioned by

My sister hes by yonder grave, I exclaimed, injured, perhaps fatally, and a friend has swooned. If you are well enough to watch by them, while I seek a doctor's aid, promise me to do so, for not one moment must be lost. I know that there is a surgeou residing within a few yards off the high-road, and servants from the Parsonage will, I am sure, give us their aid.'

Allow me to hasten thither for you,' he exclaimed; 'yet pause one moment, while we see what injury has been done.' As he spoke thus he knelt beside the grave, and raised my sister in his arms. The cold and heavy rain had restored that unfortunate Lucy, whose timidity had caused this accident, to consciousness, and was also working its effect on my dear Margaret, who, uttering a deep moan, pronounced my name.

Maggie, love,' I replied, ' what is the matter

-are you much injured?

· I fear my arm is'-broken, she was about to chafed her cold hands within his own, for she was about to relapse into insensibility; and as the pale rays of the moon now rose from behind a cloud, the storm having ceased, I saw before me, in the stalwart form and bronzed face of the stranger, our friend Eustace Maxwell.

In that one moment the recognition was mutual, and the words Minnie Herbert and Mr. Maxwell fell simultaneously from our lips.

'This is, indeed, a sorrowful meeting,' he exclaimed, as he desired his sister to hasten to the Parsonage, and ask for help, whilst he ran for the surgeon; and he then left me for a few moments, supporting my dear Maggie until aid should arrive.

A very few moments later two servants arrived from the Parsonage with a polite message from the vicar, offering the accommodation of his own house, till the young lady should receive surgical aid; and my sister was borne between them to the Parsonage, which was situated in the current of my thoughts often is, I think, invicinity of the churchyard.

Margaret, poor girl, was quite correct as to the nature of the accident-it proved to be a a fractured elbow; and but for the great skill with which it was treated, it is probable that poor Maggie would have been much longer an invalid than she really was.

It was getting very late ere we reached Rose Villa, and the good Maxwells were full of uneasiness as to the cause of our absence. Their surprise may be better imagined than described on the coach drawing up which contained our little party, and that tiresome Lucy (I do dislike timid young ladies if they let their feelings get the better of them, as much as she did) was the first to rush into the house, and explain how she had fainted during the storm, and Margaret been run over by Eustace's horse, which had taken fright; and the surprised parents could scarcely believe her eager tale till they beheld him bearing in my dear Maggie, pale, and suffering great agony.

Then there was so much to tell and so much to do, for there was a chamber to be prepared as fresh in our memory; be had kept himself quietly at our writing-table, when, unknown to him, we prepare things for an invalid, and many, many at home, and we had been absent from the place softly entered the room, copying the signature of times before midnight did Eustace steal gently to my door, his countenance betraying his anxiety, and softly whisper his inquiries as to Maggie's state.

Now, God bless you, darling, I said, I trust yet you will get a little rest. We must thank God together that the accident has not been for such oud trining sums as we could spare, and triumphant in his villany? I thought this should bound to exercise. He has sorely tried the part of the relief we experienced was inexpressibly and the relief we experienced was inexpressibly build fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of of Eustace, your great. "But coming events cast their shadows of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. I would fain have gone to London, but tience and the leniency of the replied, not be. God together that the accident has not been productive of a broken heart.'

CHAPTER IX .- THE WEDDING IS POSTPONED AND SHADOWS DEEPLY.

It is August now, and rich and dark are the hues of my floral favorites, the dahlia, and the scarlet geranium, and the rich bell-like fuchsia, are growing in profusion before our cottage, and though autumn is closing in unusually quick, and the leaves are falling sere and withered in our path, still our hearts are light, our home a happy one, and content resides therein. Again, too, I hear my Maggie's laugh, the injured arm is still in a sling, and her face a little paler, but we have broke the seal, and my cheek grew pale as my reason to hope that that useful member will do duty again before very long; and we have, iadeed, much cause to rejoice that the accident was no worse. On the table there are sundry little articles which would inform any one who piteous moan she had uttered had told me she entered the parlor that Maggie is about to change possession of £100. Whatever may be my was injured, nay, perhaps, mortally; but the her state; there are white roses and wreaths of oranga blossom: and a dress of white face tells person who in that night of horrors had escaped that the day fixed for a certain important cereunscathed, or left in the possession of conscious mony about to take place is drawing rapidly nigh. I feel somewhat melancholy now and then. I have ever had a yearning after a certain state heard him moan, then, rising, place his hand on of life, too; in that life there is, and there is not volitude, if I may so speak. And as each sister passes down the vale of life, the progress is so are scarce made to feel the infirmities of age .-Alas, alas, a childless, solitary old age, I have often thought, must be very sac and dreary .-the snows of age will ere long chill its own young affectionate brother, blood; and we fear that old people's feelings are not so blunted as young ones would fain think. It must be a sad thing to know that the young ones around us imagine we have lived too long; and it needs but very, very little carelessness and want of attention and kindness on our part to lead the aged friend or relative to think thus -and then deep and sharp, indeed, must be

Ah, ye young and happy ones, who revel in all the golden wealth of youth, and health, and strength, heed not the anxiety such as these may cause you; stoop lovingly down and remove away with your own gentle hands those thorns that grow so thickly in the path of that aged one who looks to be the comfort and the stay of their declining years!

Very, very easily may they be made to feel that you think they have lived too long, so be liberty on her burning forehead. I endeavored careful how you act; it will be one of the richest jewels with which God will deck the crown oot the case; but all my efforts were of no avail; say, when the stranger, raising her in his arms, lest jeweis with which God will deck the crown state of mind the stranger, raising her in his arms, he will give you in his own bright land, if, with she either heard me in silent indifference, or soft words and cheerful smile, and gentle ready hand you have helped on the aged and infirm in had every reason to dread the consequences .their passage to eternity.

> trials of infirmity and declining health are alone paper, and penned a few lines to Eustace. sufficient without morose looks and harsher words. A neglected old age, with no child, no gentle friend to smooth the pillow beneath the aching head-ah! what a fate; may it never be mine. But let me pause, and not give way to such melancholy musings; who knows to whom it shall nearly one hundred pounds in his possession: be given to see length of days?,

The sickly need no look for the silver locks and tottering gait of age : and yet they sometimes live on, while the strong and healthy are cut down in the full possession of their youth and strength.

Poor Margaret, she little thinks that I indulge in these melancholy musings; if she knew what stead of laying down a rule for me to be often. with her, the request would be always, instead; such an idea has, indeed, been already started, both by her and Eustace, who seconded it by every argument in his power. I turned a deaf ear, though I fear I may have pained them by so doing, for I remembered my brothers and their necessities; and I had no wish that when Eustace married my sister he should be harassed

with the affairs of her family. Little did I think of the storm that was at that moment to burst over our heads. I have ligious and social point of view, which man could already said that to our great discomfort and annovance Edgar persisted in remaining at Ashdale, which place, indeed, in contradiction of his solemn promise to the contrary, he had never left, aware, no doubt, that whilst be remained, he could, whenever he chose, molest and harass us. For nearly six weeks, indeed, we had so fairly lost sight of him, that we had flattered ourselves that he had really left the place; alas!; frantic between the alternate emotions of shame it was only a pleasant illusion on our parts; he | and grief? feared, perhaps, to meet us whilst the loss of the articles he had so unworthly purloined was still fort her; for had I not one day seen him sitting nearly three weeks, and on our return we were Eustace Maxwell, a note of whose was on the speedily informed by our maid that the fact was table. I cannot say that at that moment our Mr. Herbert had been in Ashdale the whol: present horrible suspicion crossed my mind, yet time.

occasional visits stopped, he came to us no more Rose Villa, from his hand, I asked him if he for such odd trifling sums as we could spare, and could not find a better employment than in copy-

apprehension of evil looming in the distance filled I can. our minds.

We had passed a pleasant day in the company of Lucy and Eustace, who had just bidden us farewell, and were sitting at our respective employments, when the postman delivered a letter at the door. It was directed in Arthur's hand. writing. 'Some new request,' exclaimed Margaret, with a sigh. My hands trembled as I eye rested on the first words of the letter. It ran somewhat as follows :-

"My Dearest Minnie,-Write if you can without delay, and tell me if Edgar has any means by which he can honorably come into the errors, or however low I may have sunk my own position in life by an undue love of liquor, and then by early and unequal marriage. I have, at least, not disgraced my family by any want of bonesty. Edgar is now in my house. He says he is acquainted with a gentleman in Ashdale who has bestowed upon him this sum as a gener. ous gift; and he showed me a draft made payable at a banking-house in London for the gentle, and they are aided so kindly, that they amount I have named. Lose no time in writing to me, should you fear he has come by this money to any bad way. Margaret and yourself will be more likely than I to know who his asso-Youth is apt to be so selfish, as forgetful, that ciates were when he was in the north. Your

> " ARTHUR HERBERT." I cannot describe what my feelings were as my eyes glanced over this letter. The whole horrible truth flashed across my mind, till the dreadful suspicion which had crossed it, as my eyes fell on the first line, ripened into a horrible certainty as I read on. I dropped the letter on the ground. I knew not how to reply to poor Maggie's questions: my own fears quickly communicated themselves to her; she read, and as she read her own face paled, and my horrible fears were expressed by my wretched sister in a few short words.

'Great God, he has forged; and Eustace is the victim.

I was alarmed, fearfully alarmed, then, at the scene which followed; she shed not a tear, but ever and again pressed the cold hand still at to reason with her, to bid her hope that such was paced the room in such a state of mind that I Then suddenly advancing to the table, she with £100. Old age hath much to bear; its own peculiar the greatest deliberation took up a sheet of note-

> She gave them to me to read. In a brief and somewhat incoherent worded note, she begged him to inquire if the money at his banker's was correct as to the sum lodged in their hands; that we had heard that Edgar was known to have and that a suspicion, too dreadful to be entertained for one moment, had floated through our minds; this unworthy brother had seen his handwriting. She felt as if her brain would turn at the very faintest possibility of the hideous suspicion being correct; if, unhappily, it was so. then the wedding which was to take place when the time of mourning for my father expired, must be broken off, she would never bring dishonor, which would thus be affixed to her name, into his

> Thus wrote my noble-minded Maggie. The struggle with self had, however, only commenced. I had little doubt but that she would carry ber words into effect, for I well knew how inflexible her character was, and especially where, what she termed, honor was concerned, I knew her determination would be fixed and decisive.

> But the hope of many happy days was suddenly dashed away. All the virtues, both in a repossess, shone in the character of our good friend; hers would be a marriage in every way prudent, and I had the comfort of knowing that my loved Maggie would have a natural protector, whenever I should be removed from her. But now, how hideous the reverse ; could I wonder that she lay so coldly wan in my arms, now the picture of calin despair; then, again, almost

Alas! alas! I could not say much to comdid not like the action; and snatching the let-Suddenly, we missed him from the village, his ter, which contained a few lines of invitation to

HRONICLE.

of my hand with a light fit of laughter, and I remember I said, 'Have a care, that with principles like yours, you do not use that dangerous mediately after it was committed. It is known game to your own destruction.' I repeated this to Eustace that you are living in Westminster, to Margaret; we neither of us liked finding him employed in such a way; and now we felt a moral certainty that in an unlucky hour the most fatal event of our lives had befallen us-the most fatal I have said, nor can I recall the words, for hitherto no taint of dishonor was affixed to our names. Guilty as the male members of our enemies than ours.

The same post that conveyed dear Margaret's letter to Eustace, also took one to Arthur, which he would receive early on the following morning, I told him we shared his own fears, and begged him to keep a close watch on Edgar's movements till he heard from me again.

Before nightfall, Margaret was a tenant of the sick room, her face flushed, her head heated, I knew that fever arising from the fearful excitement of the day was doing its work; she rambled incessantly, and the first remark of the medical attendant was,-

'Something very distressing is on the mind of this young lady, some great excitement only could have produced such a high state of fever, in one strong in health only this morning .-Are you aware of any such cause having occur-

'I am,' I immediately answered; 'she has received a terrible shock, which for some time almost deprived her of her reason.'

Two days only elapsed before the whole bideous truth lay open before us. Eustace received my sister's note with feelings which may be better imagined than described. At first, he was willing to hope that Margaret's sensitive feelings had made her take the alarm, where no real cause existed; everything appeared inexplicable to him, for he was not conscious that Edgar had ever seen his handwriting, still less that he could be aware of the name of the banker with whom his accounts were lodged. It was, therefore, rather with a view of calming Margaret's appreheasions than otherwise, that he wrote to the firm, to inquire if any moneys in his name had been withdrawn from the bank within the last find, by the return of post, that a forged check you are now walking is beset with dangers .had been presented and paid for the amount of

Two days later, I received a letter to say that by the end of the week he should be in Yorkshire, to talk with us over this most unhappy business, adding, 'a stop must be put to such base and criminal conduct on the part of this wretched man, who must be made aware | did he know whither he had gone. that I am already acquainted with it; at the same time, though I would prosecute in another case, I am powerless here; had Edgar defrauded me of £1,000 instead of £100, he is safe, because he is the brother of Margaret Herbert, and,' he continued, 'I leove my cause with you, Minnie. I grieve far more for the knowledge of Edgar's utter abandonment of principle, than at the loss of the money itself; reason with Margaret, and implore her not to make me the sufferer, by voluntarily oreaking the engagement which subsists between us; tell her she must bear this cross patiently, for her own soul is not less pure, her honor not one whit sullied, bepart.'

Eustace's kind letter did honor both to his head and his heart; but I placed it in my desk with a sigh. 'I knew that when this sad fit of delirium had passed away, that Margaret's determination would stand firm - that on this point she would prove immovable as a rock. Nor, much as I grieved at the utter desolation of our former happy prospects, could I wish it otherwise for while our unhappy brother lived—if he remained in England-destruction, infamy and disgrace seemed before us, and, aware of the baseness of his mind. I felt morally certain that unhappiness would ensue, if, after ber marriage, further annoyances were to take place; for that then Eustace's connection with our family would only give him more effrontery in requesting pecuniary favors; or rather, I should say, demanding them, for such was the tone our unhappy brother constantly assumed.

Ah! better, I thought, any fate than this, as I looked on my dear sister's flushed face that evening; better far that every engagement should be broken, than that you should have to blush, when you bear another name, for the dishonor your own brother may occasion.

. But was this wretched man wholly to escape? was the lemency of Eustace and his affection for my sister to be the means of his becoming quite

before." And as we thought and mused over with a laugh: 'there are few persons who to leave Margaret was impossible, so taking un bis unaccountable and sudden disappearance, an can imitate the writing of others as expertly as my pen I wrote the following lines:—' Doubtless, Edgar, your knowledge of the near connec-I attempted to seize the paper on which he tion which was shortly about to subsist between was writing, but I was too late. He tore it out my poor Margaret and Mr. Maxwell, acted as an incentive to the crime you have committed. Your detestable fraud was detected almost imthat you have robbed him, disgraced us, and laid yourself open to a chance of the severe punishment which the law of your country inflicts on those who so flagrantly transgress the rules of honesty. You escape prosecution because you know how great is the love and the generosity of him whom you have wronged; you are well family had been, they were more their own aware that the suitor for the affections and the hand of a sister cannot drag a brother into a criminal court, and stamp with an everlasting disgrace the name of his betrothed.

But it your heart be not, indeed, dead to every virtuous emotion; if you yet know what it is to feel, perhaps it may occasion you a pang which perchance may lead you to repentance, when I tell you that Maggie lies on the bed of sickness, perhaps of death, and that she is stretched thereon by your hand; if she lives, it will be with prospects for ever blighted by you, her brother; for never will Margaret's noble nature stoop to bring disgrace into the home of him to whom she has been allianced.

'I can say no more, nor have I much hope that these weak words of mine will soften one who was deaf to the voice of our gentle Kathleen, who but for your neglect would now have been living happy and beloved. Nay, even the wretched Eleanor, who suffered at your hands, died repeetant, after much trial, in no small degree your work. Will you still continue to disgrace. nay even kill those whom every law, both of God and man, binds you to protect and love.

'Farewell, my unhappy brother; it may be that on earth we may not meet again, for here your foot may never rest, your presence may never-when the course of time shall perhaps sear over in Margaret's heart the wound your hand has afflicted- obtrude itself upon ber sight thus bringing fresh to her mind all that she has suffered. We have done all that lay in our power for you, the man strong in health and strength, yet in every opportunity, on every occasion, you have repaid our sisterly affection with injury, disgrace and wrong.

"We can only pray that ere death calls you, week, and he was both surprised and shocked to you may retrace your steps; the path in which Pause, Edgar, in your career, ere it be, indeed,

> Two days later, I received a note from Arthur; he informed me that Edgar, after a scene of violent altercation-for he, of course, felt certain that his brother had corresponded with me. and had betrayed him-had left his house, nor

> Gloomly wore away the days. Margaret slowly recovered her health, but her spirits were gone; our little lunds had been sorely diminished during her illness : she had, of course, lost her situation, nor could I think of her resuming another.

Poor Maggie! my heart bleed to see her at the time of which I speak; not a murmur ever fell from her lips, not one repining word escaped. ber : she never spoke of our wretched brother, who had cast this blight over her life, she never alluded to Eustace or his family, and seemed to have settled down into that quiet dejection of manners so painful to behold in one who, under cause her brother chooses to play a dishonorable ordinory circumstances, is blessed with bunyances of spirits.

> It was a fine autumn evening, and Margaret. and myself were about to leave home for a short walk, when a well-known voice struck upon our ear, and the next moment our old friend, Mrs. Maxwell, stood before us.

> 'How much longer, my dear friends,' she commenced, 'are you going punish yourselves and' us, by estranging yourselves from our society.-Come, come, Maggie,' she continued, tenderly drawing my sister to her side, 'your face and form both show how you have suffered; relentnow, be less punctilious in your notions of honor where you are not yourself concerned, and allow things to be as if this unhappy affair had never taken place.

Never, Mrs. Maxwell, replied my sisternever, while Edgar lives will I bear any other name than Herbert. This,' she continued, is the first time 1 have utter his name. I have striven to banish thoughts of the dreadful past from my mind; oftentimes in vain; but, oh! let not your affection for myself deceive you as to the inevitable consequences which would be the result of my admission into the bosom of your family. It is my misfortune to be nearly allied to one who has hitherto appeared as death to the voice of natural affection as he is dead to the recognition of those social virtues which man is

myself are always, as it were on the verge of a facturer. But each successive century found the were immediately extinguished, however, and taken incharge of the satisfaction of the meeting in charge by the police, as were also the bottles. and after showing, to the satisfaction of the meeting of the meet precipice, tremning to peruse the columns of the achoice had to be made between the sacrifice of a choice had to be made between the sacrifice of domestic happiness or of physical comfort; the national finding that his services were not required, left and finding that his services were not required, left and finding that his services were not required, left and finding that his services were not required, left the population of the brigade men with Inspector Armstrong because of the debrus. This having been continued Margaret, with a tremulous continued Margaret, with a tremulous continued her excessive emotion, the potato to what is technically called the premises were taken charge of the box has proved the premises were taken charge of the box has proved the premises were taken charge of the box has proved the premises were taken charge of the box has proved the premises were taken charge of the box has proved the premises were taken charge of the box has proved to be premised to woice, woich betrayed her excessive emotion, the potato to what is technically called 'la petite much as she strove to conceal it; I should ill culture contributed to turn the scale, and early marreturn your love, and that of your noble-minded ringes continued to remain a characteristic of the Eustace, could I, for one moment, revoke my line peasentry. Even had the landlords interfered their removations and the landlords interfered determination."

fretted, and fidgeted about the whole time Mag- for the simple reason that each succeeding generation gie was speaking; and taking off her spectacles, the tender-hearted woman wiped away the tears which had gathered in her eyes; then she paused for a moment, as though to think what she should say. Poor soul, she was one of these good, simple people we sometimes meet with in this cold doubling its population every 50 years, yet entirely world : open, frank, unsuspecting; innocent of guile herself, never imagining that evil existed in others; not over sensitive, therefore little cap- ditions, high rents, low wages, and all the other inable of understanding this disposition in those dications of destitution would be as inevitable as with whom she might come in contact; and not But I may be told this frantic clinging of the Irish a wrathful expression; and taking Maggie's hand within her own, she said,-

'It is all pride, Margaret; I am shocked to see so much of it, both in yourself and Minnie; honor indeed; quite right, of course, to be honnot to carry it to the length you carry it to .-Breaking such an engagement, too,' she added, now fairly bursting into tears, and torturing both yourself and Eustace on account of those high-minded, silly notions of honor, forsooth.'

(To be Continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Bulls for the consecration of the Very Rev. Dean Kieran, as Lord Primate of Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh, have arrived to the delight and gratification of the clergy and laity of the diocese, especially of his devoted flock in Dundalk. The day for the solemn ceremonial has not yet been

In one of his letters to the London Times, Lord Dufferin (Conservative,) gives an answer to the High Sheriff for Drogheda for the present year. question of the Kilkenny Parliament, quoted by Mr. Bright-" Why is it that the King is none the richer for Ireland?" Because, in substance, says Lord Dafferin; because of British commercial jealousy, and British legislation :-

It is to the discovery of this enigma that I now address myself, and in its solution it is possible we may find an answer to the famous question origimally put to the Kilkenny Parliament, and lately repeated with considerable point by Mr. Bright,— How is it that the King is none the richer for Ire-

Of course, any perfect retrospect of the economic career of Ireland would necessarily involve a review deceased being a Catholic, there was a procession of of her political history, but so large a treatment of priests and High Mass was celebrated in the Chapel career of Ireland would necessarily involve a review the subject would not be adapted to your columns, mor is it necessary to my purpose. I am only anxious to point out, in a very few sentences, what have been those influences which have stanted the development of our material prosperity as prematurely, and perhaps more permanently, than even the religious intolerance of former days has vitiated our social atmosphere. I allude to the commercial jealousies

of Great Britain. It has been rather the custom of late to represent ventors and patentees of protection. The experience of Ireland does not confirm this theory. During the course of the last 250 years we have successively tasted the tender mercies of every interest in turnwhether landed, trading, or commercial-and have little reason to pronounce one less selfish than another. From Queen Elizabeth's reign until the Union the various commercal confraternities of Great Britain never for a moment relaxed their redentless grip on the trades of Ireland. One by one. each of our nascent industries was either strangled in its birth, or handed over, gagged and bound, to the jealous custody of the rival interest in England. until at last every fountain of wealth was hermeti cally sealed, and even the traditions of commercial

enterprise have perished through desuctude.

The owners of England's pastures had the honour of opening the campaign. As early as the commencement of the 16th century the beeves of Roscommon, Tipperary, and Queen's County undersold the produce of the English grass counties in their own market. By an Act of the 20th of Elizabeth Irish cattle were declared 'a nuisance,' and their importation prohibited. Forbidden to send our beasts alive across the Channel, we killed them at home, and began to supply the sister country with cured provisions. A second Act of Parliament imposed prohibitory duties on salted meats. The hides of the animals still remained, but the same influence Boon put a stop to the importation of leather. Our cattle trade abolished, we tried sheep farming. The sheep breeders of England immediately took alarm, and Irish wool was declared contraband by a Parliament of Charles II. Headed in this direction, we tried to work up the raw material at home, but this created the greatest outcry of all. Every maker of fustian, flannel, and broadcloth in the country rose mp in arms, and by an Act of William III. the wool-len industry of Ireland was extinguished, and 20,000 manufacturers left the island. The easiness of the Irish labor market and the cheapness of provisions still giving us an advantage, even though we had to import our materials, we next made a dash at the silk business; but the silk manufacturer proved as pitiless as the woolstaplers. The cotton manufacturer, the sugar refiner, the soap and candle maker (who especially dreaded the abundance of our kelp,) and any other trade or interest that thought it worth its while to petition was received by Parliament with the same partial cordiality, until the most searching scrutiny failed to detect a single vent through which it was possible for the hated industry of Ireland to respire. But, although excluded from the markets of Britain, a hundred harbors gave her access to the universal sea. . Alas la rival commerce on her own element was still less welcome to England, and as early as the reign of Charles II. the Levant, the ports of Europe, and the oceans beyond the Cape were forbidden to the flag of Ireland. The colonial trade alone was in any manner open,—if that could be called an open trade which for a long time precluded all exports whatever, and excluded from direct importation to Ireland such important articles as sugar, cotton, and tobacco. What has been the consequence of such a system, pursued with relentdess perticacity for 250 years? This: that debarred from every, other trade and industry, the entire nation Hung itself back upon ' the land' with as fatal

their remonstrances would have been in vain, and, the downward impulse once communicated, it natu-Poor dear Mrs. Maxwell! she fumed and rally acquired a continually accelerated momentum, were accustomed from infancy to a lower standard of comfort than that which had satisfied their fathers. Extraneous circumstances, such as the rise of prices during the French wars, stimulated the popular tendency of self expansion, until by a logical sequence of events the spectacle was presented of a nation dependant for its support upon an agricultural area which had been found barely sufficient for its needs when it was a third less numerous; under such con-

likely to appreciate the high sense of honor by to the land is natural to their genius, and not a result which such a woman as Margaret was likely to of commercial restrictions. History supplies the be guided. She tried to look angry, but those perfect refutation of such a theory: Though the calm, placid and comely features could ill assume perfect refutation of such a theory: Though the hostile tatiff of England comprehended almost every exticle produced in Ireland, one single exception hostile tatiff of England comprehended almost every article produced in Ireland, one single exception was permitted; from the reign of William III. the linen trade of Ireland has been free; as a consequence, at this day Irish linens are exported in enormous quantities to every quarter of the globe, and their annual value nearly equals the entire rental of this island. Many attempts were made by the rival orable, and so forth, to a certain degree; but interest in England to deprive us of this boon, and in 1735 a petition—signed by 117 000 persons—was presented by Manchester, praying for the prohibition of Irish linens, but justice and reason for once prevailed, and the one surviving industry of Ireland was spared. How has it repaid the clemency of the might have blended into a people which, while it re-British Parliament? By dowering the Ocean of England with as fair a cluster of floorishing towns and loyal centres of industry as are to be found in any portion of the Empire. Would you see what Ireland might have been-go to Derry, to Belfast, to Lisburn, and by the exceptional prosperity which has been developed, not only within a hundred towns and villages, but for miles and miles around them, you may measure the extent of the injury we have sustained. Would you ascertain how the numerical strength of a nation may be multiplied, while the states of each individual that comprises it is im-proved,—go to Belfast, where (within a single generation) the population has quadrupled, and the wages of labor have nearly trebled.

Thomas Hammond, Esq. J P, has been sworn in as

There have been two wrecks on the Wexford coast. Of the crew of one, the Undine, only, two out of six were saved. 'The other drifted ashore without a soul on board.

The Representation of Ahmagu. - It is probable that the election for Armagh, which the promotion of the present representative Mr Miller, to the judicial bench will render necessary, will not take place sooner than about the 22nd of January.

Captain Kiely, who died from the effects of the lance thrust at the election in Dungarvan, was buried on Friday. The funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, including the most respectable inhabitants of the town and neighborhood: The of Abboyside,

The severity of the weather at the close of last week; although not so intense as in England, caused acute suffering amongst the poor. A very large number of coast casualties have taken place, some of them attended with loss of life.

The inquest in Dangarvan appears to fix a charge of drunkenness upon the Lancer who stabbed Captain Kiely in the recent election riots.

There is no doubt that there will be a petition against the return for the county of Waterford, and, if intimidation and mob violence be sufficient grounds for invalidating an election, there is as little doubt that a committee of the House of Commons would declare the return to be null and void. In one of the placards conspicuously posted through the county the electors are called upon to remember 1826, and ther are asked, -

Who raised the traingle in the County Waterford Who used the pitch cap and the gibbet, the car and the cat-o'-nine-tails? The Beresfords, Wast did O'Connell say of them in 1826? Beresfords, who were never known to smile except when their victim was writhing on the gibbet.'

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION. - A fearful explosion of some combustible material, the nature of which is as yet a mystery, occurred on Sunday, at the house, West Essex street, attended with considerable loss of property, and, it is feared, loss of life. The facts of this singular transaction, so far as they can be ascertained. Appear to be as follows :- On Friday evening a stranger called at the house No 8. Essex street, and inquired for lodgings. A. man named Edward Connolly occupied the drawing-room floor, and as the stranger said he required nothing but a hed, the former agreed to set him a small closet adjoining the drawing-room. The man minutely inspected the room, and expressed himself satisfied the Beach the wisdom of allowing the bad feeling with the accommodation it afforded. He then went away, and afterwards returned with a small box, which he carefully placed on the table. Saying he would be shortly back, he again left the house, but did not return, and he has not since been heard of. On Sunday Connolly, being disengaged, and having his curiosity aroused by the non appearance of his tenant, resolved to ascertain the contents of the parcel. Accordingly be proceeded with great care to open the little box and examine the contents. The first articles mot with were two round bottles carefully corked, and covered on the top with chamois leather. He placed the bottles on a table at the window, and proceeded to further investigate the contents of the box. A large paper parcel next presented itself, and on being touched by him exploded with such terrific force as to knock down the side walls and partition of the room, and blow the windows completely out of the house. Connolly was immediately prostrated, and received most serious injuries about the head and hands. Inspector Armstrong, of the A Division, who happened to be in the neighbourhood at the time, heard the explosion, and immediately hastened to Essex street. On his way thither he met a police constable, who informed him that a house was on fire in Essex-street. The Inspector desired the constable to alarm the Fire Brigade, and proceeded himself to the locality indicated. On arriving in Essex-street he found the air strongly impregnated with gunpowder, and saw a large crowd assembled round the house No. 8. The inspector entered the house, having heard what had occurred, proceeded to the drawing room, where he discovered Connolly lying on the floor writhing in agony, while the apartment itself was in a perfect state of ruin. From the force of the concussion consequent apon the explosion, the windows in the house 38 and 40. on the opposite side of the street, were all broken; and it was stated that the persons in the house No. 8 were either all knocked down or violently thrown

on fire; and the cartridges. The sackages were on fire; and the cartridges had accusing gailed, when the inspector's attention was attracted to them. They were immediately extinguished, however, and taken not been discovered, neither has it been ascertained what material actually caused the explosion. It was believed by the inmates of the house at first that the explosion was a thunder-storm, and it was not till after the discovery of some cartridges in the street that their minds could be disabused of this impression. Connolly was removed to Mercer's Hospital, where be lies in a very precarious state. It is believed that if ever he recovers he will be deprive: of the use of his sight. The police have no doubt that the combustible which exploded was portion of Fenian munitions of war.

The man, Edward Connolly, who was injured by the explosion in East Essex-street on Sunday, is still lying in Mercer's Hospital in a very precarious state. The whole of the right side of the head is injured seriously. The design of the person who is alleged to have placed the 'internal machine' in the closet, is pointed by the circumstances that on Fridny last the governmental authorities were informed through the medium of on anonymous letter that in Connolly's premises arms and ammunition would be found, and equesting that a search would be made by detective officers.—Evening Mail.

EMIGRATION. - There was a time when we might have guided the stream of emigration towards our own settlements in the Southern Hemisphere. There, under the influence, not of prosperity, but of distance, the Irish emigrant might have forgotten all his English compeer in founding a community which | ment had made to Englishmen naturally led to the in its children should combine the poetry and imagipresented the special virtues of each ancestral coun try, gloried in the same and happiness of both Fate has willed it otherwise. Those who might have remained our more fortunate fellow-subjects have rid themselves at once of their calamities and of their nationality. They have made themselves aliens and enemies, and in the novelty of an unwonted prosperity cherish the recollection, not only of their own, but also of their fathers' sufferings. While those that they have left behind enter on a career free from the pangs of a fretful and hangry competition, enjoying plenty where they once knew starvation, and learning independence where they once cultivated sorvility, the malignity of English faction, and the blind fary of class-hatred, make this improvement of their fortunes a reproach to the landlords, whose greatest folly and greatest crime would have been to obstruct an emigration which had been already proved so beneficial to Englishmen, and which has since proved the economical salvation of Ireland. The fact that, penury and starvation banish an oppressive, grasping middleman, or. . . . he as much the impracticable nature of the Irish people and the insoluble difficulties of Irish questions, as the who was as much bound by his official duties of he injustice of the Government or the cruelty of the landlords. - Saturday Review

The Cork Examiner reports the substance of a sermon delivered at Dungarvan on Sunday by Father Foran :- The reverend preacher said he had expected that day to be able to wish his hearers the joy and happiness belonging to the holy time, and to preach to them, as usual, the Gospel of joy and peace But those unboly men who had been let loose among the people had cruelly robbed them of their joy and their peace. They had brought sorrow and mourn-ing in our midst. They had brought desolation to more than one home. They had brought anxiety and insecurity to every one among us, and we are not wole, as we would wish, to turn our minds to the sacred truths. But we have only to thank God that we have escaped so well-that many more have not been cut down, many more added to the killed and and are every day treated better and better; but still that will be made this coming week-and the whole roth before the public - and foul deeds branded, and when found guilty punished, then we shall be able to dispose our minds and recur again to the sacred memories appropriate to this holy season.' This painful subject was brought before the Dungaryan Petty Sessions on Saturday, and the Ex aminer gives to its long report of the proceedings the sensational heading, 'The Dungaryan Massacre.' On the beach were. Sir Nugent Humble, chairman; J. R. Dower, R. Kennedy, Lord Hastings, S. E. Maguire, H. A. Fitbgerald, J. P. Sherlock, and Capt. Barry, R. M. Mr. S. R. Fitzgerald refused to not up-on the bench, as being concerned in certain cases fixed for trial at the present sitting. For some time previously to the opening of the court a number of persons had congregated abroad and near the courthouse, and waited under the pelting rain for the arrival of the magistrates, when they poured in and quickly filled every available spot in the building. Eight men were charged with having rescued a num ber of prisoners from the custody of the police at Cappagh, during the riots in connection with the county of Waterford election. The prisoners were being escorted by the police for the Liemore Quarter Sessions, when they were set upon and liberated by a large crowd of country people, under the impress ion, it is said, that they were voters. Mr. Blake, who defended the traversers, earnestly pressed on excited in the county by the deplorable events of the election to subside, and of not proceeding further with the prosecutions, especially as there had been faults on both sides. He proposed to enter a plea of guilty, on condition that his clients were liberated on their own recognizances. This suggestion was sup-ported by Mr. Dower, and opposed by Mr. Fitz gerald. After considerable discussion between the magistrates, the informatious taken in the case were read, for the purpose of ascertaining what was the nature of the case against the prisoners The information of Mr. Pitzgerald alleged that a serious riot took place at Cappagh, in which the police, assault ed by the mob with sticks and stones, used their bayonets freely and wounded several persons. Uttimately the majority of the Beach decided on grant ing Mr. Blake's application, and a plea of guitty having been entered, the prisoners were admitted to bail and discharged A man charged with having assaulted Mr Magnire, J. P., was oldered to give security for his good behaviour.

IRISH DISCONTENC. To the Editor of the Times,

Sir, -I see that you have most justry objected to Lord Dufferiu's economical theory of the ills of Ire lann as totally madequate to account for the sad phenomeon which it provesses to explain You may, therefore, think it worth while to tay before your teaders a wider and more impartial view of a ques tion which authappity connor yet be dismissed to the calm regions of history, but is still a present power in the world of politics, and may effect the destinies of freinid for good ac evil ac ording as it is rightly or wroughy understood by politicians in this country and in Great Britain This view, taken by a states. man-philosopher of the calmist and most accurate intellect, will be found in Sir G. C. Lewis's work upon Disturbances in Ironaud, and the trish Uburon

of European civilisation. Instead, however, of at-Europe, introduced the penal code against the Cathoa greater or less extent been acted on nearly up to the present day) every Irish Catholic was presumed to be disaffected to the State, and was treated as an open or concealed rebel. The entire Government was carried on by the Protestants and for their benefit; and the Protestants were considered as the only link between England and Ireland. The English thought it for their interest that Ireland should belong to them, and they supported the Irish Protestants in oppressing the Irish Catholics; imagining that the subjection of reland to England could only be maintained by giving a monopoly of

power to the Protestants of the Established Church. At the same time that a wide and impassible line was drawn by law between the two religious in Ireland, and the one persuasion was made a privileged, the other an inferior class, the whole of Ireland was treated as a province or colony, whose interests were to be sacrificed to those of the mother country. Hence arose the restrictions on Irish commerce, on the exportation of corn, cattle, and woollen goods, avowedly for the benefit of England. A system of government administrated in this spirit, and in a country where the people were already in a state of good to this locality. great rudeness and disorder necessarily led to the degradation and demoralizing of the bulk of the population. The relation between landlord and tenmeditate future mischief, he might have united with the first place the large grants which the Govern-

non-residence of many of the chief landed proprienativeness of one race with the stubborn energy of the other. Two races of characters so different their Irish estates by agents, or more frequently they were temoted to let them in large portions to middlemen, who then divided the land into small holdings and sublet it to the occupying tenantry. In this he lost the difference between the rent paid by the occupying tenants and the rent paid by the middleman, and he prevented the possibility of a respectable tenantry being ever formed on his property. In the second place, the landlord if resident and an Irishman was almost invariably a Protestant, as Oatholics were incapaciated from holding land, and as in the three southern provinces nearly all the tenants were Catholic, the landlord exercised over his tenant not only that influence which a creditor necessarily exlaw gave to the Protestant over the Catholic, to the In these two ways all friendly connection between the landlard and the tenant of the soil was broken; either the landlord . . . was represented by

> was prompted by the opinion of his order, by the love of power, and by the feeling of irresponsibility to oppress, degrade, and trample upon his Catholic tenants. . . Arthur Young, who travelled in Ireland in 1776, appears to have been much struck with the difference between the relation of landlord and tenant in England and in Ireland, and in describing the wretched condition of the latter he makes use of expressions which might be brought hyper-bolical it they had hot proceeded from a dry, matterof fact writer on the details of husbandry. 'It must be very apparent to every traveller through that country,' he says, ' that the labouring poor are treated with harshness and, are in all respects so little considered that their want of importance seems a perfect contrast to their situation in England. .

The age has improved so much in humanity that even the poor Irish have experienced its influence, wounded. Soon, please God, after the investigation the remnant of the old manners, the abominable distinction of religion, united with the oppressive conduct of the little country gentlemen, or rather vermin of the kingdom, who never were out of it, altogether still bear very heavy on the poor people, and s bject them to situations more mortifying than we ever behold in Eogland. The landlord of an Irish estate inhabited by Roman Catholics is a sort of despot, who yields obedience in whatever concerns the poor to no law but that of his will.? . . . The labouring classes (continues Sir G. Lewis) seffered most of the evils of slavery without enjoying any of its advantages. Deprived of all self-respect by the operation of the penal statutes, prevented from rising in the world or from bettering their condition by legal disabilities and the legalised oppression of their participation in the rites of their own religion, they endured all and more than the evils which belonged to the lot of a serf without looking forward to the interested protection and relief which a master

would afford to his bondman.' Well may be add to this description the 'observatiog that,- 'The poor class in Ireland seem to have notified to the Government, and the most active been in that precise state which is the most favourabte to the growth of population, namely, where the

the physical checks operate but feebly? Such are some of the broad facts of Irish history (among which the selfish commercial policy of England is by no means the most important) which account for the rackless multiplication of the peasantry and the excessive subdivision of the land, with all the consequences of intense poverty, discontent at families. The prisoners in the various divisions of home, flight to another country, and hatred of England among the Irish settlers there, which still, in spite of great and manifold changes for the better, make up the Irish 'difficulty.' They are facts, I think, which the Protestant landlords of Ireland ought not city. It is received in a supply-tank, from which it to forget, because they may induce many an enlight. is pumped by a steam-engine to disterns on the top ened and patriotic member of that class, to make of the building. This supply tank is pumped empty some sacrifice of extreme rights and hereditary feel-every 24 hours. From its situation it is absolutely ings for the sake of curing the evilo left behind it by a false and unjust system of which his predecessors, if they were in truth the victims, were certainly the abbustors and the instruments. Lord Dufferin would, I am sure, be the last man to desire that anything proceeding from his pen should weaken the motives which, it is to be hoped, may lead the Protestant gentry to concur in the improvement of the land laws of Ireland and an equitable settlement of the Church question When we shall have done this, and made some sacrifice of our interests and prejudices in the doing of it, we may put back the volume of Irish history upon our shelves with a good conscience, but not till then. Such, at all events, is the moral drawn from its pages by your obedient servant,

An Irish Landlond.

A meeting was held at Valentia of the farmers and other inhabitants of the island, under the auspices of the Knight of Kerry and the clergymen of the parish, both Protestant and Catholic, at which the resolutions given below were unanimously adopted. The meeting was limited to the proprietors of land, farmers, and other inhabitants of Valentia. The chair was occupied by the Knight of Kerry who is owner of the greater part of the island. The Knight of Kerry addressed the assembly at some length on the objects for which they were met, and expressed

ាល ទីសា ភ្លាយ មានសម្បាលមានសមាន

estimable; son. Were that son his sister sthus—denly impeded rolls back and drowns the valley it band, I tremble, to think of the further acts of baseness he might perpetrate, of the misery. I island proved afficient for the three or four millions should endure, the self reproach I should feel; which the inhelited it. The cheapness of the English manuscript of the English manuscript found the misery of the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the English manuscript found the misery of the mi power was finally established in Ireland, so completely broken up the framework of society, and so any man to point out where the honest exertions of any person to improve their condition was impeded by the action of Government or the laws of the land; for the wisest and most heneficient Community that it would have been a amount that the leaders were filling their pockets at the expense of European civilization. Instead, however, of attempting a cause of policy which was at least sure of their deluded followers, he asked, even if success of partial success, the Government, alarmed at the were possible, what benefit could redound to the strength of the Pretender's party, and acting on the country, and proceeded, to illustrate what the propersecuting macims which were then still current in bable consequences would have been in Ireland generally by showing step by step what must have lies, and treated the majority of the Irish people as been the pounds, shillings, and pence results to outlaws. According to this system (which has to themselves in Valentia if Mr. Stephens's projects been the pounds, shillings, and pence results to had there been put in execution some 30 of 40 years ago. Nothing could exceed the attention with which he was listened to. The first resolution was proposed by the clergyman of the Established Church and seconded by a Catholic gentleman; while the second was proposed by the Parish Priest, and seconded by Captain Needham, agent to the Protestant and Ecclesiastical Corporation of Trinity Col-

lege, Dublin:—
1. Resolved'—That this meeting, on the part of those present, as well as of the rest of the inhabitants of Valencia, desire to record their unshakan loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

'2. Resolved,-That this meeting desires further. on the part of the inhabitants of Valentia, to express their determination to prevent the introduction into this island of any secret or illegal societies, and their readiness in case of necessity to take any steps that may be deemed advisable for the protection of persons and property, more especially for the security of the Atlantic Cable and Telegraph establishment, the introduction of which has already done so much

The proceedings of the National Association on Tuesday will be read with interest. The impor-tant letters from the Cardinal Archbishop, the Pribitter remembrances and vindictive feelings. Too and was affected by two ways by the treatment mate Elect the Archbishop of Cashel, and seven happy to brood over past wrongs, and too remote to which Ireland had experienced from England. In other prelates afford the strongest evidence of the deyp confidence reposed by the Hierarchy in the wisdom, prudence, and energy of the executive com-mittee of the Association, and also their warm and grateful recognition of the marked success that has attended their labours in promoting the objects for which it was founded. The letters of all these prelates imply, whilst that of his Eminence explicitly states, that the Association is the recognised organ manner the landlord (the reckless resident, Sir G. of the Catholic body, so far as the public questions Lewis might have said, as well as the absence) with whose promotion it is charged are concerned secured a man who undertook for the property; but and that its utterances theron are endorsed by the popular voice. The report with the speeches of the chairman, Alderman M'Swiney, whose zeal and devotion in the good work are so fittingly noticed by the bishops, Mr. Daunt and Professor Kavanagh afford a clear sketch of the successful labours of the Association since its foundation two years since .-One of the most important incidents in the proceedings is the distinct and emphatic repudiation by the meeting by former resolution unanimously adopted as well as by the able and opportune letier of the ercises over a debtor, but also that power which the Aenerated and patriotic Bishop of Ross, Dr. O'Hea, and the speeches of Mr. Daunt and Professor Kavamagistrate and grand juror over the suspected rebel. nagh, of all and every scheme for the settlement of In these two ways all friendly connection between the Church Question other than total disendowment. With well-grounded confidence I have assured your readers, for some weeks past, that the 'levelling-up' scheme of Mr. Aubrey de Vere, well-meant and ably recommended by that excellent gentleman, would find no large or influential support amongst Irish Catholics. The Association, by this timely declaration, pending the next meeting of the bishops, has simplified the settlement of the Church Question, and removed all doubt as to the determination of Catholics to accepe no remnant of the temporaties.

GENERAL SWEENEY .- The paragraph which went through the Cork papers stating that a woman upon whose death an inquest was lately held in this city, was the mother of the Fenian General Sweeney, is, as has been already mentioned in our column, correct. The statement has not even the least foundation. General Sweeney has relatives in Cork, which city he left at the early age of eight or nine years, but they are all of a respectable class, and his mother died in America some fourteen or fifteen years since. Though we have no responsibility in connection with the communication which contained the statement, we are sorry that it should have appeared in this journal, because of its being calculated to give pain to a high-minded and excelt lant man. project with which General Sweeney's name was for a while identified, but we have abundant testimony that it was on his part conceived ' all in honour,' and in a spirit of the most sincere, if mistaken patriotism. – Cork Ezaminer.

Dr. F. R. Cruise, writing in the Brilish Medical

Journal, gives details of the recent outbreak of cholere in Mountjoy Prison They will serve to correct various erroneous statements that have been made on the subject. There has been no new case since December 27. The attach commenced on Sunday, December 23, the health of the establishment having been previously quite satisfactory. The epidemic landlords, without education, excluded from a public lasted five days. during which time nine cases of Asiatic cholera with collapse, occurred, and four terminated fatally. The inhabitants of the prison are converts, together with about 140 untried prisoners, now confined under the Habens Corpus Suspension Act. Most of the cases of cholera occurred among the convicts. The outbreak was immediately sanitary measures were at once put into force, under the direction of the medical officer of the prison, Dr. moral checks on increase scarcely operate at all, and M'Donnell. To the promptitude and energy with which these measures were carried out undoubtedly may fairly be attributed the rapid suggestion of the attack. Perhaps the most interesting point in connection with this particular visitation is the difficulty in tracing its origin. No case of cholera has taken place among the officers of the establishment or their the prison do not communicate with each other, nor with the same officers; nevertbeless, cases arose simultaneously in these divisions. The water supply is derived from the reservoirs of the north side of the secure from all risk of contamination from sewage, &. The adjoining Female Convict Prison it supplied from the same tank. But no case of cholera occurred in the Female Prison. The food recently supplied has, on examination, been reported of unexceptionable quality. The different divisions of the prison are not on the same diet, neither is the food or them cooked in the same vessels. Nevertheless the disease appeared in all the divisions. The disease could not be ascribed to atmospheric influences for the prison is on one of the healthiest situations in Dublin.

The frost has been terribly severe here during the week. Yesterday and the day before it was dry and very pleasant for the skaters, who crowded round a sheet of water in the Zoological-gardens, Phonixpark. The intensity of the cold was greatest last night, and to day it is blowing fiercely with sleet from the east, which must be very trying indeed to a large number of poor in this city who are ill-fed, ill-clad and miserably lodged. It is stated in the papers on good authority that there are hundreds of poor families in our back streets and lanes who are without food, and whose sufferings have been greatly augmented by the want of fuel to mitigate the severity of the intense cold. Similar accounts of the severity of the frost reach us from all parts of nation Hung itself back upon the land with as fatal were either all knocked down or violently thrown Question. When discussing the causes of discontent, his great satisfaction that those who attended there the island. Happily cholera has almost entirely impulse as when a river whose current is sud- against the walls. Fortugately the two bottles, his George Lewis says: The tra-tment of the na- on that occasion gave evidence of those feelings of disappeared.—Dublin Cor. of Times.

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Whilst the Belfast journals were ridiculing the precautions of the authorities in Dublin, as calculated to produce unnecessary slarm, the manufacture of pikes, bullets, percussion caps, and cartridges was going on briskly in their own town, while quantitles of powder were being carefully stored and kept in bottles in order that it might be perfectly dry .-It was supposed at first that these large bottles, of which there were about a dozen, contained the mixture called 'Greek fire.' But the Northern Whig has since been informed by the authorities that their contents consisted of powder' stored thus for the purpose of dryness. The various articles were con cealed in the most canning manner, and discovered by mere accident. In overhauling the beds, one of the detectives (Constable Enright) accidentally struck his hand against the paper on the wall, and, hearing a hollow sound, his suspicions were at once aroused. The paper was torn down and the plaster removed, when, to their surprise, they discovered the arms and ammunition.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is the intention of the Irish Government to call up the militia for training.

BAIL FOR LOYALTY .- At the banquet given to Lord Cole in Enniskillen, on the occasion of his attaining his majority, the Earl of Enniskillen stated, as evidence of the confidence of the people of the county of Fermanagh in the Government, that during the whole period of Fenian alarm they had £83,000 in their local savings-bank which there was no disposition manifested to remove.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

SIE GEORE BOWYER, M.P., ON THE ROMAN QUES-TION .- The hon member for Dundalk addressed a meeting of Catholics in the Exchange, Wolverhamp. ton, on Monday night. He said that lately a great deal had been heard in the newspapers and elsewhere and about the solution . f the Roman question. He. however, denied that there was any Roman question at all. (Applause.) He could not better illustrate this Roman question than by the following question -Supposing any of them going home that night should be met by two or three about ruffians, who were to say, 'Your money, or your life!' (laughter and applause) -that was the Roman question .-(Resumed laughter and applause.) It was simply a question of robbery. (Applaase.) The Piedmontese, the Government of Victor Emmanuel, were acting in the most hypocritical manner possible .-They talked about the desire of the Pope to introduce reforms into his Government, but they did not want reform at all. What they wanted was to take Rome; and no reforms would satisfy them. Then they talked about the impossibility of a reconciliation between the Pope and the Government of Florence. He thought that he could illustrate that proposition in a manner which would rather resemble the illustration he had just given. It was just precisely as if a man, after robbing them of their watch and their money, were to say. 'I will be reconciled to you, provided you will make over to me all the rest of your property.' (Laughter and applause.) Their reconciliation was this:—They said, 'Give us Rome; give us the whole of your dominions; give us everything you have got left; we have taken the greater part of it, give us all the rest, and we will be reconciled to you.' (Laughter and applause.) Now, how very kind that was : was it not? (Laughter.) But he would not give much for such reconciliation Then the said, 'We will not take the whole of your nower from you; we will have a garrison in Rome. That was very much like the wolf protecting the sheep. Such a protection could not be listened to; and it could not be offered without a great deal of had faith and dishonesty. If the Pope allowed these people to have possession of Rome, he would be a prisoner, and he would be compelled to leave his capital and lose the independence absolutely neceseary for the performance of his sacred duties. But there was another object; they did not only want territory and that magnificent city of Rome, but they wanted another thing. Rome was the centre of the whole civilized world. In that city were all the threads by which the affairs of Christendom were managed. Everything centred at Rome. They wanted to get hold of that centre of the Catholic Church. It was the object of the impious people who composed the Secret Society to effect the complete destruction of the religious orders. They foolishly thought that they could destroy the Church by getting hold of Rome and of the head of the Church. If they should do this they would subvert the rest of the Church. In proof of this, let them bear in mind what had just happened in Venice .-The people who had been deprived of their livelihood because of the departure of the Austrian troops cried for 'Bread, bread!' at the doors of the Government offices. Upon that there came out one of Victor Emmanuel's officers, and said that the Government would do everything they could; and in order that they might have work, the Government had ordered the destruction of two religious houses. If these people were allowed to get hold of Rome, the devastation of the Church would follow, and a great and serious calamity to the Catholic Church would ensue. Sir George discountenanced the habit of some in denouncing the Emperor of the French, who he said, had promised to send his soldiers back to the relief of the Pope if their aid should be required; and he concluded by urging the assembly to contribute Peter's pence, by which hitherto the Holy Father had been enabled to fulfil punctually and exactly all demands as they became one, while the spoiler and the robber, King Victor Emmanuel, re-

mained upon the verge of bankruptcy. (Cheers). THE NEW COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE. - Strange Treats of Protestantism. - Some three years ago it was announced that a new commentary upon the Rible would be issued, written by some of the leading theologians and scholars in the English Church. That promise has not yet been fulfilled, but it is likely very shortly to be so. A large part of the commentary has been completed for some time. The delay in publishing it has arisen chiefly in connection with the historical books of the Pentateuch, Which of course have to appear first, but are the last to be ready. They have been entrusted to Dr. Harild Browne, Bishop of Ely. Professor Rawlin son las had charge of some of the later historical books, Professor Plumptree of Proverbs, Mr. Kingsbury of the Song of Solomon From what has been seen and heard of the commentary, it is not at all likely to be of the narrow school of criticism which was predicted by some of the Broad Church party. It will ambody the results of the most recent criticism in Germany, as well as in our country. By the way, it may not be known that the 'Speaker's Commentary,' as it is called, had its origin under the following circumstances. Soon after 'Essays and Reviews' began to get talked about, the Speaker of the House of Jommons was one day walking with the Rev. Mr. Cook, now Canon of Exeter, and asked him whether there was anything like an authoritative exposition of Scripture to which laymen might refer foran answer to the objections raised by the Essayiste Mr. Cook replied that there was not. Thereupon Mr. Denison suggested that the omission should be supplied, and this suggestion led to a meeting of he distinguished theologians and critics who have ver since been engaged in the work, whereof there I reason to hope that the first instalment will appear oring the present winter.

(If the Bible alone be sufficient, what means a Ommentary?]

ENGLISH MORALITY .- The deaths of 17 infants, all of whom had been 'accidentally suffocated in bed,'

wee registered in London last week. he number of cases entered for hearing in the Divree Court is 120, of which 84 are to be tried

THE CORRUPTIBLE. - For the benefit of those who are wearied of wading through the detail of the electionsering corruption it is worth while to note a few of the most surprising revelations made before the commission now re-opening proceedings at Lancaster. It certainly is astonishing to find how high up in the social scale the purchasables are to be found. John Ball, farming 50 or 60 acres of land, received £10 for his vote for the Liberals. Robert Baston, paying £180 a year rent for his farm, voted for the Tories for the honorarium of £10. John Bond a publican, was paid £10 by the Tory side. Three other farmers, named Oottam, paying good rents, voted for the farmer's friend, but took care to get £10 aprece for the patriotic act; and so did Joseph Crosskell, who pays £250 a year for the land he rents. It is to be remarked, too, that these easy folks were not 'high' in their demands, for it appears that the votes of the farm laborers were secured at the same cost as those of their employers. A master blacksmith voted for the Tory and received only the usual market price, £10, which was scarcely fair inasmuch as he took £13 from the Liberals, and gave them no vote in return. One personage, an innkeeper, satisfied the demands of conscience and packet with much ingenuity, voting for one Liberal for love,' and for the Tory 'for money.' It is but just to this worthy publican to add that he sold his vote for half-price. The sharpest practitioner of all was a farm laborer, who was paid by the Liberalz to work on their side, and then went and voted for the Tory for £12. A lawyer who had 20 guineas as his 'retainer' says that he gave it all away in charity. We should be glad to know whether he did this before the commission was appointed or afterwards .- Pall Mall Gazette.

LAST AND NEXT NOVEMBER STAR SHOWERS. - A comparison of the whole number of meteors observed with the numerical results of previous showers shows that this shower was far less significant toan some of its predecessors. Whether other parts of the world witnessed a grander phase in the display than we in England did we cannot say, for there is at present no authentic information on the point. M. Coulvier Gravier, who ought to be an authority, at a recent sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, suggested that the maximum display of the epoch might be expected in November, 1867; because, he said, the really great showers are 34 years apart instead of 33, and the last of these was that of 1833. Moreover, he cailed attention to the face that every very grand shower is preceded by one not so grand in the year before it. This was the case in 1832 33; whether it will be so this time we must wait till next November to learn.

AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. -A Series of returns have just been issued by the Board of Trade showing the acreage of land under crops, and in other agricultural districts, in the United Kingdom during the present year. In England and Wales, out of a total 37½ millions of acres, 24½ millions are under crops of all kinds, of which 7,920,000 under cereals, 2.800,000 under green crop, and the rest gress or bare fallow land and permanent meadow. In Scotland, out of a total average of 19,630,000 there were 4,153,360 under crops; of which 1,366, 540 under corn, 663,000 under green crop, and the rest bare fallow, under grasses, or in permanent pasture. Another return gives the comparative statistics of the acresge and employment of land in Scotland and Ireland in 1857 and 1866-showing that in both countries the acreage under corn decreased during that period, but in Ireland in much larger proportion; while in Scotland there was an increase under the head of green crops, against a decrease in Ireland.

OUR MILITARY ORGANIZATION. - The German war has had the effect of calting the attention of several of the great Powers of Europe to the organization of their armies, and special Commissions have been appointed in Austria, France, and our own country to consider the subject. We have imperfect accounts as yet as to what has been done in Austria; the French Commission has recommended most extensive changes; and our own Commission, which was confined to the important subject of recruiting, has also made its report. There are other questions relating to our army which require careful examination and reform quite as much as the recruiting system; and when this latter has been dealt with we hope Parliement will force upon the Executive a less cumbrons system in the higher departments, and a less divided responsibility, residing either in the Horse Guards or the War Department. Another question of vital importance is the condition and amount of our Indian the Providence of God. (Applause.) But they did not want them to get hold of Rome, for if they did they would produce a great deal of mischief, and plunder would produce a great deal of mischief, and plunder would produce a great deal of mischief, and plunder would produce a great deal of mischief, and plunder would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in warrent would be reasoned for labour and the rise in the condition and amount of our findian army, which has grown so enormously of late years, and condition are reasoned for the rise in the rise i creasing demand for labour and the rise in wages will cender it each year less able to bear. Our army in India has increased from about 45 000 men, which was its strength at the time of the mutinies, to upwards of 70,000 at the present time; and it is an important question whether or not, by the increase of railways, by judiciously placed fortresses, by a higher class of soldiers, who might train levies under them in time of need, and by encouraging old pensioners to settle in India, this large amount may not be reduced to something like the number which was sufficient to gain our Indian Empire, and keep it, until Lord Dalhousie's unfortunate and short sighted policy was adopted .- Forlnightly Review.

> LEPROSY. - A report on leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians has been prepared for her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, It is a very bulky, very elaborate, and vory valuable contribution to our knowledge of this intricate subject. The college have performed this great labour at the request of the Government, The suggestion arose out of a letter from the Governor of Barbadoes to the Duke of Newcastle, stating that this fearful malady is on the increase in that colony, and sug-gosting that, hopeless as the case of the unhappy leper may be, the collection of reports from all the colonies on the character and progress of the direase, the treatment and dietary observed, and the general regulation of leper-houses, might be attended with some possible advantages, and tend to ameliorate the condition of these unhappy enflerers. The college assured the Duke of Newcastle of their willingness to co-operate in this humane work. On the nomination of the President, Dr. Budd, senior censor, Dr. Owen Rees, Dr. A. Farre, Dr. Gull, Dr. Milroy, and Dr. Greenhow were appointed a committee to frame interrogatories and report on the disease. These were despatched to all the colonies and a considerable mass of evidence has thus been obtained, and is here elaborately digested and colleted. One most important conclusion at which they have arrived discredits entirely the belief that laprosy is contagious or communicable by proximity or contact with the diseased. The evidence derived from the experience of the attendants in leper saylums is especially conclusive on this point. Thus there is not in this great mass of reports from all parts of the world 'anything which justifies measures for the compulsory segregation of lapers.' In India no such segregation is attempted, but in many countries, including some British colonies, the slightest ascertained taint of the malady carries with it a seciusion tantamount to banishment from the rest of the community, or even to perpetual detention in a lazaret. Enactments for the arrest and imprisonment of lepers have been proposed or passed over within the last few years in some of our Indian colonies. In the villages of Syria lepers are required to go to Damasous, or some other town where there may be a public asylum; and if they will not conform to this rule ' they are made to live in a cave or hut outside the village, where they remain in perpetual quarantine. All such enactments or regulations should be abolished .- British Medical Journal.

Mr. Bennett, jun., offered to make a New Year's present of his yacht, the 'Henrietta,' to the second son of the Queen. The offer was declined in a most courteous letter.

testant Bishop of Chester has returned the following answer to a memorial signed by 128 clergymen of Liverpool and the district :-

Hawarden Castle, Chester, Dec. 26, 1866. My dear Sir-I have been requested to send to you my answer to an address signed by 148 clergymen of Liverpool and the neighborhood.

contained therein—viz., 'practices,' which the me-morialists consider 'unwarranted,' which are afterwards explained to mean ' gestures, ceremonies, and vestments, they with good reason regret that 'the law is ambiguous.' That ambiguity has recently been aggravated by the conflicting opinions given by very eminent lawyers. And no good result could be expected from any exertions of authority which

In the exercise of 'free thought,' with which the memorialists 'deprecate any undue interference,' they will, doubtless, be prepared to allow that our public service, according to local circumstances, admits of various degrees of embellishment, when such embelliahment is not employed to symbolize doctrines repudiated by our church, but is kept within its due limits, as offering additional legitimate attraction, as ministering to the ascertained edification of the congregation, and, therefore, adopted with their concurrence.

The particular ceremony specified in the address, the elevation for worship of the consecrated elements,' appears to me to be contrary to the concluding paragraph of the 28th Article, to the declaration subjoined to the rubric at the end of the Communion Office, and to the obligation under which our clergy place themselves, to 'give their faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments . . . . as this church and realm hath received the same.

The second head of complaint is 'the use of services not contained in the Book of Common Prayer. As no case of this kind has been reported to me from either archdeacoury, it may, I hope, be con-cluded that no presentation of such practices has been made by any of the churchwardens, to all of whom this question is put year by year, 'Does your officiating minister, properly habited, perform the service of the church as prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer?

'The use of such services is in my judgment freeconcilable with the declaration scientily made by our clergy, that they will ' use the forms in the said book prescribed and none other.'

I have no sympathy with ceremonial innovations or revivals. But, while I offer my thanks to the memorialists for the respect which they express for my office, I will beg their permission to remind them that if the law is invoked for the suppression of errors on the side of excess, it must be expected that strict conformity to the Rubric will be insisted upon whenever variations or omissions in any of the ciliers of the church have come to have the sanction of cuatom .- I remain, my dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

WILLIAM CHESTER, . The Rev. Augustus Campbell, rector of Liverpool.

THE HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF. - The following protest, eigned by some hundreds of clergymen of the Established Church, appeared in the London Times of last Tuesday, the eignatures, in small type, taking up nearly two columns of the paper :-

We, the undersigned, being clergymen of the diocese of Lundon, desire to make our public and emphatic protest against the introduction, under cover of an claborate Ritualism, of some of the fundamental and most pernicious errors of the Church of Rome into the Protestant and Reformed Church of this realm.

We are not insensible to the objections which may be urged against such voluntary declarations on the part of clergymen who have already made the subscriptions legally imposed on them.

But we are convinced in our consciences that the time is fully come, when, for the satisfaction of the great majority of the lay members of the Church of England, and for the vindication of our church in the eyes of others, some authoritative check should be put to practices which are confessedly introduced and maintained as symbolical of doctrines against which our Reformers protested, and in protesting against which many of the 'noble army of martyrs' loved not their lives unto the death.

'Having waited anxiously for the effective application of any such check, by lawful authority, we now make public this our solemn protest against all doctrine and ritual, the tendency of which is to assimilate the teaching and worship of the United Church of England and Ireland to the teaching and worship of a Church which we have declared to be 'idolatrous,' and whose 'sacrifices of masses' we have been called on to renounce as 'biasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.'

' And we declare our conviction that the claim of our church to be the Ratablished Church of the rea'm rests mainly upon her fidelity to the principles of the Reformation.'-Nov. 30, 1866.

As a set off to the above, two Ritualistic ciergymen are announced as baving subscribed £1,000 each, to form the commencement of a fund out of which the expenses of prosecuting those clergymen who don't observe the rubrics are to be paid. A pleasant state of things, truly, to exist amongst a body of men calling themselves a Church. Comment on these fights would be useless; but do our Protestant friends not remember an ant text about a house which is divided against itself? - Weekly Re-

Omenous.-The number of chignons exported from France to England during the past year was 11,954, in addition to which there was experted a sufficient quantity of hair for 7,000 chignons, to be made up in England. The total value of the exports of hair and chignons from France, during 1865, amounted to 1,205,605 france, or upwards of £45,000 sterling. England took the largest quantity, and the United States figure next on the list.

On Wednesday, the Evicted Tonants' Association waited upon Lord Derby to represent their case, which is this. Fifty thousand poor persons have been evicted in London within four years, and the overcrowding is killing alike morality and civilisa-

It has been discovered at the General Post Office that many persons in America are in the habit of sending over to this country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. Notes for various amounts of dollars are the media. In consequence of the existence of this practice American papers are now examined at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent seizures are the result.

Though England, as every one knows, does not grow corn enough for the consumption of her population, she probably grows twice as much as Scotlane and !reland together. The number of acres unthat, assuming production to correspond with acreage, the English production more than doubles that of the two sister countries.

THE ROMANCE OF STATISTICS .- In 1848, says a ondon journal, a traffic equal to one-seventh of the whole metropolitan population entered the city during nine of the busiest hours of the day; in 1860 a traffic equal to nearly one-fifth of the metropolitan population entered the city during the twelve of the busiest hours of the day, and a traffic equal to onefourth of the whole metropolitan population during the twenty-four hours. Had the persons so enumerated marched into the city in a body, in open marching the column entered until the arrival of the rear, that column would have been 40 files in width occupying Fund must be exquisitely characteristic. General A forty-two mits sleight accounts of a coadway of 70 feet and extending for 16; miles in Butler, for example, blubbering of the accounts of in Providence. Three hours and twenty-five minutes a dense unbroken phalanx. If the little human beings the cruel behavior of a Pachs in Candia, runs up to was the winning time.

bustle in more than three hundred London homes within every twenty-four hours, were borne to the City by their nurses, as the meanati in Italy are borne through every inclemency of weather to the churches within a few hours of birth, it would require a train conveying fifty nurses each carrying a baby, to arrive daily at six of the main railway stations. In connexion with one of the heads of complaint | From the four other principal stations, with equal punctuality would daily despatched the grim convoy of fifty coffins. How little does the habitual residents of London see of the 200 daily funerals! To accommodate the permanent daily increase in the metropolitan population of 120 souls, we require the daily erection, from foundation to roof, of seventeen houses at least, two of which must be furnished with stables. Were these houses erected in a single line, that line would run a mile into the country in the course of a fortnight, and an observer at the distance of the moon might detect the monthly increase of the orbit of the city as if it were the result of some giant process of crystallization.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE POLES. - We have much pleasure in recording an act redounding to the honor of the Prince of Wales's private character. — While in St . Petersburg, during his late visit, be solicited of the Emperor of Russia, as a personal favor, the liberation of Count Stanislaus Zamoyski (son of Count Andrew Zamoyski) confined in Siberia, which request was readily and gratefully acceded to. The Count has since returned to Warsaw, to the great joy of his family, who, no less than the whole Polish nation, feel most grateful to His Royal Highness for his roble conduct.

THE ANNUAL CONTROVERSY, - One of the periodical controversies as to the effect of the Forbes Muckenzie Act with which the Scotch newspapers onliven themselves has just broken out. There seems to be an idea among some good people in Dublin that a measure of this kind is very much wanted there, and so they have written to Edinburgh for information. Mr. McLaren, M. P., expresses a strong opinion in favor of the Act, and he declares that it has reduced the cases of drunkenness in the Scottish capital by 4,000 a year, and has especially lessened drinking on Sunday. To this the Scotsman replies that the Act, if it has not diminished drunkenness, has rendered it less easy of detection, since it now takes place not in public but in private houses and illicit dramshops; that before the Act came into existence its regulations as to closing public houses at eleven o'clock were enforced in Edinburgh, and that it has therefore introduced on change in that respect; and that the real reason why people now drink less whisker is because within the period referred to the price of whiskey has been doubled by taxation. 'If the price of a commodity,' adds our contemporary, is doubted, it is certainly needless to look any further for the cause of any decrease in its consumption. Moreover, that there is no cause is painfully obvious from the fact that we sober people of Scotland now spend every year about a million and a half of pounds sturling more for drick than we spent before our reformation.' The Glasgow papers also afford some carious information as to the working of the Forbes Mackenzie Act in that city. The druggists of Glusgow, it seems, supply the general craving for drink during the hours when the public-houses are shut up. Whiskey scented with camphor and tinted with burnt sugar has long been a popular dose; and lately, we are teld, 'a liquor known as 'finish,' a compound of methylated spirits and french-polish extensively used by furniture polishers, has, from its superior cheapness and strength, come into vogue, and its effect upon its victims are so dangerously maddening that the police have taken the matter in band with the view of suppressing the traffic. It has also been observed that there is a large and regular demand for 'cholera mixtures' in which spirits form a strong element, on Sundays. - Patt Mall

### UNITED STATES.

TORY LIBRALITY AND JUSTICE .- Archbishop Connoily, of Halifax, has obtained from the Tory Government of England, after fourteen days of unremitting effort, what the bishops of the lower province of Canada has labored in vain, for forty years, to accomplish, namely, the right of Catholic Bishops to select and dismiss school teachers, choose school books, and disburse all monies belonging to the educational fund, for Catholic schools, and to have those, their acknowledged rights, engrafted on the Constitution of the new confederation of the British North American Provinces. This information came to us direct from the Most Rev. Archbishep Connolly. Would to God our own good and wise Legislature of Ohio would do for us nearly as well Catholic Telegraph.

NEW ENGLAND SYMPATHY WITH GREEK .- Wendell Phillips, having satisfactorily demonstrated that Truth is one of the 'Lost Arts,' naturally takes up with much eagerness the cause of the Cretans, whom St. Paul long ago denounced, on the authority of one of themselves, as 'always liars.' The good man's fervor in thir behalf, however, does not seem to originate solely on his sympathetic admiration of their genuis for romance. He calls upon New England to hold out her hand to Greece because the Turks are such horrid wretches. This is a negative sort of support, to be sure, to give to the heirs of Miltlades and Plato, as well as of Dionysius and Thersites. But is precisely the support which New England always delights to give to any cause. The elect of the Lord take no real pleasure in anything save the damnation of the unbaptized. It is not because Wendell Philips loves the Greeks that he turns on the Domesthenes stop upon the big Boston organ, but because it is impossible for him to resist the temptation of blackguarding the Moelem. These abominable creatures with turbans, he exclaims, have the imprudence to posed upon our good old Puritan manor. They actually refuse to believe that any-body can be in the right but themselves, where as it is notorious that we of New England are not always in the right, but that Heaven has bestowed upon us the inalienable privilege of being always in the

right, even when we contradict ourselves. Now, it is not quite true that the Turks are aggressive in their intolerence. If Mr. Phillips had given less time to the platform and more to the library, he would know that the Turks in Europe have never poached on the Paritan manor. The Paritans drove Robert Williams and his Baptists into Rhode Island, hunted the Episcopalians up to Springfield, destroyed Morton's colony at Merry Mount, hanged Ananaptists, whipped Quekers, and generally put a stop to all worship of God in their borders not conducted after their own will and pleasure. The Torks have done nothing of the sort. They have been despots in a political sense; but they have never seriously and officially interfered with the religious belief of their subject races in Europe. The immense proponder-ance at this hour of the Greek communion throughout the European dominions of Turkey is the obvious der corn crops in England is stated at 7,400,000, in and irrefutable evidence of this. But it is not the Scotland at 1,366,000, in Ireland at 2,173,000; so less amusing and instructive to see the champions of the New England domination flaring up in this hot and impressive fashion at the notion that a knot of fanatics in Constantinople should dare to be as insolent and intolerant as themselves. The idea has thrown them into such a rage as to make them quite overlook the trivial circumstance that they are giving aid and comfort to most obstinate and irreclaimable rebels. When the talk is of Southern reconstruction. rebellion seems to these worthy children of Cotton Mather the blackest of crimes. When it is a question of Turkish dissolution, rebellion is altogether bless. ed and lovely, and of good report. There is some-thing almost touching in this purblind inconsistency. order, and at the quick march step, allowing five this grave and unaffected straining at Carolina gnats hours to be occupied from the time that the head of and deglutition of Oretan camels. The contributions poured into the Boston Oretan

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER ON RITUALISM. - The Pro- | whose welcome arrival causes so much anxiety and | the platform from which Mr. Phillips is setting forth the sufferings of the Greeks, and flings down a dozen albata spoons taken by him as being pure silver from an obstinately rebellious old lady's cupboard in New Orleans. General Banks, scandalized at the confiscation of several drums of figs by a Turkish Admiral, offers two bushels of damaged Red River cotton and a bottle of Portland elixir. Ex-Collector Goodrich, of Boston and Berkshire, sends a package of counterfeit currency put off upon him in liquidation of fines from a corrupt importer who has subsequently smi grated to Australia. An eminent Unitarian clergyman, who gave his son to his country a simple second lieutenant, and got him back again a full major general, hands over to the valiant defenders of Arkadi & set of coral children's hells and a damaged piano obtained in the nursery of a malignant Carolinian aristocrat. We hope that the good work may go bravely on. And when all that can be collected has been collected, we devoutedly trust that Mr. Wendell Phillips, General Butler, General Banks, and Charles Summer may be appointed a committee to take the New England contributions out to Candis, with instructions to remain in the East until they shall have reconstructed not Crete alone, but all Hellas and Asia Minor, together with Mesopotamia and Syria, into the exact likeness of the ancient and fish like Commonwealth of Massachusetts .- N. Y. World.

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPEDITION. - The frequent allusions to a secret expedition to the West India Islands, or some point in that neighborhood, are the occasion of much conjecture. Admiral Porter is believed to be in command, and the steamers Gettysburg and McCulloch constitute a part of the equadron. Mr. Frederick Seward is among those who accompany Admiral Porter. These facts, in connection with a rumor that the equadron takes out one million dollars, embrace all that is positively known. It is, however, understood that the officers expected to return to the United States within two or three months. Has the expedition some diplomatic purpose to execute, with the object of securing a paval station at St. Thomas in the far famed Bay of Samana, on the north-east coast of San Domingo?-These are among the questions naturally suggested. Something has been said about the acquisition of the Island of St. Thomas from the government of Denmark, but the Bay of Samana probably would be a more desirable possession. It will be remembered that in 1844, during the administration of President Pierce, a secret diplomatic agent (Gen. Cazneau) entered into negotiation with Santamana, then President of the Dominican republic, and a treaty was formed, but never executed, which provided for the cession of this Bay to our government. The Bay lies on the south side of the peninsula of the same. name, and is forty-three miles long by eight in width, forming one of the finest barbors in the world, valuable alike for its commercial and military posttion. The town of Barbara on the north shore, affords rare natural facilities for repairing vessels, and choice timber is found in abundance within a few miles. There are reasons way the United States. should covet these possessions, but of events yet future, it is hard to predict. A telegram from Washington, referring to the revenue-cutter McOulloch, merely says, 'she is understood to form one of the expedition to the port of Samana !- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Reverend Henry Ward Beecher held forth the other day at the Southern Relief meeting in New York to the following effect :-

'I often wonder at the great waste that takes place in the operations of nature. Why can't God have just as many blossoms on an apple tree as he intends to have apples? Why should half the human race die in infancy? Why should there have been any occasion for that complaint of the man who lost his child?

If you was so soon to be done for I wonder what you was begun for?" (Great laughter.) The mechanics, the goldsmiths, the lapidaries -all economize in material. How is it that God has such an enormous waste?'

The Reverend Mr. Spurgeon, of London, and the Revere id Mr. Beecher, of Plymonth Church, in respect to their grossly ourraging decency and propricty, are very much alike, especially Beecher. Blasphemy may be very taking with some poople, and it cortainly pays well in New York. Mr. Beecher, no doubt, does his best to accommodate himself to the tastes of his anditory, and the 'great laughter' with which his vulgar doggrei was received, only too plainly indicates his success.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TORTURED BY THE YANKER GOVERNMENT.-St. Loger Greafell, a prisoner at the Dry Tottugas, is an Englishman of an honorable family, who, in the early part of the late war, made his way to Richmond, and took a commission in the service of the Contederacy-recognized as a 'belligerent' by England. After some years, Mr. Grenfell resigned that commission, for whatever cause, and, passing the lines, made a journey into Illinois .-After sojourning there some months, he was seized by the military of the United Stases, and thrown into prison. He was, afterwards, 'tried' before one of those bogus 'Military Commissions' that the Supreme Court has declared to be lawloss bodies and their sentences null and void. We saw and spoke: with him, while he was there. He is a young man of delicate frame, and good education. In conse-In consequence of the sentence of that 'lawless body' he has been, for twenty months, subjected to a cruel, and ignominious slavery at the Dry Tortugas. We have heard, from authority perfectly reliable but which we have had too much discretion to divulge since our informant is, also, subjected to the same 'slavery - That Mr. Gronfell's treatment has been atrocious, and horrible, though he has given no

occasion for such severity.
This Englishman, more than a year ago, laid the particulars of his case before the British Minister at: Washington. We happen to know that Sir Robert Bruce received that statement, and read it, and wrote: that he would do what he could for Mr. Grenfell .-Time has passed on. An alleged letter of Mr. Grenfell, detailing the horrors that are committed by the officers at the Dry Tortugas on both prisoner and United States soldiers, was imprudentally, published by the New York World. On accusation of writing this, Mr. Grenfell has been most cruelly tortured, and exposed to the most ignominious treatment .-All this has come under the notice of Sir Robert. Bruce. The Supreme Court of the United States has declared that the very military Commission that; condemned Mr. Grenfell was a lawless body. It was the same Commission that tried Colonels Milligan and Bowles. Sir Robert Bruce has this informatian before him. Treaty stipulations between the United States and England secure to Englishmen in this country the protection of the laws. Mr. Grenfell continues, subjected to cruel and unusual punsahments, in a United States fortress, without any warrant of law, but in violation thereof. Sir Robert Bruce has had knowledge of all this, and yet he cair dinners with William H. Seward, drinks wine with him, and plays flunkey, generally !

The English Government used to swagger more than any other, about how it protected British subjects all over the world. If it had been the Yeapolitan Government, under its late Bourbon king, had in prison an Englishman, how stout yould have been the demand for his release, and for compensations ing damages to him! If it had been Portugal had been one of the South American States : But 3: the roaring lion is now a mangy dog, eninging while kicked by the United States, and licking the book that was used in the kicking to Outron such base ness! Let all the world learn to nest and degrade this exploded bully. England. If Grenfell lives to get out of the Dry Tortugas lie thim, discount the craven country that did not see the law executed ling his regard.—N. Y. Freeman.

A forty-two mile sleightrace for \$3,000 was run

1. A.C.

# The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

TERMENTEABLY 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 sarriers, 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 he Three Dollars.

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEB. 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. FEBRUARY-1867.

Friday, 8-St. John of Martha, C. Baturday, 9-St. Raymond of Pennasort, C. Sunday, 10-Fifth after Epiphany. Ste. Scholastique, V. Monday, 11 - Of the Feris.

Tuesday, 12-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 13-Of the Feria.
Thursday, 14-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

There is a great dearth of political news from the Olo World. There is as yet no sign of the expected Revolution at Rome, and Garibaldi, it seems, has published a letter condemning an outbreak at present as inopportune. The British Government we are told is applying for the restoration to its protection of the rascal Lamirande. The fellow was tried for, and convicted of swindling; but according to the definitions of English law his crime was not forgery.

In the United States the strife of parties is a bitter as ever. The extreme revolutionary party dominant in the Northern Congress seem determined to push matters to extremities by the ampeacument of the President. Their only difficulty, at present, lies in the finding of the corpus delicte; or some particular crime wherewith to tax him, but this difficulty will no doubt be got over. The Supreme Court too is an object of intense dislike to the revolutionists, and Mr. Wendell Phillips openly declares that it must be crushed or stamped out. In the House of Representatives a motion has been carried for withdrawing the U. States Legation from Rome. From the tone of the debate, say the Washington correspondents of the New York papers, it was easy to gather that the majority of the House entertain a deep, and ill-concealed hostility to the Catholic Church. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; for betwixt the Church, and the party now dominant amongst our neighbors there never can he amicable relations. The Church is always and everywhere the enemy of the Revolution, and its partizans hate her accordingly.

The Feman convicts, whose sentences have been commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, were removed on Saturday last from Toronto to Kingston. Before leaving, Lynch and the Rev. Mr. McMahon in the name of the prisoners drew up a card, acknowledging the kind treatment they had received from the Sheriff and his subordinates.

The Imperial Parliament was opened on the 5th inst. In the speech from the throne, Her Majesty alluded to the union of the B. N. Ame rican Provinces, for which a Bill will be laid before the Houses. The attention of the Commons is called to the Franchise question, and a measure for giving relief to the Irish tenant is promised. The seare the most important items.

THE ROYAL SUPREMACY. - Hitherto this has been the one cardinal doctrine of the Protestant Church of England; on this one point alone have all its adherents hitherto been unanimous. Differing on all other matters-on the authority and inspiration, and even the historical credibility of Scripture; on the Person and Office of Christ; on the number, nature, and efficacy of the Sacraments; on the state of the wicked after death, and in short upon every article of the Christian faith—the members of the Anglican sect have all always agreed in asserting the doctrine of the Royal Supremacy, or Headship of the Sovereign of the British Empire, over their church, or sect. This has been the sole bond of union amongst them; the alpha and the omega of their faith, in the keeping of which discipline, and the tactics of the Catholic. This pure and undefiled, fellowship and communion with the Church of England consisted. Every spirit that confesseth that the king or queen of Great Britain and Ireland is Head of the Church. is inso facto a member of the Church of England, no matter what he may believe or deny in other matters; and every spirit that confesseth not the king or queen for the time being of Great Briain and Ireland as Head of the Church, as excommunicate, and alien to its fold. The negation of the Royal Supremacy has been in the eyes of every true, genuine Anglican, that spirit of Antichrist, to which in his first Epistle, the Beloved Apostle alludes.

The constancy with which, through good repute and evil repute, the Church of England has adhereu to this, its great essential or formal doctrine, is that which has chiefly distinguished it from all other Protestant communities; for

alone of all the sects which came into being in the sixteenth century; it has maintained to the present day intact, the principle with which it started into life. We have seen in Geneva the sect founded by Calvin rejecting his characteristic doctrines; in the United States the children of the Puritans and the Pilgrims have for the most part discarded these doctrines of Election, and Absolute Predestination for which their fathers braved persecution, and suffered exile .-But the Church of England alone amongst the sects, has remained true and faithful to its one characteristic doctrine of the Royal Supre-

Most important therefore is the change, that, in so far as the British Colonies are concerned, has just come over the faith of that church; for it seems that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to renounce her Supremacy in these parts of her dominions, and even to waive her right to the appointment of its pastore. In Toronto the other day a Protestant Bishop was consecrated without any royal license or permit; and so far from this being looked upon as a sort of spiritual contraband, or ecclesiastical smuggling, it seems that the perfect legality of the proceedings was recognised by no less a person than the Colonial Secretary Himself. In the Colonies henceforward then, the "Royal Supremacy" is no longer an article of the Anglican

And what then is? seeing that hitherto this has been the sole article of the creed, in which all Anglicans were united! the one profession of faith which they could all, from their hearts, and without mental reservation of any kind, repeat in common, and into which they had all been baptized! . What bond of union will now exist betwixt the different so-called dioceses of the Anglican Church in Her: Majesty's Coloniesseeing that the sole bond of union hitherto existing betwixt them has been lost? Till such time as they can manage to get another head they will be but a lot of acephalous and independent or rather disorganised communities, incapable of enforcing discpline of any kind, or of exercising any vital functions. They cease in fact to be members of the Church of England at all, since all members of one body have, and must have one common head; and just as Catholics who, though adhering to their Bishop, should renounce their connection with the Pope would no longer be members of the Catholic Church, but at best schismatic-so the several so-called Anglican dioceses of Canada no longer form any part of that body known in history as the Church of England and Ireland, as By Law Established. We should much like to know how, and from what source henceforward, Protestant Colonial Bishops will claim to have received their justisdiction; how and upon what grounds they will assert their superiority over the other Protestant sects into which the people of Canada are broken up.

"The New Testament does not teach in a logical and systematic form an order of Church Govern-(Low Church) Jan. 30.

This is a fact patent to all men; and therefore is it that, with unanswerable logic, Liberal Christians, as they are called by their friendsor Unitarians, Infidels and Rationalists as they are nick-named by their enemies, who arrogate to themselves the title of Evangelical-contend that, if the Bible alone be the rule of faith, Christ Himself has appointed no particular order of Church Government; and that a dogmatic creed is no essential part of Christianity but rather an excrescence, and an incumbrance,

These premises admitted-1st. that the Bible is the sole rule of faith, and the religion of Protestants: and 2nd, that it does not teach in a logical and systematic form any order of Church Gov. ernment, or any dogmatic creed, the above is the only possible logical conclusion; and the position of the Liberal Christians, who reject all definite creeds, and confound Christianity with a vague sentimental republication of the natural law, is impregnable. So well aware are evangelicals of this fact, that in their controversies with their more logical Protestant brethren, they invariably pick up, and try to use the weapons of the Catholic controversialist. As against Romanists, they fight like Rationalists; as against the latter, they do their best to assume the posture, the is it that renders them an object of ridicule to all intelligent men, whether Papists or Free-Thinkers. Of these last-named both are logical: The Free-Thinkers, in rejecting all dogmas, all mysteries, all supernaturalism, all inspiration of Scripture, and everything in short which is not systematically and logically taught in the New Testament; the other, or Papist, in that recognising the fact that the writings of which that book is composed, contain no logical or systematic teaching of dogma, he concludes that, if Christ intended His disciples to hold any such dogmas, He appointed some other, clearer, more systematic, and better defined rule of faith, than the book in

Miss Ellen O'Mahony, late Head Directress of the Fenian Sisterbood, is exposing the stricks and rascalities of the Brotherhood in a series of articles to the New York News.

THE MORMONS AND THE ALBIGENSES. There is scarce a Protestant penny-a-liner who has not enlarged upon the enormities of the Catholic Governments of medieval Europe, in putputting down by force, when all gentle means had failed of effect, the Bulgars or Albigenses whose Manichean doctrines threatened to overthrow the entire religious and political fabric of Christendom; and whose unmentionable impurities like their monstrous creed, of Oriental origin, were undermining the social life of Europe. What then will Protestants say when they learn that the liberal and enlightened Government of the United States, in this enlightened and liberal nineteenth century, is about to put down by legislation, and by force of arms if necessary, a Protestant sect-that of the Mormons, whose religious and political tenets, compared with those of the Albigenses, are perfectly harmless; and whose morality it would be an injustice to compare with that of the infamous Bulgars, and which we hesitate not to say, is not a bit worse than that which under the name of divorce obtains amongst all Protestant communities.

That which the U. States government proposes to put down is styled " polygamy;" but as polygamy is an impossible crime, seeing that no man can be married \* to two or more women at the same time, in the Christian sense of the word marriage-what Congress really aims at is " concubinage." This it proposes to make illegal, and punishable as a civil offence, in so far as the Mormons and Utah are concerned. Others however, Protestant citizens of New York for instance, who may be living in a state of concubinage quite as filthy as that wherein the Mormon elders indulge, are to be left undisturbed.

By what right does the Government of the U. States undertake to legislate against the Mormons, and their peculiar immorality? How can such legislation be defended upon Protestant principles, or be made to square with the boasted right of "private judgment?" That a Protestant State should undertake to punish the act of him, who fraudulently, and by misrepresenting himself as single, when he is in reality already married, obtains possession of the hand, person and fortune of a woman whom he had deceived, we can understand; for it is the right of every government to punish frauds, and to repress injuries. But in the dealings of the male Mormons with the females of their sect, there is neither fraud to punish, nor injury to repress or avenge. The men openly proclaim their true condition. and intentions: the women accept willingly those conditions; and to the willing no injury is done. What then is there in the case of the Mormons which the State assumes the right to punish and

It assumes to itself the right to punish immorality, and to repress or prohibit concubinage amongst a certain class of its subjects; whilst it dares not so much as attempt to punish or prohibit precisely the same immorality amongst any other class of its subjects, amongst whom however immorality and concubinage notoriously obtain. It declares that to be illegal in Utah, which is perfectly legal and very common in Boston and New York; cities which far surpass in scandalous immorality the capital of Brigham Young, and the holy city of the Mormons. Amongst the latter, Christian marriage does not exist at all, and their sexual crimes can therefore never attain the height and malignity of adultery; whilst in the first named cities adultery, a crime of far deeper dye than mere concubinage, is of by no means uncommon occurrence. If then it be immorality which the State seeks to repress and punish, why does it not deal with the immorality of the Eastern States? why does it single out the Mormons from amongst all the other Protestant sects, as the especial object of its hostile legislation? Why does it undertake to visit with civil penalties the concubinage of the former, whilst it tolerates divorce, and winks bard at the adultery so prevalent amongst the latter? Like the hypocrites denounced in the Gospel, our Yankee Congressmen pretend to be scandalised by the mote in their neighbors' eye, whilst perfectly indifferent to the beam in their own.

The Globe which speaks approvingly of this class legislation quotes some of its provisionsone of which we cite as showing how it understands the principles of civil liberty, and of evenbarded justice.

"That no man in Utah shall have a right to the society or the services of any woman who is not lawfully married to him."—Globe.

Extend this law, if it be a just law, to the kept mistresses of New York and other large cities of the U. States! They dare not so apply it, for there would be an insurrection from one end of the country to the other. Neither can they enforce any of the provisions of their anti-Mormon legislation, without making public display of the inconsistency, or rather mendacity of Protestant principles. Listen to the Globe justifying the action in this matter of Congress:-

"If it should be necessary to draw the sword before the evil can be suppressed, the sword could not be drawn in a more justifiable cause."—Globe.

Rich this in a Protestant writing against his brother Protestants! in a Liberal who denounces

" Marriage" consists in the indissoluble union of one man with one woman. All other sexual unions are "concubinage."

extirpate by the sword hereay amongst their own subjects, but merely to prevent its introduction amongst them by foreigners! What however shall we say of the drawing of the sword against the Manicheans of the Middle Ages-whose most characteristic practices are punished by death in most civilised countries to-day, and have rendered their very name of Bulgars as infamous, as that of the Cities of the Plain.

Missions.—The annexed paragraph is from an article under the caption " Crime in Canada," that appeared in the Montreal Daily News of the 30th ult. The Daily News, being a Protestant paper, must be accepted as a disinterested, and therefore competent witness, as to the truth of the facts which it asserts :-

"How are we to account for the fact that some sections of Capada enjoy almost an absolute immunity from crime, while in others the soil seems red with blood? Take, for example, that long stretch of country extending along the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec, where such abaudant facilities for crime and its concealment exist, yet within living memory only one murder has been perpetrated throughout that region, and the actor in that case - Holmes - destroyed Tache's life under circumstances of singular atrocity. Holmes was not a Canadian, and he was not a resident of Canada in the correct sense of the term, when he travelled from Sorel, where he dwelt, to Kamouraska, specially to destroy a man whom he had much wronged; therefore, his case does not invalidate our argument. We are aware that lower down the river St. Lawrence, in that wild uninhabited island known as Anticosti suspicion fixed on Gamache, the wrecker, as a systematic murderer of disabled seamen. But leaving Anticosti aside, and confining our researches to the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence, it is indisputably true that the population of these parts merit the reputation of being singularly free from sanguinary propensities; in truth, offences against the person are simost unknown, and the traveller may traverse every part in the region described in the fall confidence that he will not be molested. This safety, be it remembered, is not due to a detective or any other kind of police force, while regular troops have never been seen on the north shore, and only rarely on the south shore, when on the march from

The cause of the phenomenon indicated by our contemporary must be looked for in something wherein the population of that part of Canada whose moral excellence he recognises, differs from that of the population in those parts of Canada where in his own words, "the soil seems red with blood." Now there are three such points of difference: Ist Climate-for the "stretch of country" by our contemporary alluded to, is colder than those parts of the Province which he to the South of it; 2nd. Racefor the population of the said "stretch of country" is almost exclusively French; and 3rd. Religion-for they are also almost exclusively Catholic. Their immunity from crime must: therefore be due to one of these three causes, i.e .- their colder climate, their French origin, or their Catholic religion.

But we must reject the first of these causes as nsufficient to account for the phenomenon, since as a general rule, we do not find that severity of climate has anything in connection with purity of morals, or immunity from crime. Neither can we accept the second, since certainly there is no reason for believing that, naturally, the French more to bring odium on the Irish name than all who Canadians are a whit better than their neighbors. and because we find that in the United States, and when they throw off their religion, French Canadians are by no means conspicuous for their regard for the laws of morality and decency.

Remains therefore only the third point of difference-to wit Religion; and to this, that the stretch of country extending along the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence below Quebec is inhabited by a people almost exclusively Catholic, and strict in the observance of the duties as follows:imposed by their religion, do we attribute the moral phenomenon indicated by the Daily News, We do this with the more confidence, because a strictly analogous phenomenon displays itself amongst the Catholic portion of the population of Ireland—as is testified to in the last number of the North British Review-(Evangelical Protestant)-where assuredly no one can expect to find a bias towards Popery, or a prejudice in favor of Catholic morality:-

Church-(to use the words of Dean Byrne) - has done in 'strengthening the fabric of society, by enforcing the obligations of moral duty,' is proved by the increased temperance, sobriety, and morality of the Irish. 'The male portion of them'—said Lord Morpeth in 1841—'exhibit at the present moment, more sobriety, and the female portion more chastity, and both show more power of endurance under calamity the most trying, and aggravating, than could be attributed to the inhabitants of either of the sister countries." "-North British Review, Dec-1866, p.p. 184, 185.

Discarding therefore all theories, we have here a set of facts testified to by two independent Protestant witnesses; to wit:-That in those districts of Canada where the population is most exclusively Catholic, where the admixture of the Protestant element is least, there the people are conspicuous for their " almost absolute immunity largely obtains, fifthe soil seems red with blood." temperance of the men, in the marvellous chastity Toronto is always and rapidly on the increase

Catholic Governments which endeavor, not to of the women, and in the resignation to the will of God displayed by both sexes in affliction, and under the most trying circumstances. North British Review.

We have thus endeavored to answer the question propounded by the Darly News-" How are we to account for the fact that some sections of Canada enjoy almost an absolute immunity from crime, while in others the soil seems red with blood?" May we venture to hope that our contemporary will deal equally frankly with us, and favor us with a response to the question :-

"How are we to account for the fact that." those sections of the Province where the soil seems almost red with blood, subscribe largely towards Missions for the conversion of the people who enjoy almost absolute immunity from crime?"

FENIANA .- The N. Y. Irish People of the 2nd inst. states positively that Stephens sailed for Europe in the Ville de Paris on Saturday the 26th ult. The Irish American, another Feman organ, but representing the Roberts party, denies this: and asserts, on the faith of an affidavit made by one Donohue before H. S. Anderson Com. of Deeds-that the C.O. I. R. is still in New York. A party of three men ostentatiously disguised, and making a great parade of secrecy: did indeed embark on board the Ville de Paris on Saturday the 26th Jan.: but having effected their object they returned on shore when the steamer was in the Narrows. Here is the account of the transaction, as given by the Irish American:-

"Touching the 'Fenian Chiefs,' whose 'departure' for Europe, the Herald has so 'mysteriously' chronicled,-probably with the expectation of giving the managers of the Ohutham street 'headquarters' another pull at the pockets of the Irish people here,we may be allowed to throw some light on those 'muffled' individuals. It is true that three of the aforesaid 'Ohiefs' of Chatham street, to wit- General' Gleeson, T. N. Dwyer, above mentioned, and a person named O'Mahoney, -did go on board the Ville de Paris in a most ostentatiously 'mysterious' manner (the Herald reporter, probably, seeing double about that time); but it is also certain that, when the steamer go: outside the Narrows, the ' mysterious Ohiefs' left her in the same boat that brought off the pilot; that they were brought back to the city by the tug Relief, and landed, late on Saturday evening at the foot of Hammond street, where our informant witnessed their disembarkation; and that they are still to be seen about their usual haunts, if any one be curious enough to look after them, like the enterprizing gentleman who won his bet by shaking hands with Stephens on Saturday evening. The last act of the atroclous farce which these

knaves have been carrying on—to the inestimable loss of the Irish people, and the loss and ruin of so many confiding and patriotic men - is almost finished. The 'red flag' is at last hung out in the Chatham street 'headquarters,' in the shape of a placard placed upon the half-closed door, unnouncing that ' the goods remaining from the Fenian Ladies Fair are for sale on the first floor.' The steamer, on which O'Mahony's 'administration' spent some \$60,. 000. without her ever quitting her dock, was disposed of, we are informed, some time since, for \$12,-000. The title in her was stated to be vested in Colonel' (or Captain) Kelly and Jeremiah Oreed; the former has left for 'parts unknown;' the latter is still here, and may throw some light on the disposition of this part of the funds. But, for those who so long upheld James Stephens and his abettors, and who so lavishly contributed their money in response to his demonds during the past twelve months, there remains only the mortifying reflection that they persistently disregarded the warnings of the true friends of Ireland, and turned their backs on those who worked honestly and disinterestedly in her cause; and now they find that, instead of benefitting their native land, they have only been supporting, in idleness and luxury, a band of swindlers, who have done have gone before them."

How to reconcile these contradictory statement, we know not. On the whole we are inclined to think that there is a great deal of truth in the following complaint, made by the Special Correspondent of the Irish People of the 2nd inst. The said correspondent, writing from Belfast under date Jan. Sth. and noticing the constant seizures of arms made by the police, acting no doubt upon information received, breaks out

"There must be great scoundrels in the ranks of the I. R. B."—Itiih Perple, 2nd Feb.

This is highly probable: the only wonder is that the discovery was not made sooner.

JUVENILE CRIMINALITY IN TORONTO .- The Police statistics for the City of Toronto published in the Toronto Globe, indicate a great and steady increase of juvenile criminality in that happy region of common or State schools. In "The good effect which the Roman Catholic | the year 1860, the number of criminals from 10 to 15 years of age was 91; in 1866, it had increased to 149; and the Report shows that, year by year, the amount is steadily increising. From this we conclude to one of two thirgs.-Either that common school education fails to reform the morals, of those subject to it : if which case the proposition that ignorance is the mother of crime is disproved. Or else that the common school system of Upper Canada fails to reach the lowest strata of society, and where it, is mostly needed - ic which case it is evident that the Upper Canada school system is a hurabug and a failure; a humbug, because while calling itself " common," it is practically confined to the children of the well to do, of the wellfrom crime;" whilst in the other districts of the dressed, and of those in short who are well able same Province, where the Protestant element to educate their children at their own cost a failure, because in spite of its expence, and the And again, that in Ireland the result of Romish monstrous violations of the rights of the family, teaching upon the people is to be found in the it entails, the amount of juvenile criminality, h

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe, over the signature W. J. Bickell, enters upon a defence of the Quebec Relief Committee, whose action has been impugned in certain quarters, in that it has kept in reserve a considerable portion of the funds in its hands, in order therewith to aid the burnt-out proprietors of lots to rebuild in the Spring, in durable materials such as brick, or stone. Mr. Bickell writes as one long and intimately acquainted with the district of St. Sauveur, and his opinion is therefore worth listening to. We consequently reproduce some of the most important parts of his communication:

My twenty-eight years residence in Quebec, of which I am a citizen, although temporar resident in this place, enables me, I believe to place the matter in question in a true light.

The vast majority of those burned out were proprietors of the houses they resided in, are poor men laboring in the ship yards, were uninsured in consequence of their houses being wooden constructions. which insurance companies refused to insure.

The ground on which their houses were built was owned by them on the principle of 'rente constitue,' that is, as long as the interest was paid the capital could not be claimed. A very convenient mode of acquiring the ground on which they could build a dwelling, the workmanship of which is generally done by themselves during the slack that occurs, or during bad weather when their usual occupation cannot be attended to, or what they commonly call temp perdue.'

Upwards of two thousand of these small proprietors are left houseless. Some have been assisted to put up temporary buildings, which from the nature of their construction, must be replaced by others

more permanent. When I was in Quebec, about three weeks after the fire, the zealous and good curate of St. Rocks exhorted his parishioners to combine and assist one another in putting up these buildings, and this appeal was so well responded to, that Sundays and holidays after Mass, and in the evening after their daily labour, thousands were thus engaged. If such had not been the case, hundreds might have perished for want of shelter.

It is a custom, and a good custom too, in Lower Canada, that when an unfortunate habitant loses his buildings by fire, for his neighbors to rebuild them for him, by means of a cource or bee, thus replacing him, to some extent in the position he was before.

In 1845, when a smaller number of houses were burnt during the great conflagration in Quebec, most of the money collected was employed in aiding the proprietors to rebuild, with good results. The wooden houses that were burnt were replaced by less combustible buildings.

A short time since, a great part of Champlain street was burnt; money was collected amongst the citizens to aid them to rebuild. Two extensive fires in Montcalm Ward, and two others equally extensive occurred in St. Roch's within the last four years, and the citizens nobly subscribed sufficient to give all the uninsured \$100 each.

All the great conflagrations elsewhere have elicited the Christian spirit of charity that happily exists in the world, by large amounts being collected to assist those to build who were unable to do so by their

own means. If the contributors to the fund now in question had intended that their contributions should have been applied only to the relief of the immediate wants of the sufferers, they would not have been so lavishly generous. For if, as is generally the case, these poor people had continued to follow their usual occupations, they could have supplied that themselves.

A large amount has already been expended in temporary relief, and more is to be expended, a much larger amount than would have been required, but for the exceptional condition of the ship-building interest at the present time in Quebec, where there is not more than ten per cent of the usual number of ships being constructed, leaving these poor people very destitute.

If the belance is returned to the donators, what would be thought of the Committee, when a large district like that of St. Roch's and St. Sauveur if left unbuilt for want of means.

Montreal Gazette of Saturday last, pertinently NESS in the undermentioned localities: asks what has been done by the people of this City to show their appreciation of the services of Dr. Carpenter during the past year, in promoting cleanliness, drainage improvements, and sanitary measures generally? to which under God, our immunity from Cholera must be attributed. Many have talked wisely about these things, but Dr. Carpenter alone has worked wisely, as well as talked loudly; and he has as it were forced the civic authorities to take the first steps towards diminishing the fearful annual mortality of Montreal. That mortality is still shamefully great: greater than in any city of equal population in the Old World: that it is not greater is we repeat, the lecture was. The Catholic Oblicen, the Civilizer of Nations, and we must say that it was treated in a the work of Dr. Carpenter the Santary Refor- very masterly manner. The lecturer pointed out

LA RERUE CANADIENNE-Jan. 1867.-The contents of this number are as follows:-1. La Loi du Travail; 2. De Quebec a Mexico: 3. Nelida, ou les guerres Canadiennes de 1812; Nelida, ou les guerres Canadiennes de 1812; every nation in the world. He showed the vast 4. Charles et Eva; 5. Notices Bibliographiamount of good that had been done by the monks and ques ; 6. Les Evenemens du Mois.

"THE DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY." " Rev. Maurice Baldwin said, - " He would say that the Church of England was the people's Church."

(Applause.) Dear Sir,-We have had many a foolish remark from evangelicals respecting the Church of England, but I think the above quotation should have the first place in the lists of heretical nonsense. "The Church of England, the Church of the people !" And such as absurdity was actually listened to-nay, applauded-by a number of seemingly intelligent men! It matters very little that the English people are going over in thousands to the ranks of the dissenters: it matters little that the English bishops are astounding the world with their description of the spiritual destitution of their flocks: it matters little that the Church of England has admirably succeeded in making the lower classes pure heathens. The Church of England is "the Kingston British Whig. Church of the people," and there's all about it!

Now, for a "Diocesan Meeting" this may be all very fine, but "facts are stubborn things." It any man amongst that assembly of shining lights dare try the issue, he will find that this " people's instructing the masses who are nominally subject even the slightest tinge of Christianity. Why? to whose care it was confided by Col. Ermatinger. a good deal of prospecting may be expected through-

Simply because the English nondescript called a Church has always been the Church of the titled, of the wealthy, of the worldly great. The poor cannot pay for such an expensive system, therefore, they discard religion altogether .-Their rays and poverty would sit uneasily upon the velvet cushions of an evangelical pew-50 they stay at home.

Could the "reverend" parson have forgotten the late charge of the Bishop of Oxford? Referring to the County, the mining districts, the sum and substance of his lordship's jeremiad is this: "The people are infidels,"-surely this is the "Church of the people" when a leading member of it is forced by the stern logic of facts to say such a thing !

When the bishop's pastoral, or address, or hobbledehey, or whatever you may call it, was published, our indignant parson resolved to test its accuracy by personal investigation. He went to the mining districts, perfectly certain that he would soon be able to refute such an unprecedented Charge. The first woakman he met was asked :-

" My friend, can you tell me, who is Christ?" " Christ," answered the gentleman of the 'people's Church; ' Christ,-there's naw such a man working in our mine !"

Rather discouraging, certainly, but our "reverend" incumbent did not lose heart. He met another gentleman of the "people's" &c. "My dear friend, have you ever heard of God?"

asked the poor man very blandly.
"Naw, naw, but a' ha' beard o' t'other fellow." 'The Church of the people," of course! Were

not those admirable proofs of the truth of Mr. Baldwin's assertion. Nevertheless the indignant parson went back again and said nothing about the bishops' pastoral.

Such things may appear laughable on the surface, but in reality there is a terrible significance about them. The stupid doctrine of freedom of opinion in matters of religion has caused all the trouble. Poor people, however ignorant, can reason, and they cannot help being logical sometimes. "The Bible is sufficient," cries Rev. Lowely Roselight, and forthwith the people purchase a Bible and stay at home. To be directed by the minister is absurd, for what is his opinion but a private opinion, and why should they, children of reformation freedom, receive dictation from any man? And as these people, for the most part, cannot read their Bible, it is laid aside, and the nominal Christian settles down into the blank depths of indifferentism or infidelity; and the Church (save the mark!) that is witnessing this every day is powerless to effect a remedy. Yet, Mr Baldwin tells us, it is the Church of the people! Bosh!

We would be very glad to think that Mr. Baldwin knew what he was talking about in this matter. Every body know how important it is to make a point in a speech, and tickle the ears of one's hearers; and if we can only play upon their prejudices, or run parallel with their opinions, so much the better. If this was his object he succeeeded of course, as the "applause" shows. But he should remember that a willd and groundless assertion, however pleasing to a certain class, when once published, must run the gauntlet of common sense, and in this case the only conclusion one can come to is this: that if any one say that the English Church is the "Church of the people," he must be either ignorant of the facts, or hypocritical and in

J. M. J. G.

The following clergymen have kindly HONOR TO WHOM HONOR .- A writer in the consented to act as Agents for the TRUE Wit-

Rev J. M. J. Graham for Westport and

FATHER O'FARRELL'S LECTURE. - It has often been said that the Kingston public were not a people to patronize lectures, but any one who was in the Uity Hall on Tuesday night could see in fact how false is such an assertion. It is not the want of taste for lectures that is to be complained of, but the want of able lecturers. Though the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell never lectured in this city before, yet his reputation through-out Canada is so great that he drew one of the largest audiences ever brought together in Kingston, the Hall being filled to the very door. The subject of the lecture was . The Catholic Chuech, the Civilizer that prior to Christianity, though the world had made some progress in the arts and sciences, yet civilization in its true sense was unknown, for mankind followed nothing but the dictates of their baser passions, that the very gods that they addred were the emblems of those passions. He then endeavored to prove that it was the Catholic Church that was instrumental in raising fallen man and carrying civilization to missionaries of his Church, and ably defended them from the attacks made against them by many bigoted writers, citing in support of his arguments many Protestant authorities. Mr. O'Farrell at the conclusion announced that the subject was so voluminous that he could not do it justice in one lecture, and therefore he would again entertain them on Friday night, when he would endeavor to show the influence the Church exercised in the formation of schools and universities in the middle ages, the preservation of classic writs, the founding of libraries, and the encouragement of all the arts and sciences. The object of the lecture, in fine, is to show that the Catholic Church has in every age promoted the study of all that is good, and that under her care many of the greatest improve. ments were made in aris and sciences. It need scarcely be said that the announcement was received with great satisfaction. Mr. O'Farrell's voice is well adapted to the Hall, every word he uttered being distinctly heard even at the door. In the whole course of the lecture no one word was said that could offend any Protestant mind, many besides Oatholics being present. We hope to see the Hall well filled on Fridey night, a hope we have every reason to believe will be gratified, as the proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the poor of the city .-

The Sherbrooke F. eeman is informed on good authority' that the information which led to the recent despatch of the Government Police to that town came from the United States, and was of so reliable a Church? instead of christianizing, elevating or character that Government would have been to by Edwin Pockett, about four months ago. There blame had not steps been taken to guard against any are rumours of similar discoveries in Harvey and raid which might be made.' The force is, still on other new townships, so that on the opening of Spring Label of the property of

A POPULAR BISHOP .- Bishop Mullock has recently returned to St. John's after an absence of some months in Great Britain. His reception was of the most enthusiastic description, showing as the Bishop himself expresses it, that the affection of such a people is one the brightest gems in a Bishop's mitre. We extract from the Patriot -as evidencing a happy state of feeling between people and pastor.

Dr. Mullock, we are happy to notice, returned here from Dublin, via Liverpool and Halifax, on Sunday se'nnight Although the mail steamer in which His Lordship took passage, was not expected before Monday, her usual time, the moment the gun announced her arrival, although it was near midnight, people by hundreds flocked to the wharf to welcome His Lordship's arrival. The joy of the people was unbounded, and the moment he put his foot on shore the exulting cheers of the populace were loud and long. No sooner was His Lordship seated than the horses were removed from his carriage and he was drawn by his flock to the Episcopal palace, amid the repeated cheers of the multitude. On the following day several addresses of welcome and congratulation from the Benevolent Irish Mechanics, Total Abstinence, and Fisherman's Societies, and from the Cathedral Fire Brigade, &c., were presented to His Lordship, to each of which he returned a suitable reply. In the evening there was a magnificent torch light procession of the Societies, with bands of music, participated in by thousands of citizens, and many houses were brilliantly illuminated. It was a most grateful demonstration of the esteem in which Dr. Mollock is held, not only by his own flock but by all creeds and classes, who rejoice in his restoration to health, after suffering the agony of a severe and dangerous operation.

DR. HUNT'S LECTURES BEFORE THE LOWELL INSTITUTE -A correspondent of the Boston \*dvertiser thus speaks of the admirable course of lectures recently delivered in that city on Chemical and Physicial Geology:-

Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, who has been engaged, during the past fifteen years, in association with Sir William Logan in the goological survey of the Canadas, gave the closing lecture of his series last Friday. The course of twelve lectures covered the entire field of chemical and dynamical geology, embracing not only a summary of the grandest results of European and American research, but bringing forward a number of admirable results of the lecturer's own labours in chemical geology, a department of physical science which Dr Hunt may be said to have created anew, and which he has incorporated as a permanent division of cosmic science.

Dr. Hant's style and method as a lecturer are very superior. He uses as few technical terms as the subject will allow. The styl and expression are campact, forcible and eloquent, with a rare facility of arrangement and illustration. It is doubtful whether ever before an equal mass of well-arranged geological and chemical material has been popularly described as succinctly by any lecturer. The two departments of dynamics and chemical geology have hitherto of necessity been reparately handled, and this has been the first attempt to combine them in orderly method. It is hoped that these lectures will be written out by their author, and published in both

Dr. Hunt's introduction to the people of Easton through the Lowell Institute, again gives him a claim upon our sympathies as an American, of which his long residence in Ovenda and Europe had well nigh deprived him. He goes to the Paris Exposition to repeessnt and explain the vast mineralogical collection and results of the geological survey of the Canadas.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF PAWNEROERRS .- A Case now undergoing investigation in the Police Court is of some importance to many, who through misfortune or it may be from their own fault, have been compelled to pledge their property for temporary relief. The circumstances of the present case are these. In December last M. Hart & Sou, Pawnbrokers, Notre Dame street, complained that their shop had been entered by thieves on the night of the 22ad, the safe forced open, and all the watches, jewellery, &c., contained in it stolen. The loss was advertised, and handbills issued offering a reward of \$500 for the detection of the thieves and the recovery of the goods. Some suspicion was felt as the time that the story of the robbery was not strictly correct and a safe maker was sent to examine the safe. He reported that the lock had not been tampered with in any way and that every appearance indicated that the thieves, whoever they were had opened it with the proper key. — The elder Hart had snortly after the robbery gone to New York and when those who had pawwed goods went to redeem them, they were told by the junior partner that the firm had been robbed and were not Rev. Mr. Masterson for St. Raphaels and responsible. Warrants were taken out by several of the parties and the younger Hart is now at large on bail to appear for further examination. The question raised by the defendant Hart as to the responsibility of a pawnbroker for the loss whether by embezzlement, theft, or in any other manner, of articles pledged with him is of great importance to those who are obliged from their necessities to make use of the facilities afforded by such establishments, It is not, then we think, out of place to say some thing about the laws affecting a business which, when honourably conducted, is one which may be of great use to the poor in the time of a pinch. There is no doubt that the plea of non-responsibility held by Hart is entirely opposed to the law. The statute is most explicit on the subject. Goods embezzled or lost must be paid for by the Pawnbroker, who is held responsible not only for the safe keeping of articles, but also for keeping them free from damage or deterioration. Of this there can be doubt, although it is not the first time that advantage has been taken of such a plea, and unfortunate people, not knowing any better, have quietly submitted. -- Montreat Heroid

A Big Busingss .- The full extent to which the lumbering business is carried on along the shores of the Upper Ottawa and its tributaries, together with the rast amount of capital, labor, and produce required to keep it in operation during the winter, when the timber, saw logs, &c., are being prepared for transportation to the mills and foreign markets, is scarcely ever realized except by those actually engaged in the business, or by persons who are acquainted by observation with the process of gotting out' timber. To give an idea of the number of men and horses employed by all the lumbermen and mill-owners engaged in the manufacture of timber, in this section alone, we may instance one firm, that of Hamilton Bros., of Hawkesbury Mills, who started from Ottawa, on Monday, a train of one hundred teams, laden with supplies, bound for their limits some distance above this. And this is but a single instance .- Pembroke Observer.

LUMBERING. -At no former time in the history of our country, were lumbering operations more extensively carried on than during the present season; and, from present appearances, parties engaged therein are likely to meet with considerable success, as prices will probably continue high. Good wages are being given, teams bringing from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day: and, induced by these unusual rates, great numbers have gone to the 'shanties' A few days ago we counted no less than 42 teams on their way to the woods, which may be taken as a fair indication of a brisk state of the lumbering business in this section of the country .- Perth Courier .

GOLD IN DYSART! - We have been shown by Mr. Lucas, Reeve of Dysart, a rich specimen of gold embedded in quartz, broken off from a surface rock, which is said to have been found in that township

ាសស្រាស់ ក្នុងសម្រើសស្រា

and the feet of the

Unknown Regions .- The Rev. Mr. Prevost has, in a lecture recently delivered in Montreal, and published in the Minerve, given an account of an exploring expedition to the Mantawa, one of the tributaries of the St. Maurice. The expedition set off from the township of Wexford, which is contiguous to Rawdown and Kilkenny, traversed the township of Doncaster, and continued up the valley of the Riviere du Nord, and through the Laurentide mountains. In the last named township, he found lauds, with a heavy coat of regetable earth over a rich yellow subsoil. An enterprising settler, named Narcisse Menard, has established himself beyond all others in the mountains, and having made a considerable clearing, had excellent crops. He had 6000 sheaves of oats from four minots, the stalks being generally 61 feet long, and ears thirty inches.

A great part of the valley, through which a new colonisation road has been marked out, is level and rich and there are considerable spaces in which a stone is not to be seen. The wood is maple, cherry, pine, &c. in going up this valley, the mountain of Lake Quareau seems to terminate the view towards the north. The streams are now and then obstructed by beaver-dams, which cause the water to spread and form marshes or awamps. The third night the expedition camped out on the Yellow Mountain .-Next day they had to cut their way in some places through a thick undergrowth, and to fell trees so as to fall across streams to serve for bridges. This day they found some splended sugar bushes and pineries, and observed the excellence of the timber and richness of the soil with admiration. From the summit of the mountains of Lake Ouareau, called the Tuque, they had a find a fine view of the country they had traversed: They also saw ranges of mountains beyond them so thick that there appeared to be no possibility of a good road, and these mountains were interspersed with five or six small lakes. They decided to strike off to the west as the most feasible direction in which to find a passable road; and after a long march, they reached the southern extremity of a long lake, the shores of which were not found suitable for cultivation. From the northern end of this lake a valley stretched to the high lands which overhung the valley of the Mantawa. Ascending this valley, along the banks of a river about fifty feet wide, they came to some traces of an old Indian portage across to the Mantawa, which was the bourne of the expedition. There they found an extensive table land extending towards the west to L'Assomp. tion Lake, and to the north-west to the Cypress

The object of this expedition was to trace out a road which would be a great artery of colonization, and in returning they made some important corrections of their first route.

The Rev. Mr. Prevost is a man of science, and his enthusiaem in matters of exploration has taken a very valuable turn. He gives a table of the heights of the different places which he visited, ascertained by the barometer, but it is so incorrectly printed in the Mineree that we cannot be certain of the figures. Mount St. Joseph is the highest point noted, being 1,434 feet above the level of Terrebonne, which is said to be 1,023 feet (?) above the sea, thus giving the height of Mount St. Joseph at 3,482. The rev. gentleman concludes his report with an eloquent appeal open to them, seeing they are blocked up by other nationalities in all directions .- Montrent Witness.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS .- The London, C. W. Prototype: hears on good authority that, on the opening of navigation, a considerable reduction will be made in the force at present stationed in this garrison. Two regiments are already under orders to leave Canada in the spring for England, which will lessen the number of troops here. It is said that the 60th Rifles will be despatched to Montreal, and one wing of the 53rd to Hamilton, thus reducing the force in London to a battery of artillery and one wing of infantry. The 16th Regiment, now stationed at amilton, on the arrival of the wing of the 53rd there, will vacate that city, and proceed further east.'

WARNING TO SMUGGLERS. - The captain and second mate of the ship Hibernia, from Quebec, have been sent to prison for six months by the magistrates of the port of Kingstown, uear Dublin, in default of paying a fine of £100 each, for having on board, concealed in a locker in the cabin, nearly 201b weight of foreign manufactured tobacco.

### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Oarden, M Heaphy \$1; St Basile N B Rev H Mc-Guirk So; St Mcdard, Rev L Pothier \$2; N D de Betshiamists, Rev Peres Oblats \$2; Toronto, J Bain \$2; Stratford, P Mongavin \$1; Alexandria, G O'Brien \$2; Berthier, H Meek \$2; Farnhum West, Rev Mc Springer \$2 50; Point, W Young \$1; Edwardsburgh, P Curley \$2; St Andrews, J Gillies \$4; Orillia, C Cashman \$2 43; Iroquois, R King \$1 25; Melbourne, J Phelan \$2; Ramsay, M Foley \$2; Paris, W Hearly \$4; South Duoro, J Boyd \$2; St Johns, J Cain \$2; P McGinnis \$2; Severnbridge, D McCormick, \$2; Bracebridge, Jos Carbierie. S2.

Tarbolton, P O'Kelly S .
Per P Lynch, Allumitte Island - Rev Mr Corbet,
\$3; W L Gray \$5; O McAuley \$5; Mrs D Hogan

Per Rev Mr Mosterson, St Raphaels -D, McDonnell , 9, Obarlottenburgh S2; L McLachlan S1; Alex Corbet, Martintown \$2.
Per F Ford, Prescott - J Savage \$2.

Per P P Lynch, Bellevills D Keefe, \$3; W Donovan, \$2; W Perkins \$4; J B Henchy \$3 50; Jas Spence \$8; School Trustees \$1, J Martin Tyendinaga, \$2,50.



AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in the

### BONAVENTURE BUILDING,

On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 4th inst. 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. February 7th, 1867.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per

cent per annum on deposits.

By order of the Board,

E. J. BARBEAU,

December 31, 1868.

The barque 'Blanche' recently made the passage between Halifax and Liverpool in fourteen running days, loaded, and was hove two days of the time in a gale.

On Wednesdy morning, at the Archbishop's private Chapel, Quebec, by the Very Reverend Vicar General Cazeau, Thomas McGreevy, Esq., to Miss Georgiana Woolsey, only daughter of the late W. Woolsey, Esq., all of Quebec.

#### Died,

At Plantagenet, C. W., at the residence of his nephew, Obs. LaRocque, Esq., on the lat inst., of poplexy, Louis Isaac LaRocque, Esq, of Rigard,

#### ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Society will be held in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL. (Bonaventure Building) on this (THURSDAY) EVE-NING. 7th instant.

Chair will be taken at half-past Seven. DANIEL HARVEY, Secretary.

#### NORTH AMERICAN

GRAND GIFT CATHOLIC CONCERT To take place at

DURHAM'S HALL, KANKAKEE, ILL.,

FEBRUARY 25TH, 1867, Under the Authority of the Government.

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

SPLENDID MUSIC CAN BE EXPECTED.

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

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

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

One Ticket of most every Five receiving a Gift. The Gifts will be distributed, by lot, to the ticket holders, by the committee of three, selected as above who will be put under oath, and will act under the directions of the manager, and according to the number of tickets sold and at his discretion. The drawing is to be fair, honest and equitable; all purchasers of tickets and agents will be supplied with a correct list of drawing as soon as can be published. A clear to French Canadians to go forth and take possession title will be given. Parties holding tickets will reof all these lands to the north, which are at present thin them until after the drawing, and if their num bear appears in the list of drawn numbers they will forward it immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of the goods, &c. Tickets will be sold in the most important cities, towns and villages in the United States and the Canadas, and at our office on Court Street, Kankakee, Illinois. Price \$1 each; sent by mail on receipts of price and stamps for retarn postage.

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

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

#### SPECIAL TERMS OF OLUB RATES. 5 Tickets to one address .....\$4 50 ..... 9 00 20 .....17 00 30 do ďo .....26 25 ......35 00 40 ďο do ......43 50 50 do ďΟ do .......85 00 100 ďο

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

LEMOINE, LUSIGNAN & Co Konkakee, Illinois. HON. LOUIS FRANOHERE, Cashier. JOHN B. LEMOINE, Manager, Montreal,

Post Office Box 835. The object of our concert is to assist in the erection and completion of two Catholic Churches, one Convent and several Catholic Schools, in the county of Kankakee, Illinois, to protect our children from the persecution of the enemies of our boly religionwho having the control of our schools-have filled them with Tracts-so that wel were forced to keep our children out of the schools, that we are heavily taxed to support.

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

Catholics are respectfully requested to answer, at once to the call of our Venerable Prelates, who are so desircus to see our enterprise crowned with success, the time is fast slipping away, and very few Catholics are so poor as not to be able to sacrifice one dollar for such a good purpose as above set forth. A certificate of deposit made at the Jacques Oartier, Bank, payable at the order of Rev. Auguste Marchal, Pastor of Kankakee, Illinois, will be received in payment of tickets. Tickets can be had at our office at No. 1 St.

Therese Street, Montreal, or by letter Box 835, Mont-JOHN B. LEMOINE,

First Manager.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. 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 educa-tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to th

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupile.

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.
The Annual Session commences on the 1st, Sep

mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. --July 21st 1861. ... s way er & 3 to healf. 1, 1868. The control of the state of the sta

#### FOREIGNINTELLIGENCE. BUILT TO BE THE STATE OF THE ST

## FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 9. - A Writer in the Presse, M. H. Vrignault, gives his impressions of Fenianism, which he observes that many people erroneously confound with what is called The Irish Question. The Trish Question seems to him to merit the sympathies of all, taken in a political, social and religious point of view: but he contends that Fenianism should be judged with more severity. It is not true that Fenianism and the 'Irish Question' are identical, for the latter has originated in a foreign country. Nothing can be more uncertain than its triumph and he asks what would be the result of that triumph or of its defeat. Feniani m has had its rise on the American soil.

In the eyes of many persons this is a splendid quality, and from the very fact that it is of Yankee origin it has gained the sympathy of numbers. Certainly one cannot refuse admiration for the many great things which the people of the United States have accomplished; but among them there is also much that is dangerous and much that is bad. There is one quality which one can, without injustice, refuse to the United States, and that is - ' generosity.' Fenianism is formidable precisely because the United States have secretly encouraged it; they have not done so out of any generous feeling, but of the most interested motives. What that interested - feeling is it is easy to divine. Fenianism is the weapon held by the United States against England. That once admitted - and the writer does not see that it can be questioned - it is not difficult to foresee what will result from the effects of Fenianism. It has against it one great obstacle-namely, that it is a secret society; of which it has all the modes of action, and all the errors, and all the weaknesses. It is revolting by its very nature to many peopleexcellent patriots, whose lives have been spent in serving the cause of Ireland, and who are terrified at the doings of secret councils and of dark organizations. The Catholic clergy of Ireland, whom their bitterest enemise cannot reproach with want of patriotism, have, through Cardinal Cullen, denounced Fenianism. The clergy well know all the ground that Ireland has already gained, and far better than the heads of the Irlando-American Association ; they know the ground which she has yet to gain. M. Leon Faucher, in his ' Etudes sur l'Angleterre,' said that 'Ireland had a right to complain that in making her enter into the Britanuic Union she was not placed on a footing of complete equality.' The Catholic clergy think the same. They suffer with the whole of Ireland from that inequality. They find it ever in their way, especially in the exercise of their religion, and in the education of their children .-They know by heart the history of property in Ireland: but at the same time they ask themselves whether Fenianism will remedy these or any other evils, and whether it will not make them lose in a few months all that she has gained with so much

The English Government are greatly excited by the apprehensions arising from the threats of the Fenians. They are still under the impression of the recent attempts in Canada; and they hear the low mutterings in Ireland of all the vengeance which years of injustice have heaped up against their authority. They are quite as well aware as their victime of all the evils which misrule has done, and they expect an explosion. These fears are shown by an increase of severities. But even while blaming this violence, the circumstances must be taken into ac-

pain.

Fenianism will either be triumphant or varquished. There is, however, a third hypothesis, which is the most probable. It is this, that Fenianism, being forced to work in secret, will end by being rooted in the habits of the Irish people, and become what is the worst of all, a permanent secret society. As, however, it is impossible for such organisations to be entirely concealed it will serve as the official excuss for the English Government. If Fenianism be crushed the reaction will at once become violent; if it be perpetuated, it will be slow and hypocritical. There remains the hypothesis of Fenianism triumphant. If Fenianism drew its inspirations from pure patriotism: if it sought its force and its principles in what made the country great in past times, and which now makes it interesting in the eyes of all honest men, M. Vrignault pays he would see its triumph without fear. He would hail the awakening of a Conservative Catholic Ireland, full of respect for the past. But this is not so. The very fountainlutely the same as the revolutionary party who med. dience to his superior officers. dle in the affairs of Poland, and who say to her, ' If you wish to be free, renounce your faith, your superstitions, and all your antiquated ideas.' Fenianism. (Mr. G. A. Sala) makes the following observations on like Polish revolutionarism, is a branch of cosmopolite revolution.

The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in a letter dated 11th inst, says-

expose the underground diplomacy at work for a have a double force :- I mentioned that the crowd settlement of the Eastern question. His article, both inside and outside the Gesu was immense. In headed 'The Accomplishment of a Prediction,' reiterates the statements referred to in my letter of nity of the occasion forhade, of course, any demonyesterday, to the effect that Russia, Prussia and England have resolved to act together for the accomplishment of the destinies of Turkey. According the Venetians, who cheered their King and hooted to M. de Girardin, the ideas of Cobden and Bright their Patriarchs in St. Mark's. Neither sanctity nor have gained ground since 1864; it was owing to their influence that England abandoned the protec torate of the Ionian Islands, and gave up Corfu. considered the key of the Adriatic. England no longer cares for keys as when Lord 'Chatam' refused to argue with any one who did not consider the Eastern question one of life or death for England. Mr. Gladstone, at the inauguration of Peel's statue at Manchester, was struck by the sad fact of twelve million Ohristian brothers being sujected to Ottoman rule. Mr. Cobden went further, and declared that England should have joined Russia, instead of fighting sgainst her, in the Crimes. It is by these things and a paragraph in the Moscow Gazette that M. de Girardin's suspicions have been aroused. The Patric in a way denies the rumor of this triple alliance, and other journals of different shades regard the combination as an accomplished fact.

According to official reports, the strength of the French army on the lat ult., including the reserve,

was 610,000 men. The French community in Rome is greatly sad. dened by the conduct of the Archbishop of Paris. -It would be out of my place to do more than mention that his pastoral letter is compared to the tarts of the pastrycooks, much crust very little jam. It has merited to be the one pastoral of the beach of bishops which has received the warm praise of the infidel Press and all but the dead silence of the Catholic press of France. His Grace's conduct with reference to the miracle - the interruption of the sermon of Pere Hyacinthe when castigating the immorality of France-and now, to cap all, the pointed compliment paid him by the Emperor in his speech on New Year's Day, has created a very painful feeling here, and from the French community it is spreading to all in Rome who are carnestly on the side of the Holy Father.

### ITALY.

Florence, Jan. 10 .- The Nazione of to-day, in cor recting a statement respecting financial operations with a Belgian house having reference to the ecclesiestical property in Italy, says-

The Minister of Finance is really engaged upon a general financial scheme which will include a large operation, based upon the ecclesiastical property. -This scheme will be submitted to the approval of Pacliament. Signor Scialoja will make his financial statement on Monday next.

deficit of 7.458,0961. The revenue is setimated at ever, the Minister has been too sanguine in this calculations, and the deficit cannot be far from 250,-000,000f. Something like 10,000,000l. must be prooured to be thrown into those same insatiable maws into which State railways. Crown lands, and so great a part of the Church property have already gone, whose yearly requirements have already, besides, swelled the national debt to 200,000,0001, and introduced into the country that most obnoxious innovation of paper money. It is easy to draw comparisons between the condition of the Italians under Victor Emmanuel and that of the same people under the Bourbons, Este, Lorraine, &c., to point to the nearly doubled taxation and the enormous debt referring, as an instance, to Venetia, which comes out of Austrian hands with a revenue of 76,000,090f. and an expenditure of 54,000,000f., leaving a surplus of 32,090,000f., or little less than one million stetling.

The taxes in Italy have, perhaps, been doubled within the last six years; they are now about 27f.

per head, while in France they are 42f. or 43f. The Duke of Argyll and Mesers. Gladstone and Cardwell have arrived in Florence on their way northwards from Rome. It appeared that Lord Russell, when he left Florence, went to stay at St. Remo (on the road before getting to Monaco), and that while there he received the visit of a deputation from the municipality, consisting of the Syndic and of two assessors. The Syndic made a short speech, in which, according to the report in a St. Remo paper. he expressed his gratification at having an opportunity of complimenting one who, by word and deed, had always upheld the liberty of the psople-who, in 1860, as Minister of Queen Victoria, had so largely contributed to the liberation of Southern negation of God, and who, whether as a Minister or in his private capacity, had ever been a friend and declared that under a constitutional monarchy and a patriotic King the Italian nation has all those elements of political life which for so many centuries were wanting to it. Two days later the municipal band serenaded him, a great crowd of persons being present in front his hotel, and when 'God save the balcony with his family to return thanks, and asked for the 'Royal Italian March' and for 'Garibaldi's Hymn,' which were played amid great applause from the crowd, and shouts of 'Viva Lord Russell!'-Times Cor. SUICIDE OF SIG. CASSINIS, SENATOR OF THE KING-

DOM OF ITALY .- On the morning of the 18th December, John Baptist Cassinis put an end to his life by a pistol shot. Cassinis was an able advocate of the Turin courts, an intimate friend of the Count de Cavour, and figured in politics as Deputy to the Chambers, Minister Keeper of the Seals, President of the Chember of Deputies, and lastly Senator of the Kingdom. What could have brought about this fatal termination? Certainly not family misunderetandings, for he was on the best of terms with all his relations. The journals generally attributed it to political disappointments; but what these were no the American Congress. This conclusion is a very one knows. We are deeply afflicted by the news, because he is dead; and, under such circumstances, will not select this day to comment upon his political career or disturb his aches. When Cassinia was Minister, on the 1st of June, 1860, replying to a S:nate-' We, gentlomen, who are entrusted with the use of giving freedom of election to every unzovernment of the country, must one day give an impeachable citizen of full age, if the amount of account to God of our actions.' (Official Acts of the Senate, No. 11, page 33.) That day has come, but too quickly for Cassinie; he has already accounted to God for his actions, and the journalist has no further duty to perform in his regard, but to say a requiem over his tomb, to charitably suppose that he was irresponsible for the act which put an end to his life, and to hope that in a spirit of repentance he trusted in Divine mercy. John Baptist Cassinis was Minister of Grace and Justice from the 20th of Jan., 1860, to the 12th of June, 1861. He therefore formed part of the Cabinet which constituted and proclaimed the Kingdom of Italy—an unfortunate Cabinet, as the immature death of Cavour, Farini, Gen. Fanti, and Cassinis justify .- Unita Cattolica.

FLORENCE, Jan. 30. - Admiral Persono, who has just been acquitted of the charge of cowardice, is now to be placed on trial for incompetency and disobe-

the special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph the behavior of our Protestant countrymen and women in Rome. Coming as this reproof does from a writer who never misses an opportunity of garnishing his letters with the most ultra-Protestant sneers M. Emile do Girardin has taken up the pen to at everything which Catholics consider holy, they strations of popular feeling at the entrance of the Pope. The Romans are not yet so far advanced as solemnity, however, deterred a large number of foreigners, presumably Protestants, and I am affaid mostly of the Anglo-Saxon race, from behaving in the Gesu with extreme indecorum. This was not the first time, perhaps, in Rome, when it was necessary to remind strangers that a church is neither a volunteer review nor the Oxford Music Hall, and that pushing, jostling, stamping on the bystanders' toes. digging elbows into their chests, the whole accompanied by very free and easy remarks in the English tongue, are not exactly the best means of persuading foreigners that we are Ohristians, or indeed that we have any religion at all. It may be as well to state once for all, that these shameful scenes have been repeated in every church in Rome, from St Peter's and the Sistine to the little church of San Tommaso degl'Inglesi, any time since December the 24th; and that on S. Peter's Day and in Holy Week there is even more crowding, more impropriety, and more irreverence displayed. The Paral authorities have done their best on these grand occasions to preserve decorum and exclude the canaille by enacting that only persons in evening dress, and ladies in black, with black veils, shall be admitted to the precincts of the altar; but it is precisely the pet ple in evening dress-I say nothing, of course about the ladies - who behave themselves in the worst possible manner.--The frock, the proverb tells us, does not make the monk, and a tail-coat and white choker fail someto make a gentleman. Swiss Guards and gentlemen usbers are posted all about the churches on gala days to see that none save in the prescribed costume are admitted to the reserved spaces; and a halberdier will occasionally feel you about the hips, after the manner of a searcher at a dockyard gate who is inquisitive about tobacco, to assure him-self that you have not linked or pinned up your frock a wish to sow discord between the Roumanians and self that you have not linked or pinned up your frock coat into the similitude of a swallow-tail. These sumptuary laws, bowever, have not had the desired effect; and there is ten times better conduct observed in the body of the church, in the darkened aisles. and remote chapels, where the people who aro ordinarily termed canaille are to be found thick clustered. These good souls have only come into the church to pray, and they drop down on their knees quietly and keep on praying till the ceremony

Outside the Gesu, when the Pope re-entered his carriage there was a real demonstration of popular Italy is now at peace, and her finances must be sentiment, and were I writing for the Poughkeepsie put on the peace focting. Signor Scialoja has laid Seer or the Communicate Chronicle I should say that his Budget before the Chambers, and the result is a his Holiness was 'ovated considerably.'

84.616.8621. against an expenditure of 42.074.7581. Italy there are no native Protestants, and that many half that of the French Empire. Agreeably to a of those who, being foreigners are allowed to worship very able article in the semi-official Opinione, how- after their own forms, return the kindness by the most infamous libels and even indecent pictures of tions that on the recurrence of the scourge it is althe Pope, the cardinals, and all the authorities in Rome. We have heard a paid agent of a Protestant of the priests - Weekly Register.

#### SWITZERLAND.

A letter from Switzerland in the Bologna Cerriere dell'Emilia of the 3rd instant says that the Prussian General Moltke has been stopping at Glyon, a mountain village, at a considerable elevation, in the Canton de Vaud, and at a short distance from the eastern extremity of Lake Leman. The letter proceeds to give the following information concerning the supposed object of the celebrated tactician's visit, in the depth of winter, to so lofty and undesirable a cosition :-

'It is said that he has come to rest himself after the fatigue of the war, but, meanwhile, he has with him the whole of his staff, all dressed as civilians, and they are assiduously at work on topographic studies and plans. The Federal Government was warned of it by the French Government, which had conceived suspicons on learning that the Prussians were assiduously studying all the passes of the Jura chain, and that they had also studied the passages of the Rhine to enter Switzerland. It appears that Moltke and his people desired also to take photographic views of the Swiss fortress of Luzinstag, which is on the frontier towards the Tyrol; but the local authorities opposed their so doing, perhaps after the alarm had been given from France.

This is carious enough, if true, but perhaps the story may prove a mere canard.

A Paris journal says: 'The question of religious Italy from the tyranny of a Government which an other celebrated English Minister had called the in the city of Berne. M. Langhans, almoner to the normal school of Manchenbuchsee, published a course of religion which was brought under the notice of favorer of Italian unity and independence. Lord the Grand Council of Berne, which assembly de-Russell read a short reply in Italian, in which he cided by seventy-three votes against sixty-one that the Council of State should be requested to take steps with a view to preventing anything contrary to the doctrine of the national church of Berne from being taught. But what is this doctrine? The Minister of Worship has in vain asked where it is to be found. In Scripture, it is said. This is also the opi-Queen' was played Lord Russell went out on the nion of M. Langhass. But is this professor to be beloon with his family to return thanks, and asked provented from adopting as true what his conscience tells him to be true? The decision of the Council of State has produced great agitation in the canton, meetings have been held, and a journal founded to defend the principles of religious liberty. Let us hope that it will penetrate into the old citadel of Protestant crthodoxy.'

#### PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT .- Incomparably important for her future, and for that of the whole of Germany, is the form which Prussia will give to the North German Parliament. The English Reform party has drawn the conclusion from the universal suffrage which is to form its basis that Count Bismark intends to create an extraordinarily liberal Parliament, more liberal, at any rate, than ours, which is not based on universal suffrage, and nearly as liberal as erroneous one. The Emperor Napoleon has taught us how well unlimited voting may be reconciled with limited Parliamentary power. It is not the mode of election alone, but also the privilegs of the new German Parliament, which will decide whether question of the Senator Roncalli, he said in the it can be powerful free, and effective. What is the freedom and influence granted to those he elects be strictly limited? According to all we hear, the Prussian Government-which is at this moment elaborating, together with the Foreign Ministers of the other North German States, the plan of the Constitution of the new Bund-proposes to give the future Parliament little more than the character of a deliberative assembly. Whether, and how far, it will be allowed a decisive vote on the Budget of the Bund, and whether the whole creation is to be more like a Council of Princes than a National Parliament. cannot as yet be said for certain. There are two things, however, of which there cannot be any doubt; first, that the privileges which are to be given to the. Parliament will not correspond to the ideas which one would be justified in forming of a Parliament elected by universal suffrage; and, second, that whatever shape the Constitution of the North German Bund may assume, the army, the navy, commerce, diplomatic representation abroad, and the postal and Rown. - Writing from Rome on New Year's Day; telegraphic adminstration must be concentrated in the hands of the presiding Power, Prussia .- Fornightly Reniero.

THE PRUSSIANS AT FRANKFORT .-- A COFFEEDORGELT of the Courtier du Bas Rhin gives the following example of the continued disfavor in which the Prussians are held by the burghers of the ci-devant free city:-' A few nights since Shakespeare's play of Shylock (the ' Merchant of Venice') was represented at the principal theatre. At that part of the play where the judge inquires of Shylock what is his demend against his debtor, the Jew replies, 'a pound of flesh.' At that moment one of the audience rose up in the gallery and added these words of weighty recollection of the Prussian occupation, and eight cigars!' The Frankforters bailed the addition with continued applause. The Prassian officers protested, and the police cleared the place.'

### AUSTRIA.

Right or wrong, the Germans in Austria are in a terrrible rage at the Government having suspended the Vienna Parliament, the better to treat with the Hungarians. Their feelings have just been illustrated by a pert I ttle anecdote, which I cannot refrain from communicating. The other day a bewildered Englishman asked a member of the Vienna Parliament to explain to him why there seemed to be no end to the constitutional question in that embarrassed country. 'Nothing is more easy,' quoth the other. Just imagine the Queen of England at the bend of the Femians, trying to overthrow the Lords and Commons in Westminster hall, and you have an exact picture of the Kaisor leaguing with the Hungaro- for their cosmetics and perfumery. But when she Czechians against his German Reichsrath. The entered the room, she found her in the same position comparison, as are all comparisons, is a little lame, in which she had left her. but still not quite without a leg to stand upon.

VIENEA, Jan. 30,-The survey for the new boundarv line between the territories of Austria and Italy has been completed.

### RUSSIA.

The Russische Correspondenz, a semi-official organ of the St. Petersburg Government, published an article containing the following passage:—

'There is not the slightest doubt that the Western Powers, France, and more particularly England, are aspiring to the acquisition of Ottoman territory, and that the execution of their design has been put off to a more favourable time, when the Ohristian tribes in the East will have become the tools they want them the other Obristian tribes of Turkey, patronize the former, but are deaf to the complaints of the Bulgarians, Serviaus, &c. Russia alone sustains their hopes from disinterested motives, and will resist the spread of Western civilization among them, and advocate the maintenance of their ancient national traditions.

### TURKEY.

It is considered certain at Constantinople that the Eastern complication will result in war. Turkey has called out 150,000 reserves, and the Government of Russia has ordered that all military furloughs shall end on the first of March.

### INDIA.

While plague and pestilence were afflicting Europe | given you such a strange look ?

... People in England will not understand that in during the past eventful year, a famine more destrucland of famines. Bo frequent have been these visitiways possible to compare the affliction of the moment with the calamities of the past, and to measure the Tract Society in Bome say that all means of this ravages of one Famine by the recorded effects of kind were lawful to subvert the power and authority another. It is now, however, asserted that, in spite of all our civilization and progress, the Famine of 1866 exceeds in horror and fatality any visitation formerly experienced. About one hundred years ago there was a most dreadful Famine in India, the stories of which supplied the speakers and writers of the time with fruitful topics of invective against the unpopular class then called 'Nabobs.' But even the Famine of 1770 did not carry off a greater number of people than that of last year; and it is believed, indeed, that when complete returns have been procured and published the world will be astounded at the extent and magnitude of the recent calamity. We are assured that not less than 1,000,000 persons have perished either from actual starvation or the immediate consequences of want; and this shocking tale becomes more fearful than ever when it is added that the mortality occurred not among the entire population of India, but for the most part in a particular district, with a population only twice that of the county of

#### THE POISONED FLOWER.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF ONE OF THE EARLY KINGS OF FRANCE.

There are various traditions as to the origin of the Golden Lily upon the shield of France. Among these is the following incident, which is said to have occurred in the latter part of 11th century, during the reign of Philip Augustus.

The Prince was only fifteen when he ascended the throne; but the strong hand with which he seized reins of the Government, thwarting the turbulent | under the pretext of obtaining air. He fixed them nobles, and protecting the common people against their aggressions, soon convinced them that no was not to be despised for his youth.

fu the summer of the 11th year of his reign, being weary of the cares of state, Philip retired with his court to his royal residence at Chaumont, which was & favorite resort to him.

Among his train was Geoffrey, Count de Neville, the natural son of Louis VII.. the King's half-bro-He was a mild, inoffensive man, and apparently well contented with the title and estate conferred by the late King upon his mother, and which he had inherited upon her death, but unfortunately, he married a haughty, ambitious woman, who was but illy inclined to forego her claims to

At the death of Louis, she openly asserted that there had been a secret marriage between him and the late Countess de Neville, and upon the head of her son should rest the crown of France, he being the eldest born, and urged her husband to assert his claims. But this the Count refused to do, being unfitted by nature to act a part requiring more than usual energy and ability, besides entertaining too strong an affection for the young King, who had treated him with unusal kindness, to seek to deprive him of his rightful inheritance.

If Philip heard of the pretensions which the Countess set forth, he manifested in his conduct no outward token of displeasure or distrust. On the contrary, he gave his brother many evidences of regard appointing him to honorary offices near his person. although he took care that they were such that they conferred but little power.

This was a new source of grievance to the haughty Countess, who never relinquished the idea of becoming a Queen , and had fondly imagined that on account of Philip's youth, his brother would obtain such a strong ascendancy over his mind, as would make him King in reality, if not in name.

This disappointment was felt with increased bitterness when she became the mother of a son, in whom she centered all her ambitious hopes, and all the love that she was capable of feeling for one.

Unlike our modern fine ladies, the dames of high decree of that remote period were early risers: and the Countess de Neville often took long rides on horseback before the dew was off the grass, unattended, except by her groom, who kept at a respectful distance, just near enough to be within call, should his lady require assistance.

One morning she paused in front of a little cottage, situated in the midst of a perfect wilderness upon his shield the 'Golden Liiv.' of bloom. As an involuntary ejaculation of surprise nd admiration appared has retty, intelli looking girl raised her bright eyes from a rose bush which she was pruning.

'I have some handsomer within, arranged in

boquets,' she said, smiling, 'If madame would like to examine them.

Throwing the reins of her horse to her attendant, the Jountess alighted, much to the surprise of the servitor, who had never known his haughty mistress to be guilty of so much condescension before.

As the Countess entered the little low room, the pretty flower girl displayed her baautiful collection of boquets with parsonable pride.

'All or any of them are at your service, with the exception of this,' she said pointing to one composed of golden lilies and white roses, and relieved by a tew leaves of green; 'it is for the King.' 'So King Philip buys the flowers, pretty maiden?

'Yes, madame; I have orders to bring them to the palace daily. The golden lily is his favorile flower; and there are only those in bloom to day. 'I will take this,' said the Counters, selecting one

of the boquets, and taking from her purse a gold piece of more than double the value, but first bring me a cool draught of water from the spring

With a light step the young girl took a pitcher, and passed out to the spring that was but a short distance from the door. As she glided by the window on returning, she glanced in, and saw much to ber surprise, her visitor bending over the stand of flowers, and sprinkling something from her hand upon those which she had laid saids for the King. When she took it away, her eye caught the gleam of a small golden flask, such as the ladies of that period used entered the room, she found her in the same position

She could not refrain from an exclamation of surprise, as she perceived how deadly pale her countenance had become.

'It is but the odor of the flowers,' said the Countess, as drawing her robes around her, she turned to the door. 'Take my advice my good girl; place the stand nearer the window, and be not much over them; their perfume is quite too strong for so small a room.

There was something about these words, carelessly spoken though they were, that deepened the undefined suspicions in the young girl's heart; and, following her suggestion, she placed the stand of flowers directly in front of the open window. Then, by a close examination of the boquet which was intended for the King, she detected the presence of a fine white powder, imperceptible to the eye upon the white petals of the roses, but clearly visible upon the lilies, whose peculiar shape, by exposing the leaves to the full rays of the sun, as well as their vivid coloring, threw it into distinct relief, and as she bent over them, the faint but penetrating odor that arose made her so giddy that she would have fallen, had it not been for the tall shapely youth who entered just at that moment, and whose livery showed him to be in the service of the King.

It was her lover Francois, King Phillip's body servant, and who, happening to be passing by the house. had called in to have a chat with his betrothed.

How now, Marie?' said he, looking into her face.' What has frightened the roses from your cheeks, and

.The honest hearted fellow was sincerely attached tive than any modern epidemic was desolating whole, to his royal master, and he listened gravely to Marie's Provinces of our Empire in the East. India is a account of the strange conduct of her visitor, and the suspicions to which to which it gave rise.

'It has a had look,' said he thoughtfully ; ' though I believe there is nothing in it. By good luck, I have orders to attend his Majesty in his private apartments an hour hence, I will put him on his guard; then surely no harm will come of it.

Somewhat to the surprise of Francois, the King manifested no disquietuie at this disclosure, though the grave look and attentive manner with which he listened, showed that he considered it of no light import. He bade him charge Marie to tell no one what she had discovered, but to come to the palace an hour earlier than was her wont, by no means forget. ting her gold lilies.

King Philip sat in his audience ball surrounded by his retinue. A number of the royal family stood near him-among them the Count de Neville, his wife and little son, a sweet boy of three, whose winning and sprightly ways made him a favourite with the King. May it please your Majesty, Marie, the flower girl

is waiting without, said one of the guard. Admit her, said the King.
Marie had never seen King Philip in his robes of state, and the royal pomp that surrounded him im.

pressed her with a feeling awe as she entered, But this was quickly dissipated by the King's gracious manner as he bade her approach. 'I see you have not forgotten my favorite flower,' he said, taking the basket from her hand.

Then turning to the Counters, he said :- Just admire these queenly lilies, fair Countess, and inhaie the fragrance from the roses. But why do you start and turn pale?' he added, as with an involuntary shudder she drew back from the flowers which he would have placed in her hand.

'I-I crave your Majesty's pardon,' she stammered but the odor of the roses affects me thus.'

The King's eyes followed the Countess as she retreated to the window at the further end of the half searchingly on her husband's face, whose mind seemed to be entirely occupied by the laughing boy he held in his arms,

Attracted by the bright color of the lilies, the child stretched out his hand for them. A sudden thought struck the King as be observed this.

'See how eagerly Louis is regarding them!' he said, turning to the Count. 'Let him have them. With a fond smile, the father took the flowers, and held them before the boy, who, catching them with both his dimpled hands, raised them with a gleeful shout to his lips. Instantly a deadly pallor overspread his face, and with a faint gasp he fell dead

in his father's arms. The Countess had kept a furtive watch on the King's movements from her retreat, and forgetting everything in her terror, she sprang forward to arrest her husband's arm.

a tigress robbed of her young, you have destroyed your child! 'And you,' said Philip, pointing significantly to

'Monster!' she exclaimed, glaring upon him like

the flowers still clasped in the child's rigid fingers, you would have murdered your King." ' is this the woman that called at your cottage this

morning,' he inquired, turning to Marie. 'The same, your Majesty.' As soon as the Count comprehended the full meaning

of these words, he cast a look of horror and detestation upon his wife, then taking his dead boy, he laid him on the pile of cushions at the King's feet. 'I can lay before you no stronger proof, sire,' he faitered, 'that I was ignorant of this base plot against

your life. As Philip looked upon the still sweet features of the child, and than upon his father his eyes softened

'You are right. God knows that I would fain have spared your loyalty such a severe test.' 'I wish you all to bear witness,' he said, addressing

those around him, 'that I fully exonerate Count de Neville from all complicity with his wife in this attempt upon the life of your King' 'As to you, 'he added, turning to the guilty woman, I give you twenty days to leave the Kingdom. If

after that time you are found in my dominious, you shall suffer the full penalty of your crime.' King Philip did not forget the debt of gratitude he

owed to Marie and his faithful attendant. He was present at the marriage which occurred a few days after, bestowing a dowry on the bride, and other sub-statial marks of favor; and ever afterwards, in commemoration of his Providential deliverance, be bore

### UNITED STATES.

ALBANY, Jan. 27th. - The Rev. Joel Lindsay, who had been on trial at Albion, Orleans County, for whipping his child to death, has been tound guilty of manelaughter in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for four years and a half.

During the six years ending December, 1864, 788 persons, from 20 to 80 years of age, died in Massa-chusetts from intemperance and delirium tremens, 581 of whom were males and 207 females, or 35 women to every 100 men. From careful tables prepared for a prominent London Life Insurance Company, it appears that, averaging the whole period of life from 15 to 90 years, 32 intemperate persons die to every 10 other persons. These estimates do not include moderate drinkers, but only those who are decidedly addicted to drinking habits. At the age of twenty, when the general population have an equal chance of living 44 years, that of the intemperate is out fifteen and a half years.

THREE MEN IN NEW YORK GET CONTROL OF \$35 .-000,000. - The New York correspondent of the Boston Journal tells the following story ;-One of the most villainous attempts to create a

panic came to light on Thursday afternoon. Three men whose names are now well known, who have hitherto stood high in connection with mercantile affairs in this city, engineered a scheme through, which had for its aim the depreciation of government and bank stock, and but for its timely discovery would have ruined a large class of men. Having sold short they designed to depress stocks that they might buy low, and having answered their ends they intended to buil the market and make a fortune. They drew checks to the amount of five millions, and had them certified in the different banks. Of course these five millions having been certified could not be loaned by the banks. Instead of depositing these cheques as cash, they took them to private bankers and obtained on them five millions more, which cheques were also certified. Thus they took out in one hour ten millions from the circulation. One of these managers called in a million that was out on loan, and others did the same. By the same parties messengers were sent to all the banks early on Thursday morning, warning them against loaning any money, they advised the calling in of all the loans, and announced that there was to be a terrible panic that would sweep everything away. The banks lent themselves to this scheme, though ignorantly. The four men took out of public circulation in one day the tremenduous sum of thirty-five millions. Their scheme was exposed in the clearing house. One bank found to its credit three millions when it expected nothing. This led to an investigation, and the bank found that the certified cheques drawn by certain parties had not been used. An exposure at once took place and the panic was averted. How much these men have gained by this attempt to create financial disaster; the future will tell.

An elder in Michigan preaching about the triumph al march of Christ into Jerusalem, remarked that, Christ came with his disciples, mounted on an ass, and the men, women and children came out of the city, throwing their hats, shawls, clothes, and even pulling bushes from the trees to throw in his way; but, spite of all obstructions, he rode into Jerusalem in triumph!

Near the city of St. Joseph, Misseuri, a few years since, the rite of baptism was performed on several women by immersion in the river. As it was winter it was necessary to cut a hole in the ice, and the novelty of the scene attracted a large crowd, among whom were several Indians, who looked on in wondering silence. They retired without understanding the nature or the subjects of immersion were pales, and getting a vague idea that it was to make them good, the Indians came back a few days atterward, bringing their squaws with them. Cutting another hole In the ice near the same place, immersed each and all of them, in spite of their remonstrances.

London proper only covers a little over 632 acres-In Lombard Street it has been sold at nearly £70 sig. per square foot, or over £2,000,000 per acre. Alderman Mechi says a friend of his thought he had got a hargain when he purchased at the rate of £1,660,000 per acre. About 600,000 persons come into that acre to do business every forenoon, and leave again in the afternoon and evening.

CONSTITUTIONS IN RUINS .- The idea that the constitution is ruined is in most cases a vulgar error .elasticity of the vital forces is marvellous. Because they are depressed do not despair. Try the experi-ment of renovating them with that most powerful and genial invigorant - BRISTOL'S SARSAPA-RILLA. You may be feeble, attenuated, lethargic, infected with constitutional disease of the skin, the glandular system, the fleshy fibre, the nerves; but under whatever complication of disabilities or maladies you may labor, local or general, do not fancy, until you have tried this great restorative in vain, that your constitution is shattered past help. In seventy tive cases out of a hundred it will re-establish a so-called ruined constitution. It is important to use BRISTOL'S . VEGETABLE PILLS at same time with the Sersaparilla, as they carry off from the system large quantities of morbific matter set free by the Sarsaparilla, thus hastening cures that would otherwise be slow and tedions. 511 Agents for Montreal, Devins& Bolton, Lamplough

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INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of C. H. LAROUQUE, Trader, St. George de Henryville,

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

Official Assignee. Montreal, 4th January 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of FRANCOIS XAVIER BEAU-CHAMP, Trader, of the Parish of Montreal, insolvent.

The Creditors of the Insolvent are by those present notified that he has made an assignment of his property and goods, in virtue of the above Act, to me, Syndic undersigned; and they are required to furnish me, within two months of this date, with a statement of their claims, specifying what guarantees, and their value, they may hold, if they have any and it they have none, stating the fact, the whole attested under onth, together with the documents supporting their

> FRANCOIS PERRIN. Syndic.

Cote St. Louis, Parish of Montreal, ? 16th November, 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

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.....

T. SAUVAGEAU, Montierl, 31st December, 1866. 2w

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERI-MENT ?-If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great maltitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the atomach, the liver, and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age, a weak constitution, or a specific ailment, they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste for

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FRANCOIS PERRIN, Montreal, 24th January, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ALEXIS RIENDEAU, as Co-partner in the late firm of "Ridedeau & Co." as well as

individually, of St. Remi, C.E., Trader, The Creditors of the Insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects. under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two mouths from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it

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