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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1865.

No. 18.

PIERRE PREVOST'S STORY OR, TRUE TO THE LAST.

CHAPTER III.

Pierre and I soon become firm friends, and I persuaded him on one occasion to take me on one of his fishing expeditions.

It was a lovely night, the heavens were ablaze with stars, and the little boat tossed idly on the waves which scarcely rippled against its keel, Pierre's companions were asleep down in the cabin, waiting for a breeze to spring up before they could throw in their nets. Af for myself, I way smcking quietly on the deck, having my back against a coil of rope, and revelling in the delicious quiet which reigned around, when Pierre joined me, and having lighted his pipe, and sat down by my side, and spoke, as far as I can remomber, as follows :---

I believe, monsieur, you are anxious to know why 1 am such a sad looking fellow? Perhaps you will laugh at me, that can't be helped. I am sure you are sincere, and wish me well, and therefore 1 have no hesitation in opening my heart to you.

I love Marie ! There is hardly any need, perhaps, to tell you that. And yet this love is the foundation of all my sorrow. But I firmly believe that the good God willed that we should love another, and so I am content. Ever since our earliest childhood, we have gone through life hand in hand. When we were little ones we always played together on the sand; and there has hardly been a pang of sorrow or a show her gratitude as well as she could. And feeling of joy which has not been felt by both alike. I used to think once that we were one both in body and soul, and there are other folks in the village who have said it over acd over again. We made our first communion on the so much as dare broach the subject to Alphonsame day, and at the same hour, side by side; sine or Marie's mother. In a little time the latand these little matters are bonds of union indeed, and are not easily forgotten. When I first began to seek my bread on the sea, she always offered up a little prayer for me at the cross in the village, and she was ever the first to rush waist-deep into the sea to greet me on my return. And these I used to carry her on my shoulders back again, and kiss off the tears of joy which flowed down her pretty cheeks .--Ah ! we were happy indeed in those childish days, which are passed and gone. Why are we not always children?

And the years that followed were hardly less died.' happy for either of us. In the cold winter-tune we were always side by side in the chimney-cor- | very quick. ner. Spring saw us wandering over the lresh meadows gathering the early violets. We worked together in the harvest-field under the summer sun, and went off nutting when the brown | tend to set aside for them. But you must underleaves told us of the approaching autumn. And stand that I know Alphonsine. My daughter then came the time when we were both old enough to marry. We had neither of us dreamed of such a shing, and could not be persuaded that we were not still children. We were guite fore my very feet. I too knew Adphonsine .happy enough without troubling our heads about marriage. However, others thought of it for us, and good | ticable. Father Hermaon began to be anxious that we should make up our minds. But the matter was not so easily settled, and the old lady, very slowly; 'I simply impose one several obstacles soon presented themselves .----To begin with, Marie's mother was rich. I was | matter my will must be law.' far from it, and an orphan into the bargain. I had been brought up by my brother Victoire-a splendid fellow. It was he who went with Fa- fate,' added she; ' and my daughter's as well.' ther Hermann to Marie's mother, in order boldly to talk over our marriage, which they were all eyes met. I must break my oath or lose her for so anxious about. 'I had always made up my mind that Marie should never marry any one who had not quite moments. My head seemed to swim round, and as much as herself,' replied she, ' and that was her dear father's wish. However, I am sure you my throat which nearly choked me. And speak truly when you say that they love one still Marie looked at me; and oh, kow tenanother very dearly. Let it be as you say.' The old lady had a kind warm heart. [As he said these last words, Pierre's voice answer; will you remain alone with Alphansine, thickened, and I noticed a tear trickling down or will you come here alone? Choose for yourhis honest brown face. But my sailor was a self." brave fellow, and I had hardly time to shake him warmly by the hand before he had quite mas- of exclaiming, 'I must come here !' but the tered his grief, and he was able to go on with his story.] Marie and I were not the only happy ones then, I can assure you. Victoire, my brother, Father Hermann, the whole village in fact, for we were both ver, popular, rejoiced with us .--Of course I had not gone to sea. Victoire was also very anxious to remain; however, his wife persuaded him to go. Several in the village again, and I fancied I heard my brother say, 'It found fault with her for doing so, on the pretext was not that you promised me, my brother; it that working at a festal time was very bad luck ; but they had no right to say so. Victoire's children were very young, and had to be provided for ; and so Victoire went. In the evening great black clouds darkened the sky. We were eviden ly threatened with a dreadful storm. But we were enjoying ourselves too much to think of storms or friends at sea. All at once there was a vivid flash of lightning and a peal of of thunder, which seemed to shake every cot- long dreary year which followed that fearful day.' astonished the company by giving out that he ing groves; the low murmuring of the river, and him to drain.'

cries; "A boat in distress, and threatened with instant destruction.'

It was Victoire's boat !

I was on the shore in an instant. What an awful storm! Never in my whole life had I seen its equal. All that was in man's power I did, you may

be quite sure. Three times I dashed madly into the waves, only to be thrown back by the fury of the sea. The last time I was all but lost myself. However, I was rescued and brought back to the shore, bruised and insensible. Some thought me dead. Would that I had been, and laid out side by side with that other body stretched lifeless on the rocks.

It was Victoire.

When I came to myself he was near me, quite still, and covered with blood; but with just enough breath left to whisper in my ear :

'Pierre, my boy, be a brother to my wife, a father to my children. Ged bless you, boy.'

"Victoire,' answered I, 'I swear it.' And then he died without a murmur.

CHAPTOR IV.

Of course you will guess, Monsieur, that this wful affair was the means of putting our marriage off. Marie and I neither of us complained, but consoled ourselves with the reflection that all would soon be well. I took up my position in my brother's house, and warmly kissed my brother's children, now mine. Alphonsine tried to so six months slipped away, and the villagers began talking again about our marriage. I don't know how it was, but I began to feel very nervous and uneasy about the matter, and I did not ter began the subject berself.

- ' Pierre,' said she, ' you have adopted your brother's children, have you not ?'
- 'Yes, mother.'
- " And his wife also ?"
- 'Yes; I must take care of his wife quite as much as her children."
- 'You have quite made up your mind? · Perfectly.'

' Am I to understand that you never mean to leave them ?'

'I swore I would not to my brother before he Then there was a silence, and my heart beat

self up, and take some interest in my daily work, and did my best to appear cheerful and contented at home, but I was not the same man that T used to be. The children were a great comfort to me when I was at home; but the long hopeless days and the dark dreary nights were miserable enough, God knows, I seemed to dream

away my life. I thought it best to keep away from Marie, as a meeting would be painful to both. And so we never met.

At last a report got about the village that Marie was going to be married.

1 could no longer keep away from her now, and she, too, appeared anxious that we should meet. In a very few days we were once more side by side.

There was no need of me to speak. She read iny question in my eyes; of her own accord she answered :

'Yes, Pierrie, it is quite true.'

. But Pierre,' added she in tears, ' I am yours, and must be yours for ever. Ualess I can get you to say, marry Jacques, I will remain single for lie. But my mother begs me to get married; and what can I do? She is old and very ill just now. I feel I too have got a duty to fulfil.

I uttered a cry of despair.

'Pierre,' said Marie, still weeping, 'you must know I dearly love you. My fate is that I must love you still. But, for all that, Pierre, I cannot let my mother die.

I could not bear to hear her weep; but what comfort could I give? At last the devil entered my heart, and I broke forth in bitter curses at my fate, and what I choose to call her inconsistency.

' I don't deserve this,' said Marie very softly ; and I hardly expected that I should ever hear these words from your lips. Still, I believe you do love me, after all. I hope you will feel, when you think over all that has passed, that I am not heartless, and that I deserve some answer to the questions which my lips almost refuse to ask .--You will give me an answer, I am sure, by-and-

by.' And then she left me, half mad as I was, lying coiled up in a heap at the roadside.

During the next few days I did reflect. If I could not marry Marie myself, had I any right to render her marriage with another? Was I of the village should rejoice at that,' exclaimjustified in preparing for her a life of solitude, ed 1. and in depriving her of a mother's care? And then, again. I began to perceive that no one was at all inclined to take my part in the village .--My popularity was fast declining, since no one could look into my heart, or could have the least idea what I had suffered, or knew what had actually taken place. I was pitted, but considered very selfish. I was continually told that Marie's mother was ailing sadly, and that she certainly had deserved better treatment at my hands. At last Father Hermann comforted me. and benefitting by his good advice and by the help of our holy religion, I began to be in a much better frame of mind. I made up my mind to give Marie ker freedom, But I could not bear to see her again, and so 1 wrote.

this he ordered wine and cider, and tastly a plentiful supply of brandy.

In a very little time he was helplessly drunk, or at least pretended to be so. As the evening wore on, he got from bad to worse, insulted and quarrelled with the men, and fairly disgusted the women. The village was in an uproar, and there was not a soul who did not speak in strong terms of the disgraceful conduct of Jacques. At the earnest entreaty of the worthy fellow, we kept our council, and accord ngly the new marriage was at once broken off.

The rest of the story you know almost as well as I do myself. You see my life from day useful instruction or passing anecdote. Thus to day. You can picture to yourself my sorrow their attention was alternatively occupied by the to day. You can picture to yourself my sorrow

And yet we can never be more to one another than we are now. Never ! Never ! We are married, and yet we are not. We are separated, alas, here on earth, but we must be united in heaven. Think of the years that have passed, and think how happy we might have been, and what a thread there was between our present ex. istence and the life we long to lead. Goc's will be done!

Poor Pierre here let his head fall into his hands, and wept in silence.

How could I comfort the poor fellow. It was not the kind of grief that needed consolation, and so I let him weep on.

All at once a breeze sprung up and filled the sails. Pierra immediately roused himself, but soon relapsed into his accustomed calm quiet manner.

Both the other sailors now came on deck, the nets were tarown over, and the business of the familiarity. night begen.

CHAFTER V.

Three years afterward, by the merest accident in the word, I happened to return to my favorite sittle vidage. There was evidently some excitement going on, and as I chanced to recognize my old friend Father Hermann, I went up of public authority. and renewed our acquaintance.

"What is the matter?' said he ; "why, you do not mean to say you don't know ?'

'Not in the least.' "Why your old friend Alphonsine has been dead six months.'

" I really don't see why the worthy inhabitants

A great obstacle has been removed." said

tage to the foundation. And then came piercing | I was never myself again. I tried to rouse my- intended to throw a little life into the fete. On the whispering of the breeze, form a peaceful lullaby; your mind almost insensibly yield to the combined influence of all those charms, and you. experience a sweet and happy sensation.

M. de Rivaud and his daughter had felt the full power of all these pleasures, since their departure from Orleans on the steamer Heiondelle. Seated on the deck, they beheld the smiling berders of the Loire displayed successfully before their enchanted gaze, ever changing, yet always. lovely, like the magic scenery of some theatricalrepresentation. Scarcely a moment passed, that. the young girl had not some remark to make to her father, to which the latter replied by some and my unbappy position. You can see how beauty of the surrounding country, and by their intile she has changed. And yet we can never be more to one another mind of Honorine, found interest in everything around. Prompt in her judgments, like all novices in experience to whom, even the very shadow of doubt or suspicion is unknown, her conclusions were formed, and her likes or dislikes determined by the first glance of her eye, and these impressions were no sooner formed, than they were commenicated with childish confidence to her father. Meanwhile, the Steamer which was passing the coast of Montrichard, slackened its speed, to receive a passenger from a barge which came alongside.

This new-comer who was rather corpulent, wore a costume, half citizen, half peasant, which announced in those parts, that he was a well-todo farmer; but his large ruddy face bore an expression of discontent. As he stepped upon the deck of the steamer, rather close to M. de-Rivaud, he touched his straw hat with an air of

'By my faith, I was afraid I should miss the boat,' said he; 'there was no one at Verou to row me over. Why don't the government attend to such things ?'

One of the passengers remarked that it was a private affair, and did not come under the action

But that don't prevent a man ftom loosing the steamer, and being late at some business of importance. Yes,' continued the sturdy farmer-I, for example, would have run the risk of arriving too late in town if I had not overtaken the steamer.'

"Where are you going, M. Jean Bapliste !" asked a little citizen, who had come aboard from the wharf.

'Ah, this is M. Dubois,' replied the farmer

'Listen, Pierre,' said the old women ; ' don't think that I wish to deprive the widow or the orphans of one morsel of the sustenance you incan never live with Alphonsine ; and Alphonsine

can never live with me. Never !' This last word seemed to open an abyss be-I too began to understand that either of these arrangements would be perfectly imprac-

' Mother,' 1 began-

1 don't wish to hinder your marriage,' replied condition. You must be quite aware that in this

Still I hesitated.

'It will be for you then to decide your own

I raised my head. Marie was there, and our ever.

It is an absolute torture to recall those fearful when I tried to speak, there was something in derly.

'Pierre,' said the lady again, 'you must

I looked at Marie again, and was on the point words again stuck in my throat, and my tongue my conscience with the thought that I could still work for Victoire's wife and children, and tried to think they would be equally happy, although I was not always with them. But then I though: of that dreadful night, and the storm, and the pale face, and the whisper in my ear came back was not that.

At last the bitter words rose to my mouth, and m a bollow voice I answered :

'I must keep my oath !" And then, like a drunken man, I fell prostrate on the floor.

When I recovered she was near me still, and her sweet voice whispered in my ear,---

"Thank God, Pierre, you are an honest man." Those words were my only comfort in the

CHAPTER V.

The mapriage between Jacques and Marie was soon accanged, soon the second festive day came round.

In the morning 1 put to sea as usual: but as the evening wore on, I tound I were under the sofluence of a spell, and that it was guite impossible for me to remain where I was. Accordiggly I returned: and led on by the spell and attracted like a moth to the candle, wended my way to the rejoicings, in order that I might torture myself right well for the last time.

I have heard of the agonies of the rack, of the thum-screw, of saints being boiled up oil and crucified, and many other dreadful horrers; but I very much doubt if any martyr ever suffered the agony that I did that night.

It was in the dusk of the evening, and Marie was just finishing a song, while all was resting from the dances which had followed one enother refused to speak. And then I began to ease in quick succession. She was just singing the trary we may choose our neighbors, we may in last verse, in which my name was accidently introduced, when a sailor who was just behind me struck a match in order to light his pipe. The under different circumstances, while the ease and ter all they are thips of the old block. Only light exposed me to the view of the whole company. Directly Marie saw me, she uttered a peculiar cry and fainted away. I rushed towards her, not thinking what I was doing. But | it goes puffing on its course, through the waters Jacques was at her side before me. Instead, bowever, of showing the least jealowsy, or put- diversified are the views it presents to the eye, bim knowingly on the shoulder, ' as my deceased ting binself in a passion, be grasped ine warmly and for which we might seek in vain elsewhere. mother used to say, a peasant is equal to a bishon . by the hand, and then looked tenderly at Marie, who now began to revive.

in a strange kind of voice. You would never stream; the weeping willows droop gracefully be has enough, and heaven knows he wants for. guess what he did, and perhaps will hardly believe when I tell you.

father, ' don't you remember ?'

'Of course; and what has followed ?' 'The marriage of Pierre Prevost and Marie !' I was not long in accompanying Father Hermann to the cottage in which my old friends were receiving the warm congratulations of their friends and neighbors.

They recognized me at cace, and insisted that I should be present at the entertainment which was to follow in the course of the day. Of course I accepted the invitation. I never remember having enjoyed myself so much, and am quite certain that I spoke from my heart when 1 proposed, in my very best French, the health of iz belle Marie and Pierre Prevost.

END.

THE TWO POETRAITS.

BY MISS L-.

(Transtated from the French of Emile Souvestre for the Catholic Mirror.)

The tourist who delights in variety and survey, will always choose the steamboat in preference to every other mode of travelling, for the extensive and diversified field of observation that it affords. The almost compulsive intimacy formed in public conveyances generally, is often prolonged to the very limits of endurance; it wearies and disgusts us, nor is there any hope of putting a stop to it, or of escaping from a treu blesome companion, but by patiently enduring him to our journey's ead; and this very constraint robs us of that freedoin of mind and wwacity of disposition, induspensable to interest and observation. Aboard a stramer on the conger with or leave them as we feel inclined ; we comfort we experience, makes conversation more lively and more varied.

Standing on the deck of a noble steamer as of some beautiful river, how many, and how Here everything is characteristic and pictures when his bread is baked."

que; the villages are reflected in enhanced 'Never fear, and keep a good heart,' said he beauty, by the magic bosom of their own native farmer shaking his head, 'my master never think

Ordinarily a very temperate, steady man, he you pass, arise in the waters like so many float property ; besides the large pond they have given.

with a look of recognition ; 'good day sir, I hope you and yours are well.'

"Quite well, I thank you: you are in for an trip 1 see.'

'Yes, I have just been at Montricbard for a farm.'

Are you going to leave the old one ?'

"What, didn't you hear that that stingy old man gave me notice to quit ?'

• What stingy old man ?'

"Well ! the owner then : he is going to put big Thibaud in my place; you remember Thibaud, whose father was in prison some time ago? mighty common folks. Yes, the old miser has given him the preference because he offered thirty. louis more."

"And he is going to turn you out after live ing there, father and son, for over a huadred years ?'

'So much for the gratitude of these rich misers,' replied Jean Baptiste, bitterly ; ' you cultivate their land, you make a fortune for themand when times get hard they put you out. But. I'll pay him, mind if J don't."

' May be all this is done by the notary ?' objected Dubois.

'Oh, no,' returned the angry peasant; ''tis the master himself that wishes it, he came to the country for nothing else.?

· Did you see him ?'

'See him indeed ! I went twice to see him : and they told me he was sick. You see he is so proud that he is afraid the very sight of poor people like us would contaminate him. They fooled me twice that way.'

'Nonsense, you don't mean that.'

'No! I only saw his children and they arenothing to boast of, for good losks, or behavior . have an opportunity of observing our companions either, they stared at me as if I had horns. Afthey were fooled this time; you see I brought them a fine hare, which I carried back in my game pouch, and I tell you we had a feast of it at the farm.'

' You are right, Baptiste,' said Dubois tapping

'Yes, but everyone don't think so,' replied the over the winding banks, the tiny barges glide sothing. He has just succeeded in having the geatly across the bays; the verdant island as great high road run through the middle of his

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-DECEMBER 8, 1865.

Now a days, you see, M. Dubois, only entiremers can get along, so when you notice any one making money and getting up in the world, gree may safely say, there's not much good to come of his riches."

2

Ab, don't think that, Monsieur,' exclaimed a grace eneciated looking man, who had been for - some time a silent listener to the grumbling far-. mec. if some masters are barsh and unkind, there are many generous and benevolent. My conster is one of the best in the world.'

You have really a good master, then ? . scined M. Jean Baptiste, with an air of incre-¢. n. - stately. بعستها

He is so good that he forgave me three gears' cent, which I was unable to pay, in consequence of an epidemic that carried off all my sattle.'

"Three years rent !' exclaimed Baptiste in as statistus ent.

"And more than that he supplied my eldest scan with money ; when I was so poor that I was going to take him from college."

"Bless my soul, if I could find a master of that sustance, I should build a chapel to him,' cried the Scmer.

" Without speaking of the kindness of his frandy,' added the pale stranger, 'not a New cert-Hall, in the presence of a vast concourse of per-"Wear's comes without bringing from the young . Indy, some books and a letter of kind advice to my little girl.'

"That's the master for me! that's what l a gentleman,' repeated Jean; ' your mas- so much instruction and amusement during the six ster ought to own all the land that my old boss geneesses.'

"No one ever hears him. complain," remarked The fittle man; ' for he is as disinterested as he as taxmane towards all; our parish owes to him Eac the infirm."

Econa the farmer as well as all those who ficard the last words of the speaker, came a mursums of approbation. Honorine, who had listened carciously and eagerly during the whole conversa-. zona, then turned towards her father :

"If the Egyptians have judgments of the dead," - said she smiling, 'we have here the judgmesats of the living. Were you listening, faanness?

-4 J. was, dear,' responded M. de Rivaud.

-- How good and evil bear their fruits unknown r Sas as," replied the young girl; ' the action that . are perform secretly, or at least in presence of a ther persons, ends by revealing itself to our honor a shame, as the case may be. Reputation is an edifice which we construct unknowingly, and setuch quickly takes the form of a temple or a gebbet.

. But are you certain that the temple or the gebet is always merited ?' demanded M. de Mévaud.

* There is a possibility of being mistaken, I al-Low, father, but, in this instance, who would hesitake to point out the difference between these unco masters? Grant as much as you will to hats. spite or gratitude, still, we shall have on one sule exhibitions of hardheartedness, pride and an avariciousness; on the other, the beautiful traits of generosity, kindness and attachment. Withsat even seeing those two men of whom I have fest heard, I like and admire one, and I may alarost say dislike the other, and I freely assign to them their due places in my estimation.'

196. de Rivaud smiled, but did not reply to his Aughter's remark. Turning to Jean Baptiste, the inquired-" Is not the farm that you are about to leave

diret of Crosaies ?' "Exactly," replied the farmer, "Monsieur

fonome the country, I see.' "And you,' added the gentleman addressing die second farmer, 'do you not live at Chalans . na Veadee ?'

in addition to the support of their Olergy, of their convents, colleges, and schools, and of custitable foundations, more generously endowed, in proportion to the national means, then any, perhaps, in Europe.

erect churches such as those which the Very. Bev. Dr. O'Shea has undertaken to build, and whose architectural features are so eloquently described by Mr. Aubrey De Vere. We trust we shall be ena-bled to secure to our Profestant countrymen, as was suggested by the Archbishop of Cashel, a similarly honourable opportunity of exercising the virtue of self-reliance without the help of an 'Ecclesiastical Commission Fund ;' and we can only hope that when cast upon their own resources, they will build their churches not less nobly or more regardfully of expense, than do their Uatholic neighbours out of their resources, with whose slenderness they are so much reproached. - Dublin Evening Post.

On Sunday, 5th uit, Father Lavelle, of Partry, preached the annual charity sermon in the cathedral of Ballins, in aid of the poor fund of which the truly zealous and devoted community of the Sisters of Mercy in that town are the faithful dispensers.

On Sunday, 5th ult., in Beragh Catholic Church, after Mass, the Rev. Mr. Quinn took occasion, in the course of a long and eloquent discourse, to warn his flock against Fenianism.

The ceremony of closing the International Exbibition of 1865 took place yesterday in the large Consons. Throughout the day the weather was exceedingly fine, which, no doubt, contributed to draw to gether a large number of citizens and persons from varous parts of the country, anxious to witness the formal closing of a building in which they derived months it had remained open. The bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, the 8th (King's Own) Regiment, the 10th Hussars, the 24th Regiment, and the 61st Regiment entered the Exhibition at 1 c'clock, and played a well-selected programme of music during the afternoon. A number of chairs were placed in front of the orchestra for the accommodation of the executive committee and other persons who were to take part in the ceremonial. At 3 o'clock the chair was taken by the Duke of Leinster.

Mr. Charles E. Bagot read the report of the Executive committee. Sir Bernard Barke then announced the closing of

half of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, I had the honour to announce the opening of this magnificent building. The executive committee have now requested me to perform another but a loss agreeable duty,-to declare this great and brilliant Exhibition. which is one more laurei on the tomb of Prince Albert, at an end, with all its treasures, all its at. tractions, which for six months have so instructed and delighted us in the name, then, of the Executive Committee I declare the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865 closed."

The Lord Mayor, having been voted to the second chair, Mr. Napier moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of Leinster. He said that the Exhibition had achieved a memorable moral triumph, and therefore they would all unite in heartily returning thunks to one who had so pre-eminently contributed to its suc-

cees. Sir Robert Shaw briefly seconded the resolution, which upon being put to the meeting by the Lord Mayor, was passed with enthusiasm. His Grace the Duke of Leinster then rose, and was received with loud and prolonged cheering and waving of He said he felt very deeply the kind manner in which they had received the vote of thanks which had been so cordially awarded him. He assured them it fully compensated for any trouble he had taken in connexion with the Exhibition, and he begged, therefore, to return them his best and sincere acknowledgments. The remainder of the mu-sical programme having been gone through, the proceedings terminated.—*Times Dublin correspon*dent Nov. 10th.

Captain Daniel O'Connell, youngest son of the Liberator, visited Dundalk on yesterday, as Income Tax Commissioner, where he held a court to hear appeals. It is nineteen years since 'Young Dan' was elected member for Bundalk, and we may remerk that it is not creditable to Ireland that he should be obliged to take a situation from the British government. Irishmen are fond of boasting of their gratitude,, but we see none of it here.-Dundalk Dearmed men.

If, as I believe, our constitution is the best in the world, is it not shameful that it is not so administered in this country as to be beloved and cherished by the whole paople? I trust that, with the possible prospect of an American Fenian expedition landing on allow no counterfeit coin-you only see the Queen's rivalry and impostors. - Your odedient servant, J. G. V. POBTER.

On the 5th of November the Orangemen of Derry (" in honor of the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot and the arrival of William of Orange in England,") had their usual partizan and anti-Irish display. Their antics were bigotted and noisy, as on all similar occasions.

Recently says the Ulster Observer, Mrs Kane, of Randalstown, wife of Mr. John Kane, merchant, was proceeding to visit her mother who was dying, at Cranfield, about two miles distant, when she was ceive any punishment inflicted upon him. attacked on the road by a party of Orangemen, who threw stones at her from behind the hedge, severely injuring her. She had only the boy who was driving to protect her. It is thought the follows mistook her for the priest, it being dark at the time. The boy urged the horse to speed : and but for this, more serious results might have followed None of the unmanly assilants have yet been discovered.

A Hillsborough correspondent, writing under date the 17th ult., says :- A large party of Orangemenbout 250-with ten drums and three fifes, wearing in their coats Orange and blue ribbons, marched in procession through the town of Gilford, county Down, yesterday, playing party tunes. On passing the police barrack some of the processionists fired three shots. They being strangers in that locality none of them were identified ; but the police at Gilford, I have heard, can identify a good many whom they iutend to summon to next petty sessions.

The Gromwellian and Williamite plunders planted on Ireland a class of landlords who held the confiscated lands by bargain as foreign janitors; their reward for jailor's duty being the tribute, exaction. or rent derivable from the hated natives who tilled the fruitful soil. In this origin of Irish landlordism is to be traced that general absence of mutual confidence and attachment, nay, the existence of mutual distrust and aversion, which, unhappily marks the dealing of landlord and tenant in this country. Yet, even of the landlords thus imposed on the Irish population, and thus recommended to their hatred, many came in course of time to be regarded with kindly feelings by the tenantry ; for, as a celebrated English authority has testified, there are no people on the earth who love equal justice more than the Irish, or who more readily reciprocate kindness. In not a few instances a century and a half of neighbourly relations brought about neighbourly feeling between the native Irish lenant and the resident landowner, who had a Nor-man lord, a Saxon knight, a Dutch adventurer, or Cromwellian boor, for his ancestor. But upon this class the Incumbered Estates Court wrought its greatest havoc ; and the exchange of landlords has been a bitter one for the tenantry; for, of all land-lords, the speculating, money-investing landlord, the shop-keeping landlord, the counting house and leger landlord, is the worst affliction that can befal a tenantry.-Dublin Nation.

THE FIFTH OF NOV. IN DUNGANNON. - The 5th of November, the anniversary of the 'gunpowder plot, or, as the Orangemen call it, ' the great deliverance from Pope and Popery,' was celebrated in Dungannon by the hoisting of the motley blue rag which done duty in July, until it was hauled ignominously down by a certain legal functionary, who is held in great dread by the 'brethern' ever since. The flag was hoisted at seven o'clock on Saturday evening by four noted Orangemen, who carried it in a bag from the local Orange lodge to the church, from the spire of which it is now waving its tattered folds in the breeza The hoisting was observed by a number of persons, including the policemen who were on duty in Church-street (the street in which the Protestant church is situated) at the time, but who did not offer any opposition to the four Orange rowdies (one of them had a Yankee appearance) who hoisted it. It in woman's clothes, and that he could not live an when fortune was his he gave it freely - i was thought that the dissonant clanging of what are hour. Another version was that an accident had led for the people's cause, and there is the called the joybells would be heard, but such did not take place, much to the consolation of some quiet plodding people, who don't be at all pleased when they hear their unearthly chimes. I may mention that Major Kuox, M.P. for the Protestant population of Dungannon, attended church, and, as I am sure he voted against the passing of the Party Emblems Act, he was, no doubt pleased to see the same Act violated by the Dungannon Orangemen. The day was also celebrated by a mass meeting of Orangemen which was held in that classic place, Killyman. They deliberated a considerable length of time but it is not known to what conclusion they came, as they hold their meetings like the Fenians-secret. It is currently rumoured that they will visit Dungannon,

bishop of Qashel warranted the other day; when, at. by speeches, handbills, &c., The former is afraid deposed on the occasion of the Proget prosecutions, a meeting of the National Association Committee he and ashamed to show its face at public meetings, but in-1859 = - ; lyrecollect seeing (Stephens in the year, claimed the praise of self reliance for the people, who silently and secretly bands men together in its lodges 21848, about two miles from Kenmare; I understood. eilently, and secretly bands men together in its longes is the was one of Smith O'Brien's party at that time, it cars, and for the avowed purpose of fighting like and for the avowed purpose of fighting like was after the battle of Ballingarry that I saw him; he appeared on that day not to wish to come into town. He seems to have left the country after this, and gone to England, and thence to America. In some years afterwards we find him again at Kenmare, seeking for employment He there informed spect of an American Fenian expectition in and part Mahoay-whose evidence we have reionized to be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was to be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was to be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was to be was governors will be was to be was governors will now call forth the loyalty of all be was going to Killarney about a tuition be was to be was governors will be was governors will be was governors will be was the be was governors will be was governors will be was to be was to be was governors will be was governors will be was to be was governors will be was to be was be was to be was governors will be was governors with the be was governors was to be was to be was be was to be was be was governors was to be was be was be was to be was be was to be was b summer of 1856 he was teaching French at a ladies head, and not Lord Enniskillen's-on our money, so school in Killarney. Subsequently he stopped at that they will not allow our good soldiers and Mr. O'Dowd's, at Glencar, and at Rossbeigh; and policemen to be hurt and discredited by pretended then returned to Killsrney, where he was again engaged as teacher at a school. In the autumn of 1856 he left the neighborhood of Killarney, for Dub-lip, where he earned a livelihood as a tutor in at least one or two families of high respectability. In the summer of 1858 he was again in the south. His subsequent movements we refrain from attempting to trace, as they will probably be the subject of solomn judicial inquiry .- Evening Mail.

> Stephens, the Fenian head-centre was committed for vriat. He made a speech repudiating all British law in Ireland, and expressed his readiness to re-It is stated that documents have been found in Stephen's General, to conduct the case for the Crown. The house disclosing all secrets of the organization of Feniars.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE FENIANS .- ' An Irish Barrister,' writing in the Star on the Fenian trials, says : This special commission is unconstitutional, be cause it supersedes existing judges without any sufficient reason. For such an act of power no precedent is to be found in the special commissions issued for counties in which no permanent tribunal exists. I do not wish to make this question a personal one, yet there is not a man in Ireland who does not know that if the prisoners were entitled to challenge two out of the twelve judges, their challenges would have been most carefully reserved for Mr. Justice Keogh and Mr. Justice Fitzgerald. It is an unfortunate occurrence that it is just in favour of these very two that her Mejesty's government have issued a supersedeas against all the rest of the Irish beach. If Mr. Justice Keogh had tried the Fenians in ordinary rotation I would have thought It a piece of bad fortune on the part of the prisoners, but I do not know that they could have complained. With Mr. Justice Fitzgerald the case is different .-He is absolutely disqualified for the duty to which he has been so invidiously selected. On the 15th September last a Privy Council was held at Dublin Oastle. The result of their deliberations was the seizure of the Irish People and the arrest of the very prisoners whom Mr Justice Fitzgerald is now selected by the Lord Lieutenant to try. It is boldly and freely stated in the circles of Dublin Society, that Lord John Wodehouse was personally opposed to the proceedings adopted, and that his opinion was overruled by the pressure of the legal authorities present at the Council. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was one of those authorities. Is he now selected to maintain on the judicial bench the opinion which he gave at the Council board? At all events his presence at the Privy Council at which this very prosecution was ordered, is enough to disqualify him from combining with the office of prosecutor that of judge.

THE BEGINNING OF THE E.D. - The Cork Examiner says :- We have good reason to believe that, so far from the Fenian defusion extending, the contrary is the fact-that numbers of young men are yielding to the promptings of their . wu good sense, as well as to the admonitions of their retaines and friends, including their elergy, and are abandoning, as absurd and impracticable, their hopes of regenerating their country through revolution and bloodshed. We repeat we have good reason to believe in the accuracy of the information on which we write; and for our part we heartily rejoice in the fact that the fever of delusion is fast subsiding, and that the natural intelligence and sagacity of our young men are exercis ing their legitimate influence over their thoughts and actions.

A HOAX ABOUT WARNER. - An absurd rumour was set afloat on Saturday evening to the effect that Warner, the informer in the Fenian prosecution, had been assassinated in Dublin. Some persons went so far as to assert that a telegram had been received in Oork announcing that he had been shot by a person

portance. of, his. joining the movement. The latter put on the Imask, and fully coincided with Regan, allowing himself to be sworn in. He then immediately, in a true loyal spirit, gave information to Thomas Somerville, Esq., D.L., who had Regan ar-rested and lodged in the Skiboereen bridewell.....On being searched important documents, were found on his person, together with two infamous ballads. written against the proprietors of the Eagle for the anti-Fenian policy adopted by that journal .- Cork Puper.

SEIZURE OF ABMS .- On Saturday a seizure of four casks, containing arms, was made on board the Fleetwood steamer, by the customs authorities. The cases, which were consigned to merchants in Londonderry and Dungannon, were found to contain, on being opened, a number of well-finished rifles, and several revolvers. During the last week upwards of fifteen cases, found to contain arms, have been detained by the authorities at Fleetwood .- Ulster Observer.

A Castlebar correspondence dated 9th ult. says :---The Fenian cases have been again adjourned for a week, on the application of their counsel, Mr. Charles O'Malley; attorney, Mr. Alfred B. Kelly. One of the accused, Patrick M'Encely, was ill in fever. A certificate from the medical gentleman in attendance Doctor Middleton O'Malley Knott, was handed in. Mr. Walter Joseph Bourke, Sessional Crown Solicitor attended, by the special direction of the Attorneycorrespondent adds :- The 12th Lancers, one troop, and the 5th Fusiliers, two companies get on well. The Staff of the North Mayo Militia are still stationed here, ond there is not even a rumor of their removal to Ballina.

On 6th ult., an investigation took place in the Mayor's office, Drogheda, in reference to the hand writing of Mr. McCabe, of the Drogheda Argus, arrested as a Fenian, when several witnesses were examined and bound over to appear when called for. The prisoner was subsequently again brought up and idmitted to bail to stand bis trial. Mr. Patrick Branagan, of Mell ; and Mr. Patrick Morgan, grocer, of Drogheda, and were accepted as bailamen.

The Cork Herald publishes a singular fact, viz., that during the past fortnight no American vessels have called at Queenstown unless they had mails to land. The consequence of proceeding straight to Liverpool is that all search for non-excisable articles is avoided and therefore arms, ' treasonable documents,' and rebels can escape together. Ridiculous stories are told of the exploits of policemen in con-nection with the prevailing female head dress, for the chignon is a suspected adornment, and subjects its wearers to a search for contraband articles which may be concealed in the bair.

A few minutes before eight o'clock on Sunday evening Acting Inspectors Edward Hughes and Wm Doyle, of the G Division, while entering Exchange court, on their way to the Detective office, were fired at by some person or persons at present un-known. Doyle who was walking in advance of Hughes, was first struck, the ball taking effect in the spice. The shock was so great that he was staggered by the blow, and cried out to his companion that he had been shot. A second shot struck Hughes a little below the shoulder blade. Neither of the balls, however, penstrated the flesh, and except a black mark at the spot, where there is a great tenderness, the men have suffered no injuries. shots came from the direction of Orane lane, and although the wounded men looked in every direction to see who fired the shots, no person could be seen in the locality.

We are very glad to learn on the authority of mercantile gentlemen of long experience in Limerick that trade and business in general have never been in balter condition in the city since the period of the famine years than they are at present. -Limerick Reporter.

The Nation of the 11th ult., states that, on his own petition, the estates of The UDonoghue, M.P., have been marked for sale in the Landed Estates Court, that gontlemen having spent a fortune on his political car or, especially in the two contested elections for Tipperary. The Nation also says that amongst The O'Donoghue's tenantry a committee is being formed to effect, amongst themselves and the tenant farmers of Ireland (whom they intend publicly to address for that purpose), the purchase of The O'Donoghue's estates by an aggregate of in lividual subscriptions, at a fixed small sum ; and the presentation to bim of the new title deeds. ' they plead that for the people's cause; and they ark that no such penalty as that which threatens him now shall fall on him for ' a virtue of the heart." The following, from the London Shipping Gazette, is too good to be lost :- There is a good story told to the effect that information having been received of arms being concealed in an Uister parish, the local magistrate tock unto himself a number of mounted constables and set off in quest of the contraband goods. They sought all day in farm and byre and barton, and found nothing. Their search continued through the night, and at last their perseverance was rewarded by seeing at two o'clock in the morning a light streaming through the chink of an outhouse. Clearly there is something wrong bere, and so the building was surrounded, the door burst open with the butt end of a carbine, and the eager magistrate and police broke in upon a very much astonished farmer, who was attending a favorite sow in her confinement. The police could not stand so absurd a joke, and burst out into a fit of laughter as inextinguishable as as that of the Homeric gods. The magistrate saw the thing in a different light-saw himself a butt until his dying day-and so he gave the farmer a sovereign to mead his door and hold his tongue. The subjects from which the approaching conference of Irish Liberal members are to select their Parliamentary programme is, at all events, of sufficient extont and variety. Foremost amongst political topic pertinent to the wants of the people is the Land Question, including compensation for such improve-ments as increase the letting value of the land, the determination of rent, either by periodic valuation, or by the average price of the great staples of produce and duration of occupancy, whether by moderate leases by fixity of tenure, and also the several collateral questions arising out of the relations of landlord and tenant, thus Tithes, Poor Laws, County Rate, Arterial Drainage, Game Laws, Grand Jury Laws, the Constitution of Juries, the Franchise and the Magistracy, and the county officers. Nor is the subject of railways, their management and scales of tariff, foreign to the discussion of the Land Question in all its entirety, for; as The O'Conor Dao, MP., judiciously observes, in his thoughtful brochure, Raview of the Evidence taken before the Committee on Irish Taxation.' The reduction of railway charges would add to the receipts of the landowner, of the manufacturer, and of the trader, just in thesame way as a remission of a tax on the produce of the land, on manufactures, and on trade, would operate, and by diminishing the cost of conveyance, would so far diminish the difficulty of distance, and place the lands of Ireland, as it were, in close proximity with the consuming centres of Great Britain.' The next question from which the Conference will have to make a selection for common action is the religious one, embracing Ohurch Eadowments, Educational Endowments, the Suppression of Orange, Ribbon, and such Societies, inadequacy of the relative amount of public expenditure in Iroland, the practical exclusion of Irishmen yourned in the mountains of Lory. One of most freely together, and the termine the im. | Conference for consideration. - Cor, Weekly Register.

- "I do sir," replied our pale friend.

" " guesseu as much,' said the father of Honortime southing; 'then I make you acquainted with made in 1859, by Irish members of Parliament, M. de Rivaud."

" My bad master !' cried Baptiste.

- My benefactor !' exclaimed the other peaseat.

"He who is turning me out of my old farm?" . and Bantiste.

" Ele wio has saved me from ruin ?' cried the Persaat.

The young girl could not restrain a cry of surrense. He father motioned her to be silent, and the fed ber aside.

- What father ! was it you,' stammered Honacone, overcome with shame and indignation ; 'you Aust this man accused of avarice?'

"And whom the other lauded for generosity," -milded M. de Rivaud smiling. 'The two pordeaits represent the same original; but each , grinter has drawn from his own fancy. Not . stat they are entirely false in their representa-- Goas ; I have acted severely with Jean Baptiste, Socause he has neglected the cultivation of Croisaties, and consequently he thinks me unjust; I refused to see him when he called at the house, Sest I should yield to his entreaties, and he calls are proved. As to the farmer of Chalans, what I did for him, was but a just recompense for his Streesty and attention; but perhaps I displayed masse liking and eagerness than usual. Our day. Sects and good qualities are like everything here Actow, subject to continual change. I do not deserve entirely, either of the above characters. frat I do merit part of each. Now, my dear child you may perceive an excellent reason why me should not judge our fellowmen too hastily, or - mothout weighing both sides, as Æsop teaches .-But the lesson that we should particularly learn from this trifling instance, is to be slow in judg-, rag those whom we have not studied ourselves : fac the reputation of a man resembles the rays of and sua, which passing through different colored stasses, is affected by the various tints.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

OROROH BUILDING IN IRBSAND. -- We publish a remarkable letter from Mr. Aubrey De Vere, addressed a die Very Rev. Dr O'Shea, P. ?., of Rathkeale, that historic parish. As may be perceived from the observations of the distinguished writer, the projected church is destined to be one of the noblest manufacture of Catholicity, not only in a parish or Generation Law League. The latter only appealed to ar-gument, urging its views at meetings, on platforms,

mocrat. 11th ult.

THE ORANGE CONSPIRACY. - The following excellent letter, from John Grey Porter, Esq , appeared in the Dublin Evening Post :--Belleisle, Lisbellaw, Nov. 4, 1865.

Sir .-- I now send you a copy of the declaration against the continuance of secret political societies in this country, which, though so strong in its own reasons, and in the names of its supporters, and though approved by statesmen of all parties, has not yet been taken up by Government with a sincere and energetic view to its fulfilment. The truth is that the rule of all Governments, es

pecially in free countries, is "Quieta non movere," They prefer to trust to the silent and gradual influence of private reason, interest, and discussion, to dispel and overcome error, rather than to come forward with their own great weight; and they believed that Orangelem, no longer supported by the advice or example of one single Protestant statesman or Bishop, was rapidly dying out among the Protestant gentry.

But this gracious forbearance of the Government has been interpreted to these honest but simple men as meaning that the Queen's Government, though obliged by public opinion to condemn them in Parliament, yet at heart wished for their continuance as a kind of reserve force against possible Roman Ca tholic rebellion in Ireland.

The consequence is, that never were there more Orangemen in Ireland than now in 1865; and, though thirty-six years after the Roman Oatholic Relief Ac of 1829, never was sectarian spirit more bit er between Protestants and Roman Catholics; never did the iong-promised happy time, when these religious difforences would be forgotten and unknown in Ireland, in the distribution of offices (whether under Government or under the local authorities of counties or cities) seem more distant and hopeless than at this

Urangeism must not be judged by the addresses of its Grand Master, published from time to time in the newspapers. These documents are cooked and dressed, often with texts of Scripture, on purpose, for the public eye. But how are they read and understood by the Protestant gentry and masses ? Why, in the only sensible meaning of which they admit-viz., that the Irish Roman Oatholics are all rebels at heart, and only waiting for a fit occasion to rise in rebellion. and that the Queen's Government is too weak to protest the lives and properties (its great duty,) of the Protestants ! The annual riots at Belfast are only the necessary fruit of this seed.

Now I do not condemn Orangeism merely because its existance is, as the late Lord Palmerston observed, a standing insult to the Queen's. Government; for a free Government must have a broad back, and bear many insults in silence, and without wincingbut because it is exceedingly injurious to the good government of Ireland, preventing that settlement and conciliation which all Government measures for the last 65 years have been passed to promote; and checking the development of our natural and industrial resources by the constant apprehension hang. ing over us of a religious civil war.

Observe the immense difference between this

FENIANIEM AT CASTLEDAWSON .- At the Magherafelt petty sessions on Wednesday, the 25th instant, before Andrew Spotswood, Esq, JP; and William E Walker, Esq. J P., James M'Gurk, of Brough was char-ged by Constable Stewart, of Castledawson, with having used seditious language, and declared himself a Fenian ; that there are plenty of Fenians in Ireland and they would crush the bones of several persons to whom he was then talking, and those of the government to whom they belong. The case having been fully proved, the magistrates ordered him to be taken into custody until he should find bail, himself in £50 and two sureties £25 each to appear when called on. He was also bound to keep the peace and be of good behaviour to all her Majesty's subjects. The court was densely crowded, and the case created great excitement as it had been the first of that nature in this part of the country.-Derry Sentinel.

bat I hope not. - Cor. of the Observer.

LUBY VS THE LORD LIEUTENANT. - The Court of Common Pleas have given judgment in this case to-day, and directed that the summons and plaint should be taken off the file.

JAMES STEPHENS. - Stephens is a man of fair literary attainments, and is understood to be a good linguist, speaking French and German with considerable fluency. As a speaker he is said to be possessed of persuasive powers of no ordinary character, whilst as a conversationalist those who have been intimute with him describe him to be rarely en-His manner is insinuating, and if the dowed. charges brought against him be founded on fact, there can be no doubt that he is just the man to ac. complish the purpose which is said he had in viewthe establishment of a great conspiracy of which be himself should be centre and the wire puller. He is originally from Kilkenny, where his father was clerk to an actioneer. Coming up to Dublin he received employment in connection with railway works, upon the cession of which he was for some time disengaged, and was then to be found about the Young Ireland Clubs, where he was a frequent speaker. At the meetings of the Irish Confederation, he attracted the quist village of Castletownsend was thrown into the notice of the late Mr. Smith O'Brien, who was struck with his evident ability, gentlemanlike demcanour, Regan, who, it will be remembered, was arrested vate secretary. In this way he is said to have become closely connected with the proceedings of 1848. After the explosion of that memorable fiasco he sojourned in the mountains of Kerry. One of those

to the supposition of his having been assassinated .-It was gravely stated that some persons were prac-tising rifle shooting at crows, in the neighborhood of a road along which Warner was passing, and that a bullet accidentally went through his hat. The whole rumor and its branches originated, we have reason to believe, in a deliberate hoar. - Cork Examiner.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS PROSECUTING FOR LIBEL .-Quite a 'sensation' was created in the early part of the week by the appearance in the Dublin papers of an announcement that certain of the Fenian prisoners were about to institute an action against the Most Rev. Dr. Uullen for libel alleged to be contained in some passages of his recently published letter on 'Orangeim and Femanism.' It was also stated that an action would be brought against the Freeman's Journal for publication of the letter in question. One part of the report has proved to be true No proceedings have been taken against the Archbishop, but the Editor of the Freeman has been cited into the courts, not only for the publication of his Grace's letter, but also for certain leading articles which appeared in his paper, and which the prisoners allege to be calculated to injure their chance of getting a fair trial. On Thursday Mr. Butt, on behalf of Messrs O'Leary, Luby, and O'Donovan Rossa applied to the Court of Queen's Beach for a conditional order for a orimival information against Sir John Gray on account of the publications above referred to. He quoted the passages which were deemed objection. able by his clients, and he argued that they were of a character to prejudice the course of Justice in the cases of the prisoners. An affidavit sworn by the latter was then read, in which they made oath that they never advised or coutemplated a massacre of the clergy, or any of them, a massacre of the landlords, or any of them, or a massacre of any class whatsoever; and further, in reference to the allegation that they published and circulated poisonous maxims as nearly in the style of Voltaire as they were capable of making them, they swear that they did not attack or deny any of the tenets of Obristianity. Having put forward his case in a very able speech, Mr. Butt called on the bench to accede to his application ; but after some consultation among the udges, a decision on the case was postponed until Saturday. The main object of the proceeding, would seem to be to enter a protest against the publication of comments injuriously affecting the case of the prisoners, and to enable those men to put before the public sworn denial of the atrocious charge relating to an intended massacre first put into circulation against them by the speech of Mr. Barry, and which would seem to have obtained credence from a few persons in this country. - Dublin Nation.

TAMPERING WITH THE NAVY. - On Friday night the greatest excitement by the arrest of a man named and apparent mental cultivation. Mr. O'Brien some time since at Resscarbery, his native place on and offensive Official Oaths. The burdens of Imper-made inquiries concerning him, and engaged him to a charge of being connected with the Fenian move-ial Taxation beyond our meons to bear them, the ment. It seems Regan went on Friday evening to Castletownsend, and there courted the company of one of the marines belonging to the gunbust Sand from the higher administrative offices not slone in Fiy, now stationed in the barbor. They drank the Empire generally, but also 'at home, and many freely together, and the former introduced the sub- other questions of deep importance lie before the

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **DECEMBER 8, 1865.**

meeting of "the seance of the Dublin Friend's Institute, Mr. John Gough read an essay on Peat Bogs and, their Products. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Edmundson. The assayist mentioned as a fact that peat bog was not found in the southern hemisphere, and consequently it was a product peculiar to the northern parts of the globe. In reference to the bogs of Ireland, although there are nearly three million acres of the surface of the island covered with bog, yet of this only about one million and a quarter is sufficiently deep to justify the outlay of capital in converting it into fuel on a large scale. But besides, there is about half a million acres of mountain bog where very hard black turf may be made. This bog may be profitably utilised by farmers in the neighbourhood of each, and although it is difficult to carry the peat when made from such places, yet it is of so good a quality as to be worth all the cost and trouble. Samples of compressed peat, of patent peat charcoal, and of patent peat coal were exhibited, and some of each gind was burnt The essayist mentioned the possibility that others might have, as he had once himself, fur too low an opinion of the extent of bog in !reland. But when he came to investigate the subject, he found that in the two great belts running, the one from Howth to Sligo, and the other from Wicklow to Galway, there were materials enough for a period far too long to be looked forward to with fear of the supply running out, how ever great may be the enterprise in the utilisation of the bog. Even after all that has been done lately these rish resources of industry are comparatively neglected. The works of Sir Robert Kane and Mr. W. Glenny Orory were referred to as to statistics, &c., of the essayist's labour and the selection he had made of a subject was approved of. - Freeman.

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STIRRINGS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT STRAW .- AD uneasy feeling seems to pervade the episcopal and other dignitaries of the garrisoned Oburch in Ireland Out of the very quietude in which the shareholders in that wouderful specimen of sinecurist have lain so long there springs a sense of danger and of judg ment to come. Since Homer's time it has always been so; for the blind bard of Hellas loved to sing how prophetic terrors crept over his herces ' in the silence of the night, when deep sleep falls upon men, and dreams are true.' For now a great while the anti-Irish Church in Ireland has enjoyed profound repose; so now out of the depths of its soundest consciousness we seem to hear it talk in its dreams. Dean Atkins mutters plaintively a wos upon his bigger and batter-paid brethern, the bishops, who are clothed in \$4,000 or £5,000 worth of purple and fine linen; some of whom receive double that sum that they may fare sumptuously every day, while twoand-thirty deans and four-and-thirty archdeacons languish on \$300 or £400 a-year a-piece. Reform ! reform! he cries. Let the funds now inequitably divided between the first, second and third class of prizes in the holy lottery be redistributed on a juster scheme ; but let no part of it go to curates and feilows of that sort. Let those who draw blanks be blank-holders still. The Dean would not object if £22,000 could be raised by voluntary subscription, so far to better the condition of these spiritual working men that in future they should receive 30s a week instead of 28s and that after ten years they might hope to get £150 a-year, wherewith to feed, clothe, and educate each of them his seven children, confessedly a very moderate average of prolific piety. Voluntary subscriptions, indeed ! to case off the pressure of want in the Church Establishment in Ireland! And unless something of the kind be done the Dean of Ferns won't say what may happen.

Then comes a clear and audible voice of warning from the Archiepiscopal palace of Dublin. Dr. Trench has not been twelve months wearing the metropolitan mitre in vain. Already he takes up his parable (or paradox), and testifies, though in a somewhat new fashion, to the essential worth, wisdom, and policy of the system which has made him a Peer, given him a palace to live in, and the revenue of a great noble to maintain it. Dr. Trench is a good and accomplished man, and perhaps no better could have been found to occupy the position. Ouriously inexorable, then, must be the working of the spell that in so short a time could inflate the brain of such a man with the exquisite folly which the world has keen favoured with in the recent charge of his Grace to his clergy. Because the Fenians plotted a rush at the police barracks and the banks, in preference to making a rush at the empty parish churches and tumble-down cathed, als, Archbishop Trench flourishes his crozier, and exults in so convincing a proof that-Let's see, that what ?- Well, we don't know exactly what, uoloss it be that Feniacism has a liking for an apti-national Church : but SDEaking what that proves his Grace does not explain. The long respite from attack from the same portion of the Catholic and Presbyterian community which the Establishment has enjoyed his Lordship does not set down for more than it is worth. . The late Bishop Blomfield used to tell how he was cured of the vanity of exempore preaching by the following incluent of his early life :- He found one day on entering his church, that he had forgotten his sermon, and thought he would try what he could do on his own bottom; so took for his text-' The fool hath said in his heart ; There is no God,' and proceeded cautiously, but confidently, to demolish the doubter. Walking home after service, he overtook the most intelligent farmer of the parish, and, bursting with ambitious hope that he had made a hit, after a brief pretace, inquired, what he thought of the sermon ? Well,' said his parishioner, ' I think it was very clever and I am sure you meant it well. But you will forgive me, sir, for saying I differ with you entirely, for I think there is a God.' Dr. Blomfield never preach ed without book any more. And what should we say to Dr. Trench, who with pen, ink, and paper before him, can find nothing to say in support of the indisputable and indispensable orthodoxy of the system that quarters aim on a Catholic population with the title of Acchblshop of Dublin? Nor is this all. On one point his Grace is candid with a vengeauce. He admits that the Irish Establishment holds its possessions by Parliamentary title alone and he gravely adds that, so long as 'the conscience of the State shall think it consistent with right to persist in retaining for the use of the Protestant clergy the whole ecclesiastical property of Ireland, nobody ought to object or complain. Whereabouts in a State the conscience lies, of what materials it is made up, what are its babits, proclivities, or restraints-whether, in short, it is good, bad, or indifferent, his lordship tells us not. If we say that we never heard its voice, that we don't know what language it speaks and that, in short, that we have a shrewd suspicion that it is simply and merely 'sweet nothing at all,' we may, of course, be set down as perverse or doltish. But why not illuminate our ignorance, and tell us where we are to look for the outer and visible signs of this intallible monitor ? Does the conscience of a State resemble that described by the poet as belonging to the intellectual singgard? 'His conscience is a clock that wants both hands, As useless when it goes as when it stands.'

PEAT AND ITS, PRODUCTS. -A: the fortnightly, | vigorously they labour for the domestic as well as spiritual welfare of their flocks-Newcastle Daily Chronicle, Protestant Paper.

THE ENGLISH BABY. - We have taken up Dr. Lankester's statistics, Mr. Justice Willes's address to the Grand Jury of Somerset, certain reports of an English Benevolent Society, some articles of the Duily Telegragh, Star, Times, Post, and other English papers; then looked to the prices ruling in the cattle markets, and worked out the value commonly set by ' the Anglo-Saxon part of the community' on one English baby. We find it is not more than twenty calves. But a vast number of Englishmen and women do not regard one of them as equal in value to a few pounds of pork; and very many of them, instead of thinking the little creatures worth anything, look upon them as positive nuisances, and take sure and speedy steps to get rid of them. They either do' with their own hunds for these little English people, or they bire other persons to ' io' for them. This 'doing' is accomplished in various ways, and the papers tell us, in all classes of English society. Rich and fashionable people have their own methods of going through it. Cautiously worded advertisements, which they very well understand, are continually appearing in the newspapers, offering the skilled practitioners in the art and mysservices of tery of baby-murder; and the extent to which those offers are availed of is very great. Poisonpowders and poison-drinks for infants are, under different names and at high prices, sold by 'every espectable druggist' The poor who cannot reach to those expensive methods adopt cheaper, coarser, but not more effective means for accomplishing the same end. ' The practice and the payment,' says a London paper, 'are arranged and proportioned so as to suit all sorts and conditions of life; and it is much to be feared too that these devilish acts are not restricted to illegitimate victims.' The common methods of procedure are, sufficiation between two beds strangulation roisoning, drowning and burning. legiect and ili-usage of the unfortunate little Auglo-Saxons is another of the plane adopted by their parents for getting rid of them, and it is not one of the least destructive. Dr. Huoter, a Government Commissioner, who reported on the subject last year, mays that in the agricultural districts the rate of infant mortality is alarming. The 'ordinary custom' is that the mother takes no trouble to preserve the life of her chid. The neighbors say, when they hear of a birth taking place among the workwomen, ' Soand so has another baby ; you'll see it won't live.'-The prediction, an English writer says, '19 very sel-dom wrong.' The child is killed either by the filtby food it gets and the state of squalor in which it is kept, ' or through a surer process of deliberate starvation, or thro'an intentional accinent or overdose the optum in the shape of cordial of some sort universaily given.' Some of the poor little creatures are given into the charge of old hags of nurses who, it is well known, will contrive that they shall not grow up to maturity. Into their habitations the surgeon is frequently called, 'to find,' says Dr. Hunter, 'half-a dozen babies, some snoring, some squinting, all pallid and eye-sunken, lying about the room, all poisoned.' When death ensues to the young Anglo-Saxons, the old ones fu'fl the law by reporting the fact to the Registrar-General. That functionary who is quite familiar with such cases, fills up his reports with such remarks as 'premature birth'-'no medical attendant, -- 'debility' from birth,' or some similar false entry, 'anything,' says the writer from whom we are quoting, 'but the real cause of death.' So common are the occurrences, that seldom is any remark in a condemnatory sense made about them ; but, as rogues and bad characters when they fall out are often heard to taunt each other with their misdeeds, so it happens among the child-murdering Anglo Saxons. The Commissioner saye, 'the public opinion of the neighbors seldom goes beyond a sneer or a sarcasm on the occurrence of a quarrel, perhaps

months or years after.' Now the Anglo Saxons do not make such little account of their pigs and poultry. They regard these things as of some value ; they do not part with them unless on receiving a price for them; while they ac-tually pay people for 'putting away' their babies... It is questionable, indeed, whether in our calculation of the average value set by 'the Anglo Saxon part of the community' on the life of an Anglo Sazon child, we were not rather above the mark when we stated it at twenty calves.

We have spoken of the agricultural districts, but it is in evidence that the murderous propensities of the Anglo Saxons are still more actively developed in the towns. It was a London paper that a few years ago informed us how frequently the bodies of the little victims are discovered in all sorts and out-of the way places, as well as in the very highways of commerce. They have been found in the steeples and under the flooring of churches, in the nooks and crannies of private houses, in the cellars and on the roof gutters. They are roused up to the surface of the Thames by the paddle-wheels of steamers, and left on the beach by the receding tides; they are dropped into sewers at dark corners of the streets; they are boxed and papered up as parcels, and sent by rail to fictitious addresses, and then, when the odur from them becomes too bad, the railway storekeepers find out the trick, and have to dispose of the luggage one way or another; they are cast into kitchen fires, and, perhaps, burned to ashes -the hones, at all events, are found under the grate. If the Saturday Beview should think that the newspapers to which we have referred have indulged in statements which are somewhat too sweeping in their character, we are able to call its attention to state ments of a similar kind which have emanated from an authority which that journal will be sure to respect. That authority is the Saturday Review itself. Writing on the case of Obarlotte Winsor, the professional murdress of Torquay, who last August was convicted of having ' put away' a child for a woman named Harris, the Review speculated and reasoned as follows:— 'Is the Torquey establishment unique? Has it been reserved for the horrible intelligence of this wretched old women in Devonshire to invent and to exhaust a system so complete and apparently successful? We much fear that it is not so. The case is rather to be regarded as an accidental discovery of what there is too much reason to believe is a social evil and wrong, extending much further, and perhaps higher, than the Torquay tragedy would lead us t, believe. Even respectable newspapers contain advertisements, significant enough to those whom they may concern, and not very difficult to be deciphered by those who are interested in them only for their moral significance which announce maisons de sante of a certain sort, where accouchements are conducted with a privacy, and, we fea , with d. spatch too. . . We can quite understand that there may be indirect modes of compassing the death of inconvenient pledges, which are quite as effectual as the Torquay practice and much less offensive. Even Winsor speaks of having a large circle of c ients .-Her vocation was pretty well known, and could not have been thought to be so extravegantly unusual .--It almost seems that the professional child murderer is as much a recognized element of society as the wise woman.' (Harrah ! for the open bible.) Thus it appears that among 'the Angle Saxon community' a murderous sacrifice of human life is continually going on, and the murderers are those very persons to whom, in the order of nature, and according to the dictates of Christianity, the victims should be most dear. The Anglo-Saxon community has its hands for ever red with the blood of its own kindred. It is a beef-loving community, no doubta community that is anxious about its full supply of horned cattle, and that mourns when any sort of disease sweeps away a number of animals that could have been eaten., But if it had somewhat less ie. been removed to the fever hospital. The world gard for the horned cattle and a good deal more for human beinge, the honor 'of' that community would

GAVAZZI IN SCOTLAND .- The miserable renegade | that what is called the Church of England is merely | law, but with an instinctive appreciation of the mere-Gavazzi (who has renounced the Catholic faith with one of the departments of Her Majesty's administra- ruptibility of that immacuiate creature, the Denner out having the manliness to embrace any other creed) has been in Scotland plying his disgusting business of villifying his religion and his country. -The canny folk of the North however manifest but a slight interest in turgid barangues. The audiences they have collected were thin, and the shower of coppers they drew down all too light. On Sunday last he 'preached' three times, each time in the con-venticles of different sects On Monday he held forth at an Edinburgh assembly room. Gavazzi, it seems, has quarrelled with some of his

Presbyterian filends, whom he attacks with that mixture of slimyness and ferocity which seems so natural to him. He said :-

Some Obristians had slandered him by saying that he was a Roman Catholic, notwithstanding his feelings, his words, his exposure of the abominations of Roman Catholicism - notwithstanding that he had been mobbed by Roman Oatholics in Montreal and Quebec, and after he had been nearly murdered in Vralee by R man Catholics. He must not only be a pumpkin, but a foolish, and perhaps a malicious man who dared to say he was a Roman Catholic. If he was not a denominational Protestant, it was because

sectarianism would ruin Italy. Sectarianism would be the ruin of the Italian evangelisation, and therefore he was an unsectarian minister-an evangelical minister of the Gospel of Ohrist. Signor Gavazzi concluded by making the following statement, which be particularly desired that the press should publish :-- I am not here with any angry feelings. My audience will bear me witness I have not spoken in anger against a Christian brother, but I have suffered to a great extent from the holding back on the part of the clerical phalanx, particularly in Edin-burgh and Glasgow, for I am glad to say that in other towns it has not been so. I owe my present failure in these two large towns to a libel printed in a little magazine called the Voice of Italy, written by a Free Church minister-a minister of a Church which is freedom -against me, who have done noth ing to him-not the slightest offence. May God for give him ! He has robbed me of my reputation and of my sympathisers. If any soul is lost in Italy, because he has cut the legs from my missions, may God forgive him. The Rev. William Stewart will account to God for the libel he has written against me in the Voice of Ituly. I speak these words which I have snoken here in Edinburgh without revenge could revenge myself. I had prepared a revenge which cost me £25 in printing. But I say, no. If there is no more slander, let the printer's work be all burned. God shall decide who is wrong and who is right. I am only looking after Italian unity -others are trying to divide Italy into sects.

This is the talk, not of a men in the full tide of popularity, but of one who is, and knows he is, emphatically 'on his last legs.' The best advice I can give this fallen Priest and Monk is that offered by our national post to another personage equally the Pope's enemy, and Gavazzi's own liege lord and master, whether he knows it or not. Burns says, expostulating with ' the deil'

But fare ye weel, nuld Nickie-ben! O wad ye tak' a thought and mend, Ye aiolins might-I diana ken-Still has a stake-I'm was to think upon you den, Even for your sake!

-Cor of Weekly Register.

INFANTICIDE .- The London papers of one day this week contained account of no fewer than six cases ot infanticide. Four of these cases were inquired into on one evening by Mr. Payne, one of the London coroners. The first inquest was on the body of a male child, aged about nine months. The body, when found by a policeman in Grescent lane, was quite naked, had marks of violence about the neck, and a pitch plaster pressed tight over the face. The next inquest was on the bodies of two infants who were found sewn up in a piece of calico, and concealed in some bushes. The next was on the body of a child found sewn up in somewhat of a similar manuer in Carey street, Strand. Those four cases were only one evenings work for Mr. Payne. Mr. Carter, at Newington, Walworth, held an inquest on the body of a child supposed to have died of strangulation, and the inquiry was adjourned until a nost mortem examination could be made. At Salisbury, a woman named Elizabeth Dimmer was committed to the Assizes for the murder of her illegitimate child by throwing it into a river. Brief paragraphs narrating similar occurrences appear from day to day in many of the English provincial papers; but, as they are not collected in one journal, the entire number are not brought under the notice of any set of readers. And, as coroner's juries in most of the trials for child-murder convict only for the minor offence of ' concealment of birth,' when they convict at a l, the criminal statistics do not present a full view of the extent to which the crime prevails in England. It has been calculated, however, by one of the London coroners, who has devoted much at. tention to this peinful subject, that the number of infanticides per annum in England may be set down at not less than twelas thousand ! What a dreadful condition of society is snadowed forth in those facisl

are charged with other departments.

was, to our own knowledge, heard to say, when such Pusevite nonsense was talked about the 'independence' of the Ohurch, and the terms of 'union' between Church and State, that no one who had ever been present at a meeting of Privy Council, and seen the Archbishop stand waiting while the lay members of the Council were reading and altering his prayer, would ever again talk about that. He added that his Grace ' looked exceedingly small.'-Weekly Register.

QUEENSLAND EMIGRATION .- The ship Sultans has sailed from Liverpool for Queensland. The Sultana is the sixty eighth vessel that has sailed on the land order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 558 souls divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers.

THE CASE OF CHARLOTTE WINSOR, THE CHILD MUR-DERER .- The case of Charlotte Winsor, convicted at the Exctor assizes of the murder of the infant child of Mary Jane Harris, at Torquay-one of a series of such crimes of which she is suspected to have been guilty-will shortly come on for argument in the Exchequer Chambers before the fifteen judges, upon the point raised-whether a judge has a discretionary power to discharge a jury in a capital case where the person indicted has been put in peril-that is, where he has been given in charge of a jury, and the case upon the evidence has been closed. On the trial the jury were locked up for several hours, but at twelve o'clock on a Saturday night, as they declared there was no chance of their agreeing upon a verdict, Baron Chaunel discharged them, but ordered Winsor (with Mary Jane Harris, who was also placed upon her trial) to be detained in custody. At the next assizes Winsor was again tried, and the jury having found her guilty, she was sentenced to death. It will be contended at the Exchequer Ohambers, on the part of the prisoner, on a ancient authority, that jury once sworn and charged in a case of life, cannot be discharged without the prisoner's consent, unless in the case of the death of a juror, or some such urgent cause; and that the prisoner was consequently improperly tried the second time. This, it is un-derstood, is the opinion of Lord Weusleydale, on whose representation to the Home Secretary the execution of Charlotte Winsor was stayed.

NEWDEGATE ON NEWDEGATE. - Mr. Newdegate's speeches at the Warwickshire Conservative dinners have long stamped him as a man of gigantic agricultural after-dinuer power, a man who possesses astonishing capacity for going ou talking, and whose hearers enjoy an equally astounding capacity for going on listening. He seems the other day to have been fully equal to himself. His remarks were indeed a little funeral in tone. Part of this must be attributed to the grave nature of one of the promiuent topics of the evening-the death of an English Premier who died in harness. But it would be doing injustice to Mr. Newdegate to suppose that he would under any circumstances, have been lively. Unremitting observation of the sinful errors and the awful progress of the Church of Rome has lent to his eloquence something of a gloomy cast, and taught him to canter over most political galloping-ground in the spirit of a pious hearse horse. Even the Conservative triumphs in North Warwickshire have not unduly elevated him ; and he appears like Mr. Augustus Moddle, to be of opinion that winning the object of one's affaction is in itself a sort of trial. It is an undoubted advantage to any after-dinner speaker to be able to regard himself as an institution, and Mr. Newdegate contemplating himself from this standpoint, could discuss the Chairman, the Tractarian movement, Lord Palmerston's character, and British Constitution, and show how each bore upon the great Institution in question. The Chairman had been acquainted with the Institution Newdegate in early life, and found it ever since impervious to the insidious artifices of the Papacy and the shock of time. He has found no change in the Oharles Newdegate who now represents you from the Charles Newde-gate that he knew in Christchurch' Even in that primeval epoch it seems that Mr. Newdegate was in the van of the Protestant host, and he looks back on those days with the air of a veteran warrior surveying the ground of his first campaign. 'It was en eventful period, the period when we were in Christ church. The Tractsrian movement was at its height, and I am sorry to say that many-or several I shall not say many - of our contemporaries were carried too far, and have passed the Robicon into the territory of oblivion, the Church of Rome.' Christchurch, North Warwickshire, and Agriculture itself ought to be proud of so splendid a trope as this. These, as the Warwichshire farmers naturally would observe, are the fruits of a classical education. For an orator who, later in the evening, objects to using the word ' li berty' because ' freedom' is the truly Saxon word, the language verges upon the sublime. Passing the Rubicon into a Territory of Oblivion is indeed a geographical feat which Cæsar never achieved, and the Rubicon and Lethe have probably only this in com-But the bold mixture of mon, that both are rivers. metaphors pales before the grandeur of the syconym which Mr. Newdegate, in the flush of Protestant enthusiasm, has discovered for the Church of Rome It is a Terricory of Oblivion. If Mr. Newdegate had termed that frail branch of Christendom idesopotamia, he could not perhaps have done more to affect his agricultural bearers with a sense of the awful nature of Oatholic superstition. The humblest churchwarden in Warwickshire who heard Mr Newdegate would doubtless take his bedroom candlestick that night, and 'ay his head on his pillow, thanking God that he at least was not going to enter any ter ritory of oblivion. Mr. Newdegate could not have struck a deadlier blow at the Papacy if he had called the Pope a centipede. There is a story of a famous Old Bailey barrister who held upon one occasion a crief before a Parliamentary Committee, and was reminded at the outset by the Chairman that he had no locus standi With much promotitude he assured the Chairman that he would convince his Lordship that he had locus standi, and plenty of it too, and turning aside to his attorney, demanded in a stentorian whisper, 'What, Sir, is locus stundi ?' Mr. Newdegate's audience would have felt as anxious to know what on earth was a Rubicon and a territory of oblivion, but would have been as boldly confident that. whatever it was, their own relations to it were all that could be wished. THE NEW 'HOUSE' .- I have gone over the list of the new members elected for parliament, and I have risen from the investigation with a glow of hopefulness [have not felt for years. Nor was this a marely emotional sentiment, too subtle for .eason, or too impulsive for reliance. No; it was a well matured and well considered trustfulness, based on fact. I have gone carefully over them-I will not say how oftenand on each fresh occasion have I said to myself, Oonrage, Cornelius, there is hope for us yet. With a very few exceptions not half-a dozen at mont-there is no. a man amongst them one has ever heard of before. Heaven be praised, thought I, here are no celebrities, no men of genius, no distinguished lights of science, literature, or the arts, and, blessed be the ugury, not a senior wrangler in the whole of them. The grand issue will at length come on for trial --Here have we the converse of all that we have of late rnn wild nnon- the system of examination for office. Here are these men ; competitors, no doubt, they were nut in what ? Not in Colenso's Arithmetic, Grotius, and Ullendorf, but in all the clever arts and sly rogueries of an election contest -in all the moods that make men amenable to bribery, and insiduate principles by the aid of five pound notes. Here are fellows trained to the dialectics of the committee room, not very great proficients, probably, in history, logio, or international

tion, charged with the management of the national voter, and with a wide and varied knowledge of whether religion in her name, and by her authority, exactly may be called the working forces of our great ere-as the Treasury, the Admiralty, the War-Office, &c., stitution. When a convict ship used to arrive at Melbourne in the old days, bankers were ever on the A member of the Privy Council many years ago look out for the runaway cashiers, the forgers, the defaulting stock brokers, and fraudulent attorneys ----They knew well that out of such as these confidential clerks are made. Now so am I full of confidence that in these crafty men, coming into the Horse neither for the display of great eloquence, a wide aquaintance with foreign questions, nor minds stores with home information, we shall find great stold for railroad committees, wonderful materials for investigating the law of beakruptcy, teant right, and questions of 'drainage.' If there will be some of those men so much reproduced by Lord Standary, fluent of speech and copious in words, 1 fees. certain that the majority, and a large majority soo, will be as stammering in utterance and as bengling, in expression as the noble lord could desire, and will afford, in the incoherency of their statements and the general confusion of their ideas, all there guarantees for good sound sense on which his lorgship lays such deserved stress. These novi huminut come into public life rather triumphantly, it must be confessed. To make way for some of them we have displaced some tried and able statesmen, some allmirable business men, and some brilliant speakers-Would it be too invidious to ask how many of theme are worth Seymour Fitzgera'd? What numbers of them collectively could sum up his knowledge of continental questions, and his rare acquaintance with: he men as well as the messures of foreign Cabinsin, Can any one promise us, from the mass of the incoming, as witty and as ready a taiker as Bermal Osborne, whose politics, however I disapprove, cursnot arrest my gratitude to him for the relief he has as often allorded to the duiness of debate, and for the flashes he has thrown through the Cimmerian darkness of a speech and a motion by Sir Charles Wood ?- Cornelius O'Dowd in Blackwood.

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As far as the friends have learned, the property of the late Lord Palmerston has been thus awarded :---Broadlands has been left to Lady Palmerston during her life, then to revert to the Hon. W. Cowper, sont in case he has no son, to the Hon. Evelyn Ashely-The Irish estates have been left to his lordship's prett family, the Sullivane, and the Welsh stone anarrise have been divided between Lady Shaftesbury, Lady Jocelyn and her second son.

UNITED STATES.

During the progress of the way in the United States we used to see a great deal in Federal journals about its elevating and purifying influence; according to these authorities, the canker of peace and prosperity wat to be eradicated by war, and the autional life. was to become purer, holior, and more onrarest and Christian-like. The war is over, and its jolza-ence is recorded in the utter demoralization of society. in an unprecedented increase in violent crimes, 20 rampant extravagance, folly and licentiousness, word the deadening of the public conscience. The Br. Louis (Mo.) Republican gives at length the record of one day's crime in that city, which we condense:----Two murders by highway robbers, one bank robberry, four highway robberies, one conunterfaiting, and one forgery. What we read of the condition of England after the close of the civil wars of the Rosre, surd what we know of the condition of Greece and limity after like experience of the purifying infinence of intestine strife, is a true picture to day of the sond> tion of the United States .- Telegraph.

IMMIGRATION TO NEW YORK -- During the last fire: days a total of 5,262 European immigrants arrived. at New York, on board of ninetcen vessels.

A New York clerk has been arrested for deceiving: customer by selling goods that were parily composed of cotton, and asserting that they were all wool.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK .- AS & SERIASE of what may be done by a corrupt city government. it is worth noticing that the taxation of New York City has increased from \$9,785,010, in 1860, hr> \$15,056,404 in 1865.

A MAN POSSESSED OF TWO WIVES BY ACTION OF LAW .- A Gentleman in this county some time sugarsued for a divorce from his wife, the usual warning to the defendant having been given through a public: notice. The plea was allowed, and he supposing himself unbound de vinculo matrimonii, at once wolk unto himself a new wife, the first experiment being a bad one, to the contrary notwithstanding. It more eventuates that he was too precipitate, and had not allowed his first spouse the legal two years to years spond to the suit, notice having been personally served. No. 1 asked the court to set divorce anile. and the court being a law aiding court, did as 75quested, and deliberately causes our friend to stand in the light of a bigamist, and deprives the second wife of a husband. It is a tough case and will came some disarrangement in domestic concerns. But the law being inexorable, the parties must needs - grits and bear it.' Being intelligent people, they have now a chance to fully test some of the reliable timeries of that practical philosopher, Plato, and instrume for themselves another model Utopia But they have our sincere sympathy-or any other man's,- Duroraport Gazette.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE POOR .- There is no body of Christians that work more arducasly amongst the poor people in time of sickness and danger than the Catholic Olergyman. Their as-siduity and kindness are proverbial. I have just heard of another instance of their self-sacrificing labours. Two of the Priests connected with the Pilgrim Street Oatholic Church have been labouring very hard in the low, unhealthy, and disease frequented quarters of Newcastle," and bave caught the fever. They have been very ill, and rather than' trouble their colleagues have, at their own request, wonders how the Catholic Clergy get so strong a hold on the affections of the common, people. It stand a great deal, higher than it does among the ought not to wonder when it knows how long and Christian peoples of the world. -Dublin Nation.

The Pall Mall Gazette remarks that Lord Brougham is now eighty-seven years old, and as yet has shown no symtoms of decay, except an increasing fondness of Social Silence gatherings.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks that the reductions of the French army are so remarkable as to excite surprise and respect. The changes are so arge, that they may be regarded as a guarantee of the change of French policy. The Gazette thinks the reduction in the French army may induce Mr. Gladstone to call on the War Department for a reduction of the British army.

THE GOVERNMENT CAURCE. - The Protestant papers have been discussing the question of prayers for rain and against cholers. The Archbishop of Canterpury was ordered by the Queen to write such a prayer. The custom' in these cases is highly instructive, and throws light upon the pretensions of the Established Church to be any thing more than a department of the British Government. When a prayer is wanted, the Archbishop as the highest ecclesisstical authority under the Bovereign, is 'ordered' to prepare one. He may or he may not have been privately consulted as to whether it shall be written. But there is no need that he should. If he is, it is either us a mark of respect to his personal character, or as a compliment, not because his position gives him auy right to be consulted. The Archbishop then obeys his ecclesiastical superior, and draws up a prayer. This is submitted to the Frivy Council .--They have full power either to accept or reject it, to order the Archbishop to prepare another, or to prepare another themselves at their discretion. What they do actually, is to accept the Archbishop's prayer in the main, but they invariably make some alteration in it, sufficient at least to maintain heir right to alter whatever they please, and that neither the Archbishop himself, nor any one else, may fall into the serious mistake of supposing that it derives its authority from him but from them. The truth is that it would have exactly the same authority if the Queen thought fit to order her butler to prepare it instead of her Archbishop. It derives its whole authority from the Queen in Council. When it has been thus authorized it is sent to the Queen's printer, who has orders to print a sufficient number of copies, and send it, not to the Sishops, lest it should be supposed to have been received by the clergy on their authority, but to the parochial clargy, to whom it comes, accompanied by a printed order, in very authoritative terms, commanding them, in the name of the Queen, to read it in church - and ' read it accordingi, is. No process could be more in enjoysly and accu-

rately adapted to show to all mes, lay and clerical,

The revolting bachelors in New York decided and their meeting that \$2,850 was the lowest cost of maintaining a wife.

At a recent speech at a Nashville festival, the For. Mr. Brownlow, becoming enthusiastic in his praises of the Tennessee ladies, exclaimed, with his hand upon the head of the chairman :- ' Sir, it is a maiter of regret that the laws of our State and the injunctions of Holy Writ forbid that you and I shund be allowed the privilege of having a dozen Tenarssee women.¹

The negro insurrection in the West Indies will be an instructive lesson for us in the United Statem-While we can take no backward step in reference 10 emancipation, we must take such measures as will? effectually prevent the freed people from idlamate and vice, and therefore from deterioration and mutbreaks. We must be vigilant to guard them against evils to which they are so prone. We must just them on the high road to industry and order, and see that they keep it .- Louisville Journal.

FRES NICOBRS .- Freedom, like property, has 35 duties as well as its rights ; but this truth is by mut the comprehension of a negro. His ideas of hardom seems to be simply exemption from the manual sity of labor. He has to be told, and told in plain language, that he must work as hard after emannipation as before-perhaps harder. In fact, prover any but cruel taskmasters, slavery expressed a wayy tolerable kind of labor-much such a kind as appear of our Trades' Unions would gladly see established bere. There was no competition, no pressure, mestriving and tugging of one man against ansthur, but an absolute certainty of daily employment and daily sustenance at a reasonable level of comfort and leisure. With emancipation this security is Best The negro must go out into the world and elbow his way by toil and painstaking to a hard live housed-This is not at all to his taste. If he can escape the work before him by any curtailment of his mars wants, he will do so, even though the process may depress him to the condition of a brute. He will take up with any plan of squating or vagrance as ther than put he band to labor, and then there are sues a well-known dilemma. Bither the blacks must be left to go their own ways, in which space they contribute nothing to civil society but a himish ; or they must be brought to work by spread laws of contract and apprenticeablp, in which coursthey are said to be as much slaves as befors

John Mitchell havigone to Rurope, and will runide in Par.s, where he will act as a newspapes correspondent.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE DECEMBER 2, 1865.

The True Witness. CATHOLIC CHRONICL FRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FLIDAY A No. 369, Notre Dame Street, by J GILLIES.

STATES OF STATES γZ

TRABLY IN ADVANCE: TRREA

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

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

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

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no setters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER- 1865.

Friday, 8-FAST-IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, Obl. Saturday, 9 -- Of the Uctave. Sunday, 10-Second Sunday in Advent. Monday, 11-St. Damasus, P. C. Tuesday, 12 -Of the Octave. Wednesday, 12 - FAST, St. Lucis, V. M. Thursday, 14-Of the Octave.

The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows :--Saturday, 9-N. D. de Toutes Graces. Monday, 11-St. Ambrose. Wednesday, 13-Hospice Lajemmerais, Varennes.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

The capture of Mr. James Stephens, Head-Centre of the Fenians in Ireland, has, we are told, put the Government in possession of piles upon piles of documents, wherein all the secrets of Fenianism, of its organisation, and of its ulterior designs, are laid bare. It is generally admitted that this capture has given its deathblow to the Fenian cause.

The most important event of the week bas ba en the meeting on the 4th instant of the Congres. of the Northern States. We say of the Northern States, because members returned by the Southern States are refused admittance. although regularly elected. It is thus the North that proclaims secession since, if the -Southern Shites were States in the Union, they would have the right to be represented in Congress. A caucus of the extreme democratic party has been held, and it is said that a resolution to maintain the exclusion of the Southern representative was adopted. What the upshot of the business will be no one can tell ; but it is evident that the reconciliation of North and South is as far off as ever, and that the Union can only be maintained by force of arms, and upon the same principle as that on which the Union betwixt Poland and Russia is upheld.

cleanliness, and personal comfort.

So much for the purely physical aspect of the case ; and it must also be born in mind that the convict enjoys many moral and intellectual advantages in jail, to which, too often, his honest and hard-working fellow-subject, who is taxed for his support, is a total stranger. Thus the convict has a chaplain at his beck and call : he has a place of worship, at his choice, open to receive him ; he has a school prepared for him, in which without danger of encroaching upon the hours of labor requisite to obtain food for bimself and its liberal dietary, the whipping-post, and a and children, he can receive gratuitously a good short term of very severe labor. These would plain education ; books are at his disposal should he be inclined to study; and should he have a taste for any particular handiwork or trade, its mysteries will by duly expounded to him. On the population; and would prove infinitely supethe other hand, the non-criminal, the honest hard rior as protective of person and property, beworking man, unless a Papist, rarely has his door darkened by the shadow of the entering muster of religiou; for him, except in rare instances, no church or chapel opens its hospitable door; for him there is no time, no place, or opportunity for study ; for so heavy, and so constant is the pressure on his means of subsistence that, unless he meditated crime against the public, or his private would hear his little ones crying vainly for their employer, would, if brought home to him, culbread, he must work from morning to night, with iatermissions only for tood and sleep.

That this is no overdrawn picture of the advantages which the convicted criminal in the Penitentiary enjoys, and at the expense, too, of the hard working honest man, all will admit ; and certainly at first blush it would appear as if the maudlin philanthropy of our age had done its best to put a premium upon crime, and to hold out inducements to a dishonest and criminal life. Such too would certainly be the case were there no set-off to the many and great advantages which are the peculiar lot of the convicted criminals ; were there also no peculiar discomforts to which he is subject, but from which the henest poor man without the walks of the Penitentiary is exempt. Thus the convict is no longer master of bimself, whilst in theory at least the latter is a free agent. As a matter of fact, of course, the daily laborer is as much a slave as is the convict; and the necessity of working for his daily bread, and the support of his family, is as rigorous and as inexorable as the sternest discipline of the jail. The confinement of the convict is another "set-off;" but the confinement of the jail is, after all, not more severe than is that of the ship, where the sailor is shut up for many long months together, without a chance of setting his foot on shore. Unless therefore to the loss of liberty of action, and to the confinement of the Jail, the law superadd something in the shape of hard labor - labor so hard and repulsive that no man would under any circumstances willingly submit to it-there wil be little in the convict's lot to counterbalance the great physical advantages that he enjoys, as compared with the vast insjority of the noncriminal classes of Society. Hard and repulsive labor should therefore form one essential part of our system of secondary punishments; and of all labor the most repulsive and the hardest is non-productive labor, such as shot drill, the crank, and the tread-mill. This kind of labor has also this to recommend it. that it does not enter into unjust and injurious connetition with the labor of the honest artisans outside the pail walls, and that it does not rob them and their little ones of their means of livelibood. Unfortunately the maudlin philanthropist has little regard for these-nay, he deems them not worthy of his notice, until such time as having rencunced their honesty, they shall by a career of crime have qualified themselves for , place in the Penitentiary; then he lavishes upon them a tender sympathy and a consideration as remarkable as were his apathy and his contempt for them so long as they led an innocent and honest life. Thus it has come to pass that in most of our places of secondary punishment, real bard, repulsive labor, especially unproductive labor, has been replaced by light, easy tasks of oakum-picking, and by the kind of labor that obtains in the factory and the shop. Thus also Government enters into injurious competition with its honest and industrious subjects, whom i almost forces upon a life of crime, by increasing the already grievous pressure upon their means of subsistence. As long as a poor man is honest and by the sweat of his brow does his best to find a living for his wife and children, the State like the moudlin philanthropist, has nothing to say to him; it will not furnish him with either in sufficient quantities to maintain his body in full food, or work to keep him from starving illet him, -which he may bid defiance to the inclemency of ished with work, and, it necessary, taught a the weather; the temperature of the building trade. Our criminals are a favored class inwhich he occupies is always maintained at the deed ! and our system of secondary nunshments level best adapted for his health; and baths and is rather an incentive to, than a deterrent from.

sands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of making long protracted periods of imprisonof the bonest and industrious working classes are ment the chief feature of our secondary punish-

upon women, deliberate outrages upon the person, theft, swindling, forgery and frauds of all

descriptions, should be supplemented by smart corporal punishment, in the shape of an application of the cat-o'-nine-tails. Greatly as it may shock our maudlin philanthropist friend, we confess that we should be glad to see substituted for be more economical to the State than the other; would cost less, would interfere less injuriously cause more terrible in the eyes of the criminal, of the burglar, the forger, the incendiary, and the scruples not to risk a term of years in the Penitentiary; but who would, if well assured that his subjoined is a concise statement :--a punishment.

Nor let it be said that society is too humane, too enlightened again to have resource to the old modes of dealing with thieves, cheats and swindlers that our forefathers practised. We are not a bit too humane, not the least too enlightened-for we do flog, and that pretty severely, only for a class of offences entirely different from those infamous crimes for which we would reserve exclusively the use of the lash. For instance, though we are too humane, too enlightened, Heaven save he mark, to flog the scoundrel who has outraged an innocent girl, who has robbed his master, cheated his employer, burned down his store and stock of goods for the sake of pocketing the insurance, made a knowingly fraudulent disposition of his property to the detriment, perhaps ruin of his creditors-though we are too humane and intelligent to flog scoundrels like these, whose crimes are morally infamous and degrading, and therefore most worthy of an infamous and a degrading punishment, we are not a whit too humene or too intelligent to flog men for mere conventional offences, for offences which necessarily presuppose no moral turpitude, on the part of the offender. For instance, we flog, as the .Report before us shows for offences against prison discipline, for insubordination, and infractions of the rules of the jail -offences which deserve to be punished of course, which must be severely punished no doubt so long as we shut men up together in large num bers, and for a long term of years; but which nevertheless, in the eyes of men who are not maudlin philanthropists, are not deserving of a punishment, so severe, so infamous and degrading. as that which might most equitably and most profitably be administered to the violator of wo men, to the forger, to the swindler, and habitual thief. We are lenient in the wrong place, and we are severe in the wrong place ; and our misplaced lenity, and our misplaced severity we with much self-complacency, or rather Pharasaic hypocrisy, attribute to our humanity and to our intelligence. Of course we design no imputation on the Penitentiary authorities, for so long as the present abominable system of shutting up large numbers of men for long terms of years, in : common building, is persisted in, the most severe the most deterrent of secondary punishments, that is to say corporal pupishment, must be resorted to if we would avoid mutiny; and we are well aware that it is only in extreme cases, and with great reluctance that the Warden and his brother officers have resource to the lash .--What we mean to criticise, what we design to blame, is our inconsistency in applying corporat punishment to the refractory prisoner, and for an offence which does not necessarily imply any moral depravity, or violation of the moral code : whilst with sanctimonious face we make boast that we are too humane and too enlightened forsooth ! to tolerate the flogging of the thief, the swindler, the perjurer, and the wretch who outrages female innocence. It is because of this pseudo-humanity, this maudlin philanthropy, that we are obliged to build and maintain at an enormous cost these bideous Penitentiaries, wherein criminals for their offences against society are not suitably punished, wherein their moral reformation is impossible, their moral corruption inevitable; and in which we find ourselves compelled to have resource to that very system of corporal punishment-and that for mere breaches of discipline not involving necessarily any moral turnitude, or injury to society-which we in our bumanity and enlightenment had previously repudiated as too severe, too brutal and degrading

Canadian papers publish an elaborate judgment most meagrely fed, rarely or never tasting animal ments. This is a grievous error, which underlies delivered on the Lower Canadian School Quesfood, most wretchedly clad, most wretchedly and vituates the entire system. Punishment to tion, by Mr. Justice Sicotte sitting in the Supedestitute of all such luxuries as baths, lavatories rule, be short and severe; and for this purpose at issue was the right of non-resident proprietors -in a word, of all that conduces to health, should consist in very hard, repulsive, non-re- to apply the amount of the school tax levied upon of the treadmill, the crank or shot-drill; and in schools of the district; and this question was all cases of infamous crimes, such as outrages brought before the Court by the School Commissioners of St. Bernard, who sued Mr. Joseph C. Bowman.

> M. Sicotte in pronouncing judgment argued that the word "inhabitant" should in the School Law receive a broad and liberal interpretation, so as to include all holders of property taxable for the Penitentiary, its long terms of imprisonment, resident, or non-resident. This view of the case the learned Judge supported, by instances, and a lengthy array of legal decisions. It would of course be presumptuous on our part were we to express any opinion on the soundness of the law with the hard working, non-criminal portion of as laid down from the Bench. We simily accept it without the slightest hesitation.

> With respect to the higher law, or principles upon which the judgment was based, we may without impertinence say a few words, expresfraudulent bankrupt. There is many a petty sive of our gratification at not only the decision arceny villain, many a dishonest knave who arrived at, but at the great and important principles laid down by the Judge-and of which the

> "The examination which I have made into this subject leads me to believe that the right of the rate payer to superintend the employment of his rate in minate in a bundred or so of lashes on his bare public education is the corollary of his right to the back, shrink dismayed from the prospect of such are say and of his religion and of his faith, and that the details, has consecrated a principle, so just and necessary to peace in a country where races find shelter in their contrasts, and religions protect one another by their diversities."

> > This is the view that the TRUE WITNESS has always taken of the school question, insisting for Upper and for Lower Canada alike, that to the tax payer belongs the right of determining how his school tax shall be applied-and that this right is the corollary of his right to determine for bimself, as against the State, what he shall believe, and how he shall worship God. Judge Sicotte tells us that in the Lower Canadian school law this principle is embodied; and we believe therefore that such is the case. That such ought to be the case in the School Laws of both sections of the Province, no man who approves of Judge | use of the native tongue." Sicotte's decision in the case before us can deny. That such is not the case in so far as Upper Ca-Brown owes his elevation to power.

We read in our exchanges that there is a regular "war of races" at New Orleans between the Creoles, that is to say the citizens of French origin, the descendants of the original settlers, and founders of the Colony-and the Yankee or Anglo-Saxon section of the population. The seat or theatre of the war is the common schools; its cause, the natural desire of the Creoles that therein the French language language of their fathers, the mother tongue of their children, the original language of the Colony-should form part of the instruction imparted to the scholars, which desire the Yankees or Anglo-Saxons have determined shall not be gratified. The paragraph from whence we deduce our information thus sums up the causes of the feud :---

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION .- Our Lower ation ; they will not, we fear; point out to them and insist upon one of these advantages, as experienced by the French Creoles of New Orleans, to wit-that the teaching of their moboused, very insufficiently warmed in winter, and be effective as a deterrent, should, as a general rior Court, District of St. Johns. The question ther, tongue would very soon be prohibited in Canadian common schools, and that their new masters would subject them to the process inmunerative, or non-productive labor, such as that their property, to the support of the dissentient differently called Americanization, or "improving off the face of the earth."

3

CHOLERA AT JERUSALEM .- In a letter in the London Times giving an account of the ravages of Cholera at Jerusalem where the disease has been very fatal, we find a high meed of praise awarded to the French Sisters of Charity. Everybody almost had fled : the sick were school purposes, whether the said proprietors be left to die untended, and only the French Consuls of all the many foreign officials remained within the walls. After mentioning these acts of abandonment, the writer continues :---

"Some noble acts of courage and devotion may, however, be mentioned : The Patriarch Monsignor Valergo, who returned to Jerusalem the moment he heard the cholers had broken out, has opened a new hospital where the sick Christians are received and attended to by the Sisters of St. Joseph of the Apparition, nearly all French women. One of the Franciscan Fathers has a knowledge of medicine. This priest who is a very old man displays the most indefatigable zeal, but most of the cases under his hands have proved unsuccessful, three fourths of the number of the patients being carried off rapidly within three to four hours."

The Sisters of St. Joseph certainly distribute no tracts, and effect no sales of Bibles ; never_ theless they seem in their way to display something of the spirit of Christ, which is indeed strange, seeing that unless our evangelical friends are most audacious liars and slanderers, the said Sisters, because Papists, are actually living "without God and without hope in the world." We quote the very words of our French Canadian Swaddlers, and they surely are "men of God" who cannot lie !

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS .- An evangelical contemporary begins a paragraph concerning these islands, whose native population is now nearly extinct from unmentionable disease, itself the product of licentiousness-in the following strain :---

"In these Islands, where the Gospel and Christian civilisation have been steadily and most successfully advancing since the first landing of Missionaries there in 1819, it is now proposed to discontinue the

The Protestant writer has strangely omitted one thing, one little word, in his announcement nada is concerned, is due to the dishonesty and of a fact which is simply due to the exterminapersecuting spirit inherent in the Liberal or Pro- tion, or dying out of the native race-" rotten testant Reform party, to whom Mr. George like sbeep," as another Protestant writer described them some years ago. Whatever may have been the progress of Protestant Gospel, and of Protestant civilisation in the Sandwich Islands since the Protestant missionaries first landed there in 1819, the progress of syphiles has been far more steady, far more rapid, and triumphant as the statistics of the islands show; and to it is due the disuse of the native language, since by it the aborigines have been swept off from the face of the earth.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF AsyLums, PRISONS, &c. - The mefficiency of our actual system of secondary punishments is well brought out by the recommendations which in a Special Appendix to their Report, the Board of Prison Inspectors feel themselves called -unon to make to the Government. What these gentlemen recommend are, a uniform system of discipline, set forth in a code of Regulations ; and such alterations in the materiel and personnel of our prisons as shall be required to give practical application to this code. As it is, our system is most desective. It contains no sufficient provisions for the separation of the prisoners, and above all no sufficient means of enforcing "Hard Labor," real "Hard Labor," which, as the Report well points out, is, or should be, one of the essential features of all secondary numshments, if we desire that these should be exemplary, and serve as deterrents from crime.

When the State sends a criminal to the Penitentiary, is is evident that, no matter what his offence, it must give him a sufficiency of food and -clothing, to keep hun in bealth; that it must lodge him, and furnish him with the best of medical attendance when sick. To withold any of these things from the convict would naturally rewolt the instincts of the heart, and provoke a dangerous sympathy in his favor. There is no help for it, and there is no use denying the fact, that, in so far as his physical condition is concernedhis food, clothing, lodging, medical attendance. and comforts when sick-the criminal in the Penitentiary is incomparably better off than nine , hundred and ninety-nine out of the honest and industrious of what are called the "laboring ·classes." He has animal food, together with a due supply of vegetables and bread, furnished him rigor; he has an ample supply of warm clothing; however, only set up as a thief, and lo ! tortha comfortable bed-room to retire to at night, in with he is by the same State lodged, fed, furn lavatories are at his disposal whenever he re crime. couires them. Whilst, on the other hand, thou Much of this is due to the abominable system cant can no further go.

"The American element has control in the City, and is determined that French shall not be taught, and that the next generation of Creoles shall be thoroughly Americanised."

Tuere is something very ludicrous in the impertinence with which the Anglo-Saxon population of the United States arrogate to themselves. and their portion of the Continent, exclusively, the name of Americans and America; as if all the descendants of Frenchmen, Spaniards Portuguese settled in America, North or South. were not just as much Americans as are the citizens of the United States. We should smile at the absurd imperimence of the Frenchman who should speak of France as Europe, or limit the designation Europeans to the subjects of Louis Napoleon; yet would he not be one whit more ridiculous, or more illogical than are they who speak as if the terms U. States and Americal were synonimous, and as if none were Americans but those who formed a part of the political society organised at present under President Johnson.

But if the language of certain of our neighbors is ludicrous from its impertinence, their actions are often odtous because tyrannical. Such is their treatment of the French Creoles in New Orleans-the descendants of the first settlerswho it seems are to be "improved off the face of the earth," denationalised, and made Yankees of ; and such too would be the treatment that French Canadians would experience, were it their misfortune to form a portion of the great republic. Some of our Rouges journals, in their blind hatred of British connection—a hatred inspired by the fact that the British Government does not spoil or persecute, or allow others to spoil or per-

secute the Catholic Church in Canada - are for villains of the deepest dye ! The power of ever insisting upon the great advantages that would accrue to their countrymen from annexa- bec by a unanimous vote.

THE GOSPEL OF PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE. —A French correspondent of the Evangelical Christendom under the caption " Rationalism in the Pulpit and the Bible in the Cottage" tells us what have been the results of Protestantism in France. Nor is the case he gives, by him cited by any means an exceptional one; for he adds, when speaking of the French Protestant clergy " ex uno disce omnes"-The informant who is a colporteur or bible pedlar thus deposes :----

"A man from whom I inquired if he needed a Bible, replied to me, 'I have had one for a long while, and if you want it, I will let you have it cheap. I asked to see it, inquiring, when he had brought it, why he wished to part with it. He replied that the last time he was at Ohurch, the pastor had taken his text from the Book of Joshua, and had proved that a miracle recorded there was false, and the conclusion of his argument was that the other miracles of the Bible were false also. ' When I heard that from the mouth of a pastor, I believed him ; he is sent to be our teacher, and would you have me believe a book that is full of such fables ? My old father used often to say that it was the Word of God, and even before breathing his last, he attempted to read to me a verse which is written on the fly-less of the book. See, here it is, the 16th verse of the 3d of John.' I desired him to read the verse, and, after having done so twice, he replied, 'I understaud from this that he who does not believe that God has sent Jesus Obrist to save us will be lost, but i do not be-lieve there is any hell. Reason does not admit of such an idea.' 'Ob,' exclaimed the poor wife, 'what sorrow my husband causes me! He believes nothing! What will our children become under such influence? 'You will not force me to believe what cannot believe,' said the man, and in reply to some solemn words of mine, he bade me begone, and not try to frighten him with old wives' fables.

Such is a specimen of the results of the new teaching by men sent to lead others into the way of life and truth. Ex uno disce omnes.

DAY OF THANKSGIVING .- We find it stated in the Frunco-Canadien that on Sunday, 19th ulto., a Pastoral from His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe was published enjoining the faithful of the Diocess to return special thanks to God for the many spiritual and temporal mercies which He has granted to them, and especially in the late abundant harvest. Thursday, the 21st inst. is the day appointed when throughout the Diocess there will be sung in all the churches. and chapels a solemn High Mass with the above intentions.

M. Cauchon has been elected Mayor of Que-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ____ DECEMBER 8, 1865.

CHURCH OF THE GESU. - On Sunday last this church was opened for divine service. The interior is still unfinished, and therefore the ceremony consisted of a simple benediction given by the Very Rev. M. Truteau, during the absence of the Bishop, Administrator of the Diocess .--High Mass was then sung, and a most eloquent discourse adapted to the occasion was delivered by the Rev. P. Bertrand.

CONCERT OF ST CECILIA .--- The young gentlemen of St. Mary's College, members of the St. Cecilia Society, on Thursday evening, 30th ult., gave a very pleasing and well executed Concert of sacred music in the new church belonging to the Reverend Fathers. The music -consisted of selections from Mozart, Hayden, Mehul, and Lambillotte, and was delivered in a manner highly creditable to the amateurs and to their instructors. Short and appropriate addresses were well delivered, both in French and English, by Master A. d'Eschamlault, and Master A. Pinsonault, and a very pleasant evening was enjoyed by the large audience assembled on the occasion.

We see by our Upper Canadian exchanges that in consequence of the death of the late Very Dean Grattan, several eclesiastical changes have been made in the Diocess of Toronto by the Bishop, Mgr. Lynch. The Very Rev. Mr. Mulligan has been removed from Niagara Falls, to St. Catherines; the Rev. R. A. O'Connor BENCE. - The present season has been so unusually from the Gore of Toronto to Niagara Falls; and the -Rev. U. J. White from St. Michael's arrived on Friday, the lat of December. The L'Union, Cathedral to the Gore of Toronto.

the London Times that we should look for, or expect to find a tribute of praise to the Romish lands, after experiencing consider clergy, especially to the clergy of "superstitious getting up to the port. In 1857, and bigoted" Spain. We have therefore been both surprised and pleased at the testimony which the Times correspondent, treating of the cholera in Madrid and the devotion of the Romish priesthood, finds himself compelled to give in the following passage :---

"Although the evil has really been great, and the tear still greater in Madrid, there has been, nevertheless, as I have been assured, no lack of generous disregard of personal safety, of unflinching discharge of duty, of dauntless devotion of man to man. Many, I may say most, of those who could do any good by staying, did not turn their backs upon the dire enemy, and charity and true piety have shone with all that lustre which is characteristic of Southern 1853 countries and, it must be said in sober truth, of Roman Catholic communities. It is the one redeeming point in a clergy with whom it is so easy to find fault in other respects."- London Times Corr.

Well ! if after all said and done, " charity and true piety" are in an especial manner charac- 186 teristic of Roman Catholic communities and their clergy, the latter in spite of the many faults that Protestants find with them cannot be so very bad; nor do we think that either society or the individual would be a gainer in time of sickness, were the Romish clergy to renounce that religion to which alone is due that "charity and true of the late terrible epidemic " with all the lustre and the following is Dr. Girdwood's certificate of the which is characteristic of Southern countries, and result : Result of assay of Quariz sent by H. Hogan, communities."

"THE SPECTATOR."-This is the name of a new Catholic Weekly newspaper, published at Washington, U. S., and is, we believe, the first of the kind ever started in that City. Our new contemporary comes before us in excellent plight, handsomely printed, and evidently carefully edited. We heartily wish him a long career of usefulness and prosperity.

Typhon Favar, -- We have intelligence from Toronto that the Typhoid fever has broken out in the lunatic asylum there, and the assignable cause is the crowded state of the institution. The poor patients stand a good chance, with such a destroyer in their midst, to be carried off pretty quick. Who is to blame for this but the Government .--- Want of proper accommodation is the cause given for the presence of the fever, and the Government it is who has to provide accommodation.

SMUGGLING FROM CANADA .- The latest novelity in this line is the invention of tin "babies," feet and LA REVUE CANADIENNE.-The last numall complete, who are tenderly conveyed across the ber of this periodical has come to hand. Its border by loving mothers. A gallant official, how-ever, offered to hold one of the infants for a lady while she alighted from a car. Perhaps he squeezed it and found it too full for utterance. Suffice it to say, that it was found to contain three or four gallons of good whisky, and that its nice little shoes and stockings were a mere delusion and a snare.

> AN EDITORIAL FRACAS .- Mr. Lusignan, the Editor of Le Pays, having in a late issue of that paper, attacked Mr. Fred, Marchand-lately appointed to conduct the Grown business for the district of Iberville - with the grossest personal abuse, was waited upon by Mr. Marchand, in company with Mr. Chapeleau, to demand an explanation. This the editor refused to give, and insisted he was perfectly justified in everything he had said. Whereupon, Mr. Marchand told him that he was a low, contemptible blackguard, and that, but for soiling his fingers. he would have then and there summarily chastised bim. At this Mr. Lusignan-editorial scissors in hand-rushed upor Mr. Marchand, and Mr. Chape. leau was unable to keep him back. A regular melee ensued. After getting cut in the hand in several places, Mr. Marchand succeeded in wrenching the scissors out of the hands of his adversary, and pitch ing them (the scissors) down the stairs, thereafter pounding the unfortunate oditor [till he was tired.

> Mr. R. W. Pennefather, formerly Civil Secretary at Quebec, has died from the effects of poison administered some time sgo to the Governor of Ceylon and his household, by a native cook. Mr. Pennefather was the son of the late Chief Justice of Lieland; he took first honors at Trinity College Dublin, and promised to take a high position in the country had his life been spared. He was held in high estimation while in this country and was by nature social, genial and kind .- Da ly News

The Christian Visitor-a religious paper-in an ra, 6438 : --

why there should be this en the income of Obristian men? If ministers are llectually or religiously, alary is excusable. The and as a matter of course, our remarks have reference to an effective ministry ; to men who, if they were to devote the same amount of physical and mental energy (leaving religion out of the question) to commercial, professional or agricultural pursuits which they consecrate to the duties and responsibilities of their high vocation, would not only be able to live respectably, but lay by a competency against the time of need, and to enjoy much more largely than they do the luxury of giving for the benefit of the sons and daughters of poverty. Why again, we ask, should men of this stamp be oppressed, crippled and crushed with pinching want? Why should they be compelled to go from church to church with hat in hand seeking their daily bread ! Is there any law of necessity, of reason, or of justice demanding of them this sacrifice of independence and of the ordinary resources of pro-greas and of social comfort in material good ?

To some of our readers it will seem a strange idea that a Minister's pay should be regulated by the quality of his preaching; but if a man is merely hired to preach, the principle of paying according to the quality of the article received seems fair enough .- St. Johns Freeman.

from Western Cauada we are gratified to learn that much progress has been made this year in flax cul-ivation. The season, upon the whole, has been favor- | B able for the growth of the plant. A gentleman | P connected with the flar business informs us that the O prety" which the Times correspondent recognises perty belonging to Mr. Hogan (St. Lawrence Hall) in quantity grown this summer far exceeds that of any But as having shone during the prevalence in Madrid the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the quantity is excellent Two In the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the quantity for mere and the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the exceeds that of any But the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the quantity is excellent Two In the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the exceeds that of any But the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the exceeds that of any But the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the exceeds that of any But the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the exceeds that of any But the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, (county previous year, and the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, the previous year, and the townships of Rollette, Panet and Talon, the previous year, and the panet town and the panet and the pan or three years ago none but the enterprising farmera would undertake ... sow flax, even when manufacturers offered to supply them with seed. But things have now chauged. Farmers in all parts of the country are giving the new crop a trial, and the steady increase in the quantity grown each year, is D the best indication they when the best indication that, when properly planted, it D will yield a fair remuneration. The rapid progress being made in Canada for the scutching and manufacture, is also very gratifying. We believe Waterloo County to be the pioneer in the | B flax business in Western Canada. The Messrs Perine commenced a scutching mill near Doon, in that County, about two years ago. They have now a large flax factory there, one at St. Thomas and anoberlin. Mr. Wm. Perine has recently entered into partnership with Messrs Gooderham & Worts, of Toronto, and an immense flax mill is about to be La erected at Streetsville by them, Messrs. Elliot, Hunt L & Co. have recently commenced operations in their Eg splendid new fisx mill at Preston. This establish A ment is fitted up in a most complete manner, the buildings are admirably arranged, and the machinery of the most perfect character. They are now turning out large quantities of coarse linens and linseed oil. H٤ Extensive scutching mills are in operation, at Norval, St Erin, Woodstock, Mornington, Baden and as far back as Walkertown, with many other places, and several new ones are in course of erection. The amount of capital now invested in this branch of industry must be considerable, and everything promises at present that the manufacture of flax will yet become one of the most important interests in the country. The market for flix, and also seed is active; American dealers are buying in the West, and the prices of both fibre and seed have had advanced .-There is considerable difference in the price of flax in some as low as \$8 per ton, and in a few cases as high as \$15 is being paid. This arises from the great difference in quality, and shows that our far-mers have yet much to learn as to the best land upon which to sow, the best system of cultivation, and the proper mode of rotting Fiax seed has risen from \$0.25 to \$1.60 per bushel withiu week, and the tendency is upwards. Considerable activity is been shown by Western flax dealers, in buying up the crops grown in various parts of the country. We think the Province may fairly bu congratulated on the proportions which our flax business is assuming. Should the reciprocity Treaty be abilished, we should advise our agricultural friends to enter largely into flar growing. The mills in operation and in course of construction, will insure a home market for all that can be raised, and when its cultivation is a little better understood, we doubt not it will afford an adequate return. If we can substitute for some of the right. articles which the annulment of reciprocity may effect injuriously, a larger yield of flax, to be manufactered and consumed in Canada, is will be a fortunate thing for all classes of the comunity. -Trade Review.

A very curieus specious of smuggling is reported from Washington. The statement, is that whiskey is smuggled from Canada into the United States in this wise :- Women hold in their arms something resem-bling in shape and size real live " babies, but, that, on examination, the babies turn out to be tin cases containing from three to five gallons of whiskey. And to give the thing point, we are told that, the other day, 32 such women, with such babies, were found on one railway train going across the line, and that 30 of them were arrested and over 100 gallons of whiskey secured.

The Picton Standard is informed that all the contractors except two engaged on the Picton extension of the Halifax Railway, have intimated to the authorities their inability to complete the work at their tender prices, and in consequence the government haxe taken charge of their sections. Over a hundred vessels of all grades arrived in Halifax harbor Monday last

A sad and fatal accident has just occurred at Lake Beauport, near Quebec, by which two valuable lives have been sacrificed, and two families thrown into very great distress. James O'Neill, son of Stephen O'Neill of this city, and formerly of the Brule St. Oatherines, and Catherine Breen of Saint Catherines, Fossambault, both servants of R Kimber, Sunidale Cottage, had crossed the lake on the newly formed ice on Monday p. m., to enquire about the health of a neighbour's son, and were returning the same way about 7. 30, when the ice broke through, and, sad to relate, were both drowned before help could be obtained.

Our Western exchanges report most satisfactorily apon the condition of the growing crop of Fall Wheat.

A young man named Felix Bossenneau was drowed in St. Clair river on Saturday last.

PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND. - The P. E. Island papers announce the death of the Hon. Donald Beaton, of Souris, at the age of 48. He represented the first District of King's County in the Lower House of Assembly for some time past, and for a time held a seat at the Executive Board.

The Halifax Citize", which has hitherto opposed Confederation, proposes in a recent article that ano ther souvention be summoned to discuss the question ot a union of the Provinces.

Nova Scoria .- The Picton Standard is informed that all the contractors except two, engaged on the Pictou extension of the Halifax Railway, have intimated to the authorities their inability to complete the work at their tender prices, and in consequence the government have taken charge of their sections.

Married,

On the 29th Nov., at the Parish Church, by the Rev. Messire Fabre, Canon of the Cathedral, Montreal, Anthony Walsh, Esq., merchant, of this city, to Miss Emma Romain, eldest daughter of P. Z. Romain, Esq.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec. 5, 1865. Flour-Pollards, \$3,00 to \$0,00 ; Middlings, \$4,50

- \$4,75; Fine, \$4,90 to \$5,10; Super., No. 2 \$5,30 to \$5,50; Superfine \$6,60 to \$5,85; Fancy \$6.50 to \$6,75, Extra, \$6,75 to \$7,25; Superior Extra \$7,50 to \$7,75; Bag Flour, \$3,05 to \$3,15 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 20c to 22c.
- Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Pork-Quiet : New Mess, \$25,00 to \$26,00 ; Prime

Oalves, e

- Mess, \$00 to \$00,00; Prime, \$00,00 to \$00.00. Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$4,75 to \$5,10;
- Wheat-U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$7,00 to \$7,25; Seconds, \$0,00 to \$7,75; First Pearls, \$7,50 to \$8,00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 .bs. Boef, live, per 100 lbs \$9,00 to \$9.50 5,00 to 7,50 . \$3,50 to \$6,00 Sheep, each, Lamb, to 4,25

ach,	3,25 \$0,00

to \$0,00

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. December 5, 1865.

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Mr. John Sulivan, of the township of Truro. brought four pigs to our market this week, two of which weighed 1,011 lbs., and brought \$100 in cash ; the other two weighed 676 lbs., and netted \$65 .-The same gentleman, two years ago, brought two pigs to market that weighed 1,075 lbs. Beat this who can .- Peterborough Examiner.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Sorel, Wm McCallian, \$2; Orangeville, C A Ran-kine, \$2; Park Hill, Miss M Colovin, \$1; Alexau-dria, Donald McPhee, \$6,25; Berthier, H Meek, \$2, Arthur, Rev M M O'Shea, \$2; \$2; Peterboro J W Fitzgerald, \$6; Tyendinage, D McHenry, \$2; Sorel, J McCarthy, \$5; Monteno, Ill, U S. Rev P Paradis, \$2; Westport, L Manseil, \$1; Aultsville T Lacy, \$5; Sorel, R McGillis, \$8; Jarvis, G E Foster, \$2. Per W Chisbolm, Cornwall-Self, \$2; Moulinette, O Giancy, \$4,30.

O Giancy, \$4,50. Per P J Sheridan, Tingwick -- S Oody, \$2. Per B Hinds, Barrie - W Daly, \$2. Per A Boyd, Antigonish - Rev J McDougal, Red Islands, O B, \$2; Rev N McLeod, East Bay, O B, \$2,

Per O F Fraser, Brockville-T Burns, Maitland, \$1.

JUBILEE AND MISSION 1865.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., have just received a large assortment of Bads, Crosses, Medals, Prayer Books, &c. &c., suitable for the Jubilee and Mission. Mission Prayer Books in every variety and sty'e

of binding. Corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier Streets, Montreal. December 7, 1865.

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JUST PUBLISHED,

THE FIRST SIX NUMBERS OF

THE LIVES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS.

FROM ST. PETER TO PIUS IX.

Translated from the French of Chevalier D'ARTATE.

EDITED BY DR. NELIGAN.

PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF THE

MOST REVEREND JOHN M'CLOSKEY. Archbishop of New York.

THIS important work-the only Catholic Lives o the Popes in the English language-is now being published in numbers. The work is storeotyped from new type (cast expressly for the work), printed on the finest quality of paper, and each part is illustrated with a fine steel engraving, engraved expressly for this work. This is got up in a style insurpassed by any work ever printed in America. Price 25 cents. December 7. 1865. 104

Now Ready,

A NEW PRAYER BOOK.

BY THE SISTERS OF MERCY, CINCINNATI.

The Help of Christians

A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTIONS AND PRAYERS.

COMPILED FROM APPROVED BOURGES, BY THE SISTERS OF MERCY. PUBLISHED WITH THE APPROBATION OF Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D , Archbishop of New York. Most Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati. Rt. Rev. James Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg. Rt. Rev. Geo. A. Carroll, Bishop of Covington. 18mo. of 959 pages, printed from new type, on fine paper. Shcep,.....\$1 50 Roan plain 1 75 Embossed gilt..... 2 25 Embossed gilt, clasp..... 2 75 Imitation, full gilt..... 2 75 Imitation, clasp..... 3 25 Morocco extra..... 4 00 Morocco extra, clasp 4 50 Morocco extra, beveled..... 4 50 Morocco extra, beveled, clasp...... 5 00 This Prayer-Book has the double advantage of

Queb c News, Dec. 4th.

may be interesting. ort

Date			From what port
1852	November	24	Cuba
1853	do	25	Halifax
1854	do	20	Newfoundland
1855	do	25	Halifax
1856	do	24	Pictou
1857	đo	10	London
1858	do	19	Halifex
1869	do	27	Mag. Islands *
1860	do	15	Picton
1861	do	20	Burdeaux
1862	do	24	Glasgow
1863	do	20	Mag. Islands
1804	do	24	Buctouche
1865	December	I	Marseilles
• 0	na ship arri	ved on	the 30th, after the navigation

igation had been fairly closed .- Montrent Herald .

GOLD FROM QUARTZ .- Some quartz found in pro-

contents are varied and interesting, and it sustains the reputation won by its predecessors. GRAND BAZAAR! On the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th of this month, a

Grand Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the new Catholic Church in process of erection in Cornwall, will be held in the Town Hall, Cornwall, Amongst the various articles both useful and orns. mental, will be found a magnificent Obair manufas-

tured in Montreal, Ottomans, Sofa Cushions, a Gold Hunting Watch valued at one hundred dollars, &c, also a large assortment of Children's Clothing, besides many other articles of domestic necessity. The ladies interested in this Bazaar would respectfully inform their friends at a distance, that any

contributions either in material or money will be thankfully accepted, and may be forwarded to the address of the Rev. J. S. O'Conor, P.P. Cornwall, December 5, 1865.

A charity sermon was preached in St. Patrick's Dhurch yesterday by the Rev. Mr. O'Doherty. Afterwards a collection was taken up, which amounted to \$152. in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society .-

THE CLOSE OF THE PAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWopen that although navigation usually closes about the 20th to the 25th of November, a vessel from Europe a Swedish brig, P. A. Grung, master, left Marseilles with a general cargo on the 27th of September. She was detained for about four weeks in the Mediterran. ean, having been unable to get through the Straits of As a general rule it is not in the columns of Gibraltar from contrary and beffling winds. Last a vessel arrived on the 30th from Kershaw arrived on the 5th Decer to reach Montreal only through th verance of ber captain. She left I Upper Oanada, very late in the the Et. Lawrence by the end of N got as far as the Island of Orleans it was found impossible to force a passage through the ice, the captain was a stranger to the channel, and neither steamer nor pilot could be got. The vessel was put about and made for the North channel, through which she forced her way without a pilot, and the owners of the Victoria, then a passenger steamer between this and Quebec, and laid up for the winter, were induced to tow her up, which she did, breaking the ice all the way up.

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Liverpool, bound for	then, of course, a limited sa
season, and reached	people get poor preaching, as
November. Having	they give upor nuy : but out

The dates of the closi g of toe navigation since 1852

General Grant is a brave and skilful soldier; but he is a man of no reticence, a man given to blurting out truths which diplomacy enjoins to be kept hidden. Thus during his sojourn in Canada, he snoke openly as to the designs of his government upon the new Empire in Mexico which Louis Napoleon the Emperor of the French has set up: and again, in a late speech by him delivered at Richmond, be let slip the truth in a like impolitic and undiplomatic manner. The formation or setting up of that Empire was, he contended, part and parcel of the rebellion, and like the rebellion that Empire must be put down. For this purpose he was prepared to fight : aad he added :---

"Now is the time to have the war while our army and our navy are yet organised, and before our commerce is again set sfloat on every sea."

We believe that General Grant speaks the sentiments of the vast majority of his countrymen. who not unjustly proud of their military prowess, their great military resources both in men and materiel, would, were it not for the condition of their finances, gladly engage in war with both France and Great Britain. Nevertheless we think that such utterances as those above given are Lighly imprudent as France, might be apt to take the speaker at his word, and go in for a fight.

EDINBURGH REVIEW-Oct. 1865. Dawson & Brother, Montreal.

more than usually attractive. There are articles on the following subjects :-- Journal and Correspondence of Miss Berry; Life in the Criminal Class ; The Rock cut Temples of India ; Life of Carl Maria Von Weber; Campbell's Frost and Illery, and Daniel Nott, 25th Regiment. The third Fire ; Posthumous Writings of Alexis de Tocqueville ; Palgrave's Arabia ; The Cromwellian The beatman, named John Matthews, clung to the Settlement of Ireland; Sir Thomas Wyse's boat which drifted with the current as far as Molson's Peloponnesus; American Psychomancy.

of Montmeguy) has been submitted to assay here, Esq :---

Laboratory, 12 Little St. James Street Montreal, Nov. 17, 1865.

At a distance perhaps Dr. Girdwcod's great ability as a chemist is uct so well known as amongst Montreal people. In that view Mr. Hogan has procured the subjoined note from Dr. Sterry Hunt, of the Geological Survey Office, who is well known to scientific men all over America.

Montreal, Nov. 29, 1865. MY DRAB MR. HOGAN, -

In reply to your inquiry about Dr. Girdwood, I can only say that I consider him entirely qualified to make such assays of gold and silver ore as you speak of, and that I believe his results worthy of every confidence. Faithfully yours, f. STERRY HUNT.

H. HOGAN, Esq. Thus the question of gold in quartz in Lower Ca-

nada seems finally set at rest, and the chance of making gold mining a settled industry determined, we suppose, affirmatively. This will, doubtless, give a new life to exploration and mining next season.-Gazelle.

A telegram dated Washington yesterday says: Hons, A. T. Galt and R. S. Scott, members of the Canadian Government, whose arrival here has aiready been announced, are endeavouring to negotiate reciprocal tariff duties, and modify trade regulations, to go into effect after the abrogation of of the Reciprocity Treaty in March next. This is Mr. Galt's second visit here for the same purpose, he having come in July last after the adjournment of the Detroit Convention, in which he took a prominent part. As he is one of the leading members of the Canadian Government, he probably speaks from authority, and whatever he and his colleague stipulate and agree on, or succeed in obtaining, will be acknowledged and recognized by the Government which they represent."- Transcript 2nd.

EXTRAORDINARY. -On the lat December, a seagoing vestel arrived at the port of Montreal. The vessel is "L'Union," a Norwegian brig, from Mar-The list of contents of the present number is seilles, 28th September. She was detained three weeks in the Straits of Gibraltar by contrary winds.

Two Soldiers DROWNED .- Last night about 8 o'clock, as three soldiers and a boatman were crossing from the military wharf to the Island, the boat was upset, and two of the soldiers drowned. Their names were William Good, No 2 Battery Boyal Artisoldier, Michael Reddy, Royal Artillery, was resourd by Constable Lee as he was on the point of sinking. wharf where i: was picked up. The bodies have not yet been found .- Herald 2na inst.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL .- The Mayor has issued another proclamation, calling a public meeting of citizens, for the consideration of the very unsatisfaccitizens. tory condition of the General Hospital, and to devise such measures as will prove most efficacious in re-medying matters. - Toronto Globe. 1.1.10

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THE MART.

THE important Sale of DRY GOODS at this Establishment has commenced. It will be continued for given to the public, and a large rush of customers must be expected at 31 St. Lawrence Main street.

There are several bales of damaged Blankets; 2 or 300 thousand sets of Hoop skirts ; several extensive lots of Winter Dress Goods; all reduced-some piles of fismels, a litile touched in the color; very cheap. The Spring and Winter ready made Clothing will be cleared off at a sacrifice. In the Tailoring Department, Gents' Suits will be made up from \$3 to \$6 under the old prices. Gents Full Suits will be com-pleted within 24 hours; Yonths within ten. A considerable reduction will be made on all orders from the gantlemen of the Press, or from those connected with the printing departments. Free Tickets will be given to customers going by the Uity Oars. Parcel deliveries four times each day. During this Cheap sale, some valuable articles will be papered in frewith each suit, such as Undershirts, Pants, Gloves, Mitts, and the like. Those holding RAFTER'S alarm telegraph cards, will please refer to his price list, reverse side, before calling. THE MART, Main street, (J. A. Rafter) 10th store from Oraig on the

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

SEE THE RUSH TO RAFTER'S LARGE SALE, Gentlemen can have fashionable Pants for \$33; Stylish Vests at \$2. 200 Flannel Shirts from 683d.

10th on the right from Graig Street.

being adapted for Religious Communities as well as for persons living in the world. It is published on account of the Sisters of Mercy, of Oinciansti, and the profits derived from the sale of it are by them. devoted to charity. D. & J. SADLIER, Publishers. December 7, 1865. lm TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES. WASHING done by MRS. GALLAGHER, at No. 15. MAYOR STREET, Head of Bleary Street. Nov. 29, 1865. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, O.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been pro vided for the various departments. The object : the Institution is to impart a good and solid educe

tion in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an objet of constant attention. The Course of instruction wi include a complete Classical and Commercie three or four weeks. Decided inducemente will be Education. Particular attention will be given tota French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the lat Se, ember, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Orsig and St. Lawrence Streets .- W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps con-stantly for sale the following Publications :---

Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Oanadian , Oomio Month ly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet; Staats Zeitung, Oriminal Zeitung, Ocarrier des Etats Unis Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Rews, worm, acu an the popular biory, comic and lilubtrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorating Faskion Book, Leslie's Magazine. Godey's Lady's Boo, and Harper's Magazine. Montreal Herald Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Wit ness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Ordre, L'Union Nation' ale, Le Perroquet, La Scie and Le Defrichear - Tha Novelette, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Joke Books, Almanack, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Paper, Drawing Books, and every description o Writing Paper, Eavelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albams, Photographs and RAFTER'S STORE in the MAIN STREET is the Prints. Subscriptions secured for Newspapers and Maganines - 35 der eine eine eine der 1 - St Pat

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. DECEMBER 8. 1865.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. FRANCE. ನ.ಇನ್ನ ಕ್ಲಿಕ್ಗ

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"PARTS, Nov. 13 .- The reports of the cholers are exsellent. The Union Medicale, announces that, 'in consequence of the continued decrease of the malady in Paris, it will publish no more special bulletins." Another medical authority, the Gozette des Tribunguz, fully corroborates what its contemporary states as to the improved state of public health. If there were some cases more than on the days imme. diately preceding, they occurred in the quarters newly annexed to Paris. 'Notwithstanding this,' it adds, 'as the number of deaths from cholers is now so small, we no longer consider obolers but as the other prevalent maladiss, and we shall not speak of it any more except in our clinical review.' The official lists are only up to the 6th of November. On that day the number of deaths in all the hospitals was 19, whereas on the first of the month it was 35. The number of deaths out of doors on the 6th was 29, having been 56 on the first. The total number of deaths, both in and out of hospital, from the 24th of October to the 6th of November, that is 14 days, Was 1,392

PARIS, Nov. 8. - The Moniteur of this morning says :- The frigates Mogador and Eldorado, the departure of which was prematurely announced, were only able to sail yesterday for Civita Vecchia.' The Emperor will return to St. Cloud this evening. His Majesty's health is excellent. The Patrie of this evening asserts that the French Chambers will be opened on the 15th of January next. The proceedings against the Opinion Nationale for the publica. tion of false intelligence from Algeria have resulted in MM. Touray and Sauvestre being condemnad to one months' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs each

It is asserted that a private letter from the Emperor Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel concerning the Roman question will shor ly be published.

Le France denies the rumors of intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor.

Toulon, Nov. 12 .- The Emperor has granted a remission or reduction of their sentences to 90 convicus on account of the devotion they displayed during the preualence of the cholera in this city.

PARIS, Nov. 13 .- It is asserted that an Imperial decree has been signed to-day effecting great reduc tions in the army.

Seven battalions of the Guard are to be disbanded. 100 regiments of the Line will each be reduced by three companies; two regiments of Carabineers are to be incorporated with the Cuirassiers of the Guard ; 50 regiments of Cavalry, now consisting of six squadrons each, will be reduced to five squadrons; and forty batteries of artillery will be abol The reduction will, altogether, comprise ished. about 1,800 officers, and 42,000 men.

The savings produced, when the reductions are completed, will amount to about 50,000,000f.

PARIS, Nov. 15. - The Monileur of this morning #Ays ;---

The Paris journals have published details of projected reductions in the strength of the army which are completely erroneous. . In order to show how . little foundation there is for this intelligence, it is sufficient to state that, if the Emperor has determined in principle upon the reduction of the war expenditure, the means by which this reduction will be accomplished has not yet been decided upoa.

The French Government has just published the statistics of the census of 1861, from which it appears that the population of the Empire was then 36,717,-254 Of the population over 871 per cent are Roman Cathulics. There 802 339 Protestants, 79,964 Jews, 12,095 of sects not Obristian, and 11,834 whose re-ligion is not stated. A curious fact, showing the disinclination of the French to emigrate appears in the volume, viz : that out of nearly 37,000,000 of the French population there were less than 4 000,000 found domiciled out of the departments where they were born.

Official mendicity is the malady of the country, and the ardor with which places under Government are sought is hardly less remarkable than that of which Spain used to present, and perhaps still pre-sents, so curious a spectacie. When a man is good for nothing else, or for little else, he solicits a place under Government.

An old soldier of the First Empire, Capt. Colan. has just died at Montmorency, aged 96. The de-cessed captain's military career began at Fleurus at Waterloo. In 1804 he was one of the ad alog first who received the decoration of the Legion of view of the departure of that French troops, treating defence. The Poles, however, were far from profit-Honor, and was, probably, at his death the oldest of the means by which Rome is to unite with Italy. member of that order. Orders have been issued prohibiting the entry into member of that order.

Although the evil has really been great, and the fear still greater, in Madrid, there has been, nevertheless, as I have been assured, no lack of generous disregard of personal safety, of unflinching discharge of dury, of dauntless devotion of man to man." Many, I may say most, of those who could do any good by staying, did not turn their backs upon the dire enemy, and charity and true piety have shone with all that lustre which is characteristic of Southern countries, and, it must be said in sober truth; of Roman Catholic communities. It is the one redeem ing point in a clergy with whom it is so easy to find fault in other respects .- Times Cor.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Nov. 2 .- The secentional reports alluded to in a recent letter, and which were probably got up with the hope of influencing the elections, have died the usual death of such ephemeral fabrications. Some of them were too extravagant to obtain a moment's credence, except from those persons, certainly too numerous, who do not take the trouble of subjecting the rumors that reach them to the tests of probability and common sense. It is fair to presume, however, that very few really thought the King was going to abdicate in order to avoid breaking his word to the nation, and to allow his successor, the inexperienced Prince Umberto, to proceed to a coup d'etat and to the acknowledgment of the temporal power of the Pope. Such flights of fancy call for no contradiction. Further, however, you may rest assured that the late family meeting at Turin which assembled Victor Emmanuel, his five children and his two sons-in-law, was strictly a family meetind, and not for the purpose of important deliberations and decisions.

FLORENCE, Nov. 12 .- The Italian Unbinet has addressed an order to the civil and military authorities, who, in consequence of the withdrawal of the French troops, will be brought into contact with the Pontifical functionaries. This order enjoins atrict observance by the Italian authorities of the duties analog from the new state of things.

The Italian Government has been publishing the chives of the Austrian police which have been found in the towns recently under Austrian rule. Among the reports of the secret police are many references to Lord Byron, who appears to have been closely and constantly watched during his stay in Italy. It is interesting to know that the spies reported that ' be bas as carefully concealed his political opinions as he has exhibited his love of pleasure and his weakness for the fair sex.' It appears that the police had heard Byron was 'one of the ringleaders of the Romantic school of authors,' which they very stupidly suspected to be an English branch of the secret society called Ancient Rome, then just founded in Italy for revolutionary purposes.

It is reported that Austria is about to reduce its army in Venetia.

Rous. - \ writer in the Augsburg Gazette says :-" The September Convention has been supplemented and completed, though the additions consist mainly in the verbial utterances which were exchanged and ratified at the Papel Nuncio's last audience of the Emperor Napoleon. The Holy See adheres so far to the Convention as to contribute towards its political. financial and military execution. The Emperor will withdraw the first brigade of the Army of Occupation, in order to give the Catholic world and the Italian Parliament ocul-r demonstration of the sincerity of the Convention. If the Italians really desire the discontinuance of French intervention, the new Parlia-ment will hasten : first, to undertake to provide for the payment of the interest of the Pontifical State Debt according to the proportion belonging to the provinces which have been taken from the Huly See. Secondly, to renounce Rome as capital of Italy with as much solemnity as the last Parliament displayed in proclaiming it the capital of Italy. Should the Italian Parliament fulfil these conditions the second and third French Brigades will quit Rome soon after spring, and the Convention will be executed before its date. But should the Italian Parliament feject these conditions it will prove to the Emperor Napoleon that it does not contemplate a bon i fide performance of the compact, and the two Brigades will re. main in Rome until a new Parliament shall have complied with these terms,"

Rome, Nov. 10 .- Obolers does not at present exist upon Pontifical territory. Very few cases have occurred at Oorneto and Tos-

canella. The Osservatore Romano of to-day publishes instructions issued by the Oentral Roman Committee, in

the subject, whence it results that the cattle plague has not appeared in Russia since 1859.'

The Right Rev. Mgr. Rzewuski, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Warsaw, was seized on the night of October 28th and transported to Astrachan. The telegram announced at the time that this step was taken in consequence of the prelate's systematic opposition to the Russian Government. The British reader has got so accustomed to hearing of Ostholio sion would be in England if the Bishop of London or the Dean of Westminister were seized at night and

shipped off to West Australia for systematic opposition to the Government. Some how or other these things never seem to us so utter abominable and indefensible as when we read the accounts given of them by their official champions and advocates. When we read the descriptions given of them by those who denounce and condemn them, we are not to suspect either some colouring and some exaggeration to increase the odium, or some suppression of circumstances which, if known, would mitigate ours censure. The worse the aspect of the transaction, the more one feels afraid lest by giving way to one's indignation without hearing the other side, one may be doing an injustice and submitting to be gulled. But when the culprit tells his own story and makes his own defence, and when that suffices for his condomnation, it is far preferable to any other evidence. Here is the Russian Government's defence in the Dzicnnik Warszawski-" This measure (Mgr. Rzewuski's arrest and doportation) was deferred by the Government to the very latest, in the hope that the Episcopal Administrator would in time arrive at a better knowledge of the duties which his position imposes on him; but was provoked by the daring with which, during the whole course of his administration, he has opposed himself to all the dispositions of the Government- a daring which amounted to the most palpable systematic opposition, which was as fruitless as it was inconsistent with the rightly understood interests of the Oburch. This resistance to the Government was shown by Rzewuski immediately after his assumption of the administration of the diocese." The article goes on to declare that it was with the prelate's co-operation that the signal for the general church mourning was given from Warsaw, that he persistently opposed both the laying aside the mourn ing and the renewed ringing of the church bells, and that in spite of repeated warnings, he not only maintained an intimate intercourse with the Papal Nuncio at Vienna, but communicated ecclesiastical ordinances of the Nancio to the consistories of other Roman Oatholic dioceses in the Kingdom of Poland by means of certified copies, without the intervention of the authorities. This last proceeding, it says, offended against express regulations and could not therefore pass unpunished. The article concludes by announcing that "the Government, while sending the Administrator to a distant land with a mild climate has, out of consideration for his age and ecclesiastical dignity, secured him the means of decent existence in his new residence." Now, Heaven knows! we do not mean to ask the British Government, or the Liberal press, or the great Liberal party to take up the cause of Mgr. Rzewuski : we do not in the least desire that they should do so. We would rather that a Catholic prelate should bear his lot with dignity than that he should be made like unto Poerio by becoming the subject of Mr. Glad stone's remonstrances. We only want to call attention to the circumstances that tryanny, cruelty, and despotism do not, as a fact, excite the indignation of the British Government or public, if the victim be a Oatholic bishop or priest .- Tablet .

Nov. 4 - To-morrow will be a fatal day to many a Polish mother and bride. For the first time since the exhausting drain attendant on the Orimean War, s conscription will be carried out in Poland. Seven years the Czar had accorded spontaneously for his people to recover from the havoc which had been wrought among them on the walls of Sebastopol. Two years ago the decree went forth that the term for the recruiting ground to lie tallow was to cease in his entire dominions, but the Poles broke out into rebellion on the first appearance of the recruiting to the fair expectants the positive consolutions of the officer in their midst, and the Russians had to supply alone the necessary quantum of soldiers. Immediately after the latter, who had been mulcted in a half per cent. of their males on the first occasion, were drawn upon for 1 per cent, more. The P. lish rebellion had proved a more serious affair than expected, powerful nations of the world n aturally prompted the zar to be on his guard and prepare inh by this double exemption from the blood tax, as | ganco. it is significantly celled by the men and women of their sace. What with the carnage among the insur- \$10; for dressing a lady, \$15; for fitting her for a gents, the flight of so many political offenders, and the wholesale transportation of criminal and suspected characters, the loss to the country in the last three years has been estimated considerably beyond the 75,000 men whom the 5,000,000 inhabitants would have been obliged to supply for military purposes at the rate of it per cent. But even making allowance or a certain amount of exaggeration, there is still reason to assume that the sacrifice of lif- and individual liberty, made by either country in fighting the other, has been proportionate ; and the Poles have had the additional disadvantage not only to succumb as a nation, but also to be deprived chiefly of artisans, merchants, and noblemen; in a word, of the educated head, and skilled hands of society. The class least affected by the rebellion and its sanguirary end were the pessants, who in consequence have had the good luck of keeping their sons to themselves for a period of nine years. The indifference to revolutionary schemes manifested by this latter section of society has recommended them to the consideration of the authorities, even now that a general levy can be no longer avoided. Under the Imperial degree of the first of June regulating the particulars of the year's brancr (a term denoting both slavery and recruiting in Polish,), none but young men between their 20th and .24th years are liable to be called upon. Accordingly a considerable nortion of those who have been passed over in the late years of grace are also at present practically free, and it is probable will escape the duty of military service altogether. The benefit bestowed upon them is the greater, as not a few among those happy exempted ones have been married in the meantime, and by the emancipation of their class enitled to and endowed with a molety of land. In addition to the peasantry, the youthful townspeople, the Jews, and the whole of the lower or yeoman nobility, whose titles are no longer recognized by the Government, will be led up to and mustered by the authorities, the only classes excepted being the higher nobility, and the scanty complement of priests, lawyers, doctors, and other professionals remaining in the country after the sweeping measures of a year ago. Families who have particularly distinguish d themselves by their loyalty during the late rebellion, or who have had one of their members killed by the insurgents, are also released from all service, to whatever class of society they may belong. The rate exacted is 11 per cent of males, which, reckoning the population at 5,000,000, would yield a total of 45,000 recruits; but of these 8,500, or one and a half per Bronchial Troches, which have proved their efficacy thousand, are allowed to redeem the claim of the by a test of many years. Among testimonials attest-Government and purchase exemption for life, on payment of 400 roubles per head. This is simply a tax of 3,000,000 roubles, imposed upon the richest section of society, and which it is easy enough to forsee will, in a great measure, by paid by the German proprietors and manufacturers residing in the northern and central districts of the kingdom. For every man exacted three will be selected by the authorities to draw lots, the more or less lucky numbers The Moniteur says :- On account of the prevalent liberating two, and condemning one to 15 years of opinion in England that the cattle plagne was impor-ted into that country from Russia, the Russian Go-vernment ordered an investigation to be made on you have a spectacle, in comparison to which Ham-

burg, with all its sordid anzieties and cowardly suicides, is nothing but a frivolous caricature .- Times Cor .

THE MASCOLINE DEESEMAKER - Can you believe that in the middle of the nineteenth century there exists. dressmakers with beards, men, real men like the Zonaves, who, with their strong hands, measure the exact dimensions of the most titled women in Paris, Archbishops and Bishops being seized and imprisoned, | dress them, and undress them, and 'turn' them round or deported, that it never asks itself what the impres- and round before them, as if they were neither more nor less than wax figures in a bair dresser's window.

Of course you know the Rue de la Paix-so-called because it commemorates war in the shape of a column. In that street lives an Englishman who enjoys a very different popularity in the world of frippery from that of a Leat preacter. This Englishman, it must be admitted, has created a new kind of art, the art of screwing in a woman's figure with a precision hitberto unknown. He has the inspiration of, the scissors, the genius of the gore. He knows the exact spot at which the stuff should fit tightly, and where it should float around at will. He understands at a glance, by the whole context of the woman, what should be shown, and what concealed. Providence has created him from all eternity to discover the law of crinclines, and the true curve of the petticoat. He is a perfect gentleman, always fresh and clean shaved, always curled, black cost, white cravat, cambric sleeves, fastened at the wrist with a gold button. He offi ciates with all the gravity of a diplomatist who carries

the future of the world shut up in one of the compartments of his brain. When he tries a dress upon a live dell of the Obsuese d'Antin, it is with the most droloune contemplation that he touches, fits, measures, and marks with chalk the defective fold in the stuff. Anon he steps back, and the better to judge the effect of his handiwork at a distance, he holds his hand before his eye like an opera-glass, and resumes, with an inspired finger, the work of modeling the dress on the body of his customer. Sometimes he plants a flower here, or tries on a ribbon there, in order to test the general barmony of the toilet; and all this time the Eve in process of manufactures stands motionless and resigned, and allows her creator to proceed with the work of her creation in silence.

At last, when he has moulded the silk as if it were ciay, and when he has modeled the figure according to his idea, he takes his place at the other end of the room, and seats himself upon a sofa with his head thrown back, and directs his work as with a conduc-tor's baton. 'To the right, madam !' and the lady turns accordingly. 'To the left!' and round she goes. ' Face me l' and she looks straight at the artist. 'Right about face,' and the obverse is presented. In this manner a German princess, acclimatized at Paris, executes, at the orders of a man, a complete course of drill. After which he dismisses her with a royal gesture, ' That will do, madam.'

I have never witnessed these mysteries, and only know of them through the indiscretions of the initiated ; but this is what a passing zaphyr whispered in my ear, and I only repeat the disclosure be it thoroughly nuderstood under all possible reserve. The fashionable ladies of Paris, enchanted with the splen did fashions of their trowsered dressmaker, have come to believe that a man who can make a dress so beautifully ought to be able to put it on better than any ball at the Hotel de Ville, or even a grand reception at the Palais Royal or the Luxembourg, you may see drawn up, about ten o'clock at night, before the door of the foreign dressmaker a long string of carriages, the wretched coachmen sitting on the boxes baried in their great coats. The mistresses have mounted the stairs into this Temple of the Toilet; as they enter, they receive a card bearing the number of their turn and they pass on into the waiting-room .---As they can only appear one by one before the pontiff of the petticoat, the late comers have occasionally to wait a long time ; but a delicate piece of attention on the part of the master of the house enables them to relieve as much as possible the fatigues of the ante chamber. A sideboard, richly provided, offers choicest dishes and pastry, and here the ethereal lit the dames of the Paris drawing-rooms forcify themselves for the polks by partaking of unlimited pute de fole gras, washed down with abundant Malmary. -Thus refreshed at the expense of the establishment, they brave with an intropid spirit the operation of and the sympathy it awakened in some of the most the toilet. The master dispatches them one atter another and with considerable celerily. He exam. sickness was severe Rheumatic affection. ines, turns them about, a final touch, a pin here and there, and madame has realized the prototype of ele-

THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

we have a set that so is more than

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

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colick. jug, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it-nothing less. Away with your " Cordial," " Paregoric," " Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and ren dered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her " Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. November, 1865, 2m

The prevalence of incorrect notions upon the subiect of medicine, is a great cause of misery. Medical practice should be governed by principles cautiously deduced from the contributions of long experience and close observations. How important, then, that no medicine should be taken by invalics unless it emanates from the hands of men of talent, judgment, and the strictest probity. Hoofland's German Bit-ters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia, is a preparation emanating from one of the most celebrated practitioners of modern times, and one of the greatest medical writers Germany ever produced. This article is now in able hands; as evidence that the article is prepared carefully and skilfully, it is producing the effect the original inventor intended. It is used by many of the leading practitioners of Philadelphia, in cases of Debility of the Digestive Organs, and biliary apparatus, and the diseases arising therefrom. We therefore recommend this Medicine to suffering invalids.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agentsfor Oanada 303 St. Paul St., Mentreal, C.E.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- From the early days of Spanish Discovery, Florida has been celebrated for the spicy odor of its flowers and shruba. Here we have the floating incense of its wild gardens and aromatic groves concentrated and placed under seal. This floral water derives its fragrance from the fresh leaves of tropical blossoms and plants. The perfume will lose nothing by comparison with that of the choicest Rbenish Cologne, and is infinitely superior to that made in Paris, while it is scarcely more than half the price of either.

IF See that the names of 'Murray & Lanman are upon every wrapper, label, and bottle ; without this none is genuine 21 196 Agents for Montreat: - Devins & Bolton, Lamp-

ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H R. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

> ST. LAZARE DE BRLLECHESSE, Districi of Montmorency, C.E., 13th Aug. 1864.

Mr. Edmund Giroux, Druggist, No. 47 St. Peter Stree', corner of Vieux Marche, Lower Town, Quebec :-

Dear Sir-This is to certify that I have been, during eighteen months, sick and obliged to keep my bed, unable to walk a single step. After having tried the remedies prescribed by physicians, and many others, without success, I decided to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, and took five bottles. To day I walk perfectly well, and I am able to attend to my business. One of the most able physicians. after bleeding me, declared that my

A Paris letter says :- Dr. Pusey, of Oxford, is a visitor here, and has had several interviews with the Arosbishop of Paris and our leading churchmen -The eminent Hebrew professor had made a round of calls on sundry bishops in Normandy the last week in October, and had placed copies of his new book at the disposal of all who chose to accept the boon.

MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE. - The Paris correspondent of the Times writes :- Among the French manufactures of which the Protectionists predicted the destruction by the commercial treaties with foreign countries was the iron trade. The prediction has not been verified. It is an ascertained fact that the trade has gone on increasing every year, and that it has now reached 2,000 millions of kilogram mes, the kilogramme being equivalent to 2 lb 3 1 5 oz. The Avenir Commercial, a competent authority in such matters, states this year's importation will be about eight millions of kilogrammes in iron and castings of all kinds, which is a trifle compared to the home production. It has, moreover, to be ob-served that, in one form or another, France will export nearly double that quantity. From the 1st of January to the 31st August last there were exported in divers forms, such as tools, machines, bridges, rails, &c., 95,000,000 kilogrammes of iron work, and there will probably be about 200,000,000 in the whole year. Workmen's wages and the p. ofits realised on these exports will not be less than 200,000,-000f., or £8,000,000 sterling. The French dockyards are now building two screw steamers for Russi, and at Havre, for the same country, a 2,400 horsepower steam engine. At Nantes a regular flotilla of ron lighters are in course of construction for foreigners; in Paris, dredging machines for Egypt; at Bordeaux, several placed ships have been ordered for the King of Prussia, and for the Italian government a cuirassed frigate to be called the Ancons. A short time ago the Palestro, a cuirass d corvette, for the same government, was launched at Seyne, near Toulon. At Seyne, also, there are building for the Turkish government three cuirassed guaboats, and the Emperor of Brazil has ordered two cuirassed brigs, and a corvette with 250 horse-power engines. The same firm is building two cuirassed steam corvettes, of 300 horse-power each, for Italy, and three batteries for Turkey, besides a considerable amount of machinery for the Isthmus of Suez Company. Five or six millions worth for sugar works are ordered for Egypt. From this list should not be omitted the seventeen locomotives which the ironmasters of the Oreuzot are to send to England; those which the works of Alsace are preparing for a German railroad ; and castings from the foundries of Marquise for England.

SPAIN.

The Patrie says that, fearing the insurrection in Jamaica may have ramifications in the Spanish Antilles, Spain has ordered a strict watch to be kept npon the seaboard of Ouba and Porto Rico.

A private letter of the 8th, from a person who habitually resides at Seville, states that the deaths from cholera in that city have been 9,000, out of a population of 100,000. The mortality appears to have been considerable in the suburb known as the Triana, the favorite abode of smugglers and gipsies. The disease has, however, now almost entirely disappeared from Seville, as well as Madrid.

Pontifical territory of travellers coming from Naples or adjacent places unless they can prove a stay of 15 days in a district free from the epidemic,

The 19.h Regiment of the Line has embarked for France.

Nov. 12 .- It is stated that the evacuation of the provinces of Velletri and Frosinone by the French will commence to morrow, and that they will be replaced by Pontifical troops.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES .- 207 cases of cholera have occurred here, 80 of which have proved fatal.

NAPLES. Oct. 30. - A greater evil than the cholera is that general distrust of the authorities, of the doctors and the druggists, which seems to have taken possession of the masses. The members of the Cham ber of Commerce, in adverting to the possible consequence of unwise precautions and probibitions, spoke of one effect as likely to be ' desperation and selfabandonment.' They might almost have recognized it as a fact. I have for some time alluded to reports of poisoning as being rife among the mob, and daily I am compelled to listen to tales which are thoroughly believed, and which show how great u social and political evil ignorance is. One person tells of poison mixed with wine-of its being scattered over meat in the streets in the form of pepper; another tells of medicine being given to a woman who died directly after, and of the infuriated husband killing the doctor ; while another, more cunning, takes the medicine offered to him and gives it to a dog, which soon dies; and again the doctor is the victim. You cannot go among certain classes without hearing an infinity of such tales, and there is every reason for believing that political malcontents take advantage of the popular ignorance, and insinuate that the Government has sent its agents to poison meats, drinks, and the very atmosphere itself.

In Southern as in Northern Italy most of the elections were referred to the decisious of a second ballot, which came off yesterday. With the result I am as vet upacquainted, but it is remarkable that the elec. tion of Garibaldi was disputed, and some of the most liberal and kitherto popular candidates were excluded.

As was to be expected, the Neapolitan papers which propagated the silly canard of the execution of four English sailors on board one of the British men of war off Naples now are fain to decare it to be unfoun-When the Chambers open the Italian papers ded. will find, it is to be hoped, better materials for filling their columns than the fables in which some of them have lately so largely dealt.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

We take the following from the Journal de St. Peterbourg of the 9th Nov : -

Advices from Berditchew state on the 25th October there were 38 fatal cases of cholera, on the 26th 33, on the 27th, 34, and on 28th, 23. There were 430 patients still suffering from cholers. The number of fatal cases from cholers at Berditchew since it first broke out is 576.

The following are his charges : For cutting a dress dinner, "20; and \$25 for a party .-- Paris Cor. Lon. don Times.

BEWARE OF NEW POTATORS !- This favorite esculent contains a vegetable base of deleterious quality, called solanine, which is especially developed in the plant when it is shooting. Dr. Haaf has ascertained that solatine not only exists in a considerable proportion in the shoots, but in the tuber itself, and at two extreme periods of its existence, viz., when scarcely formed, and when very old, the skin containing more of it than the pulp. Hence people that chiefly live upon potatoes should beware of new ones, which are generally so highly prized as delicacies; they ought at least to be peeled, and rather boiled than fried, because water carries off a good deal of the solution. - Gardener's Chronicle.

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very five years, to Policies then two entire years in	man Bitters, I did so, and have experienced great and	Julia Kavanagh,	HATS, CAPS, AND FURS	It is the very best medicine for the cure of all dis-			

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February 1, 1864



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February 8th, 1864.

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Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfulful, and the approval of bis Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Gatholics themselves to effect the improvement. Our adversaries, and even we ourselves, often point to the well-got up Protestant publications, and ask why Catholics cannot have something as good in point of material, ability, illustrations, &c. Nothing is more easy. If every Catholic who feels this, and who desires to to see a Catholic Magazine equal to a Protestant one, will take in the former for a year, there is at least a good chance of his wishes being realised. If every priest would speak of the undertaking in his parish once a year, and encourage his people to buy the Lamp instead of the various cheap publications too rapidly making their way among our youth, and our poor-pulications which can hardly be called Protestant, because they have no religion, and often openly teach immorality—the success of the Catholic Magazine would be assured. It is their immense virculation, and the support they obtain from their respepective political or religious parties, which enables these journals to hold their ground; and unless Catholics will give their hearty and cordial support to their own periocals in a simi-lar manner, it is impossible for them to attain supe-

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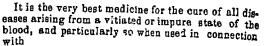
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