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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

No. 19.

CLARA LESLIE.

A TALE OF OUR OWN TIMES.

CHAPTER XXX .- Continued.

'I want nothing, mamma cara,' was Clara's sweet answer to Catherine's fond inquiries, after some hours in which she had seemed to sleep, so perfectly still and motionless did she lie in the possession of the Beloved of her soul. 'I have everything, for I have my God! You said well last Christmas-eve, that that day year only I should know what a Catholic's rest was, and my joy would be full. A few days more of suffering and longing, - a few days more of Sacraments and holy rites, - and then all will be over, and I shall see Him as He is.'

Father Stanislaus was standing by at the momert, and said gently, 'You bave, then, lost your fear of Purgatory, my dear child?'

She turned towards him her soft, dark eyes with an expression of inquiry. 'My Father, there is no sin there. Do you think I ought to fear at?

· I did not say so, my dear child,' he replied; it may be that God, in His mercy, has not decreed those purifying fires for you. Pray that this bed of death may be your Purgatory.'

A few days passed away; Advent glided slowly on, and as the year before she had spent it in anticipation of his first sacramental coming to take possession of her heart, so now it was summons: Behold the Bridegroom cometi: go ye forth to meet Him.' And how earnestly and faithfully she trimmed her lamp, by removing every, even the smallest, imperfection, that might unfit her for His embrace, everything that could render less beautiful in His divine Eyes, those who watched around her could testify. Even Father Stanislaus wondered, and sometimes would say to Catherine that a being so pure could not need the fire of Purgatory, as she had never wilfully soiled her white robe of baptism. Christmas-eve came, and as Father Stanislaus had promised that the next day should not pass without her communi- think much of Clara on that night, - the annivercating, he received her last confession, though no one but herself believed that the moment of de- Christ's Holy Catholic Church; it was natural one but herself believed that the moment of departure was so very near at hand.

the midnight Mass, and mingling with them was den check that seemed given him as he thought heard the tinkling bell that announced the pas- of her in the memento of the living, and the sing of the Viaticum in procession along the equally strange impulse that made him insert her

Riviera di Chiaja.

The chamber of death was lit up: dles burned on the table covered with white, not account for the kind of awe that seemed to where the Lord of Hosts was to be placed; the come over him as the midnight Mass commenced; usual crowd of pious souls, with lanterns and and a feeling as if she herself were there in spirit torches were kneeling at the door, and their by his side. Again and again he tried to shake blended voices were borne sweetly on the still air it off: in vain. In deep thought he sought the to the ear even of the dying sufferer. She was short repose of that night of joy, scarcely thinksupported by pillows, apparently unconscious, the ing to sleep : but, contrary to expectations, no signet of death plainly marked on her features; sooner was his head laid on the pillow than a Catherine, too, was there, but placed so as to be sweet slumber stole over him; and then it seemconcealed from her view, for at that moment she ed as if the veil before the unseen world was would not hazard, for a selfish gratification, dis- withdrawn, and a light form stood by his bed tracting one of her thoughts from where they side. It was clothed in white; a gentle light were all to be concentrated. All was over: played round the features, and the smile was one Extreme Unction administered; the Plenary In. of intense love, mingled with one shade of saddulgence bestowed; nothing remained but that ness, as she stood and gazed on his sleeping form. the Lord Whom she loved should come and re. And than it seemed in his dream as if he put out main with her during the little while that she still his arms towards it; and it shook its head gently, had to linger on earth. The agony-bell was and said, 'No, Alan; I loved you too well on tolling at the Fraciscan Church, and one of their earth, and for this I am now deprived for a time number, in his dark treize habit, now stood by of the open vision of God. See how my soul her bedside to see the look with which she wel- longs for His presence.' And she threw open comed his approach with her Lord in his hands, the folds of her white vest, to show her heart The tinkling of the bell seemed to have roused like a living coal beneath, and softly murmuring, her: her eyes had slowly opened and turned with in accents of the most gentle entreaty. 'Pray an intensity of gaze towards the open door; the for me, Alan; pray, pray, pray.' As the last pale lips, which had been drawn up the moment accents died away, the light spirit-form faded before with suffering, parted with a smile of the and faded till it was gone, and with a start Famost radiant heligh'; the sunken eyes seemed to ther Aidan awoke; but the sweet entreating dilate, and resume a brilliancy that far surpassed any thing they had ever worn in her days of health; and the thin transparent hands were feeb own mind of the reality of her death, the next ly raised for a moment, as if to welcome more day he sought the Passionist's Convent, and eagerly the Lord of her heart, while she faintly begged the aid of his friend's prayers. Father murmured, 'My Lord ! my Love !' Father Stan- Raymond listened and spoke not. He did not islau's attentive ear had caught this last whisper, seem surprised, he merely promised what was and the solemn tenderness and awe of the Fran- asked him; and Father Aidan asked no more. siscan's manner told that he, too, had perceived Three days passed thus; the same sense of her that this was no common death-bed. Catherine's presence near him continued on Father Aidan's hands laid her back on the pil'ows, but the look mind. Of course every prayer and mortification of rapture was still there. She seemed with her bodily eyes to be already entranced in the sight mind glanced to what he knew was the one longof Him, and thus softly and gently the spirit pass- ing of her life, and he pondered over the sacried away. An awe seemed to have fallen on fice she had offered to God for the conversion every one in the room, and, as if by one impulse of those nearest and dearest to her, he felt conkneeling silently around the bed they watched the vinced that now that hour was approaching, and happy spirit taking its flight, borne as it were, in her prayers were to be answered. The third the very Bosom of Him Whom she bad just re | night came, and again the young Oratorian sought ceived. Slower and slower came the gentle his couch, tired with the labors of the day; and breathing, and then, imperceptibly and without a again the light form of his loved sister stood by to draw me towards the Church of Rome. a sigh, the pure spirt left its beautiful teaement, the bedside. Streams of light played around the more beautiful in that moment than it had ever beautiful tresses, and seemed flowing from every

CHAPTER XXXI .- THE CONCLUSION. "Wilfred, by thy sweet name Our little ones will call;

Oh, then, on them and us Let thy rich blessing fall!

Thou lead'st no idle bour;
Thy gains with toil were bought;
St. Wilfred, make us love Our country as we ought.

For England's sake make us Humble and gay and pure; For so the heart works best, And makes the blessing sure."

Faiher Faber .

For some minutes there was not a breath in that still chamber. Even the distant sound of the chanted litanies had ceased; for the crowd below were beginning to wonder at the delay in bringing down the Blessed Sacrament. At last the Franciscan monk seemed to recover himself and casting one glance at the still form, almost involuntarily intoned the Te Deum. The tears were making their way down Father Stanislaus's cheeks: but his voice was distinctly heard, as with one consent all the assistants arose and responded to that glorious strain of thanksgiving; and the procession moved off. Catherine neither spoke nor stirred; she remained on her knees watching the almost superhuman expression of rapture slowly fading from the eyes of the lifeless corpse, though the smile in which the spirit had taken its flight remained there to the last unchanged; and it was only when Father Stanislaus placed his hand on the eyelids, and closed for ever those sweet eyes, which for the last two passed in preparing for His midnight call the last years had been, next to God, the light and joy of her heart, saying, in a voice faltering with emotion, 'Subvenite Sancti Dei; occurrite Angeli Domini, suscipientes animam ejus, offerentes eam in conspectu Altissimi, that she became conscious where she was. It was, then, true; all was over; but she had strength to respond: Suscipiat te Christus qui vocavit te, et in sinum Abrahae Angeli deducant te; suscipientes animam ejus, offerentes eam in conspectu Alussimi.

The midnight Mass was not yet over; but at the Oratory in King William Street it had not begun. It was natural for Father Aidan to that one of his three Masses should be offered The bells rang out for the commencement of for her; but he could not account for the sudname in the memento of the dead after the elevation, against his will, as it were. He could was offered for this intention; and then, as his

gel's lyre, while she fixed upon him a look of you. Farewell.'

And as she spoke she gradually rose from the ground, while the heart of the young priest seemed bursting in its intense desire to detain the sweet vision, or follow it to where it was now takingi its flight. 'A little while, a little while,' seemed whispered, as he flung out his arms to catch the departing form; 'there is yet work for you;' and the radiant spirit faded from his view amid a burst of music that seemed such as thrilled the soul of the shepherds who were guarding their flocks that dreary winter's night eighteen hundred years before on the plains of Bethlehem.-He awoke with intense emotion, -that rich strain ringing in his ears, and the word 'England' engraven on his heart. He threw himself on his knees, and amid the tears that flowed abundantly came the thrilling conviction that his own loved Clara was admitted to the Vision of Beauty, the joy of that thought came the certainty that he and those who were now, as it were, left as his peculiar portion of work in God's vineyard, had another intercessor before the Throne of God, whither they were now to seek to rejoin her.

The short day had closed in; Vespers were over, and Father Aidan again sought his room. Some one was waiting for him, but in the twilight he could not distinguish the figure. 'Bernard,' said he, in his sweet voice, thinking it was one of the novices, 'is that you?' The figure did not answer, but merely turned round and silently anproached. Father Aidan stood still in doubt, for he soon could see it was not the dress of the Oratory, but a large cloak that shaded the wearer's form, and the silence the person maintained half alarmed him. He came nearer and nearer, and at last stood close before him.

'Allan!' said be at last, in a voice scarcely audible from agitation.

Douglas! is it possible? exclaimed the young priest, and in an instant, wrongs, estrangement, years of separation, were forgotten in one long, long embrace.

· The death of her two darlings so suddenly and near together had injured Mildred in the situation she was then in,' said Douglas, 'and for forty eight hours her life has been in the greatest danger. A few hours ago, however, after this long agony, to the utter astonishment of every one, the child was born alive, and since then both she and it are going on well.'

'Thank God,' fervently exclaimed Father Aidan. 'O Douglas, how mericifully He has beard your prayers! And now, my own brother will you still resist His call? What will you vou ??

'No, Alan; I am conquered, - quite conquered. I only wish now to know what God vills me to do. Take my child; admit it into the Catholic Church your Christian forbearance has taught me to love; and then in retreat I too will seek to know and follow the Voice of God.

'Thank God, Douglas, thank God,' was all the young priest could answer, as again he clasped his brother to his bosom, and in that pressure and the tears of joy that flowed felt the prayers and vows of years repaid and answered a hun-

' And Clara-poor Clara !' said Douglas, after a moment's pause, 'this is another debt I have to pay. Where is she?'

'In Paradise,' replied Father Aidan, 'rejoicing over the fulfilment of the prayer for which she gave her life.'

'Alan, what do you mean?' exclaimed Douglas; 'she is not dead !'

Father Aidan seemed to recollect himself, but answered almost instantly again, 'Yes, Douglas, she died on Christmas-eve, at Naples, and last night her bappy soul passed into the open vision of God.'

'You rave, Allan,' replied Douglas; 'you cannot have heard from Naples since Christmas. eve?

'And yet what I say is true, Douglas,' he said gently; for three days has her spirit been himgering round me; last night only the gates of Heaven were unlocked to receive her. A few days must bring us the news by human means, and then you will see that what I say is true.'

Douglas remained silent, in deep thought.

'You will say nothing of this till our letters come, of course,' said Father Aidan. 'Of course,' replied Douglas; 'but, Alan, if this is true, you have used a powerful argument

'I meant it as such, dearest Douglas,' returned Father Aidan, with deep emotion; ' and did you been in life, and passed into the presence of God. wave of her snow white robe, while every shade but know how every action of that poor spirit, of sadness had disappeared from the smiling love- that is now interceding for us before the Throne liness of the cherub face, that beamed in all its of God, was directed towards the one aim of her

some bird from Paradise, the ringing of an an- quickly her admittance into Paradise has been followed by your coming to seek me of yourself collection. love and joy unutterable-'l go to intercede for here, and Milured's life being thus marvellously spared, to pave the way for the return of you both to the Fold of Christ. O pure spirit!' exclaimed the young Father, joining his hands on his breast, and looking up with an expression of seem to have obtained more than ever possession joy and nope unutterable, 'now rejoicing in the presence of God, leave us not while we still linger on in this valley of tears; remember thine our claim-viz, that Catholics should be allowed own ardent love while still on earth for thy native land, thy family, and friends; look down upon our desolation, and pray for England.'

A few weeks after the Church of the Oratory Fathers presented one of those touching speciacles which nowadays, thanks to the unspeakable mercy of God, are not uncommon in England .-It was the feast of the Purification, and a triple pronounced the mystic words.

Wilfrid, I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.' The little one uttered a feeble cry; for an instant opened its dark eyes upon him, and then

brow assuming a beautiful placidity, that the eye of taith interpreted as the sign of its adoption and and reconciliation as the child of God. There were few there to whose mind the event that the Church on that day commemorate did not come, as the young mother, dressed in white robes that shaded her still pale and lovely features, followed by her husband went into the sacristy to sign the was again there, and Mr. Morris, and Mr. and

their lov was not full-it could not be. · How Clara would have rejuiced to-day!'

said Mr. Wingfield. ' She does rejoice,' said Father Aidan : ' she is amongst us, though we see her not. Our joy is not full, but we mourn not as those that have render to Him for all that He has given to no hope, for we know that here is what ours cannot yet be. She is enjoying the sight of that God whom her soul so longed after on earth .-A little while of patient endurance, - a little while of tool and suffering, weary tool and patient them .- Times of 21st June, 1865. suffering for our Lord's and England's sake,and then, then our task will be accomplished, and we shall meet again beneath the Throne of God. O joy of joys!' exclaimed the young Oratorian, again clasping his hands on his breast, and raising his eyes to Heaven, while tears fell from the eyes of every one of that little group and each felt that even his blood could willingly be shed for that faith and that home he spoke of and their very hearts burned within them,' and beat high with exulting hope, 'to see Him as He is ! Oh who would not barter this world's little loss for Thee? Who would not sacrifice this world's vain applause and love to fight beneath Thy banner of reproach and shame? O faith of our fathers, new-found treasure! too long have we wandered in error's darkness; too long have we sought thee, the light of our weary

> 'Faith of our fathers, holy faith, We will be true to thee till death." THE END.

feet; too long bas our country wept thy faded

glory; too long has she cast dishonor on Mary's

name:

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

The following letter from the Rector respectng the annual collection for the Catholic University, on next Sunday, has just been issued :-

Catholic University, Dublic, Nov. 5th. Reverend Dear Sir, - In obedience to the commands of the bishops of Ireland, contained in the following resolutions, I beg respectfully to remind you that Sunday, the 18th inst., is the day fixed by their lordships for the Catholic University collection :-

We unanimously agree to fix the third Sunday every parish of every diocese of Ireland.

We also declare our willingness to permit the angelic beauty and love upon him. 'Alan,' she life, -your and Mildred's conversion, -you would Rector, or other duly appointed authorities, to The board of King Charles Hospital in this city

said,—and her voice seemed like the warble of know what feelings are mine, when I see how communicate with the clergy of our dioceses, with the view to the proper organisation of the

The friends of Catholic education may, I think, congratulate themselves on the progress made during the past year by our University, and by the principle it represents. These principles of the public mind. Men of all classes and shades of opinion begin to admit the justice of without let or hindrance, to educate their children according to the principles which the Catholic Church approves; that in a country such as this, no one educational system should be propped up by legal and social privileges to the injury of another more agreeable to the masses of our Catholic people. Let us hope that these principles will develope daily more and more till all our baptism was to take place. A few people had just demands are granted. Within the last two assembled before Mass to view the admittance years several leading members of the House of of the couple who first approached together to Commons have admitted that the restrictions imreceive the regenerating waters conditionally posed on this University are manifestly unjust .open and unclouded sight of God; and amid the from the hand of the young priest who administ- The late administration, urged by the eloquent ered it, and then he took from the arms of the appeal of one of the most distinguished of our trembling mother the sleeping babe, who was Catholic representatives, declared, 'that it would thus unconsciously to partake of the joy of those not be right . . . to continue that which who gave it birth. Tears stood in the eyes of really amounts to the imposition of civil disabilinearly all the bystanders; and the voice of the ties for religious opinion.' And a leading memyoung priest even trembled with emotion as he ber of the political party which now holds the reins of Government expressed bunself still more clearly on the subject. The conef organ of public opinion in England made the same admission. It said :-

> The Roman Catholics have endeavored to peacefully sunk back into its repose, its infant supplement the system established by Government by one of their own. The Catholic University has been the creation of that obstinate priesthood which has declared unceasing war against the Queen's Colleges. The Catholics declare they have a right to educate the youth of their communion by means of teachers of their own faith, and that this right they are determined to uphold. They point to the reiterated declararenunciation that a little more than a year before tions of English statesmen, that the denomina-Clara had there also signed. Catherine Temple | tional, as opposed to the secular, principle, has received the definite sanction of the country; Mrs. Wingfield stood beside them; and there that the age at which young men go to college was another figure in the dress of the Oratory, is one which especially requires theological guid. who kept close to Father Aidan's side. But ance; and they argue that it is impossible, with they all looked said amid their smiles; there yet any regard to justice, to refuse them a Charter seemed something wanting. Every one's thoughts for a University in which the students belonging were evidently fixed on one object, the brightest to their Church shall be instructed by teachers and fairest of that little band: the one who had who profess its tenets. . . . By means of won all their hearts was not among them; and those facts and this reasoning the Catholics un doubtedly made out a very plausible case. They show that, though they are the most numerous religious body in Ireland, there is no public and recognised institution to which they can send their sons to be educated in their own faith, and that their University is at present a mere private school, which can give none of these titular rewards for learning which are valued both for the social standing they confer and for the professional privileges which in many cases attend

> > In order to give effect to those declarations. and to redress the grievances complained of, negotiations were opened between the late Government and the bishops of Ireland. Unfortunately, the demands of our bishops were not granted; but in the course of last summer a Supplemental Charter was given to the Queen's University in Ireland, enabling that body to grant degrees to students other than those of the Queen's Colleges, to whom the privilege of graduating in the Queen's University had previously been limited. It would be premature for me to say what will be the effect of this Supplemental Charter, more especially since the public has not yet been made aware of the manner in which its provisions are to be worked out. It is expected that, under it, students of the Catholic University will be able to obtain degrees recognised by law-that the unfair monopoly litherto enjoyed by the Protestant University and the mixed colleges will be abolished; and that thus one of our chief causes of complaint will be removed. On the other hand, it is certain that it will not place Catholics in a position of equality with their fellow-subjects as to University education. While the vast endowments of the Protestant University remain untouched, and while the mixed colleges are supported out of the public funds, Catholics are obliged to tax themselves for the maintenance of our Catholic University. And the object of my present appeal is, precisely, to ask you, reverend dear Sir, and your people who have hitherto contributed so munificently to Catholic education, to assist the holy work once more his year by your contributions.

The University itself has advanced islawly but steadily. Its library has lately been increased by the valuable collections, bequesthed by the Very Rev. Dean Cussen, okalimerick, of November as the day on which the Catholic and the late lamented Primate; and the Miner-University collection shall be annually held in alogical Museum, to which our Holle Pather the Pope has sent several valuable specimens, is for teaching purposes, second to none in Lublin.

મ તાર કરવાંકોના મુખ વેલ્ટ સ્વાર્ગોકોનાવિલ વર્ષ કરવાં.

The state of the s

while securing the interests of the linetitution which it governs, has, with a liberality for which we feel grateful, granted a lease of the Universe dy Church for atterm of 999 years. Besides the fine mansion purchased some years ago by the bishops their lordships have within the last few months, secured in perpetuity the splendid residence of the late Right Hon. Justice Ball and the ground on which some other adjoining houses are built making in all over two hundred and filts feet of frontage in the best situation in the metropolis. The site thus secured will be amply sufficient for the great schools, library, and museums of the University, as well as for the church, which, being already completed, has, through the generosity of the Very Rev. Dr. Newman, passed into the bishop's hands at much less than the original cost. It is hoped thatwithin the next few months we shall be able to commence extensive buildings, rendered necessary by the gradual development of the institution; and the position now occupied, being more central, will in some respects be found much more convenient than the site at Clonliffe, where, three years ago, we intended to erect our University College, and which the proposed Grand Trunk Connection Railway has since rendered useless for our purpose. And here we beg to thank our friends in California for the valuable aid they have afforded us. Besides remittances from America, which we have arknowledged on other occasions, we have received within the last few weeks £1,000, through the Rev. William Hickie of the diocese of Cloyne, by whose untiring exertions that sum was collected. While informing you, reverend dear Sir, and your people, of the progress of that institution, I take the liberty briefly to recall once more the great interests at stake in the maintenance and development of the Catholic University. During last autumn I was honored with letters from several of the most distinguished bishops of France. I quote some extracts, which clearly show the importance, or rather the necessity, of this University, in the opinion of those great prelates, for the maintenunce of the faith in Ireland. The venerable Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, says:

"That institution (the University) is not only useful but valuable. The necessities of the faith in Catholic Ireland render it absolutely necessary. Our applause, then is due to the generous efforts which have given birth that great work, and to the first success with which it has been crowned. They are a presage of the most valuable results for the time to come, especially when your University will have overcome the unjust opposition of Protestantism and of a hostile Government. . . I pray and hope for the prosperity of a work which is for Ireland a source of consolation and of new glory."

And the eloquent Bishop of Orleans, Monuguor Dupanloup, writes :-

"I would fain believe that the public conscience of England will at least recognise the monstrous injustice done to the Catholic youth of Ireland, to whom is offered a rich Protestant University, while all equality of right is refused to the Catholic University, and this in a country which does not reckon ten Protestants in a hundred inhabitants. Until justice is done, it is the in their efforts to develope learning, while saving their faith. . . . If any recommendation of mine cap help you to get some pecuniary aid for the Catholic University of Dublio, I shall thank God for having given me once more an opportunity of proving to Ireland how deeply I sympathise with her."

who express these sentiments. They are also oddy of the hall were full the play began, and the views of Eaglish Protestant statesmen. I alluded last year to one of the most distinguished members of the great political party which now holds the reins of government: I quote again his remarkable words:-

" If there was one thing for which the hierarchy of another religious persuasion was entitled to credit it was for the strengous manner in which from the beginning they had stepped forward and denounced the system of mixed or godless education as fatal to faith and to morals. . . .

He rejoiced that after the experience of twenty years they were now taking another step towards carrying out the principle, that the people, whether in England or in Ireland, would not be satisfied with education which was not based upon religion. The admission which had been made on behalf of her Majesty's Government was thoroughly in favor of denominational educa-

should be brought up in the religion that he believed to be right, and not that they should acquire mere learning, unsupported by those reli- such as no language could describe. The lower gious principles which would render their educa- order of the chiefs of a most dangerous confederacy tion useful to themselves and to their fellowcreatures."

the existence not only of the Catholic religion but of all religion in Ireland. This seems a hard saying; but unfortunately, experience confirms it. And it is not necessary to go back far to find the mind you of the scene which was acted a few years ago in one of the mixed colleges, when the representatives of her most gracious Majesty and the Protestant bishop of the diocese were treated with public contumely and almost with violence. We need not go back so far. It is only a few . . ys since the graduates of all these mixed colleges assembled in convocation. All the children of the colleges, which had educated them without religious principles outside the walls as best they might, were united to give expression for the first time to the sentiments they had been taught by their Alma Mater, or imbibed while under her care. . . And does not this unhappy scene remind us of another meeting of students, held just one year ago in another Catholic country-Belgium - which, like Ireland, has been cursed by a system of godless education, and where the system has had longer time to develope itself?—I mean the constudents at Liege in October, 1865, where the following sentiments, with others equally irreligious and anarchical, were publicly proclaimed to

the world:—

"As socialists we desire in the religious order the

"I propose a resolution to the effect that the Oatholic religion must be allowed no part in education; I demand the complete excinition of every individual who represents the idea of religion.
Andragain:

Audragain:

"I, recognise no autority in the state since I do not recognize the only real authority that of God."

I refrain from pursuing the sed parallel any further. Here are the bitter fruits of godless education in Catholic Belgion. It is true the urmasked impiety and contempt of all authority attered in Liege, were not spoken in Dublin , thanks be to God, laws against sedition and blasphemy still exist in this country : but, if ever the ancient's warning might be addressed to a nation, it may, I think, be addressed to Catholic reland :Principlis obsta; sere medicina paratur,

Oum morbi per longas invaluere moras.

" Provide betimes, lest physic come too late." On the principle embodied in these lines, to save our country from the spread of irreligion and to maintain the principles of faith, Rappeal once more, reverend dear Sir, to you and to your people, to uphold Oatholic education and the Oatholic University. of Iteland.—I have the honor to remain, reverend dear Sir, your faithful servant in Christ, 32-3123 PARTH. WOODLOCK.

BELFAST RIOTS.

An exciting prelude to the forthcoming election in Belfast appeared in the journals of the Ulster capital yesterday. The report in the Northern Whig is headed, Riotous and disgraceful proceedings; savage assaults and robberies. It is introduced by the humiliating confession that-

A series of the most scandalous proceedings which ever occurred in Belfast took place in the Music Hall. All who are connected with the outrage, and have any manbood in their nature, must hide their heads in shame. In all our experience of meetings in Belfast, even in election times, there has been no approach to the scenes of last night, when the Music Hall for unwards of an hour was a perfect saturnalia of riot, and ferocious assaults committed on men who had been guilty of no other offence than that, during the excitement of a contested election, they preferred one candidate to another. We bave lately had lectures in one portion of the press about the disgraceful scenes at the last Tipperary election ; but we will venture to say that the whole election scenes of that county for many years past could not exhibit anything like half the brutality which we were witnesses of last evening in one hour.'

What could be the cause of such tremendous commotion? It was not an Ultramontage Roman Ca. tholic, nor even a Presbyterian Radical that had ventured to trouble the peace of Sandy-row. It was Belfast Conservative, Mr. William M'Mechan, a distinguished barrister, who offered himself as a candidate in opposition to Mr. Langan, and was rash enough to invite a meeting of his supporters by the following advertisement : -

'I invite my friends and supporters to meet me on Tuesday night next, 13th November inst., at 8 o'clock in the Music Hall, May street, to hear my statement of reasons for coming forward as a candidate to re-present Belfast in Parliament, and to bring with them their friends who have not as yet finally promised to vote for me. All those who come to conduct themselves with propriety shall be welcome; but if any disturbers of the meeting shall appear. they shall be required to withdraw, and, if neces-Bary, Shall be removed. - WILLIAM M'MECHAN. God Save the Queen, and bless her people!'

This provoked a counter-advertisement, couched

in the following terms:-Beifast Election, - I am certain of success. because the Roman Catholics and the Orangemen will give me their united support !- Wm M'Mechan. A grand promenade and fancy concert will be given in the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, the 13th inst.. at 7 o'clock, in honor of Don Quixote M'Mechan and duty of every Catholic to aid his Irish brethren the new alliance! By special request, Sancho Panza Trimble will sing the words of the popular song 'Slap Barg' to the tune of the 'Jolly Cobbiers.'-Quicquid id est, timeo danoas et dona ferentes. — Vurgil!

The latter performance was, however, countermanded. Before the hour for Mr. M'Mechan's meeting arrived the hall was packed with Mr. Langan's supporters. The more prominent of the Orange leaders at election work arrived and took up their But it is not French Catholic bishops only appointed positions, and when the gallery and the well-known Orangeman with stentorian lungs, and known in more places than a court of election, opened with 'Give us the Protestant Boya.' A person in the gallery played the tune on a flate, the listeners keeping time with their hands and feet.
This was followed by 'No Surrender,' The Boyne
Water,' Slap Bang,' When Johnny comes Marching
Home,' &c. When the learned gentleman appeared on the platform and attempted to speak he was assailed with all sorts of clamor, abuse, groans, Kent ish fire, &c. After some wild tumult in connexion with the appointment of a chairman, Mr. M'Mechan came to the front, and requested to be allowed to speak, when a sweep fresh from the purlieus of Smithfield climbed on Mr. M'Mechan's back, and, putting his arms around his shoulder, dragged him backwards until his head came in contact with a gas burner. Mr. M'Mechan pushed the fellow off the platform, and continued, amid terrific noise, to address the reporters in his immediate vicinity as 'Independent electors of Belfast.' A terrific row then ensued in the body of the hall. The whole people there was one waving mass, shouting and yelling at was thoroughly in favor of denominational educa-tion as opposed to mixed education, which meant, Trimble being specially singled out for the scandalous epithets. Mr. M'Mechan, still thinking he could have an audience, continued- Gentlemen, electors of Belfast-I have one word to say. What English-man'-this finished Mr. M'Mechan's political utterances in the upper room, for the scene now became took possession of the room in full force, placing themselves conspicuously in prominent places, and at the nodding of their heads or their hats the igno-But our contest with mixed education is for rant fanalics they led took their instructions until the whole scene was one of the most painful and shameful. The yelling, whistling, tramping of feet, Kentish fire, and breaking of forms continued without interruption for many minutes. in several parts of the hall men who were supposed to be in favor of experience to which I allude. I need not re- Mr. M'Mechan were attacked and beaten. They sought every opportunity to lay hands on those whom they considered as opponents. Among those who suffered most was Mr. Trimble, who was attacked by no fewer than five or six, and beaten and kicked. It must be said for this gentleman that they met with a courageous antagonist. He left three of his antagonists sprawling on the floor. His watch and chain were stolen from him, and the in juries he sustained were so severe that he was taken away by several of his friends at this period of the meeting as chairman. The gentleman who convened the meeting as chairman (Mr. Greer) was forced vio-lently out of the hall, and was glad to escape by the back way, out of which befound egross to the lower room, with some of Mr. M'Mechan's riends. The tables upon the platform, including the two which had been previously in possession of the reporters, were thrown on to the floor and smashed to pieces; and everything at this time being in the possession of a mob of furious madmen, a scene was presented utterly appalling in a civilized town. Mr. M'Mechan retreated to a room downstairs, where he got some of his friends about him, and, having summoned the reporters, he proceeded with his speech,

and we seek to strive at the denial of God and the from a bursting reserved; and though the door of leviate the evils of the suffering members of Jesus freedom of private judgment.

the lower room, was barriesded, with forms and Onservative candi. Offer our prayers to avert from ourselves the dangers. date No. 2 was again routed. He was knocked right and left. Having, appealed to the police in vain for protection, and weary fighting single-handed with 'bessis at Ephesus,' Mr. M'Mechan 'ran bare-beaded across the street to the Rev. Dr. Cooke's church, where a missionary meeting, was being held, demanding loudly that the Mayor should leave the chair and come to his protection. The Mayor disregarded the appeal and the congregation hissed. His worship had, made arrangements for the preservation of the peace, and he was displeased with Mr. M'Mechan's unseemly interruption. It must be confessed that the learned gentlemen had first done all in his power by the might of his own brief endeavors to put down the riotous disturbance. cording to the report of The Newsletter, a Conservative organ,-

Mr. M'Mechan (addressing the andience in a stentorian woice, and with melo-dramatic action) said, Ruffians, begone! Terrific uproar, during which seats were seized and elevated a la ordnance at Mr. M'Mechan. The Chairman .- I call upon you to withdraw. Mr. M'Mechan (with great solemnity.) Rufflans-deep dyed rufflans, I say-avant? Away (with an expressive gesture), ye blackguards. --(Awful uprosr, and a general rush to the platform).'

So far from this incantation having the desired effect, the following scene occurred :-

'Then there was a violent rush to the platform chairs and tables were upset, and Mr. M!Mechan ran across the forms which were piled on the platt n and leaned down to a secluded spot behindtil where he again made an effort to deliver his add, to the reporters. In his retreat Mr McMcc. snatched a reporter's notes instead of his owe. own having been torn into bits in a general; ble, in which every one was trying to get her them. While Mr. M'Mechan was threading ois perilous way to the other end of the platform, over seats piled up to an almost giddy height, the chairman's table was pulled from the platform. Mr. Trimble was thrown down, and Mr. Murphy, when stretching out his hands appealingly to the audience, had his coat well nigh rent to pieces, and a fancy stick suatched from him. Mr. Murphy declared that the stick itself was worth half-a-sovereign, and of priceless value to him because of affectionate associations, but it was all no use; his appeals were powerless to extort it from a wag who held mock

When Mr. M'Mechan returned from the church to the hall there were two magistrates there and a num ber of police, but he could not persuade them to clear the building. They persisted, amid all the wild work, in maintaining that there was no riot, no breach of the peace. However, matters now began to look tragic .-

'In a very few minutes Mr. M'Mechan was again surrounded. Running out of the room, with the crowd pressing after him, he was driven against a He instantly seized a young man by the throat, after following him thro' the room, and called loudly for the police to take the supposed offender into custody. After a scene of indescribable and most amusing confusion, Mr. M'Mechan lost his captive. The crowd continued to press. Mr. M. Mechan suddenly stood still in the centre of the room, and addressing Mr. Taylor, said - Your conduct here is infamous. (To the crowd) -I don't fear death. I can die here as well as anywhere else. The conduct of your magistrates is infamous'-(Groans.) The crowd again pressed upon Mr. M'Mechan, who placed himself against the wall beside the fireplace, and faced the people, ejaculating the following seatences: -- I again say the conduct of the magistrates is infamous. The police are outside, and they will not bring them in to protect me. proclaim that it is no wonder murder and bloodshed took place in Belfast when there were such infamous magistrates present as have shown them selves here to night. (Groans.) (To Mr. Taylor).
Turn out that ruffianly mob.' Mr. Taylor.—There is no danger from them. Mr. M'Mechan .- There is very great danger. Your conduct, Sir, is infamous. I claim the protection of the law. (Hisses). Mr. Taylor here entreated the people to go away, but his efforts were altogether fruitless, the crowd pressing more closely upon Mr. M'Mechan, who was stationed with his back against the wall. Mr. M'Mechan.—Is this not a riot? Mr. Taylor.—No, no. Mr. M'Mechan.—Is there no attempt at violence to denrive me of my right? (No, no). Are you a man, Sir, or what are you? Mr. Taylor. - Don't be so insulting. Mr. M'Mechan. - I call on you to bring in the police. You are leaving me to be murdered. Mr. Taylor. - Not at all. There is no fear. Mr. M'Mechan. - You are, Sir. The magistrates ensuared me into this. If they had not promised to have the police I would not have come here. I went into Dr. Cooke's meeting-house, and called upon the Mayor to come out and do his duty, instead of sitting twaddling nonsense and talking to old women andf. is. (Laughter.) I asked him to come and donis! ::7; but he was too great a coward Here two lifted a stool with the object of handing to r to Mr. M'Mechan, who seemed to be under he : 13:sion that it was about to be thrown at him . a said he was hemmed in by a rabble, and coul_ ict move out. He was placed there like a statue. Mr. Taylor.—They will not prevent you going out. I will go with you. Mr. Taylor then offered Mr. M'Mehan his arm, and went with him to May street Church, through which they passed to the session room in the rear. Subsequently Mr. Taylor returned or Mr. M'Mechan's hat and coat. The lower hall was shortly afterwards cleared by the police. The assembly in the principal hall kept up a varied entertainment, consisting principally of vocal music, interspersed with tunes on the fife. The concert' was continued till 10 o'clock, when it was brought to a sudden termination by turning off the gas.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

PASTORAL OF THE CARDINAL ABORBISHOP .- The Cardinal, in his Pastoral on the Feast of St. Laurence O'Toole, Patron of the Diocese (Nov. 14,) makes the following allusion to the Cholera and the Uatholic University :-

"It is our duty, reverend brethren, to take lessons from the virtues of St. Laurence O'Toole, to walk in his tootsteps, and to imitate the bright example of perfection which ne has given us. Especially at the present time, whilst disease rages amongst us, we should, like him, have recourse to fervent prayer and to penitential deeds to avert the anger of God and to implore the Divine mercy upon our people. I avail myself of this occasion to thank you all, reverend brethren, for the zeal and holy emulation which each one of you displayed in assisting the patients stricken with this disease, though only one of you received the privilege of becoming a martyr of charity in that sacred cause. We have reason, too, to be grateful to God for the spirit of benevolence and charity which the citizens of Dublin, totestant o't oct on Friday evening by the engines of the difand Catholic, have hitherto given proofs 1 in providing means for the relief of those whe fered from the ravages of the cholera. No I refrain from rendering a tribute of eulo, y to the of the Limerick Flax Company, in Garryowen, near devotedness and religious herosem display adby the to the Jatholic Cathedral of St. John's and only a Sisters of Mercy of the Mater Misericorda Hospital, and also, in Arklow and elsewhere, in watching over the cholera patients and providing for all their wants; and I wish also to commemorate, and spe-cially commend those medical students of the Catho-But the Langanites, who were amusing themselves lic University who, during the past months, were

which threaten us, let us not be unmindful of our Hoir about most unceremoniously, but he showed his Father, Pope Pina-IX. He has to combat against Belfast blood in vigorous retaliation, seizing several enemies whose revolutionary principles are identical opponents by the neck and knocking them over with those that were anathematised by St. Laurence with those that were anathematised by St. Laurence and the other Fathers of the Third Council of Lateran. Whilst they bear the name of liberty on their lips, they are the worst enemies of liberty, and their efforts seem solely directed to uproof religion and to establish a military despotism, which would destroy every liberal institution that yet remains in Europe, oppress the people with taxes, absorb all the energies of civilised nations, and flood the world, with a thousand other evils. However, the assaults made in our times against the See of St. Peter are, merely a renewal of the storms which in past ages beat against that rock of our faith. The promise of the Divine Redeemer is our guarantee that that rock shall remain unmoved until the end of time.

> THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. - In the speech of the Bishop of Liverpool, which I send, you will see how well his lordship upholds the rights of the Catholic body to have their children educated in their faith; whilst attending the public schools in Ireland. There can be no doubt entertained but that the denominational education which is possessed in the schools subsidised in this country by public grants will be extended to Ireland, if the people show their determination to have such. Although we here in this country possess the system in all its fulness, yet the fact is patent, that the scholars turned out by the certificated teachers fall far short of the standard of excellence of those sent forth from the schools of the Ohristian Brothers. So wide is this fact known and appreciated, that the Catholic Olub have appointed a committee a devise the means for founding a home in I iverps .ll or the devoted men who have set them: selves apartf or the religious and literary instruction of the rising Catholic generation. At one of the mentings; fi he committee the Very Rev. Canon J'Reilly et ated that although he had procured in me:chant's o'fices situations for boys from his schools (conducted by the Ohristian Brothers,) in numerous cases not one of the boys turned out undeserving of his favor, and so strongly were his schoolboys apadded that in too many instances where boys who had been educated in Catholic schools, not taught by the Christian Brothers, sad disappointment folprocured for them If all the youths of Ireland were ducated by the Christian Brothers, what a blessed change would we not witness in the conduct of the young men who came to reside in this country from Ireland. - Correspondent of the Drogheda Argus.

LETTER FROM FATHER THOMAS O'SHEA, P.P. - We are indeed rejoiced to have an opportunity of publishing a letter from Father Tom O'Shea, especially such a letter us this, which brings back to the olden time, recalls the victory achieved fifteen years ago. and is full of the genuine tone and spirit of one who stands in the foremost rank of the popular priests of Ireland. There is not a county in Ireland where the writer is not well known and loved by the people, and we can assure him that in the county of Wexford we are espacially proud of the fac that this is not the first time he has been actually associated with our warmest interests and best fought bat-

Cranagh Castle, Montrath, Nov. 7, 1866. My Dear Pope Hennessy-Nothing could afford me greater pleasure than your triumphant return for the County Wexford. It would show that after twenty years' bitter experience of Whig rule, we were not hopelessly delivired over to that base and brutal faction, on whose souls rests the blood of millions of Irishmen and who are beyond yes or nay, mainly answerable for the sacrilege perpetrated in Italy, including the spoliation and pillage of our Holy I do not know whether Father Tom is still remembered by the intelligent and gallant men and comely women, whom I had the honor of addressing in Enniscorthy and New Ross, in the summer of '52. on behalf of Patrick M'Mahon and Charles Gavan Duffy. If our cause . the cause of Tenant-right -- the cause of the honest, hard-working farmer was temporarily defeated, it was not the fault of Duffy and M'Mahon. Oh! no-if talent and patriotism could avail against profligate Whig bribery, they and the noble band allied with them, would have achieved the emancipation and independence of the tenantry of Ireland-no, the fact lay not with the M P.'s of the Tenant League, but with the representatives returned by another public body in the interest of Whigs-those Whigs who then, as ever, were ready to purchase the venal and corrupt, and who manage to maintain themselves in power, not by redressing the wrongs of the people, but by driving a ruinous and unboly traffic in their representatives. My dear Hennessy, I would be cowardly fa se to my convictions of what is necessary at this crisis, I would be wanting in fidelity to my country and to our Holy Father, whose cause you have advocated with a rare ability and true devotion in the British Senate, if I hesitated to recommend you as worthy before all others f support, by the independent electors of Wexfe i Wexford, gallant Wexford, her many glorio ; semories; of none need she be prouder, hanc il ecting you as her spokesman, advocate anda't a pion in the Imperial Parliament. Of one thing, 15 friends may be sure of-you will not be tray their interests, and will not falsify your pledges. Wishing you success, I am, dear Pope Hennessy,

yours ever truly, THOMAS O'SHEA, P.P.

J. Pope Hennessy, Esq. -Wexford People.

MILITARY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS .-- If we may judge by certain precautions now being taken by the military and police authorities, it would seem that they do not totally disregard the assertion of the famous' Head Centre' that there will be fighting this year. The ordnance officers are busily putting Beggar's Bush Barracks in a state of defence. The walls surrounding it are being strengthened in many places, and flanking projections, with numerous loop holes commanding the various points from which an attack might be made, are being constructed. Similar preparations for defence are in progress in several military stations throughout the provinces, there being a large number of men now engaged strengthen-ing the old fortifications of Athlone Castle. With respect to the preparaitons on the part of the metropolitan police they principally consist in a diligent training of its various members in the use of the revolver, all those not on auty being drilled every day to the exercise of it and the cutless, which they are to carry during this winter as in the past. The country constabulary have also got orders to perfect their. drill, and at the same time to redouble their exertions to trace out and apprehend all strangers and suspicious characters whose movements are doubtful. From these facts it would appear that the name of James Stephens is still sufficiently powerful to create alarm and disturbance in the minds of the Government authorities .- Freeman.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LIMERICK FLAX COMPANY'S MILLS BY FIRE. - An alarm of fire, announced through the city of Limerick between six and seven fet int insurance companies driving in quick haste ave suf- the out h the streets, attracted numbers in their wake, her can at it was soon ascertained that the Scutching Mills, short listance from the Protestant Church of the parish, were a dense mass of flame, without any water available to enable the engines to operate. The inflammable nature of the contents of the concerns powerfully conduced to the apread of the fire, and it was evident owing to the rapidity with which "As socialists we desire in the religious order the with songs and jokes overhead, no sooner heard his night and day, in attendance on the sick poor, and annihilation of every religion and of every charch; which songs and jokes overhead, no sooner heard his night and day, in attendance on the sick poor, and it spread, that in the absence of any new invention would sat annihilation of every religion and of every charch; voice than they rushed downstairs like a torrent exposed themselves to every danger, in order to al-

possible The blaze was intense and brilliant, illuminating the horizon; but as the evening was calm no apprehension was felt that other premises in the locality would suffer from the confiagration From pumps and wells in the vicinity as much water as could be possibly procured was brought in by the Gity Constabulary, which body was on the spot twenty minutes after the first alarm was given. When the fire broke out all hands employed at these flax mills were at work, and they of course did all they could to stay its progress, but their efforts were unavailing; ret by disengeging the bands from the wheels of the machinery in operation, they succeeded in saving the engine house and steward's residence from entire destruction, the damage done in each department being but of slight importance. All the exertion possible was made to save the sheds, where large quantities of flax belonging to farmers were stored, but the value of which has not been as yet ascertained, at the same time it is known to have been of great amount. The whole concern, save the engine-house and steward's residence, was burned down in half an hour. About twelve months ago a fire of ne great extent took place in the same concerns; and in the present instance the burning originated in a small shred of flax having lit up, when blown by the air of the machinery operating across a gas jet, and lodging against the fibre wab of one of the walls. The Limerick Flax Company was established by our present highly popular Mayor. Alderman Tait, for the benefit of the farmers of the district; but having been unsided by many who undertook to forward the project when it was first set on foot, his worship, with John Quin, Esq., T.O., has continued to work it with advantage "to all concerned, but at a considerable outlay, and witnout any advantage to themselves. It is said the premises were insured in the Royal. The citizens congregated in large numbers from all quarters when it became known that the factory was on fire. The Mayor who is absent in London on business with the Treasury in connection with the Harbour debt, consequently was not present. The fire engine and brigade of the Corporation, under Inspectors Shiels and Forcest, were promptly at the fire. - Saunders.

It has often struck us that a short and simple remedy might be applied to the grievances of the preciated that he had more applications for them tenantry. If landlords were deprived of the power than he could attend to from his own schools.' He we ted in them by special enactment, of distraining upon the crops or other chattels of the tenant, unless in those instarces where the tenant had a lease of lives or at least twenty one years, and were left in towed upon their introduction into employments all other instances to their remedy by legal process tike all other creditors, it is our strong impression that the laudlords themselves would speedily perceive the identity of their own interests with those of the tenantry, and settle the vexed question without fur ber regislative interference. The repeal of the law to which we refer would be no injustice to the landlord and no interference with his legitimate rights. He has no natural claim to so tremendous a power. What Parliament gave, Parliament may surely take away without just cause of complaint, when to do so is for the public weal. If, as we believe. Mr. Bright's visit to Ireland and the cordial reception he has experienced will have the effect of bringing the mind and the good sense and good feeling of the English Liberals to bear vigorously upon this question and upon the question of the Anglican Es ablishment in Ireland, an immense amount of good will flow upon the empire from the banquet given to the distinguished member for Birmingham in Dublin. We know no other means by which the peace of Ireland can be preserved and incalculable mischief prevented. Fenianism is not dead; it is not even slumbering. The Head Centre and his accomplices were never so active and energetic and confident as they are at this moment in the United States, and we have only too good grounds for believing that the conspiracy is riper now in Ireland than it was before treachery in the Fenian ranks enabled the Government to bring down the heavy arm f the law upon so many of the leaders ten months ago .- Weekly Register .

The Rev. William Chichester-O'Neill, the owner of Shane's Castle, and of the princely estates of the now extinct Lords O'Neill, in the county of Antrim and other parts of Uister, and whom Lord Derby, it is said, has recommended for a revival of the title of Lord O'Neill, is the eldest son of the late Rev Ed. Chichester, rector of Kilmore, in the diocese of Armagh, by Catharine, daughter of Robert Young, Erq , of Culdaff House, county Donegal. He is the nearest representative of the ancient O'Neilis in the female line, and he took by royal licence the additional names and arms of O'Neill in 1855 on succeedthe estates of his ki sman, the last Viscoup O'Neill. He was born in 1813, and was educated at Trinity Col ege, Dublic, where he graduated in 1835. He was formerly Prebendary of St. Michael's Dublin, but resigned that preferment some years since. He has been twice married; first to a daughter of the late Judge Torrens, and secondly to a daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Torrens, who is a relative of his first wife. His cldest son, Mr. Edward Ohichester-O'Neill, has sat as M. P. for county Antrim in the Conservative interest since 1863 .- Guar-

A Liberal candidate has appeared for the seat rendered vacant by the retirement of the Earl of Tyrone, now Marquis of Waterford. Mr. Edmund de la Poer, D.L., of Gurteen, has issued an address to the electors of the county of Waterford. It is stated by the Dublin Evening Post that he will be sup-orted by the Duke of Devoushire, Lord Stuart de Decies, Lord Oremorns, Sir Richard Musgrave, Mr. Galway, and all the Liberal element of the county. The Liberals, it is said, of the county of Waterford owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Stuart de Decies who, true to the spirit which animated him in 1826, has again unfurled that banner under which priests and people united wrested this county from the grasp of the Beresfords. The Roman Catholic bishop and clergy will give Mr. de la Poer their strenuous support. This gentleman is the son and heir of the late Mr. John Power whose family is a branc h of the old stock of de la Poer, one of the companions in arms of Strongbow, and claims descent from Richard de la Poer, nephew of the first Earl of Tyrone. The present proprietor of Gurteen, who now stands for his native county, has resumed by Royal licence, dated 1863, the original surname of de la Poer. The Conservative candidate is the Hon. Walter Cecil Talbot, R.N. second son of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is is also Earl of Waterford in the peerage of Ireland, and hereditary Great Seneschal of Ireland.

The opponents of the Supplemental Charter granted by the late Government to the Queen's Univer-sity in Ireland were, it seems, quite serious when they announced their determination to test in a Court of Justice its legal validity. Proceedings for an injunction prohibiting the Senate from using the powers conferred upon them by the Supplemental Charter, have been commenced before the Irish Master of the Rolls, and the question is to be argued on Monday next by Mr. Lawson, the late Attorney-General, on behalf of the Senate .- Weekly Register.

THE DERBY CABINET AND TENANT RIGHT .- If the following remarks, which we copy from the Irish Times of Thursday, be correct, the Derby Government are resolved to settle the important question of

tenant right— The Government has determined to introduce, early next session, a Bill for the settlement of the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland .-The details of the measure have not yet been settled for the subject is both a difficult and a delicate one. Some of the features of the Bill of 1859 introduced by Lord Derby's Government deserve credit for promptitude and courage in determining to grapple with a subject surrounded by so many difficulties. Yet Lord Derby, above all men, is likely to carry a good Bill relative to land tenaucies, and one which would satisfy the tenant Without despoiling the

The Dablin Irishman cannot understand what induced Mr. Bright to go out of his way to attack Mr. Pope Honnessy 1. 17 no 51 p.b/

Can any one comprehend it? The only solution that occurs to us is that Mr. Hennessy, has very imprudently ventured to utter one or two unpleasant truths concerning certain Whig officials under the late regime - has with contemptuous candour avowed that Judge Keogh was not his highest ideal of what a Judge ought to be, nor his elevation to the bench the best panaces for the lills of Ireland. He has lately taken occasion in England to lay the case of the State prisoners before the Social Science Congress and has received their ideas upon the matter - ideas not at all flattering to the two Iriah judges who tried them, nor to the officials who conducted the prosecution either. He has not hesitated, either, in his Wexford canvass to comment upon them, in somewhat sarcastic terms. Now could human nature stand this? Surely, it was bad enough to act in this way in England, but to invade Ireland - where so lately 'we' were absolute-and to go on in this alarmingly free and easy way is certainly intolerable If we' could only only snap him up and drop him into a coal cell for a while, there would be some comfort in life worth living for - but, alas, the mighty are indeed fallen! However, suppose some ingenious mind suggested that the case could be plausibly set forth for Mr. Bright's consideration? Uf course, nothing was said of all these more or less paltry per sonal things, which, perhaps, that square-minded Quaker might not sympathise with; but the cause could be so stated that it would become quite evident that it was due to the Irish Liberals -wno had suffered so much-who had toiled so long -who had had so few rewards-due to them that Mr. Bright would lend the might of his arm to floor Mr. Pope Hennessy, the hardy and audacious invader course, all this is mere suppostion, and it is 'quite possible that no 'ne whispered a word in Mr. Bright's ar, setting forth the special antagonism between Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Bright; but then the words of the latter require some other reason to be shown for them, as decidedly they did not rise out of the oc-

Mr. Hennessy has replied to the allusion made about him, and replied with great success: he has shown that if he has been great upon the subject of Poland, he has not shirked his duy to his own conn. try. Again and again and again he has pleaded her cause, supported messures intended to benefit her, and divided the House against projects which he felt would prove inju-ious to her. We are not concerned with his retort upon Mr. Bright; we admit it was justifiable under the circumstances, for it was provoked : but we think it not necessary for us to go into that subject here. It is probably well for Mr. Hennessy that the hostile allusion was made, for it has given him an opening for showing what his labours have been, and many an older member has less to show both as to labour and to success in his work.

We think it is an outrage on common sense for any man, be his creed or politics what it may, to stand up in the face of the public, and deny the right of the Catholic University to a charter. Noy, iwe go farther and say that it is dishonest, and an insult to the Catholics of Ireland, to refuse it an ample endowment from the public funds. Why should provision be made at the public expense for educating Pretestants and Presbyterians and the same thing denied to the Catholic millions? Are not the Catholics entitled to the same privileges as Protestants? Has not a Catholic a right to enter parliament, to be a judge, a juror, a lawyer? Is he not called upon to pay taxes, and contribute to the revenues of the state? And does the Protestant do anything more? We assert, then, that if the Ca tholics have duties to discharge they have rights to enjoy; and if the Protestant has a University with a charter to confer honors, and a large endowment to pay all the expenses of education surely the Catholic ought to be put in possession of the same privileges, and it is a monstrous wrong to deny them to him. We have no fear that these rights will not be yield ed, for no man can defend the witholding of a charter from the Catholic University That such an the mixed system be continued, infidelity will certainly spread amongst what are called by some the higher classes,' and the little grain of faith the Protestants possess will vanish. It is the separate system that will banish this wicked spirit of infidelity. And the Catholic Courch in this country will never sanction any other. It has condemned the mixed system again and again as 'dangerous to faith and mcrais, and it will never cease waging war against it till it is utterly destroyed. The Catholic University has done great things already for Ireland, and it is the duty of the Untholics of the country to sup port it with true liberality, till it is endowed by the state .- Dundalk Democrat.

THE LATE MURDER IN THE COUNTY MONAGHAN The adjourned inquiry into the circumstances touching the death of Patrick W. Smyth was resumed this morning before Charles E. Waddell, Esq. District Coroner. The prisoners Patrick Murphy and Peter Connolly were brought in and given in charge. -Sub-constable Patrick Keary was examined and deposed that he arrested the prisoner Councily; he found his trousers an I vest dirty and found marks of blood on them; Murphy was the first man I arrested on coming out of the room; his trousers were wet when he arrested him. Archibald Patrick Furlong hving been examined, Mr. Reilly, solicitor, addressed the jury for the prisoners. At the request of several of the jury Dr. Torney's evidence was read over. -The Coroner then addressed them, and the returned the following verdict :- 'We find that Patrick W. Smyth came to his death on the 29th ultimo by same those drowned so far as can be ascertained from person or persons at present unknown.' The prisoners were then liberated.

The Foreman said that the jury were unanimous in recommending the authorities to offer a reward for apprehension of the murderer.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Trench) has got into bad odour with the Irish Avangelicals On Sand y he was to preach at St. Mark's Church Dublin, but hardly had he given out his text - a very harmless one-ere some hundred persons rose in a body and left the church, as a protest against his of Wednesday: Grace's supposed Tractarian views. Some of them were arres ed outside for 'brawling.'

promising, but still they do nothing. And as to knows this better than Gray and M'Kenna. They are aware of Earl Russell's 'Durham Letter,' in which he declared that the sacred ceremonies of the Catholic Caurch were 'mummeries of superstition,' and that Catholicity devased the intellect and en slaved the soul? They know too, that Onichestor Fortescue, in 1851, said, he would vote against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, but if a measure were brought in to resist priestly power, he would give it you, sir, I suppose, would be one of the last to deny his strenuous support.' This is the spirit that ani. members of the Church of England the samates the Whigs. They have used every stratagem of conscience which is allowed to others. to make the Irish resource their faith, and when drew M Kennas do not care for Iroland's welfare -If they did, they would not support White in Tip-They would, in that case, have called on the electors to return a plain tenant farmer, whose heart throbbed far the welfare of his country the Tories have promised to redress every wellton tories nave promised to recrease every went, and that the latty; and that an which he is well acquainted, where he himself has an wearers are as much priests as it is possible for ing districts of Massachuseus.

session. They say - No sway with the Tories. -Give us back the Whigs, for they will give people sinations. We are shooked at the apathy of our countrymen, who do not denounce such baseness as it deserves. Let them look at Father Tom O'Shea's letter, which we copy from our able contemporary, the Wexford People, and they will find how that clergyman speaks of the Whigs as the destroyers of our country. He knows them well. He is acquainted with the manner in which they bribed the Irish Party formed in 1852, in order to break it to pieces, and keep the farmers in misery; and he com is to the assistance of Mr. Pope Hennessy, whom he recognizes as a faithful and chivalrous Catholic I shmau. -Dundalk Democrat.

We are amazed at the incurable infatus lit 3 which causes the Irish people to disregard the vi slesome warning with which the history of their and rtunate country abounds, and to join in illegal conspiracies which they must know always includes a Pierce Nagle. The only thing Fenianism can do is mischief. Should it break out into rebellion the revolt will be crushed; the villains will again escape onriched with the price of perfidy, and the honest and sincere will be shot, hanged, or condemned to the horrors of penal servitude, while the enemies of Ire-land, of the Irish tenants, of the Irish race, and of the Catholic Church will regain their ascendancy, and will be armed with still greater power to oppress and persecute. - Weekly Register.

The police justices of Cork have sent telegraphic despatches to the authorities asking for more troops to preserve the peace of that city. The enrolment of loyal Irish in Ireland has been ordered by the Government. The Government is determined to crush out the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

WRECE OF THE CERES-LOSS OF 35 LIVES .- The Oeres screw steamer trading between London and Dublin was totally lost in a gale of Carnsore Point on the coast of Wexford, on Saturday evening at 5 p m. The Ceres, it is stated, left London on Wednesday, and must have encountered foul weather through the passage. Carnsore Point is one of the wildest and least protected points on the eastern coast of Ireland. The Ceres belonged to the British and Irish Steam Packet Company, and was a considerable time in the service. The exact particulars of the wreck are not yet known, and cannot be discovered until some investigation is held.

WEXFORD, Monday The wreck of the Ceres was a sad occurrence, and its results surpass any similar accident that had hoppened on this treacherous coast fo may years. Up to the hour of my writing no less than thirty-five bodies have been driven ashore. Of these no fewer than ten are those of females, twenty one those of men, and four those of children. Some of them presented the most shocking appearance, being grossly mutilated, and torn and disfigured in so dreadful a manner as to be almost unrecognisable I believe the entire of the bodies found up to the present, are those of passengers, and the men engaged below.' It appears that the disabiling of the vessel was most sudden and complete in the work of destruction as it was sudden. A few moments after it struck it was a perfect wreck, the water rolling through its every compartment; and it is conjectured that in the engineroom the scene must have been terrific and appalling; for from what I have beard it seems that the tide rushing in there at once burst the boil r, the explosion of which must have inflicted fearful sufferings on the occupiers of the engine room. Having stated much of the more prominent features of this melancholy occurrence, I may inform you more in detail. The Ceres, Captain Hascoe, plied between Lundon and Dublin calling at Portsmouth, Southampton, Plymouth, and Faimouth, and touched at the last named port at eleven o'clock on Friday night, on her passage tom London. Having cleared out, ane passed the Lizard Lights, all well, having had on board a general cargo, and about thirty passengers. At about twelve o'c'ock on Saturday a strong gale commenced to blow from the SW, which continued during the day, accompunied as night closed with heavy rain. The vessel was steering in a high course eastward, to sight the Tuskar Light, but, baving missed this light, she ran, at about seven o'clock on Saturday evening upon what is institution is very much needed, is forcibly proved known as the Lane of Stones, at Carnsors Point. by the letter of Dr. Woodlock. Even Protestants A few minutes after striking her boile, burst, should be amongst its warmest advocates; for if scalding the chief engineer and two stokers. Her known as the Lane of Stones, at Carnsore Point. of the population, old and young, while there is but A few minutes after striking her boile, burst, one sanctuary (including all sects, large and small stern then gave away from the engine room, allowing the sea to rush into her every compartment unopposed, and bringing incommunicath to all belov. An effor-was then made to launch the boat, but the hip's life boat was stove in sefera it had well to whed the water, and the oth r t late were ar ashid on the vessel's dock finetight; were then t irr in the hope of attracting the attention of the ; sa mary but without success, and so the unhappy people had to cling to the ships gear on the forepart until the tide receird when another, and happily a successful, effort was made to save the lives of those who remained. The Capusin knew not whether the vessel had struck on the mainland or merely on a shoal, and, in order to ascer ain the nature of his position, a sailor was lowered down the vessel's side by means of a rope, and he fortunately succeeded in reacting the beach The others on board were then lowered down in a

similar manner and conveyed sufely to shore. The capt-in, his wife and child, the chief officer, second officer, boatswain, and all hands attached to the steamer have been saved, including the ship's steward and cabin boy, numbering in all about 15 A doctor, his wife and child, and three soldiers were also saved, the doctor's wife being the only woman un buard was escaped. Among those drowned are ten women and four children who were in the after saloon, the captain and two seamen, of the screw steam yacht Louize, who were sturping to G eenwich, by Dublin, from Portsmouth, here their yacht was laid up. The following are amongst passengers saved, who state that the ship's books are lost: Miss Rucledge, Monkstown; Miss Bessie Gogarty, Mrs Clark, stewardess; also the second class stewardess, name unknown; a number of soldiers on furlough, and all the vesse.'s stokers except

GREAT BRTAIN.

DR PUBEY ON CONFESSION.—The following letter from Dr. Pusey, on confession, appears in the Times

Sir-Thescandour which you have shown me on former occasions encourages me to ask you to insert We are all aware of the bypocrisy of the Whigs, and their treachery and falsehood. They are always of the High Church party upon the two cubjects which you dwell upon-Absolution and the Holy their slanders on the Oatholic clergy and Catholic Eucharist. I am not going to enter upon a theological faith, have they ever been surpassed? No one discussion, nor do I wish to appear as any detender of the Bishop of Salisbury (whose letters I therefore mention that I have not seen) He has burdens enough of his own, without that of being defended by one whose name has been made a byeword.

But I wish to state two facts. First, as to the confession, no High Churchman, as far as I know, teaches or thinks that we have 'any right to enforce confession,' to demand confession and penance.' Now members of the Church of England the same liberty

If we, clergy or people, think that it is good for they rould not do that, they resolved to banish them our sonis to confess our sins specifically, not only from the country. We pity the intellect of the man to Gid, but also to his minister, whatever you may who sees all this, and still bewails the absence of think of our wisdom in so doing, you wo lo not who sees all this, and still bewails the absence of the Whigs from power. But the Grays and An deny us the liberty of the people not to confees he is and but of the liberty of clergy and the people of safess their sine, if they wish it. It is now above I greater of a contacy since confession so much incre & hd. I: sprang not from the teaching of the clores bat from lat Their object is to serve themselves ; and although our consciences, whether clergy or people (For I suppose that a larger proportion of the clergy have

plain, they refuse to give them a trial for even one clergyman would receive confession of others single who did not also contess his own.) What was taught thirty years ago more strongly than before was the great offensiveness and ingratitude of heavy sin, and a somewhat stern doctrine of repentance. The Prayer book, not we, taught confession. As a fact, the practice of confession was revived, while not a word was said about absolution. The teaching followed the practice; and as it begun, so was it continued. The use of confession among us all—priests and people—is very large. It pervades every rank, from the peer to the artisan or the peasant. Inth ... parse of the quarter of a century (to instance) lexperience, which I must know), I have plied to receive confessions from persons in mv s been insk, of every age, old as well as young, in SYST.) refession, even those which you would think least :Hessible to it-army, navy, medicine, law. imost every case (I mean except some very But i thich I suggested it from my knowledge of the individual) the desire came from the persons themselves. And what has been my own experience has been, as far as I have gathered it, the experience of other clergy. You may think it unwise; but you, am sure, would not restrict our liberty of conscience, and I may say that, in the case of distressing, habitual and very real sins of young men, they have found confession of the greatest benefit in conquering them. They have been made better members of society through it.

On the other points, however widely I differ from you, I fear, in belief, not I only, but I should think ail the more thoughtful High Church clergy, would agree with you that in our common public devotions no changes should be made without the good will of the congregations. Of course mistakes have been made from time to time, for we are all fallible men together. But we are, of course, as men, too deeply interested in those whom God has, we believe, committed to our charge. It is a special interest to us not to alienate them, and if some of us have been unwise, you will, I think, bear witness that these have been the exceptions. You yourself advert to the fact that the ritualistic churches are chiefly churches in great towns, built by individual benovolence and filled by sympathetic congregations. Moreover, I trust that the experience which time brings and the very discussion of the subject will make our clergy more alive to the evil of alienating any portion of our congregations. Then, too, we are warned at our ordination that we have a special account to give at the Judgment-seat of Christ for any evil which may befall them through any fault of ours Being, moreover, bound to the use of a fixed Liturgy, we are, in one essential respect, less free to introduce anything of our own than ministers of the Kirk of Scotland or of the different Dissenting congregations around us, where extempore prayer forms the chief part of the devotions. However, we cannot be called too often, in any way whatever, to a sense of our responsibilities, and (without having any dread myself that the Church would be weakened by being disestablished) I trust that we shall be even more careful than heretofore to win our people, for the sake of the love with which our Master loves

Your obedient Servant, E. B. Pussy.

Ohrist Church, Nov. 13 CHRISTIAN ENGLAND .- An English Protestant dergyman gives the following interesting statistics There are five millions of our fellow country people who are living in open neglect of the means of grace. If all the people in what is called Christian Eugland, who neglected the means of grace, were to be formed into a line standing shoulder to shoulder, they would stretch over 1,450 mites, or it would make nearly four rows reaching from London to Edinbusgh; and it would take eighteen weeks for them to pass a given spot, at sixty a minute, six days a week, of twelve hours each. Thus millions of this co. Dry are, to all practical purposes, heathens In Manchester there are 150,000 who habitually absent themselves from any place of worship In Birmingham there are 100,000 persons who never darken the door of God's house Look also at Liverpool There we find a public-house to every 260 of the inhabitants; and the apprehensions for crime are as one to every fifteen of the population. In Manches er there is a public house for every 150 old and new) for every 2,500 of the people. No fewer than fitty four public houses have sacred music on the Babboth, and thus souls are lured to perdi tion to the strains of the 'Harlelnish Chorus' and The Heavens are Telling.' In that town 150 000 of the ir bubitunts never enter Gid's house, and Sab have a vast amount of neathenism, and, what is worse, practical atheism.

fory and inquiry is the actual harmlessness of these portentous appearances, and the extremely little palpable result of any kind A few collections in a few small rooms contain all the harvest of the heav ens. Aerolies are so few that temples were for merly built for their reception, and religions founded on them. Industry has collected the authenticated instances, and in no case does it appear that the of Mrs. Pan's first bushand, who was a plasterer least dumuge has been done to life or property. In the old saying, the throes of the mountain end in one of the smallest of living things; but here Heaven shows itself in its sublimest much, armed with its most terrible weapons, and the only results ever known have been here and there a stone or lump of metal buried in the ground. But science, which dispels so many terrors, and proves so many appear unces illusions and nothing more, dues not do so in tois instance Once in a human generation, and thrice in a century - for in this matter man and the material universe seem strangery in accord -this earth has to encounter an immense cloud of stones revolving round the sun, in an orbit of the same size as its own, but in a contrary direction. This cloud of stones is believed to constitute a surt of ring, diffused over the woole orbit, like a grat highway of rolling or flying stones, though not in uniform density. However, there is no escaping them, what ver they are, for the breadth of this highway or stream is compared to the moon's orbit, and it takes two or three successive years, or, we should say, successive Novembers, for the earth to enter and c'ear it. These stones enter our atmosphere with a velocity of forty miles a second and destroy themselves, as it were, by their own violance for, when once arres ed by our grosser air they are instantly melted and dissipated in the air. That process, however, is only possible with very small stones, as im ted by grand, for an aerolite of only a few pounds could or sy have its surface affected by such a momentary quaration. Is it quite impossible that some day the earth may tare to encounter more buik? meint, more contrarable to our muddine extillery? Showers of evones there have been; and there evidently is no limit to their size either in history or in science, for the laws which govern the movement of every body in our solar system apply qualif to all sizes and all substances, tiom this earth to a grain of dust, from a mass of metal to a vapour. Here is a shower of messiles, of nknown weight, and inconceivable velocity, always in motion from rome unknown battery, and every human generation has to run the gauntlet. Will this Atmosphere of ours always prove an absolute protection, and turn off these bolts, as merit is said do the sharts of envy and detraction? This is a question at least to be thought of .- Times.

BRIGHT'S NOSTRUMS FOR TRELAND . - Dealing Mr Bright's proposal on the Irish land question, londen Globe pertinently asks "Why should prapply his scheme of State interference on betithe great masses of the manufacturing popuha.

interest at stake, and where he can lend to precept | young laymen to be And, naturally, the appropriate the strong aid of example. Why should not the Government, with a view to regenerate the masses, compel Mr. Bright and sundry other large manufacturers to sell to it their mills and factories, and thereafter to re-sell these establishments to the workmen employed thereon, to be conducted on the excellent system of co operative associations? We remember, exactly, five years ago, a paragraph going the round of the newspapers, of which the following are the precise words:—'The walls of Rochdale were on Tuesday extensively placarded with bills, from which the following is an extract: 'We, the power-loom carpet-weavers, late in the employ of Messrs. Brights, Orcukey-shaw, are now on a strike in consequence of our employers wanting to reduce our wages onethird, or 6s 8d in the pound. This we consider is an iojustice, inasmuch as Messrs. Brights were not giving any more for weaving carpets than any other carpet manufacturers in England and Scotland.'-This shows that there are grievances among the people' hare as well as in the sister isle, and that it might be as well to try Mr. Bright's great project of State interference among the factories of Lancashire before experimenting with it on the land of Ireland.

London, Dec. 3.-John Bright was present at the great reform demonstration which took place in London. There were 25,000 people in the procession, in spite of a heavy rain, only a portion of whom could enter the grounds where the meeting was held. Resolutions were passed amid great enthusiasm.-At the conclusion the people dispersed peaceably.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE .- We reprint the following from a contemporary, without vouching for its

accuracy .-Many years ago Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne Bart, then beir to the estates of his father, the late Sir James Tichbourne, of Tichbourne Park, Hampshire, suddenly left England, unaccompanied by servants, and news was shortly afterwards received at home that the ship Bella, in which he had embarked, was wrecked off the American coast, and young Sir Roger wes drowned. Since that period the father has been borne to the tomb, also his younger and last son, Sir Alfred Tichbourne, at whose decease a few months ago great sorrow was expressed by all the friends of the family that no son remained to inherit the vast possessions which had decended to the family from a period long prior to the Norman conquest. Shortly after this, however, all anxiety on this subject was removed by the announcement that the widow of Sir Aifred Tichbourne had given birth to a posthumous son and heir, and great were the rejoicings that ensued. For several years nothing positive has occurred to disturb the general conviction that Sir Roger was dead, though it has once or twice been rumoured that he was still alive in the colonies. About three weeks ago, however, public curiosity was again kindled by vague rumours that the missing baronet was still alive, and not only alive, but that he might be expected with his wife shortly in England, as he had taken a passage from Australia with the view of returning to claim his inberitance. This rumour has received some confirmation by the recent arrival of Australian mails, from which it would appear that either Sir Roger is really slive, or that somebody has personated him in the colonies. Thus the Wagga Wagga Express, of July 22, contains a circumstantial narrative of his career ever since be has left England. It seems that a'rumour to which very listle credulity was attached has been current in Wagga Wagga for some months past, that a British peer was quietly residing in our midst under an assumed name. It now turns out 'hat, though not quite correct in form, it still ap proximated very nearly to truth. He has been known to our townsmen as 'Tom Castro,' and occupied a a very humble position in life, but recent events have disclosed the fact that he is Roger Charles Tichbourne, baronet, of Tichbonrne, eleest son and heir at law to the late Sir James Tichbourge, baronet, of Tichbourne Park Hants. To the title and estates be now succeeds together with an income of between £10,000 and £15000 a year.' A perfect bistory of the 'new baronet' succeeds—of his roving disposition, his shipwreck, his escape minus his goods, his dislike to American manners, his various callings and travels, till be became connected with a small business in Tumut, which he subsequently gave up, and removed to Wagga Wagga, where, in the early part of the present year, he was married. It is added that 'Sir Roger was acquainted with his father's death; but as he was much attached to his younger brother in his early childhood, and as he felt that his lenghtened colonial wanderings had in a measure unfitted him for the life of an English connery gentleman, he did not attempt to disturb tath after Sabbath are living in the desecration of the succession and still continued to preserve his the Lord's day. There in 'Christian England' we incognito. His broune Alfred is now dead the strongest reason for the voluntary resignation of the patrimony is now removed. Mr. Castro has resu-med his real name and taken the title which belongs Markons. - The most marvellous fact in the histo him of right, and is now about to proceed to Eug land. Sir Roger we believe, was to have sailed by

the Kakoura, but arrived in Sydney a few hours too late. The Goulbourne Herald of the 25th July suys :- The mother in law of the new baronet is Mrs. James Pain, a Goulbourne resident, and wife of a labouring man. Lady Tichbourne is the daughter named Bryan, and met his death some years ago by failing down stairs or off a ladder during the progress of the erection of a house;' and the Tumut Times of the 27th August, gives further corroborative evidence of 'Thomas de Castro,' who 'left Tumut, and opened a butchering establishment in Wagga Wagga, with a description of the said 'Thomas Castro,' being no less than Sir Roger Charles Tichbourne' It, however, slightly differs from the preceding accounts by stating that not having been in communication with his family for some years, he was not aware of his good fortune.' Altogether, the affair appears to be one of the most remantic in the records of the wonderful Young Oxford. - The last new thing at Oxford is

quite assounding, even to those who thought they knew that University well. That young men will be young men is an old saying, but it is something quite tnew to hear that young men will be old women. The present fancy of Oxford is for vestments. Strong young men with whiskers and big arms and fat calves, men who are als fond of taking an oar or a bat in their hands, actually 7,0 in with a girlish delight for dressing hemselves up in the quaintest, the richest, the most expensive occlesiastical garments. They do not appear to trouble themselves with the inquiry whether any sect has as yet required that its lay members should bribicually wear the most gorgeous and elaborate cost ame of the highest ecclesiastics. they simply form, themselves into a holy brother. hood, and settle that the brethern shall wear something as splendid as tancy can suggest and money for their going to college, is displayed in their arrangements for pontifical costume. The room in which one very precious set of vestments is stored is said, in the dark rumours of undergraduates, to be insured for thousands and thousands of pounds. A sort of celestial bagman goes round on behalf of a celebrated military warehouse touting for orders A publisher has a secret and sacred corner in his shop where every information on costume can be obtained. And what is the most etrange part of all no tor being the most intellectual in Oxford - the where the tutor sare supposed to be the best in Oz ford, and to see their some in which has long been

theology prevails also. Undergraduate after under-graduate announces that he is restored to the bottom of the true Church; and as, under the modern system, Roman Catholics are allowed to be members of many colleges, a fervent young man can go over when he pleases and yet pursue his University career: Some, however, will hesitate; and to one of these a pamphlet has lately been addressed by a professed Catholic, which is not intended to convince the vul-gar, but which the writer feels sure his friend, who is neither a Protestant nor a Pantheist,' will appreciate. The University, or at least a part, large or small, of the junior members of the University, is in a temporary state of great excitement; and, as always is the case, this excitement takes various forms. Gambling on a scale previously unknown is said to have come in with this queer parody of ritualism, and epigrammatists remerk that it is either mass or unlimited loo. Not that we would wish it to be understood that the Ritualists are gamblers, for it would be very unfair to say so, but the undergraduate world is feverish just now, and high play and high dressing are symptoms of the sam; excitement. There is not much to be feared in all this; We cannot help being very sorry for the parents whose sons are thus bewildering themselves, and wasting time and money Their sons are getting none of the things at Oxford which they were sent to get. A man whose head is full of violet satin and gold lace cannot care much for classics or mathematics. But otherwise there will be no harm done. In a year's time we may hope undergraduates will once more care for little more than that their shooting coats shall be of an easy fit, and will once more play contentedly for six pences. If any prophecy may be safely hazarded, it is that young Englishmen willnot long trouble themselves about millinery, or even about the theory on which which millinery is supposed to repose. But it is somewhat disappointing and somewhat instructive to find that, at the present day, such a queer fit of anreason is possible in some of the best colleges of an Euglish University. - Saturday Review. •

New York, Dec. 4th .- A special despatch from London 3rd says: It is estimated that at least 50,-000 persons were in the procession which formed so imposing a feature of the reform demonstration which took place to day. Nearly all the trade societies were out in full force and marched to the place of meeting. Forty-seven of those organized bodies together with various members of the reform leggue were in the line which was composed of four grand divisions under the guidance of Marshal's and led by bands of music. Banners, Society insignia, &c It was by far the largest and most important affair of the kind which has ever taken place in this country notwithstanding the very unpleasant wea-It is a fact worthy of notice that the Stars and Strines waved above the procession in many places any was frequently and loudly cheered -Seven stands were erected for the speakers. The stores in Pall Mall, Picendilly and the other thoroughfares through which the procession passed were closed, and the trades-people thronged tho Bireets.

JAMAICA. -- From a special telegram in the Daily News we learn that the Jamnica committee have finally resolved to prosecute Mr. Eyre for the murder of Mr Gordon, and that they have instructed their solicitor to that end.

UNITED STATES.

THE LATEST AND MEANEST FRAUD - An officer of the U. S. Government informs the Petersburg Index that the contractors employed to inter the dead bodies of soldiers in the vicinity are in the habit of dividing the bodies into four parts, so as to get quadruple pay for their work. The Government allows \$8 for each body buried, but by the unique system of the contractors they get \$32 each.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher devoted a recent sermon to the growing untruthfulness of the Amorican people, in which after demonstrating the truth of his position by numerous evidences drawn from every day life, he expressed the belief that his countrymen were in danger of becoming 'a nation of liars.

TRUE BILL AGAINST CONOVER .- Philadelphis, Nov. 28th .-- A special despatch from Washington to the Telegraph says :-

'The grand jury of the criminal court have found a true bill of indictment against Sanford Conover, alias Charles O Dumas, for perjury, in swear. ing befare the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives that certain depositions made by one Joseph A. Hoare, under the name of Wm. Campbell, and W. H Roberts under the name of Jos. Snevil. were true. The affidavite, it will be recollected were made before the Judge advocate, and tended to show that the "ssassination of the late President Lincoln was incited and procured by Jeff Davis. Subsequently, the parties making them appeared before the judiciary committee, and ackdowledged that the affidavits were false, and were given at the instance and procurement of Conover. The accused is still in jail, baving been ansuccessful in procuring bail. He has retained Mr. H O Gooding, a brother of Marshal Gooding, as his counsel.

EXTRADITION CASE. - One Henry Greatrex has been arrested in New York and is undergoing ex-amination before the U.S. Commissioner Newton, on a charge of having forged two thousand one nound notes on the Union Bank of Glasgow. Greatrex was a photographer, and has been an actor and a street preacher, having in the latter capacity created some excitement at the hanging of Dr. Pritchard the wife. polsoner, by haranguing the crowd on the evil of attending executions.

It is supposed in New York that several privateers are already being fitted out to prey on British commerce the moment the anticipated troubles in Ire. lond begin.

A Fenian battalion 204 strong drilled at Union-itown, near Buffalo, on Sunday The same despatch: states that the arms captured from the Fenians all along the line were to be delivered on Monday.

The New York Times says; - Who can doubt that the greatest evils we experience in the Northern tities - our corruption and public debasement, and the election to offices of trust of men of notoriously evil characters and bad morals-come from an ignorant constituency, played upon by acute and naprincipled demagogues? Universal ignorant suffrage has fairly broken down in New York city.

The following article does not speak well of the model state 'of Massachusetts: - People who are thing as splended as tancy can suggest and in the habit of imagining that there is no such thing can buy. A fordly disregard of economy, and, we in the habit of imagining that there is no such thing may add, of the purposes for which their parents pay as poverty or ignorance in the 'model common may add, of the purposes for which their parents pay as poverty or ignorance in the 'model common wealth' of Massachusettes, will be rather surprised by to read the report which has lately been made by Mr. J. B. Hard, a Commissioner appointed by the U. States Gavernment to examine into the conditions of the operatives of Massachusetts. He states in the report that he had been kindly received at the different mills by the proprietors; but was sorry to state that he found a dreadful state of things existing, the condition of some of the operatives being quite as obtained. And what is the most etrange part of all bad, if not worse, than formerly existed among the is that this fancy prevails most fiercely, and is grati-slaves of the South. He speaks of the fearful imfied most lavishly, in the college which has set itself morality which pervades the community, and which, from his account, must be of the most terrible descripcollege which considers the class-list almost its own, tion . The bad ventilation of the mills, the long hours, and the early age at which the children are placed at the mills, their deplorable ignorance, thought a privilege by hundreds of anxious parents. and inaufficient wages are also alluded to in terms But inroughout the University: there is more or less of the warmest censure. The report intimates that lat the England, instead of corficing it to the rural of this caricature of ritualism. Young men walk nowhere in the crowded manufacturing districts of polytion of Ir land? Why should be not try his about the High-street with garments and head dresses. England can be found such a picture of vice, destination prentice hand in this great problem in a field with on that give the initiated to understand that their tution and ignorance as prevails in the manufactur-

The True Mitness.

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

THRMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: 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 Pollars 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.

SieTaus Witness can be had at the News Depots. Bingle copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters 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. Thue "John Jones, August '63,' shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sub-Scription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 14.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER - 1866.

Friday, 14 - Fast. Of the Octave. Saturday, 15-Octave of the Conception. Sunday, 16 - Third of Advent. Monday, 17 - St. Eusebius, B. M. Tuesday, 18-Expectation of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Wednesday, 19 Fast. Ember Day. Thursday, 20-Vigil of St. Thomas.

ROMAN LOAN.

THE PONTIFICAL LOAN BONDS are now being delivered to holders of receipts; and Subscriptions will be again received, and Bonds for \$25 may be taken at \$16,50. ALFRED LAROUQUE.

Montreal, Nov. 12, 1866.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

For the last fortnight two unfortunate regiments have been kept by the New York forwarders of telegraphic news, under constant orders for Ireland: and day by day the same old story has been served up to us, till we are sick of it. The report of an outbreak in Ireland turns out to be a mere canard, hatched in some Yankee brain, and then adopted by the United States There had been, up to the time of writing no insurrection, no fighting, no bloodshed. There is, it is true, a general feeling of uneasiness, and a sense of the necessity of adopting every precaution against an outbreak-for there is no saying what disappointed ambition, and self love may not prompt Mr. Stephens to urge upon his dupes in Ireland. These he knows to be brave even to fool hardiness; and he may perhaps induce them to redeem his pledge that there shall be fighting on Irish soil before the opening of another year. The Government has offered a reward of £1,000 for the apprehension of Stephens, thus showing that it believes him to be in Ireland.

The Wexford election has resulted, we are Hennessey. Don Miguel, the legitimate and once de facto King of Portugal, but deposed and driven into exile by the arms of England cooperating with the revolutionary party, has just died of apoplexy in the 65th year of his age. He less susceptible of a political solution. Stated was second son of King John; but his elder brother Don Pedro having accepted the Imperial Crown of the Brazils, thereby, according to the fundamental law of Portugal, forfeited for himself and issue all claims on the Crown of Portugal, which reverted to his brother Don Miguel, next heir in legal succession. The deceased was in his youth harshly spoken of, as addicted to many vices, but a large discount must be allowed for the mendacity of Liberalism. Some sixteen years ago he married a German Princess by whom he had six children.

of war. France is busy remodelling her army with these terms, or to refuse it so burdened, and so as, when the time shall have arrived, to be able to compete with Prussia. In Italy the financial question is becoming every day more urgent, for there is no disguising the fact that the Government of Victor Emmanuel is hopelessly finite theory has been concocted, or set forth, it bankrupt. Nor is this all. The truth can no longer be concealed that the Southern part of the Peninsula detests its present rulers, and is ripe for in this; the impossibility of reconciling British insurrection. Our readers will remember the ideas of property in land, with the ideas of those late outbreak in Sicily, and how, by the Piedmontese press, servilely re-echoed by the London Times and English journals, it was represented as a mere local disturbance, organised by priests mine." and monks, and of no national significance whatsoever. Fresh facts have, however, come to light which show that the insurrection at Palermo was in no sense, as the Victor Emmanuel government mendaciously asserted, a clerical affair: and which now make it clear that it was part of the excessive, and too often arbitrarily exercised a universal plan to throw off the Piedmontese yoke, which is intolerable to all classes, and to with asking for a Tenant Right Bill, or law to men of all shades of political opinion. Amongst secure to the out-going tenant pecuniary cumits chiefs it numbered the most distinguished of pensation for all improvements by him made on the Liberal members of the aristocracy, men who the land, unexhausted when he quits it, and acwere the open opponents of the Bourbons, and tually increasing the selling or leasing value of who to day are equally hostile to the alien yoke his landlord's property. Than such a demand which conquest has imposed upon their unhappy nothing can be more equitable, more in accordcountry. This the Times' correspondent now ance with natural justice, and we may add with

made by the Piedmontese authorities, be says " In Sicily these arrests wery anaturally create a greater sensation than on the continent, for several of the noblemen enjoyed a high consideration throughout the island, were under the evil eye of the Bourbons, and in 1860 if I mistake not, the Princes Pipratelli, and Niscerni, and the Baron Riso were condemned to death by the lete rulers of this anhappy country. The worst feature in the affair is that if guilt is really brought home to the accused the insurrection of Palermo must be regarded not merely as a plot of frars and ragamuffins, but as a dangerous political conspiracy. Indeed the discovery of the papers which led to the arrest of Prince Monteleone point to ramifications of the plot in Naples. • • The authorities however, have, . The authorities however, have, either through ignorance or a desire to conceal the truth, invariably represented the movement as being got up by the monks and canaglia.'

After this compliment to the intelligence and good faith of the Victor Emmanuel governments the Times' correspondent proceeds to comprae the latter's mode of procedure towards political prisoners, with that which obtained under the tyrannical regime of the Bourbons:-

"No advocates are admitted : the judges are said to be generally ignorant of the dialect and customs of the people; while a captain in the army equally ignorant is appointed by the Court to defend the prisoners. 'Not so was it,' say some journals in the interval between 1821-1837 and 1850-1856, when advocates were never excluded from the military tribunais.' It is unfortunate that such contrasts should be drawn." - Times Cor.

Most unfortunate no doubt is it-that in spite of the long mendacity of the Liberal government and the Liberal press, the truth should leak out, and that thus the real workings of modern Libe. ralism should be exposed to the gaze of the en-

The Fenian convicts under sentence of death at Toronto have been respited for three months. This of course is conclusive that in their case the sentence of death will not be carried out. Lord Monck has left for England ; it is in some quarters hinted that he will not return to Canada, his conduct in the Lamirande business not having been acceptable to the Imperial authorities.

THE IRISH DIFFICULTY .- That to the Britsh Government it is difficult, perhaps impossible to so govern and legislate for Ireland as to allay the existing disaffection, is a fact which men of all shades of politics are beginning to perceive and reluctantly to admit. The fact is there, and no one disputes about it; the causes of this fact are not so generally agreed upon.

We believe that the chief causes of the Irish Difficulty at the present day are neither religious nor political; in other words, they are not to be found either in religious persecution, or in politi cal disabilities imposed by law upon the professors of an obnoxious creed. The causes of the Irish Difficulty are, we believe, National and Social, and are, therefore, the more difficult to be dealt with, the further removed from all legisla-

The Irish Difficulty in one respect, therefore, is what the Italian Difficulty was, and the Hungarian Difficulty is, to Austria. It is the difficulty of governing one race by another, when amongst the former the sentiment of nationality is strong .-This may be called a "sentimental" difficulty, very sorry to say, in the defeat of Mr. Pope but for that it is none the less a difficulty; but for that very reason is it a difficulty with which the mere legislator can hardly grapple.

In another respect the Irish Difficulty is Social, and therefore more dangerous, more intricate, briefly it amounts to this: That the land of Ireland is held as "absolute property" by a small number of proprietors; that the people of Ireland, from the want of other industries, from the absence of great manufactures, which again is greatly owing to the want of coal in Ireland, are driven, or forced upon the land for subsistence: that in consequence of the great competition for farms, and of the demand for land being in excess of the supply, the holders of the article have it in their power to dictate their own terms-often very barsh and oppressive terms-to the offering tenant, From all parts of the Continent come rumors as he has no choice but either to take the farm starve or emigrate. This has generated amongst a large section of the people a spirit of opposition to landlordism in general, or to absolute proprietorship in land; and though as yet no demay, we think, be asserted that, in so far as Fenranism is concerned, the Irish Difficulty lies who hold that no man should own land as an absolute proprietor; that no man should be able to say of any piece of land in particular-" this is

Not that all who complain of the actual land system in Ireland entertain these extreme or "Communistic" views. Far from it. There are numbers of honest and moderate men, who demand only protection for the tenant against power of the landlord; who content themselves

tenant. Yet even under this demand there lies a great, a very great difficulty.

For, if we consider it, and as embodied in words, it is a demand, not for the repeal of any particular law or laws on the Statute Book, but for the enactment of annew law. Now it is always easier to repeal a law than to enact a law to pull down than to build up; to remove artificial or man-constructed obstacles to the free course of a stream, than to build an effective dam to the torrent. In the one case where there is the will there is the way; in the other there may be the will, whilst the modus operandi is still far to seek.

So it was an easy matter, comparatively speak. ing, to grapple with the old Irish Difficulties, or difficulties which had their roots in the domain of religion. All that the legislator had to do was to repeal the Penal Laws, to pull down what he bad himself put up, to remove the artificial obstacles which he had himself erected; and to allow the stream once more to run in its natural and beaven appointed channel. The difficulty in this case was to influence the will of the legislator; but this done, all was done, and in so far as that will was worked upon, so far all the religious causes of the Irish Difficulty were removed; and fremnants of the old Penal Laws are still to be found on the Statute Book, it is so, not because British legislators cannot, but because they will not, remove them. They are not asked to enact anything, but merely to repeal something which their predecessors enacted, and which would not

But it is not so when we come to the Irish land question, or great Social Difficulty. The loudest declaimers against the Irish Land Laws, never attempt to put their fingers on any particular law, or laws in the Statute Book, the mere repeal of which would remove the difficulty. No! They ask, not that a bad law or laws be repealed, but that some new law be enacted; and this it is which gives its peculiar feature to the Irish land question, and constitutes the great difficulty with which the legislator, no matter how excellent his will, has to contend. It is not from the existence of any bad laws, but from the alleged want of a positive good law, that the hardships of the Irish tenant proceed; and therefore, or in other words, these hardships are not the creatures of law, since were they the creatures of law, by a mere repeal of the law or laws creating them, they would at once cease

in substance there is no important difference becwest the land laws of the United States, and those of Ireland. In both the right of proprietorship in land is recognised, and protected; by both, the relations betwixt landlord and tenant, betwixt buyer and seller, are left to the determination of the contracting parties; and if in the former country no inconvenience is felt, it is simply because in the United States, land is so plentiful that the supply is always greatly in excess of the demand. This is not the result of law, but of physical conditions for which the Government of the said United States deserves as little to be praised, as does the Government of Great Britain deserve to be blamed, for the opposite physical conditions of Ireland, where the demand for land is in excess of the supply.

The chief sin of actual British legislation on the Irish land question then consists in its recognition of what the great Apostle of Socialisms Louis Blanc, terms and denounces as the principle of "laissez faire:" in that it does not interfere—as the Socialists maintain that Government should interfere—betwixt contracting parties, but leaves both legally free to determine the conditions of their contracts. But, as the Socialists contend, in such contracts the non-capitalist is at the mercy of the capitalist, the poor at the mercy of of the rich; and there can be no equity, because no equality, in such an arrangement. Granted: but how is this grievance to be remedied by law? This is the problem to be solved; and in its solution lies what is called the Irish Difficulty.

THE FENIAN RAIDERS AT SWEETSBURG .-The prisoners taken in June last have been removed from safe custody in Montreal to the more exposed prison at Sweetsburg, there to stand their trial for the offences with which they are charged. But one rational motive can be assigned for this extraordinary change-and that is, that the Executive are anxious to facilitate by every means in their power, the escape of the prisoners.

Should, contrary to general expectation, the trials be allowed to proceed, should the prisoners neither escape, nor be rescued, they will be defended by B. Devlin, Esq., whose eminent legal talents have been secured in their behalf.

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY .- The members of this Society have resolved to hold their annual concert on the 9th January next. On this occasion one of the richest programmes ever yet offered in this city we are told will be produced. As usual the ladies of the different Irish congregations will give their powerful assistance and co-operation .- Transcript.

LAMIRANDE CASE.-Lamirande has been sentenced, by the Court in France in which he admits. Speaking of the numerous arrests just the material interests both of landlord and of was tried for forgery to ten years imprisonment. in, are not only contrary to the rubrics, but are of a correspondent of a low eyangelical journal

THE CHURCH OF OLD ENGLAND - November 1866 .- This periodical-an organisof the better section of the Anglican community, has now attained to the dignity of a second volume, of which the second number is before us. It stands in pleasant contrast with the ordinary run of Protestant periodicals: and indeed we more than suspect that, by the more evangelical or foul-mouthed amongst them, the soundness of its Protestantism would be called in question; for it is calm and quite decent in its language, and is evidently the product of a gentleman and a scholar. This can be predicated of only two narties in the Protestant world-the High Church, Tractarian, or Romanizing party on the one hand; and of the extreme neological party, which also spake by Essays and Reviews -on the other.

The Church of Old England reveals to the outsider, that what are called Tractarian or Romish principles have made great progress, here in Canada, amongst the Anglican clergy, though it is doubtful how far these principles are accepted by the lay members of the said church. The editor of the Magazine may be, indeed seems to be; unconscious of the extent to which he is himself tainted with these principles, and whither, if followed out, boldly and logically they would lead him. By implication, he asserts all the characteristic, and to Protestants the most oftensive doctrines of the Romish Church, more especially with regard to the one great or central act of all Christian worship-to wit, the Eucharistic Sacrifice, which the Calvinistic 39 articles, and the Low Church unanimously repudiate as the distinguishing "Mark of the Beast." The doctrinal views of the " Church of Old England" may for a season, and because of the present want of legislative machinery to expel their holders, be tolerated within the pale of the Establishment: but they are incompatible with its symbols, and are so offensive to the majority of its members, that they will probably soon be put down by Act of Parliament.

The Church of Old England, we say, claims for its ministers that they are priests, using the word priest as the counterpart of " sacerdos."-Thus in a eulogistic obituary notice of a late eminent Anglican minister, the Rev. Mr. Neale -11 quotes with strong unqualified approbation the epitaph which the deceased himself composed, and had engraved on his coffia :-

> " Miser et indigaus " Sacerdos requiescit " Sub signo Thau."

And in another place, it expressly gives the title Altar to that piece of furniture is Anglican places of worship, which the Book of Common Prayer styles Communion Table, and the early day. Reformers or Fathers of the Anglican Church

more irreverently spoke of as an "oyster board." Here then we have Priest (sacerdos) and Altar, explicitly asserted: by implication, therefore we have asserted. Sacrifice and a sensible Sacrifice, since a mere spiritual sacrifice of praver and thanksgiving requires neither a Priest, in the sacerdotal sense of the word, nor a material Altar. What then is that Sacrifice of the New Las? Something surely higher and holier by far than the lambs, and bullocks of the Jews: something as far transcending in dignity the burnt offerings of the Levitical Law, as the New transcends the Old dispensation, as Calvary overtops Sinai. What then can this Sacrifice be, what its victim, if not the " Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world?" But if this be so, then have we the doctrine of the Real Presence, and the Mass, which is, according to the 39 Articles, idolatry.

And this Sacrifice is, in the Church of Old England, offered, or in its own word "celebrated" not for the living only, but also for the dead. For in its notice of the burnal of the gentleman us how there were two " celebrations of the Holy Communion," one early in the forenoon corresponding to Low Mass in the Catholic Church: the other later in the day, and answering to a Catholic High Mass.

of the Anglican Eucharistic celebration. The compilers of the Anglican liturgy meant that it should be a "Communion Service" (hence its name) and nothing more. They repudiated altogether the idea of a sacrifice or celebration at which the congregation, or persons present did not communicate; and hence the custom, generally prevalent amongst all Anglican congregation, of clearing out of church immediately after the sermon in the forenoon service—those only remaining behind who intend actually to communicate. The celebrations without communion, which the Ritualists or High Church men indulge

subversive of the entire Protestant theory, or principle on which the "Communion Service" is. based. A Some of State State of the same

One writer of the many who have written to the Times bitterly complaining of the progress of Catholic doctrine respecting the Eucharist in the Protestant Church of England, strikes at the root of the matter at once, by showing that, at St. Albans, Holborn, where the Romanising tendencies of the Ritualists have, for the present, reached their highest stage of development, the congregation are " by printed notices, distributed. requested not to communicate at the High Celebration:" since the latter takes place, about noon, and since all the communicants should be fasting, which would scarcely be the case with Anglican communicants at so late an hour of the day. This "High Celebration," as our High Church friends call it, is not a "Communion Service" at all: and might be a Sacrifice or Mass, if there were no impediments in the way of Consecration -if the minister were really and truly what he styles himself, a Priest or Sacerdos.

For their lights on the altar, for their flowers, incense, vestments and man millinery in general, the Ritualists may have the letter of the law on their side: these may have been in use by authority of Parliament in the second year of King Edward the Sixth, and are therefore legal now. But on the other question, that of a Communion Service, as distinguished from a Catholic Mass or Sacrifice, there can be no doubt but what both the spirit and the letter of the law are dead against them. Here is the weak point of the Ritualists; and upon this point we expect, that the issue betwixt High and Low, betwixt the crypto-Catholic, and the ultra-Protestant parties in the Establishment, which cannot much longer be deferred, will be joined.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday, the 2nd instant, His.:Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred the following Orders :-

Deacons :- Rev. M.M. Quinlan, of Boston, and Seguin, of Montreal.

Sub-Deacons: -M. J. B. Bedard, of Saint

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS .- The anniversary of good St. Nicholas, 6th December, the worthy patron of all good little boys, was celebrated with unusual eclat by the scholars in attendance on the numerous schools of the Order of Christian Brothers. They assembled early in the morning at their respective classes, and shortly afterwards proceeded with bands and banners under the leadership of their teachers to the Parish Church, where High Mass was celebrated. A procession through the principal streets of the city concluded the exercises of the

A PAINFUL AND MOST EXTRAORDINARY SIGHT .- Weak-nerved Protestants of evangelical principles, are exposed to severe and painful trials when by any chance their steps are directed to the places where their brother Protestants of High Church principles do meet to worship .-Here is the terrible, and in a Protestant Church most unusual and indecorous spectacle which presented itself to the eyes of a horrified evangelical, and which he describes, in the columns of a London journal. Such a sight he certainly never expected to see amongst Protestants :-

" Not long since the writer was in the neighborhood of St. Margarets church near Oxford Street, which for a number of years has been the chief fountain of Tractarian teaching and practices. Entering the Church, what a spectacle presented itself! We saw a large congregation of men and women - most of them of the middle and upper classes—kneeling on the floor, with heads bowed down in the attitude of adoration!"

Never surely did a spectacle more incongruous, considering that the place wherein it occurred was professedly a Protestant church, present itself; no wonder that the Protestant witness of such a spectacle was astonished, horrified, disfor whom it claims the title of " sacerdos" it tells gusted. Had be seen the congregation lolling comfortably in their well-cushioned pews, some of them honestly eleeping, others less honestly pretending to be wide-awake, and a few perhaps still bravely resisting the soporous tendencies of the dreary bumming overhead,-he would have Equally striking and significant is the fact that no doubt been gratified with the usual and at the latter, contrary to the plain intent, and thoroughly orthodox attitude of the worshippers. long established custom of the Anglican Church, But to catch them kneeling, kneeling on the very few of the persons present received, or com- | floor, rich and poor indiscriminately together, and municated: thus implying that, in the celebration with heads bowed down in adoration, as it were, itself, or act performed by the Priest, or Sacerdos of a present God-this was too much for the at the Altar, and altogether independent of the nervous system of our staunch Protestant friend. acts of the congregation, there exists a special Kneeling, and bowing down, and humble adoraspiritual power, efficacy, or virtue. This is of tion, are undeniable Catholic or Romish pracmore importance than, perhaps at first sight it tices, and not to be endured amongst the profesmay appear to be: yet if rightly considered, it sors of a pure and Reformed faith. Who will be evident that it changes radically the nature in a Presbyterian Meeting-house for instance ever saw the congregation guilty of such vile anti-Protestant conduct as "kneeling" or "bowing" down the head, in attitude of adoration?-- and why should not members of the Anglican church, who also call themselves Protestants, refrain from practices which would not for one moment be tolerated in the dissenting meeting house?

There is music, too, very good music; none of your villainous nasal psalmody in which elect vessels delight, but good music, and good singing in these Tractarian churches—and this too raises the bile of the godly; as witness the complaint

of this city. The writer having strayed into an Anglican church at Toronto, found to his horror. that a choral service was going on. Still he tried to bear it, and stand it he did, until,-but we will let him speak for himself :-

"Your correspondent remained till the end of the Te Deum, when his religious feelings could bear no more, and he left the church. Another clergyman was so grieved, that he left previous to the com-

In abort, good music in the public worship of God, kneeling, and attitudes of adoration are as repulsive to genuine Protestants as holy water is popularly said to be to a very eminent personage, whose name we dare not mention to polite ears. This sympathy in tastes, is perhaps indicative of some not very remote family connection betwixt the parties affected.

devout brother the Witness is much offended and of the great race of Canibac Indians whose terexercised in spirit at the public funeral given on ritory extended over the States of New Hampthe afternoon of Sunday, the 2nd instant, to a shire and Maine, and to the borders of Nova lately deceased, and much lamented member of Scotia. In this Province their numbers are rethe Protestant community of Montreal. Our duced to about 350; but they once played an contemporary denounces this as a violation of the important part in American history, as the warm law of God, and would fain have its repetition and faithful allies of the French against the Engprohibited; as he would also, no doubt, had he ligh. The records of this race, once so numerthe power, put down all innocent amusement on ous and influential will be read with interest. Sundays, all recreation.

This Sabbatarian spirit should be frowned down by all good men of all denominations, at once, and a curse; the provoking cause of as much drunkenness, and as much immorality in Canada, as it has been in Scotlard, where the nasty thing is rampant; and which, as late statistics and the Registrar-General's returns show, is there most rampant where filthiness, and impurity, and illegitimate births do most abound.

Protestant ministers in the United States are, we are happy to see, taking up their testimony against this bateful and degrading Sabbatarian superstition; and but the other day, in one of the best Protestant religious periodicals of the United States, the N. York Christian Inquirer, we read a report of a meeting of Protestant ministers, whereat one of the speakers, in illustration, and in reprobation of the Sabbatarian spirit re. lated the following anecdote, which we commend | the Father of Christendom-Protestant Proseto the attention of the Witness, and its evange- lytism in Eastern Lands-Origen at Casarea lical friends. The story was to this effect:-

A mother, a pious woman, fearful lest her young child should break the Sabbath, by running out into the garden, by gathering flowers, or in listening to the singing of the birds, was accustomed on Sunday mornings to tie the poor little thing by his leg to the bed-post, and there to keep him all the blessed day; whilst, as an appropriate exercise for the occasion, he was further doomed to learn by heart, and repeat the sweet hymn beginning with the line:-

"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord we love." What the feelings of the child towards the Lord, and Christian observances generally, were when unbound from the bed-post, and released from his long Sabbath day's confinement, we can easily feelings of attachment and reverence which conceive. Perhaps they were not much unlike bound us in our dear Isle of Sorrow to our those of the little girl, who-after baving listened Priests. Such emotions proceeded there from to a long description from her evangelical mother of the joys and delights of the Calvinistic or Puritan beaven, which, so the latter assured her child, was a "perpetual Sabbath"-innocently inquired :- " Mamma, do you think that if I was very good in heaven, the Lord would sometimes let me down into hell on Saturday afternoons, to prayers. play with the little devils?"

DRUNKARDS AND SCAVENGERS .- Of the former we have enough, and more than enough; the normal condition of our streets is conclusive as to the fact that we have not enough of the latter. The question then suggests itself: -Might we not utilize our drunkards, by employing them for the nonce as scavengers?

This is done in some cities, notably at St. Petersburg; why should it not be done in Montreal? Why should not our "drunkards" and " disorderlies" be turned to some useful purpose, by being set to sweep and clean the streets?-This would also be a very severe punishment; and whilst tending to suppress drunkenness, would be far more profitable to the community than is the present system of inflicting a paltry fine, with the option of a short imprisonment.

of Punch has the following :-

. We do not believe the statement that the Jamaica Committee intend to follow up their proceedings against Mr. Eyre by a prosecution of M. du Chaillu for shooting and stuffing so many of our African relations, the Gorillas.'

It is generally conceded that Punch is falling off in talent and influence. We had not thought, however, that it had sunk so low as to be capable of publishing a paragraph so vile in sentiment, and Buch a wretched attempt at wit as the above. - Wit-

We do not know that our contemporary need be much astonished at this manifestation of the sinking in Punch, when he remembers that the same periodical has made itself the medium of spreading one of the foulest insinuations against the Queen. - ED.

We do not know that either of our contemmuch astonished at the bad taste and sinking in Punch when they remember that the same periodical has made itself the medium of spreading -En. T. W.

"L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE."-Nov. 1866.-This excellent publication has now completed its third volume, and the first year of its existence. That it has well redeemed its pledges, and has in consequence earned the esteem of the community, is evident from its increasing bulk, and improving appearance. That it may grow and prosper is our sincere wish.

"LE REVUE CANADIENNE."-Nov. 1866 .-This Catholic Monthly well sustains its character by the excellence of its articles.

HISTORY OF THE ABENAKAS, from 1605 down to the present day. By M. L'Abbe Mau-

This is a work in French, by a French ecclesiastic, containing the records of an Indian tribe, SABBITAKIANISM ON THE RAMPAGE. - Our once numerous in Canada, though an off-shoot

Edinburgh Review - October, 1866 .-Dawson, Bros., Montreal .- The number before sternly and promptly, lest it become a nuisance us is of more than usual interest containing the following articles :- Kaye's History of the Senoy War-Varieties of History and Art-International Coinage - Napoleon's Julius Cæsar - Felix Holt, the Radical-Strauss, Renan, and Ecce Homo-Froude's Reign of Elizabeth-Antique Gems-The Military Growth of Prussia.

> THE DUBLIN REVIEW-October, 1866 .-We should be glad to learn that this valuable Catholic periodical was more generally circulated in Canada. The articles it lays before its readers are all of sterling quality, and its principles are thoroughly Papal. This is no trifling merit, at the present juncture, when loyalty, unconditional loyalty to the Holy See, is the first great duty of the Catholic. The Dublin Review may be obtained through the Messrs. Sadliers of this City: we subjoin a list of the contents of the current number : - St. Pius V., Jamaica--Pius IX. and the Civilta Cattolica-Cromwell's Conquest and Settlement of Ireland -Dr. Pusey on Marian Doctrine; Peace through the Truth-Notices of Books.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESS TO THE REV. J. M. J. GRAHAM, WESTPORT.

On Sunday, 2nd December, a deputation of the Congregation of St. Edward's Church, Westport, waited upon the Rev. J. M. J. Graham, and presented him with a purse of \$170, and the following

ADDRESS:

In the name of the Congregation of Westport, we beg you to accept the accompanying Purse as an expression of our sentiments towards you. Phough our means are not great, believe us. Rev. and Dear Sir, our hearts have not lost those mutual confidence and esteem; and permit us, Rev. Sir, to hope that here in a foreign land, we may be blessed with the same happy relations.

In conclusion, Rev. Sir, we beg to express the vineyard which we sincerely trust may not prove unfruitful, and that we may have a part in your

Signed on behalf of the congregation, D. Foley, P. Clancy, Thos. Martin, Thos. Traynor, Oliver McAnally, John McCabe, Jas. Mulvibill, P. Donohoe, M. Healy, M. Grady.

REPLY.

Gentlemen,-I can assure you it is with no ordinary feelings that I gratefully accept your very generous donation. Y. t, such a kind ex-pression of your sentiments was not at all necessary, as far as I am concerned. Since I have had the undeserved honor of receiving my appointment, I have witnessed on many occasions, the kindness and delicacy of teeling which actuates you. Neither was it necessary to al- men to make a last effort to bring together and comlude—as you have so touchingly done,—to that pare all the documents respecting Champlan, to fond attachment for your priests which is not only yours, but the characteristic of every true Irish Catholic. Let us all pray that the happy owing to the first registers of Quebec having been relations that existed between your pastors and yourselves in the fair land of your birth, may ever exist in the new home which a kind Providence has allotted to you. Let us beseech PUNCH' AND GOVERNOR EXES. - The last number Almighty God that we may never have to sigh over the loss of one iota of that trusting faith M. de Champlain; and in a statement in the Registry and love which glowed as green in your breasts of Quebec, for 1842, to the effect that - On the 22nd the day you lest your home, as the immortal Shamrock of your own native hills.

I thank you, gentlemen, and pray that God may grant you all the grace of a happy death. J. M. J. GRAHAM.

Mr. B. Devlin applied on Thursday to the Court at Sweetsburg for copies of the indictments for the use of the Fenian prisoners and also for the U. S. Government. The Judge change of name. The Hamilton Times asks:— (Johnson) declined to entertain an application made on behalf of an agent of a foreign government, saying that it ought to be made to the Act of Parliament? Canadian Government; and, of course, through poraries—the Witness or the Herald—need be the proper channels. This is an answer which respectable mercantile house in the trade, that scurrilous libels against the Soveriegn Pontiff. it has behaved very badly in this Fenian matter. but the fact is of sufficient interest to publish .-- Montreal Gazette.

The Administrator of the Dicess of Quebec recently received the following touching letter (which we translate from Le Courrier du Canada) from the Rev. Father Arnaud, missionary to the fast waning Indian tribe residing in the distant, and sterile Bethsiamis country, far below the Saguency River, on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence:— Notre Dame de Bethslamis,

21st November, 1866 Monseigneur, —I have much pleasure in forwarding you our little contribution. The Indians here had scarcely heard your appeal on behalf of the poor sufferers by the Quebec fire ers they said, 'Father, we have suffered through hunger and cold, and have been inured to them from infancy; you know how sorrowful our Father the Great Praying Man (the Archbishop of Quebec) is because the fire has destroyed the buls of his children who reside in the Great Village (Quebec); they are exposed to the weather, and without food and clothing. We would console our Father the Great Praying Man, and assist him to help our brothers. Send him, therefore, a portion (\$300) of the money which you brought us from government. We may suffer again, but we feel happy in that we have succored those who hunger and feel cold. Would that we were near to give them a portion of our hunting spoils.

IMMIGRATION TO CENTRAL CANADA .-- We observe by the Annual report of Mr. W.J. Wills, the Immigration Agent for Ottawa, which appears in the annual report of the Immigration Department, that there has been during 1865, a considerable decrease in the immigration to this Section of Canada as compared with past years. The total number of Immigrants who had arrived during the year were 506. The disposals of the arrivals was as follows :- Hemained in Ottawa, 168; went to the County of Renfrew, 147; Russell, 25; Pontiac, 56; Ottawa 39; Carlton, 46; Lanatk, 18; Toronto, 4; Mont-real, 3 399 souls from the European Countries found homes in the Ottawa Valley during 1865. Mr. Wills continues his report at great length, and gives much highly interesting information regarding the resources of the Ottawa Valley and its advantages as a field for immigration. - Ottawa Citizen.

KILLED ON THE RAILBOAD AT WATERVILLE STATION. Compron .- On the 3rd inst Paul Mondor got on board the passenger train No. 11 at St. Hyacinthe, about 10 o'clock. He had spent the evening at the inn of one Mercure, in drinking, and while on the train drank several times, having three bottles of spirits with him. On arriving at Waterville the conductor helped Mondor out of the train and put him away a safe distance. His body was subsequently found almost opposite the spot where he got off the train shockingly mangled. The jury were of the opinion that he was killed by freight train No. 21 which passed after No. 11, and that neither the conductor nor any other person, was to blame for his death He leaves a wife and six children.

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN. - Mr Dominique Simon Valois, died on Wednesdoy afternoon last, aged 75 years. Deceased was well known in Montreal, and wes one of its oldest and most respected citizens He was borne at Plinte Clare in 1791; came to Montreal when twelve years of age, entered as clerk in the leather business, and by his industry and perseverance, gradually ascended the ladder of fortune, and started business on his own account. In 1837, after having amassed a handsome sum, he retired, leaving his business to his nephew, Mr. Narcisse Valois, who carries it on in St. Antoine street. Valois then removed to Hochelaga, where he had erected some hundsome buildings. Mr. Valois was at all times foremost in deeds of charity, and in the cause of every good work connected with his church. He was instrumental in the erection of the magnificent convent of St. Mary at Hochelaga, of which his son is the chaplain, and to which he subscribed \$20,000. The deceased had been suffering from an attack of paralysis, the first effects of which he felt in June last. On Friday and Saturday last he suffered two more attacks, and on Wednesday, in a fit of apoplexy, he expired. He leaves two children, l'Abbe Valois and Madame Lussier, of Varennes.

LABOURERS WANTED .- We some time ago called attention to the fact that labourers and servants were in great demand in and around this city. For the benefit of these in others parts who want work, and especially those who were thrown out of employment by the fire in Quebec, we state that the demand is not yet half supplied. On all hands complaints are made that labourers cannot be obtained on any terms .- Ottawa Tunes.

Great progress has been made at the military forilications at Fort Clarence, Halifar, this seasoni It will be one of the most effective fortifications in

We regret to learn that fears are entertained for the safety of the steamship Britannia of the Anchor wish that you may be long spared to labor in a line, now 35 days out from Londonderry on her way to New York. She may, however, have had to bear up for the Western Isles (whence communication is .rregular) through stress of weather .- Gazette.

CHAMPLAIN'S TOMB .- The Chronicle has received the account of the discovery of Champlaiu's tomb written by the gentlemen to whom we are indebted for the achievement, Rev. Abbes Laverdiere and Casgrain. It is illustrated by a profile of the stairs and passage way from Mountain Street to Little Champlain Street, showing the site of the tomb and the spot where the collin and human remains were found, and a model of the vault and the thigh bone exhumed there; and also an interesting plan of the 'Habitation' and garden of Champlain and surrounding neighborhood, and a fac simile of the inscription on the plate found at the vault, showing the letters, and giving an idea of the semi-effaced condition of some of them. They are: 'SAMVEL DE CHAM,' with something resembling a portion of a letter standing a little apart from the last one—M. The discovery by Mr. Casgrain of the Inventory of the biens meubles de Notre Dame de Recouvrance and the Registry of the Parish Ohurch of Quebec, induced the rev. gentleexhaust the question of his last resting-place. One of the greatest difficulties to contend with, arose burned on the destruction, by fire, of Notre Dame de Recouvrance, on the 14th June, 1640. A clue to the discovery, however, was found in an entry in the Relations des Jesuites-Champlain was interred in a private vault, that the body of the Rev. Father Raymbault was interred near the remains of the late Oct., Rev. Father Charles Raymbault was interred in the Chapel of M. de Champiaic. Having traced the tomb of the founder of Quebec to his own Chapel, the rev. gentlemen pursued their studies and investigations with the aid of all the bistorical and archaeological documents and records procurable, with the gratifying result of the discovery of the spot so long the object of their ardent desires.

An official advertisement announces the intention What are our young men about? Oannot a lady effects change of name without the formality of an

will commend itself to the good sense of the within a few days from 15,000 to 17,000 rifles country. There can of course be no objection have been sold on Feman account, the destina. to the Canadian Government showing the utmost | tion of which was not Ireland. We cannot ancourtesy to the American Government, although nounce that they were intended for this country; Gazette.

THE FENIAM PRISOMERS AT TORONTO. - We understand it is not the intention of the Government to issue a Special Commission for the trial of the remaining Fenian prisoners, as was at one time expected. It is reported, however, that the trials will come off at the January assizes. As the 13th of December approaches the public interest in the cases of those condemned is again awakened. The Globe's reporter has paid a visit to the jail and thus describes their position: -

On the second floor of the south wing are placed the condemned John Quin, Daniel Whelan, Thomas School and Wm. Hayden; above them, in the day wards on the third story, the Rev. Father McMahon, Ool. Lynch and Slavin have been furnished with comfortable apartments in a room about twenty by fifteen feet, where are placed beds, tables, chairs and banches to render what may be a short lease of life as agreeable as possible. A manifest social distinction from the first became apparent with regard to the two classes of the condemned; and from their first entry into the gaol, special liberties have been accorded to the priest and the colonel. These are themselves anxious to bear verbal testimony to what at once becomes apparent to the spectator, that they are receiving every kindness consistent with their situation. Their conversation reveals detestation of all things Fenian. The priest in this respect is not communicative, not because he avoids reference to it, but apparently it does not occupy his thoughts -Col. Lynch, however, is particularly fervid in his expletives when treating of the absurdities talked of by the Fenian leaders in the United States, touching the atetmpts to release them or the promise of revenge. These, he unhesitatingly characterizes as mere bids for more money, and aids his arguments in favour of this view by referring to the desertion of him when his trial approached. The speech of Gen. O'Neil at Nashville, in which he taunted the Colonel with cowardice in not avowing his real sentiments, provoked the response on his part that if the General desired anxiously to make a martyr of himself for Irish liberty, he had abundannt opportunity of doing so by coming to Canada where he would be happy to exchange with him. Lynch had On Reveral occassions written to General O'Neil to assist at the trial in establishing his (Lynch's) assertions as to being a newspaper correspondent; but the General did not even deign to reply, and, goaded by this decided slight, he afterwards addressed him a letter embodying his offer for an exchange with the Lieutenant-General. They are frequently visited by the Bishop, the clergy of the Catholic Church, and sisters of the different religious bodies.

The Fenian prisoners have been respited until the 13th March. When the news was communicated to Lynch and McMahon, it afforded them evident relief.

CONTAGION .- A strange though obvious result of the over crowding of persons owing to the number who were deprived of shelter by the late fire, is now beginning to show itself in the suburbs, more especially at St. Rochs. The principal and most urgent want caused to the sufferers was that of shelter, and as they could not be left for any length of time exposed to the influence of the weather, owing to the season being so far advanced to render such a step a reckless waste of life; and there being no sufficient means of providing saelter for such an immease muititude as were left houseless; they, of course, took refuge wherever they could find any place to protect them from the severe coldness of the weather. That injamous effects should follow such a storing away of persons could be predicted from the very outset, but the matter was allowed to stand over, and now, we must abide by the consequences of what was then a necessary proceeding, but the continuance of which it seems plain might lead to results which it would be well to foresee and seek the means of preventing them as far as could be done. Now, that the seeds of cholera are said to be in the States, and this tendency to such a contagion ready to burst out in our midst as soon as the warm weather comes, we must expect to reap the fruits of our imprudence - unless something be done to remove or diminish the cause of the evil. Should this state of things continue till the first of May next, it will then be rather late to arrest the progress of any contagious disease that may arise from it, and it would be well that the mat ter were at once taken into hands, as delay may b. fatal. Such a disposition would be very bad in case of a visit of the cholera next year, from which we cannot consider ourselves altogether safe. All the precautionary measures that can be adopted to come teract the influence of any contagious disorder, wilnot be found too much without having such surel means of spreading the seeds of disease in our midst. - Quebec Daily News.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Barriefield, J Ryan \$2; Dalhousie, N B Rev Mr O'Leary \$2; Emerald, H McKenty \$2; St Denis Rev A O'Donnell \$2; Bedford, J Gough \$5; L'Ori gnal, Mrs Grant \$2; Mill Town, N B Rev Mr Dum-phy \$3; Wequiock, U S E Daems \$3 U S cy; Chatham, M Turcotte \$2; East Hawkesbury, T Hoisted \$2; Leeds, T Scallon \$1; Warkworth, W Kennedy \$2; St Andrews, D McDonell \$3; River Beaudette, D A McDoneld \$4; St Bridget, N Quellete \$2; Huntingdon, A Murphy \$4; Lagrange, H. Monaghan \$1; St Valier, Rev L A Proulx, \$2; Park Hill, Mary Colovin, \$2; Elginburgh, T Donovan \$2; Car-aquet, N B Very Rev J Paquet \$2; Asphodel, N. Keating, \$1; Buckingham, J M O'Neill \$4; Prescott, M. Revels S2; Grand River, T Carberry, \$2; Mit-chell Rev J Scablan \$2; St Jerome, P Shea \$1; Toronto House of Providence, \$2; St Remi, Rev Mr. Tasse, \$5; Sorel, W McCallian \$2; Morrisburg T McGinnis, \$1; Woonsocket, U S Rev L Walsh \$5 US cy; East Tilbury W Coutts, \$2,; Merrickville, P Kyle, \$2; Smithville, T McKeough, \$1.

Par J O'B Scully, Belleville—Rev E Scully, Oook,

Per J Quig, Besubarnois-Self \$2; M Long, Dundee, \$2.

Per Rev C Gay, North Wakefield - M O'Malley, \$2.

Per M L McGrath, Breehin - R Donnelly \$2.

Per C F Fraser, Brockville-J Rooney, \$5. Per S Ross, Delta - M Kelly \$2.

Per Rev J J Onisholm, Perth -Self \$4; Mrs Col Ohisholm, Alexandria \$2. Per J Kennedy, Lindsay-J Kelly \$4.20 Per G Harrison, Alexandria-W Donovan, 25 3

Per Rev J J Chisholm, Margarie, C 3-S Mc-Donell, M P P \$2; J McDoneld \$2. Per J C McDonald, Charlottetown, P E I-W

Conroy, Souris \$2 50; P McIones \$2 50; J McCormick \$160; St Peters, D Phetan \$1; P Coyle \$2. Per Rev H Brettargh, Trenton-J McDonald Per Rev J S O'Connor Cornwall, -D McKeever

Per F O'Neil Fitzroy, - J Levi, Pakenbam, \$2.

Per Rev R A Campbell, Mara, -Self, S2; P Mc-

Per B Lynch Woodstock, N B .- Self, \$1,75; Rey T Connolly \$2.

Died,

At his residence, near Gananoque Esq., on the ct of Parliament?'

We learn from an authentic source, a highly reland. May his soul rest in peace.

> W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec. 11, 1866.

Flour—Pollards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,75 \$6,00; Fine, \$6,25 to \$6,40; Superi, No. 2 \$6,50 to \$6,65; Superfine \$6,90 to \$7,00; Fancy \$7,30 to \$7,45; Extra, \$7,50 to \$7,75; Superior Extra \$8,00 to \$0,00; Bag Flour, \$3,40 to \$3,50 per 100 lbs. Egga per doz, 200 to 25c.

Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Butter, per lb.—Choice Dairy, 21c to 25c., according to quality. Middle Dairy, 22c to 26c.
Oatmeal per brl of 200 lbs, \$5,00 to \$5,10:

Wheat-U. O. Spring ex cars \$1.52. Ashes per 100 lbs, First Pots, at \$5,60 to \$5,65

Seconds, \$0,00 to \$0,00; First Pearls, \$7,40 to \$0,00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 11, 1866 Flour, country, per quintal, Oatmeal, Indian Meal, Wheat, per min., 0 to Barley, do., (new) 6 to Pess, άo. 4 3 to 2 0 to Butter, fresh, per 1b. 0 to Do, salt 0 to Beans, small white, per min Potatoes per bag 0 to Onions, per minot, 0 to Lard, per ib 8 to Beef, per lb 4 to Pork, do Mutton do 0 5 to Lamb, per do 0 4 to 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 to 1 5 0 to 8 0 Turkeys, per couple Apples, per brl \$2,00 to \$6,00 Haw, per 100 bundles. \$7,00 to \$9,00 Straw \$4,00 to \$5,00 Beef, per 100 lbs. \$6.50 to \$3.00 Pork, fresh, do \$8,00 to \$8,25

WANTED,

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a First Class Certificate. Testimonials, as to moral character, are required.

Address, by letter, (post-paid), Rev. E. P. ROCHE, P.P., Prescott, C.W.

JOHN FORD, Sec.-Treasurer R. C. S. School.

Plaintiffs,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AMABLE PREVOST & CO.,

JOSEPH BEAUPERLANT, Merchant, of the Town Defendant.

A writ of attachment has issued in this cause.

Sorel, 28th Nov., 1866.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, } In the Superior Court.

In the matter of MARIE A. PERRAULT,

Insolvent:
On TUESDAY, the nineteenth day of FEBRUARY next, 1867, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for her discharge under the said Act.

MARIE A. PERRAULT, By her Attorneys ad lifem,

JETTE & ARCHAMBAULT, Advocates

Montreal, 11th December, 1866.

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man 22 years of age Speaking and Writing French and English with facility, wishes to obtain a Situation in this city, either in an office or Warehouse as Book-Keeper, or Clerk. Can furnish the best recommendations.

G. W. MANSEAU. Jacques Cartier Normal School,

29th November, 1866.

· WILLIAM H. HODSON,

ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. B on aventure Street.

Plans of buildings prepared and superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.

Montreal, May 28, 1863. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Re

E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object

wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to th French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

of constant attention. The Course of instruction

to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly in Advance.)
Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Session commences on the 1st Sep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21et 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE. Toulon, November, 16. A levy has been ordered throughout the whole of the maritime inscription lists. This levy, which will recompute mengon re-newable leave of absence, is intended to fill up the places of sailors on furlough, and to form, the crews of the transport ships which are to, bring back the French troops from Mexico.

The religious journals of Paris insist strongly that the Pope cannot possibly, with any regard to his wwn safety, remain at Rome after the departure of the French troops. Should His Hollness not resolve to take his departure of his own free will, circumstances, they assert, will speedily after lead to his expulsion. In consequence-those-journals not only urge the Holy Father to depart, but affect to look on that course as decided on. Then comes the question—
Where will the Head of the Church go?' And on this point the following is the language of the Monde, which, however does not specify any particular

"It is probable that the different European Powers make it a point of honor to welcome the Sovereign Pontiff. If it be not meant gravely to calumniate modern Princes, it may be affirmed that France, Spain, England; Prussia, and Austria are ready to sover with their protection the exile of Pius IX. Every unfortunate Prince finds an asylum; but Pius IX. is more than a Prince, and the mildness even of his domination assures to him unanimity of sympathy and respect . Mr. Gladstone and Lord Clarendon, if they have seen the Pope, could have conversed with him on no other subject than that which occupies the entire city of Rome; and Mr. Odo Russell, in his frequent visits, is not in a position to speak of anything else. The weakening of the Papacy has its necessary corollary in the events which are be-ginning to unfold themselves in Europe. From the principle of nationalities turned against the Papacy has proceeded, as a necessary consequence, the unity of Germany which Prussia is realizing. The French journals, which have exhibited an inveteracy so little patriotic against the States of the Church, ought to be satisfied. The Italians are not more Italians by being united into a single mass instead of divided into several distinct sovereignties. The Germans will not be more Germans after than before the principles of nationalities: only they form a redoubtable whole. The truth must be spoken; everything now going on is favourable to the alliance of Prussia and Russia, that between the former and France will only have lasted long enough to prepare German unity. This alliance, to which France has sacrificed Austria for 30 years, is bearing its fruits.

And, in order to sustain her part, Prussia extends the hand to Russia. The Vienns journals consider this alliance as likely; the Paris Presse announced it positively on the 1st of November, and the news produced a lively sensation at Vienna. A Florence letter asserts that the Prince Royal of Prussia, when he went to the marriage at St. Petersburg, carried with him the plan of an offensive and detersive alliance between the two great Northern Powers. King William, according to that agreement, would take Galicia and Bubemia, and the title of Emperor of Germany: while the Muscovite Cæsar would have the support of his devoted comrade in advancing as tar as Constantinople. If these projects are false, they bear, unhappily, too much appearance of truth And what is it that could be unlikely in the strange epoch we live in? It we recapituisted the events that have taken place, it would be found that the unforeseen alone has happened. Was it probable that Italy should rush into unity in spite of France? Was it probable that France should support Prussia against Austria, or that in the space of seven days Prussia should bring Austria to the very verge of rain? Finally, is it probable that France will leave the Papacy at the mercy of the Italian Revolution? This is, nevertheless, what is impatiently waited for by the mass of newswriters and journalists. In erashing Austria we have broken down the only barrier that could arrest stussis in the east of Europe -an enormous fault, and of incalculable coresquences, the responsibility for which rests with every one of our Governments during the last 30 years.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald writes :-I find a general feeling prevails among military circles that a war with Prussia will take place next year-after the Exhibition

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News speaks country preparing at the same time for war and | emanation of popular opinion, enacted a law for the peace each on an equally gigantic scale. Peace is represented by the Great Exhibition, the preparations for which have been in no degree relaxed. In a previous communication the same writer stated that a rumour prevails among military circles in Paris that a war between France and Prussia will take place next year after the Exhibition. To the ques tion - 'What have they to fight about?' it is replied Popular feeling in France is excited against Prussia; the P.ussian army is anxious for a brush with the French army, and the French army is equally anxious to prove to the Prositions that, whatever may be their prowess, when they have to deal with the French to y must submit to be vanquished.' In confi mution of the alleged wartike feeling it is said that the purchase of cavalry horses is quietly but ateadily proceeding in Fisnce.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Post writes as follows :- According to French desparches the time is rapidly approaching, when the relat one of Gr at Bri ain with the United States will be more than difficult. This must be known to her Majesty's Cabinet if nut by the public.

The obaracter of the French people-this is admitted, and sometimes regretted by military men them selves-has great; changed during the last ow years; and that change is to no small d gree owing to the Empeter's pacific declarations. Were an insult offered to Fr noe, a wrong dine ber, or a throat of invasion, other than Lord De by's invasion, heard, the whole populatio . would, as they did 70 years ago, rise to a man to avenge it. But as it is, when no body insults or injures her, or thinks of noing so no p-ople are more disposed towards neace than the French people; and an attempt to force them to become soldiers, except in what the closscription Law imposes on them, w u.d. I think, be most unfortunate. The question, however, is a very difficult one to settle eat s'actority for all parties. As to the opposition it w uid meet with in the Chambers, so far as can now be ascertained, there is not much doubt - Times

It is certainly not wise, even if it were just or generous, to condemn any man upon aufounded suspi cion. There is not the shadow of evidence if any design ag ins Belgium on the part of the Emperor Napuleon, not the slightest ground for the conjecture of a plot between France and Prussia for a partition of the Norberlands. It is simply foolish, if it is not worse, to throw out eyen hints of fuch desperate derds.

Pasis, 6th. - The representatives of the U. S. Go vernment have commenced legal actions in civil courts against several parties in France who furni hed shi s and material to the Southern Coafaderacy during the late war in the United States

La Patrie of this morning announces that the French troops in Mexico will all have returned to France before the end of February, 1867. Maismilles, 6th. - Despatches received here from

Candle state that the insurgents bad blown up a convent and that two thousand Turks had lost their lives by the -xplosion. The Moni eur du Soir gives the following account

of a cura ne prece of cannon lately placed in the

Mus am of Armilery at Paris: -'The Giffin known also by the name of the Cul-

immediately placed in the castle of that name, opposite Coblents, on the right bank of the Rhine, at that time the residence of the Archbishop of Treves. Its calibre is 0.284, the diameter of the bullet 0.270 the length of the gun 4m 66c., and its weight 12,529 kilogrammes. The Griffin has a German inscription of which the following is a renslation:— I am called, the Griffin; I serve my gracious Lord of Treves, where he orders me to employ my strength, there I knock down gates and walls.' Over this inscription is a figure of a griffin attacked by two men at arms with lances. On the lower part of the piece the arms of the archbishop are quartered, and above them are to be read the words bimon cast me in Below two men at arms support a shield, and two others are represented engaged in a hand, to hand fight. The Griffin was taken by the French on the 28th of January, 1799, during the Congress of Radstadt. This fine gun one of the largest that is known, is a magnificent specimen of the great cannons of the end of the 15th century and beginning of tne 16th. It has found its proper place, close by the great howitzer of Ruodes, cast by Aubusson. By inspecting it the rize of the artillery of that epoch

may be comprehended. CONSECRATION OF RIGHT REV. DR. LYNCH, LORD BISHOP OF GLASGOW, IN PARIS.—The ceremony was was performed by three Irish Bishops, who had been residents in the college in their early days, and who take the greatest interes: in everything connected with it. The consecrating bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Lord Bishop of Cloyne; and the two assistant prelates, the Right Rev Dr. O'Hea and the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly. The Very Rev. Dr. McCabe, newly elected president of the college, acted as deacon. The sub-deacons were the Rev. Mr. Burke and Rev. Mr. Geran. Rev. Mr. McKenna acted as master of ceremonies. At each side stood the students, wearing their surplices, and presenting Bu appearance of manly health and intellect such as it would be difficult to find in the same number of

men from any other country.

The ceremony was solemn from its very simplicity and from the absence of all pomp and ostentation. The silence that reigned in the little church, the fine voice of the consecrating prelate, the deep emotion evident in that of the new bishop, the serious manner, in which the whole ceremony was performed made a deep impression on those who witnessed it. Similar ceremonies I have often seen in large cathedrais, under the 'gorgeous towers of Notre Dame,' surrounded with pomp and splendor, and in the presence of thousands; but they were not near so impressive as the solemn service in the little chapel of the Irish College, in presence of a few friends of Ireland.

After the consecration, the new prelate gave his blessing to the students and people present. When Mass was over, Right Rev. Dr. Lynch was presented in the college hall, with a crozier and mitre, offered by the students, and, I am told (the ceremony was private) that elequent addresses were pronounced by the bishops, and that Dr Lynch replied with great

feeling and eloquence. Many men of talent and worth have, within the memory of people still living, presided over this little Irish colony, but none ever left so much sincere re gret as the late president. Simple in his habits, mild and unaffected in private life, firm in the exercise of the dutis of his office, he contributed by his conciliatory spirit and by his energy, to make the College what it is considered to-day, a model establishment.

BELGIUM.

The Journal de Bruxelles, referring to the raging of the cholera : relates the following fact : 'No person can be found at Bixensan to carry the dead to the graveyard. It is the parish priest, aided by Dr. Trousset, who, whilst reciting the prayers, fulfils this painful duty. I mistake. A man came to this sad locality, where he owns a castle left to him by his venerated father. This excellent Seigneur hastened to visit the sick, and everywhere lavished consolations and large alms. A few days since, he met the bier carried by the priest and Dr. Trousset. He obliged the priest to give up to him his place and bis load, and carried bimself to the graveyard the poorest woman of the parish, who had died of the cholers. The author of this Christian deed is Mgr. de Merode, late minister-of-arms of Pius IX.'

ITALY.

PIEDMONT-WHAT IS MEANT BY . LIBERTA' IN MO-DERN ITALY .- Before the outbreak of the recent war, of France as being in the strange position of a great the Fiorentine Government, which claims to be the narrose of terrorising and persons suspected, for whatever reason, of not sympathising with the new Government. This law, called from its originator the 'Legge Crispi,' armed the Government with the most arbitrary powers, in virtue of which any person however respectable and biameless, might be dragged from his or her home-kept without a reason given or any judicial inquiry in the strictest isolated confinement in prison, or relegated in a distant pro-vince far from their families and their business, and there to be subj. cted to regulations and restrictions more stringent by very far than those applied in England to 'ticket-of-leave' felons.

The prefect, thus empowered absolutely and with out appeal or inquiry to imprison and condemn to forced domicile whomsoever he thinks fit, is gener ally in Italy a native of some distant province, dependent for his local information upon the local commissary of police, or a camarilla of strong rescrept lons political fanatics who have gathered round him at his arival, and whose denunciations are based upon the tales of their own menials, the loud-voiced patriotism' of the Radical cafes and low wineshops. Imagine for a moment what the state of affairs would be even in England, if, in moments of political ex citement, the low Radicalism of the gin shop and, pot house intimidated the authorities and dictated to the police magistrate ! Far worse, however, is it in Italy, a country at all times famous for private vengeance and secret denunciations. Acy observant Englishman who has lived in that country and marked the defects of the vile ends such a stringent law is likely to be abused, and national character, can judge-and wil shudder to think-to what can vividly picture to himself the reign of terror it imposed in that country, which claims, nevertheless, to be held as a very mode! of free and fearless constitutional development.

Hardly was this law published, when self-constituted clubs of ultra-Radicals were formed with the avowed purpose of denouncing all those whose poli tical opinious and predilections differed from their The most harmless and respectable citizens were drugged from their homes, their lawful private avocations, their families, and their business, and consigned to distant forced domiciles, or even conduoted manucled to prison - conducted like malefactors through remove towns, where they and their respectable character being unknown, they were submitted to the scoffing, may even the actual violence of the populace, armed with bludgeons and paving-

Blones. Without even being allowed to communicate with their tamilies, those arrested were detained in the strictest prison seclusion, and then handcuffed like common criminals, marched off in broad day light through the streets to the railway stations, surrounded by a howling pack of the worst rabble. With 'un pen de bonne volonte' it is so easy always for the 'constituted authornies' to get a mob any where, to cry down with the just, and harrah for Birabbes! Two such cases in Modena even excited the indignation of the Radical newspaper Il Panaro.

reely with the purses than the l'alian Ministry of Justice deals with the liberty of the subject A comparison of the past and present financial credit of the Watsaw Protocol on Holstein'. Had the

tional bankruptcy.
The interest of the debt of the Modenese States which, under the Ducal Government, amounted to scarcely seven pence per head, under the new Piedmontese regime amounting nearly twelve france for each individual of population.

The portion of this year's forced loan which falls to the share of the old Modenese States, with a population less in numbers, and far inferior in wealth than that of Yorkshire, and equal about to that of the Co. of Cork, amounts to no less than 11,166,239 francsor nearly £450,000 sterling, more than the whole State debt of the Modenese Government up to 1859.

Under the Ducal Government the taxes amounted to about 14 francs, or say 11 shillings per individual of the population. Within seven years the new Government has increased them, so that they amount to 25 france, or £1 sterling per head. And ow comes this fresh forced and oppressive loan to increase the individual burthen still more.

The railways sold, vast Church and state property sold, the private property of the Italian Sovereigns, the kinemen of the house of Savoy, sold or sequestrated, their palaces pillaged, and all, all squand-ered. "Ill got, ill gone "- Weekly Register.

One might forgive the liberal rulers of Italy their inability to cure the people's idleness; but it is impossible not to feel angry at the recklessness with which they have bitherto been pampering and ministering to it. The Italian Government has promoted consumption at the expense of production. It has made of the State a parasite sucking up the very blood of the community. Government in Italy has become a mere manufacture of places and placemen. 'The excess of Government servants,' says our Florence Corpespondent, is a crying evil. The number of clerks in the Italian public offices is increcible. The administrative staff is far more numerous than in other countries with a population balf as large again. ' As we observed on a former occasion, in many branches of administration Italian bureaucracy musters for stronger than even the French. Revolution in Italy has too often been with many parriots a hunt after sinecu es. The cry was for Italy, Freedom, and Unity; but the scramble was for salary or pension; at any rate, for paid idleness .-Times.

ROME,-The Osservatore Romano qualifies as a forgery the circular alleged to have been issued under the authority of the ex King Francis II, from the Palazzo Farnese, for the purpose of exciting a reactionary movement in Southern Italy.

PIUS IX. AND MR. GLADSTONS. - The Giornale di Roma, of the 10th instant, says :- The following letter has been communicated to us on the part of the Right Hon. W. Gladstone, M.P., for publication in our journal :-

To the Editor of the Giornale di Roma.

Respected Sir, - The Corriere Italino has published what professes to be an account of an interview with which I was graciously favored by His Holiness on the 22od of last month. I deeply regret that the ex traordinary kindness and condescension which in dured His Holiness to grant the favor of an audience to one so undeserving of it, should have been made the occasion of publishing such an account .-The editor of the newspaper in question must, doubt-less, have been misled. No sooner did I read the report, than I sent the most complete disavowal to triends of mine both at Florence and London. Hav ing learnt, within the last few hours, that it had reached Rome as well, I have taken the liberty of addressing you these lines in order to assure anvone who may have read it, that the account in question is entirely without foundation of any kind.

Believe me, &c., W. GLADSTONE.

9th November, 1866.

PRUSSIA.

Bestin, Nov. 14. - The Prussian Government have determined that, whether the ex King of Hanover absolve the officers formerly belonging to the Hanoverian army from their oath of alteriance or not, these officers shall be permitted to enter the military service of Prussia if desirous of so doing. It is, however, semi-officially declared that the Prussian Government will at all times respect the conscientions and religious scruples of the inhabitants of all the newly-acquired States.

said to be partial to brandy, and before leaving Reval how long he would be away He replied that he di i not know. Therenpon a servant came in to inquire how many bottles of cognac were to be packed up in the Count's luggage. 'Twenty-four,' was the answer. 'Ah, papa,' cried out the young Bismarck, now I know how long you are to be from hometwenty-four days.

RUSSIA.

RUBSIA SPEAKING OUT .- The Diplomatic Review quotes the Vest, of St. Petersburgh, the organ of the Russian nobility, making the following observations on the entry of the Princess Dagmar into St. Peters burgh :- The war in which the Danes were impli cated, notwithstanding the gallantry evinced by them terminated unfavourably for their cause; but her new country now offers to the Princess Dagmar the most powerful throne in the world. Herself destined to wear the crown of Russia, she is the sister of the future Queen of England and of King George of Greece. While the sovereignty of the most prosperous realm in the noiverse will one day devolve upon her English brother in law, her Greek brother reign ing over a people who are our co-religionists, will, in all probability, establish a great kingdom on the ruins of Mahemedan rule. Should Previdence will that the Dardanelles are not to become Russian property, we can only wish that they should fall to orthodox Greace, and her King, the brother of our fu ture mi tress. Russia, ruling in the Euxine and Baltic is not in possession of the Straits connecting these seas with the ocean. Much fighting may be required to render us masters of the Dardanelles; but the Sound -the Dardacelles of the north-at any rate is in the hands of King Christian, the illiustrious father of our own Dagmar. We hope and trust that the fami y tie uniting the Danish and Russian dynas. ties will assist as in attaining these sime, which powerful Russia cannot do otherwise than parsue.'

FIRST VISIT OF A PRINCE OF WALES TO ST. PETEREBURG .- The Diplomatic Review sags :- When we read the announcement that the Prince of Wales was to attend the marriage of the Princess Dagmar at St. Petersburg, we felt as it smitten by a blow-so different are the things when they happer, from things that are mer ly toreseen. Yet what is this attendance of a brother in law at the marriage of a sister in law, to the things that are to come out of this alliance? Still this event might furnish grounds of congratulation. Por surely all sense and foresight is not so entirely extinct among Englishmen that there should not be some sickening effect produced by this first evidence of the consequences of a lypastic alliance with the Russian Court. Theree may come some forethought, and some nucesiness, if not some care. Besides, there may survive some one or :wo latent capacities whihin these realms to be startled tocreby to tife by indignation. We can never find a better opportunity than this to show what Eugland has lest in the person of the Prince The Italian Minister of Finance deals still more days before his death to a member of the then Government: "The greatest mistake of modern times has been the suffering of Russia to receive her claims werin of Ehrenbreitstein, was cast in 1528. It was tongued proclaims on every money market of Europe were orought up and educated, by means of which a sure of hearing.

the reckless, headlong, course of the squanderers of a King of England and the Usar of Russia were to be the national wealth who for the last seven years have brought tidle Unita to the very brink of his lines meet the syssion, an enrious reader; we tional bankruptey. would entreat him to refer back to what appeared in these columns on the occasion of the death of the Prince, and subsequently on the occasion of the marrisge of the Prince of Wales. prince of the prince of the prince of Wales.

Few irish who visit Rome leave the Eternal City

Line What industry and the line ROMAN IRLIE-INSTITUTIONS.

vithout seeing the Irish College. For my own part was a frequent visitor-there. I often loved to fly from the society of the Pincian or the Corso, and take refuge within their sacred wells which enclosed so much of the youth and piety, of my native land. Crossing its threshold, I felt as though my foot had touched again on Irish soil. Pacing its corridors, I fancied I trod my own emerald hills once more, and every gound that met my ear was familiar as the voices which I remembered from my childhood. The very air I breathed in its halls seemed Irish; and the generous welcome I received there and the kindly nospitality of the good rector, were truly and unmistakably the welcome and the bospitality of warm Irish hearts I can scarcely explain the feelings I experienced when, on one occasion, I heard a few of the students speaking even the old language of our country. In that distant land how softly its accents fell upon my ear! It was sweet to me as the melodious cadence of the Italian, and it charmed my hearing with the echo that it gave of sounds that are dear to me, and of generations that are mute for ever. Aiss! that we should lose this beautiful language,that its music should die away from amongst us! That language which our mothers for centuries have crossed beside the cradle, that language in which the woe of our forefathers has so oft been uttered, and in which their prayers have for ages been wufted to the throne of God, that language which alone could express the fears and hopes, the joys and sor-rows, which sway the breasts of our noble geople. that language ic which alone lingered the tradition of our nationhood and the legends of our hearths, which was the guarantee of our national individuality, and the fountain of our Irish sympathy-that, even that, is gone! Its farewell notes are dying upon the green hills; its melody grows fainter and fainter; and soon the rich, juyful, monenful, expressive language of our country shall be heard no more.

The adjoining church of St. Agata contains a tomb which also I often loved to visit, -a tomb in which is shrined the noblest heart that ever beat for Erin, - the heart of her greatest and most gifted son - the illustrious O'Connell, A mura! monument, consisting of two reliefs, mark out the spot where rests this perecious relic of our champion. The epitaph, which I believe is from the pen of Dr. Newman, introduces the indignant words in which the Liberator refused to sign the Declaration in 1829, and the lower relief represents him addressing those words to the House of Commons from its bar. The portraits which surround him, of Peel Graham, the Earl of Liccoin, and Lord Elliot, on one side; and of Lords Althrop, Duncauron, Morpeth, and Ebrington, on the other, are from engravings forwarded from England, and considered by those remembering the originals as successful in a high degree. The architectural details round the monument are very graceful, and by their grey tint happily contrast with the white murble of the figures they enclose. Altoge ther it is a work highly creditable to all concerned in it - more, however, I cannot help saying, to the munificence of Bianconi, at whose expense it was erected, and to the memory of the great man whose undying fame it commemorates, than to the skill of the artist by whom it was executed. Often I knelt beside it drinking in the inspiration of a spot so dear to every Irishmon, and worshipping the spirit of untainted patriotism that seemed to hover round and guard the heart of him who was her purest and most devoted follower. Peace to that generous heart ! Manly wrath against wrong, the heroism which resists oppression, and the fearless fidelity which clings to the cause of truth and right in the face of every earthly opposition, these were the frelings with which it ever throbbed. God grant him their reward !

It was in this church - which, by the way, is the titular one of the celebrated Antoneiti-that I saw one of the prettiest sights in Rome. It was the festival day of its patroness and the church was decorated modestly, yet taste ully, in honour of the occasion. One of the cardinals populicated at the alter, and the congregation was composed of little more than the Erin.' (Catholic Publishing Company.) white robed body of the students who knelt within A rather good story is told of Bismarck. He is the choir The unspotted Victim was offered up and to be nartial to brandy, and before leaving Ber-smid the homage of those fitty young pure Irish lin for the seat of war a little son of his asked him | hearts; and when the moment of ommunion arrived, they arose, every one, without exception, like a glorious band of the elect, to receive into their pious breasts Him for whose service they were filled with such enthusiasm, and for whose bonour they were glowing with such devotion. The good cardinat, who was no other than the learned Prefect of the Propaganda, evidently moved by the signt-altho' by no meuns a new one to him could not refrain from giving atterance to his feelings; and eloquent and appropriate indeed was the language in which they were expressed. And when at length his words were ended, and they were admitted to the banques of elights, their orderly movements, their collected demeanour, and the grace of their appearance, won on every heart and was a source of edification which is not soon to be forgotten. Even now I feet its memory is a blessed thing- one which makes me purer and holier when I reflect upon it. Oh / that we could have such sights more often to soothe and

to encourage us upon our weary way.

Besides the Irish College, the Irish Dominicans, Franciscans, and Augustinians have also each a house in Rome. The church connected with the first of these is one of the most remarkable in the city remarkable in point of age, as the most ancient of the Reman churches and remarkable in form as the best model existing of the primitive Obristian temples. No one who visits Rome will fail to visit Sun Otemente. From the shattered marble pavement of the court in front into the beautiful ambones of the choir, and the rich Med aval mosaics of the tribune, every inch is interesting; and the fine frescoes of Masaccio whi h it contains, beighten the attractions of this beautiful church So much praise, however has been aready lavished on it by all who have visited San Clemenie, that it were unnecessary for me to enlarge upon the subject; but I cannot leave it without testifying the feetings of respect and gratiinue which I entertain towards its excellent prior. All who knew bim ere acquainted with his affability and his crudition and even the stranger often azperiences with thankfulness the courteous and obliging manner of this amiable ecclesissic.

The pretty church and convent of S Isidore. which belong to the Franciscaus, have also their attractions Indeed the church, which has been lately restored, is peculiarly next and beautiful is here that the Irish in Rome usually celebrate the festival of their patron sains. I well recollect the extensive and f shionable congregation of Erin's sons and daughters that I saw collected within its walls to do honour to this glorious founder of their church; and I shall not readily forget the appropriate discourse which the learned and Most Rev. Dr. O'Regan of Chicago-himself an Irishman .delivered on the occasion. After mass, one of the brothers standing outside the church presented to each one as be left a bunch of sharprocks, with which we adorned our bat binds and button holes, to the day long confusion of policemen, who wonder-Consor , by recording words of his spoken a few | ed what on earth our badges of the triple leaf could mean. In the evening f the same day the distinguished Oxonian convert Dr. Marshall, preached in this church also; but I, noformately. was late for the commencement of his discourse, which I regret of the various States of Italy speaks plainty in favor of the wise fragality of their old rulers, and trumpst-

The Irish Augustinians have, also as I mentioned an establishment in Rome, and I do not exceed the truth when I say it is not less remarkable than any of the others. My visits, however, to this institution having been fewer than to the houses of either the Franciscans or the Dominicans, I can say little of it from personal observation: The reader will pardon me, therefore, if I content myself, with this simple allusion to an establishment which merits, a notice so much more lengthy and elaborate. Instead of a description of S. Agustine, for which I should be too largely indebted to other sources, I will close this chapter by the mention of three distinguished Irishmen, whose ashes repose in the Eternal City, and whose graves have been visited with interest for the last 250 years by all those of our countrymen who, during that time, have been in Rome. I refer to Roderic O'Donnell, earl of Tyrconnell, Cathbar, his brother; and Hugh O'Neill, baron of Dungannon. They died in Rome in the year 1608, and are all three buried in the church of S. Pietro in Montorio. itself one of the most interesting monuments in the capital of the Church.—From O Donovan's 'Memories Rome.

ST. PATRICK'S CONDEMNATION OF SLAVE HOLDERS.-

A party of wild and disorderly men, under the command and direction of a Welch prince, named Carotions or Caradec, made a descent upon one of the south-eastern counties of Ireland for the purpose of plunder, and meeting with resistance, slew a great number of newly-baptized Christians - recent converts made by the saint carrying many others into captivity, with the intention of selling them as slaves. When St. Patrick heard of this cruel transaction, he was overwhelmed with shame and grief. He was deeply afflicted at the untimely death of his recent converts, but he was still more deeply grieved to learn that that those who called themselves by the name of Christ could, without compunction, slay for the sake of gain, or sell into slavery, their fellow Christians. At first the saint sent a private letter of remonstrance to Caroticus, imploring him to set at liberty the Ubristian captives he had taken, and not to sell them into the hands of the enemies of their faith; but his letter was received with scorn and derision. Those rough soldiers cared little for the humility and gentleness of the aged apostle while the reputation of his sanctity had no charms for minds so stupified by vice and for hearts so hardened in crime. St. Patrick, therefore, sent them a second epistle, which contained a more public reproof of their crime, and declared them all to be cut off, in virtue of his apostolical authority, from the communion of the Church. This second letter, in all probability, met with as little success as the first. It is still in existence. Written in the saint's simple and unadorned style, it breathes in every line the true spirit of the Christian missionary. He speaks In terms of very sincere affection of the land of his adoption, and of the people whom he had begotten unto God; for whose sake he had willingly sold his nobility, and had cheerfully abandoned his home and friends. He warns all Christian people against communicating with Caroticus or his band of soldiers; exhorts them not to converse with them, nor to receive their alms, until, having done penance with tears, they make satisfaction for their sins, and set at liberty the servants of God and the baptized handmaids of Christ tor whom He was concified and had died. He calls them ravenous wolves, devouring the people of God as they would eat up bread robbers : murderers : Christians in name, not in dead. For while it has been,' he says, the custom with the Christians of Rome and Gaul to send boly priests to the Franks and to foreign nations, with large soms of money, for the purpose of redeeming Christions in captivity, thou, addressing himself to Caroticus, slayest men, or sellest them to a strange people that know not God. What sort of hope, therefore, hast thou in God?' He concludes his earnest and spirited address by lamenting the loss of those who were slain; and yet his grief is mingled with joy, for his labour in a strange land has not been in vain, and those who were put to death by the cruel sword of their fellow Christiaus, will reign with the apostles, and prophets, and martyrs, for ever in heaven. Once more he implores Carolicus and his soldiers to do penance for their crime. They have been the murderers of the brethern of the Lord ; but let them do penance, and liberate the baptized captive women whom they have taken, that they may me it from God long life, and be saved both liear and hereafter. - Rev. Dr. Todds' Patrons of

TREES AND TORNADOS. - Philosophers tell us that the winds gain velocity by anobstructed travel; and the fact is verified by the dreadful hurricane on the ocean, the raging tempest on lake and sea, the awful simoon on the African desert, and the furious tornado on the American prairies-all which strew their paths with desolation, because there are no trees to check the violence of the winds Even our audden gusts in summer, when the air becomes too much arified by heat, are often destructive to life and building

All these besoms of destruction would be greatly modified could trees be planted in their paths. The trees getting the first strokes, and being flexible would bend before the blast. breaking its force, and making it pass, harmlessly oner buildings or other stationary objects. The electric fluid so destructive of life and property, also is attracted by trees, and conducted in o the ground; and, in fact tress are the best protectors against all the natural destructive agencies with which men has to contend.

Another consideration as to the value of growing trees is the fact that a park of any size is warmer when belted and grouped with trees, in winter, and cooler in summer, which has been demonstrated by proctical experience for centuries. Many fruiting and ornamental plants flourish when so protected that would not live if exposed to beak winds. Domestic animals, too, grow f s er, thrive better, and give better returns if sheltered and protected by trees Much better it is also to rest under their broad brouches on a not summer's day or to be enlivened by their cheering green whom all else is duli and cheerless.

A feeling of admiration and awe comes over me when I think of the wonderful wisdom shown in the form of natures of trees to suit our various wants. If we plant trees with naked stems and branchy heads to shut out unsightly views, the work is only haf done as we can see through and under the branches; but when we plant errogresse, whose larg at tranches are near the ground, tray fill up the gap and the work is complete. With f nit trees the same beneficence is manifest. We have to c imb up trees to pick the large fruits, which when green are unfit for enting; while it would be tentous to pick the thorny gouseberry and blackberry, did they grow upon

We say therefore, plant trees for shelter and shade, for embellishments to your grounds and adornment to the laudscape : they are grand and ennobling to look upon, and their fruits and timber in a few years growth will be as valuable as gold .- Gardener's Monthly.

A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue; a heart full of grace is better than a head full of notions; a man may be a great scholar, and yet bea very great sinuer.

WELL Annie, how did you get along with that stupid fool of a lover of yours? Did you succeed in getting rid of him? 'Oh, yes, I got rid of him easily enough I married him, and have no lover.

' Dro the minister put a stemp on you when you were married, Mary ? A stame. Charles I What for, pray ? Why, matches ail't legal without a stamp, you know.'

A Person, eating at a boarding-house, where they furnish the toughest of beefsteaks, gave mortal of fence to his landlady by handing his plate and asking, in a loud voice, for a little of the daily board.

TARING THE CENEUS. -The following satire on the question usually asked by the consus mer. isn't, so bad as it might be: What is your age? Did you ever have the measles, and it so how many? Are you married, and if so how do you like it?" Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself? Have you palents, and if so how many of them?-What is your fighting weight? How many times has your wife 'wished she was dead,' and did you reciprocate the wish? Were you ever in the penitenciary? How many empty bottles have you in the house?.. How many chickens have you, and are they on toot or in shell? How many talse teeth have you? Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

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The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

let. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. 3rd. Every description of property insured at mo-

derate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efcted for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-

tages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers :let. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th: Days of Glace allowed with the most liberal

Stb. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in nterprotation.

xistence. H. L. ROUTH,

Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1866.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

FLORIDA WATER.

a quarter of a centu-The most exquisite and delightful of all ry, maintained its asperfumes, contains in its higgest degree cendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. of excellence the ar-oma of flowers, in full natural fresh and Hall ness. As a safe and Hall speedy relief for Hadache, Nervous-Headache, Nervousof excellence the ar-Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and Headache, Nervous-M.V. L. 2011.

Respond to the continuous of turns, and turns, a

moure matter ar-

gums, and making the latter hard, and

ofa beautifui color.

_ April 186 .

we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the akin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples. - As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sailow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

With the very elite fashion it has, for Devins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House)

Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal. For Sale by Devins & Botton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J. Marte, Picanit & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leadng Draggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.

MCONVENT & A

VILLA ANNA. LACHINE.

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

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

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

French and English.

There is a particular Course in English for Pupils who wish to study only this language.

Particular attention is paid to the health. The Branches taught are: Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Histery, Mythology, Polite Literature, Geography, Derestic Economy, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, Embroidery, Drawing,

Music - Piano, Harp.

The Superior Course comprises: Philesophy, Botanic, Zoology, Mineralogy, Practical Chemistry Astronomy, &c., &c.

TERMS.

(PAYABLE BY QUARTER AND IN ADVAN	CB).
Board, per annum	80.00
Washing	10.00
Music-Piano	20.00
" Harp	Extra.
Drawing	10.00
Bedstead, Desk	1.00
Bed and Bedding	

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

UNIFORM.

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

MODERN LANGUAGES AND ELOCUTION.

PROFESSOR SWIFT,

(Lately filling the chair of Elocution and Modern Languages, at the University of Notre Dame, Indi-

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

Professor Swift's claims to public notice and encouragement are backed by the stronge.t recommendation from H. E. the late Cardinal Wiseman, the Count de Montalembert, and by a number of eminent gentlemen both in this City and the United States, whom it would be indelicate to name publicly, but whose written testimonials he possesses, and to whom he is kindly permitted to refer.

Lucidity and rapidity in instruction, as well as purity of accent, are guaranteed, and form an integral part of the Professors system.

The Rev. Clergy, Barristers, and all public speakers, are most respectfully solicited to give Mr Swift a call.

Communities, Colleges, and Schools attended -Private Lessons given, and members of Debatin and Dramatic Societies very greatly improved.

Dramatic Readings for Catholic, Charitable and Literary objects given on the most moderate terms. No. 309, Mignonne, off St. Lawrence Main Street,

October 25, 1866.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, p fter adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover; Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS For Day Scholars. \$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 7.00

For Half-Boarders..... 7.00 "
For Boarders,....... 15.00 "
Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

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

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

All kinds of Statues, Busts, &c., for ocnamenting gardens, Libraries, &c., constantly on hand. CHARLES CATELLI.

Montreal, 1st June 1866.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NO. 269 AND 376 NOTHE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs. CALL JAMES STEM A TET HE WIS 48 APRILA MERCHANT TALLOR

BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at CORNER of ST. JOHN AND NOTRE DAME STS.

As all goods are bought for Cash, Gentlemen purchasing at this Establishment will save at least; Twenty per cent.

A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada

June 22, 1865. HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO

AGENTS. OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

L. S. HEYDEN. Augast 25, 1864.

promptly attended to.

C. F. FRASER,

D. M. DEFON

12m.

Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada. RIFERENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

STOVES,

526 CRAIG STREET.

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

STANDARD MEILLEUR & CO. N.B .- Ail our Stoves are mounted with real Rus-

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & 00., St. Roshs, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

A CARD.

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

demands of modern taste and convenience. In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining Housekeeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT DOOR SALES of this desc-iption are respectfully solicited. Increased facil ities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties seiling out can have their account, sales and proceeds

immediately after each sale. Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and sa this department of the Auction business is becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into the market for public competition.

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

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

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

3rd When property is bought in, reserved, or withdrawn, no charge will be made, except the actual discursement for advertising.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and truets, by prompt attention to business, and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same. N.B. - All orders left at the Office will meet with

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

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

immediate attention.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most ap-proved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-

slone, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-E. A. & G. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP'S SCHOOL, A See E MONTREAL. TO THE CO

THIS School is nuder the direction of the Gentle-men of the R. C. Bishop's Palace.

The Course of Study is exclusively commercial. Although the French and English languages are nearly on the same footing, Mathematics, Book-Keeping, Forms of notes, Letters, Receipts, &c., are taught only in English.

Pupils may be admitted even at the age of six; the juniors have a special rule to follow; their teacher is a clergyman, and they receive, simultaneously with elementary education, the special religious cares required by their age.

Pupils from other educational institutions must furnish certificates of good conduct from the Directors of the same. The course embraces three years for those who can

read French and English and write when admitted; a fourth year is required for special studies. Parents receive, at least every two months, a report of the conduct, application and success of their

children. All pupils above eight years old must attend the religious exercises in the Cathedral, on Sundays and Holidavs.

Immorality, insubordination, habitual laziness and frequent non-attendance without just cause, render pupils subject to expulsion. Parents must make known the cause of the non-attendance of their chil-

and one clergyman) are connected with the teaching HOURS OF SCHOOL AND OF STUDY. FOR YOUNG PUPILS OF THE PREPARATORY CLASS. Class A. M., from 9 to 11 c'clock. P. M., from 2

Besides the Director, four Professors (three laymen

to 4 o'clock. FOR ALL OTHER PUPILS. Study A.M., from 8 to 9. P.M., from 1 to 2 o'clock. " " 9 to 11. " " 2 to 4 " " " 11 to 12. " " 4 to 5 "

Holiday on the afternoon of Tuesday and Thursday. TERMS. For Pupils who attend study, per month, \$1.25. For Juniors who do not attend study, per month,

N.B .- Each pupil must provide his own writing desk and chair for study.

Tuition is payable monthly and in advance. For everything concerning the school, apply to the Director, at the Parlor of the school, St. Margaret St., No. 35, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 8 to 10 A.M.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

Just Received at the FASHIONABLE OLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I

have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS

J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter.

J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR.

60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

May 11. ... THE POPE'S HEALTH RESTORED BY DU BAR-RY'S FOOD. - Oure No. 68,443. - Rome, July 21st, 1866. - The health of the Holy Father is excellent especially since abandoning all other remedies he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, which has produced a surprisingly beneficial effect on his health, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too

highly '-From the Gazette du Midt, July 25th. DU BARRY'S delicious, health-restoring REVA-LENTA ARABICA FOOD restores good appetite, perfect digestion, strong nerves, sound lungs and liver, refreshing sleep, functional regularity and enegry to the most enfeebled or disordered, without medicine, blood, and particularly so when used in connection inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its | with cost in other remedies, curing dyspepsia (indigestion) constipation, flatulency, phlegm, debility, consumption, nervous, bilicus, liver and stomach complaints low spirts, as proved by 60 000 cases which had been considered hopeless .- In tins.

371c. each and upwards. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by Evans, Mercer, & O 65 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 28th September, 1866.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,

JOB PRINTERS.

WOOD ENGRAVERS,

32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description furnished to order.

GRAND

Night do

COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows ;

GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Brock-ville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich | 9 30 A.M. Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, Ottawa

TRUNK RAILWAY

Night do do do ... 9.30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston 7.00 A.M.
and intermediate Stations, at ... 7.00 A.M. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond? Quebec, and Intermediate Stations, §

and all points West, at

mont Central Railroad, at Burlington

with the Rutland & Burlington Rail-

road, also with the Lake Champlain

Steamboats for LakeGeorge,Saratogo

Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with } the Vermont Central Railroad, at Express for Island Pond and injerme } 2.00 P.M. diate Stations,..... Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, kall intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Ver-

New York, &c, at Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, } 10.10 P.M. River du Loup, and Portland C. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director!

Nov. 26, 1866.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

The start state for the located in the start of CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME,

WILLIAMSTOWN (NEAR, LANCASTER) C.W.

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

SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS. TERMS PER MONTH:

Board and Tuition in the English and French languages,.....\$7.00-Music. 2.00
Drawing and Painting 1.50 Bed and Bedding 0.50 Washing..... 1.00

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

ration of the term, except in case of sickness. Uniform for Winter, Dark blue. Summer, Shepherd's.

· Payments must be made invariably in advance.

MATT. JANNARD'S

NEW CANADIAN

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

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES.



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

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

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

OF TER

MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES

And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions; It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD, SCURVY,

Scrofula or s Old Sores. Boils, Tumors,

Abscesses, Ulcers,

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

and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHI. LIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of

BRISTOL'S



(Vegetable) SUCAR-COATED

PILLS.

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

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

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADAOHE, DROP-SY, and PILES. Only 25 Cts. per Phial.

FOR SALE BY

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