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MARTIN O'REILLY. (From the Lamp.)

CHAPTER I.

In a retired locality in an English densely-poremarkable, either as ragards construction or making brutes of themselves. position, and only interesting to us as being the residence of the worthy man figuring as the hero of this sketch. It is plainly the home of a work ing man; but it must be allowed that there is forgotten. often as much that is interesting associated with such buildings as with those of much greater going to become a total abstainer?" pretensions. Often there are dramas enacted within their walls which might shame the creations of the wildest fancy. But these are hidden from public scrutiny; for the poor man lives surround them.

From the door of the house to which we have just alluded there issued a man, clad in working mean? clothes,-but, working clothes though they be, still they might be a good deal cleaner. In fact, there was that about the man and his clothes in, not merely taste, but even cleanliness, a thing | it. of far greater importance. There was here and there a mark which would seem to warrant a of alcohol. nearer acquaintance with the street mud than was at all necessary: and moreover there were, in several places slight rents, such as might have been caused by a scuille of some kind; still they might be the result of the legitimate wear and hat, new at some time, no doubt, but now dehair, which said, as plainly as any words could. that the owner was not in the habit of using the comb. Then, as to his nasal organ, - why, we it had rather a rosy appearance. However, we must allow that there are some persons who say - who are afflicted with a red nose; and some, like Paddy, who, when rallied on the subwill vindicate him.

Strange to think of the vicissitudes of the world! Here is an O'Reilly of Breffoy O'Reilly seeking for bread in an English manufacturing Cromwellian, perhaps, are luxuriating on his fair would be a great shame, so he thought, thus to town, while the descendants of some sturdy patrimony.

Our friend Martin passes down the street at a quick pace, like a man ictent on some business. looking neither to the right nor to the left, but straight ahead.

Well, Martin' old boy, how goes it?' said a voice at his elbow.

Early as it was the speaker smelt of something 'stronger than water.'

Martin bestowed a glance of recognition on his interlocutor, and kindly returned the salutation by asking how he and his family were. The pair passed on, engaged in conversation on the usual topics,-the weather, the affairs of their neighbors, &c. Presently they came opposite a gin-palace.

· What do you say to a treat? Have a glass of gin ? asked Martin's friend.

Don't care if I do,' was the answer, after a

little besitation. They pass inside. The gin is ordered, paid

for, and drunk. His companion rises, and prepares for going, when Martin exclaims,-' Why, hang it, John, this will never do; we

must have another drop.' And he prevails on his obliging friend, - that is, after a certain amount of persuasion, and with great reluctance, hopes he is not inconveniencing his friend, Mr. O'Reilly.

'Oh, not at all,' says Martin. And they are again pleasantly discussing the quality of the liquor placed before them by the smiling and

very obliging attendant.

Now, they find it so pleasant to sit in the cool parlor on this very sultry day, that they linger something longer than is exactly necessary over diant with pleasure and joy, their persons clean, the last 'drop' brought in; and, insensibly, as it and habited in clean and suitable clothing. The were, they are led into a conversation on their mother is busied in preparing the morning meal. household affairs.

It is wonderful how communicative, how obnot willing to perform. And, of course, no one faculties wherewith they are endowed. satirist is a group of men, when what is called drawn from the tobacco pipe. Well, well, but were still without breakfast. As hour after hour he went the preceding morning. With horror

half-seas over.' The madlin sentimentalism, it does seem strange to see men and boys, ay, wore on without any sign of his return, and the he recollected that he had gone to buy food for the wonderful charity, the splendid professions, children, puffing forth clouds of suffocating the promises of everlasting friendship, would draw smoke. peals of laughter from the sober looker on, did he not feel how much the common humanity is O'Connor (for it is to him and his family we bitterly. pulated town, there stood a tenement, - in no way degraded by the exhibition of intellectual beings

> time pass very pleasantly; one drop brought the meal, now addressing herself to the children, another, and still they sat, all the outer world and anon, to her husband.

By the way, Martin, is it true that you are

'What !' exclaimed Martin; 'who dared to sav so? It would be a nice job indeed.'

'Oh, I don't like to tell,' said the other and then, perhaps, it was only a joke after all and dies unknown and unnoticed, - unlike the I just wanted to see whether the thing had any titled and wealthy, whose every action is noted, foundation or not. I could not think you would every wish anticipated, by the sycophants who have so little independence as to yield to any woman on tuch a point.

'A woman, John Cranston. What do you

'Well,' said the other, 'I'm sorry I mentioned it; but really you need not take on so.-Perhaps the thing was not true. If you prowhich would lead you to suppose him defficient mise not to mention it, I'll tell you who reported

'Out with it, man,' said the enraged drinker

Well, then, my wife had been to Charles O'Connor's, and Mrs. O'Connor said that she had been informed by Mrs. O'Reilly that you were going to take the pledge.'

Now the fact was, Martin O'Reilly had protear' of his usual avocation. He wore a kind of mised to his wife, at her solicitation, that he would reform his habits, and shun the society of faced and distorted by sundry dinges. Beneath his drinking acquaintances; but his resolution this bat there protruded a quantity of shaggy was not very strong, and, as we have seen, he was not able to abstain from drink when invited by his evil genius John Cranston. To be sure, he had left his own house that very morning with do not wish to insinuate; but we must say that the intention of taking nothing intoxicating during the day, and it had been agreed spon that he should take the pledge at the first opportunity; succeed? never taste spirituous liquors - at least, so they but, alas! for human resolution, how miserably did he deceive himself.

Of course, when he met his companion in the further at present, trusting that Martin O'Reilly's way of repulsing his 'friend;' besides he was not him. may stay here, and still not go into the public house.' Quite true, indeed: but no sooner did he hear himself addressed on the subject, than his caution, in a great measure, vanished. It break with his comrade at once; why, he might go in, and, oh, he was sure he would not exceed ..... But we need not follow cut the man's reasoning; it was such reasoning as had led many a man to rum.

Martin O'Reilly bad been crossed,-crossed by his wife; worse, -his wife hid betraved his confidence, and exposed him to ridicule; and, as there is nothing implanted more deeply in human nature than the spirit of contradiction, he was de termined, in very spite, to drink to his heart's content, for at least one day.

Alas! how many there are who, out of spite, and in order to show that they are masters of their own actions ruin themselves for time and

" Oh, for that warning voice, which he who saw The Apocalypse, heard cry in heaven aloud,"

to wake us from this trance into which we have fallen, and make us stand upright in faith and were rather in the way than anything else, gave holiness.

## CHAPTER II.

While our friends are regaling, that is debasing themselves, in that public house, let us take a glance at some of the other personages who no such thing as go. Were they not men? And figure in our tale. In a neat little parlor, in one would they be bullied in any such way? No, his day's drinking in an aching head and disoras it were, - to sit down; at the same time he of the houses in the vicinity of O'Reilly's, the reader may picture to bimself a very comfortable little party gathered around the plentifully fur nished breakfast table. We have said plentifully furnished, yet at the same time there was nothing extravagant-an abundance of good wholesome preserver of the peace. food, but everything in the arrangement denoted economy and neatness. First there is the father. with his little children grouped around bim, ra-

at the apartment. Although the furniture is of ner, and yet how soon be forgets it. liging, how magnanimous,-in fine, how heroic, the simplest kind, there is evidence of refinement people get, when invigorated by the 'blood of and taste in the most trivial things, on which we ing. And who would not feel sad in her posi-John Barleycorn.' They are willing to do this, cast our eyes. In a little compartment there is tion? Her husband, who should have been her that, or anything for their noble pot companions; a pretty good supply of books, betokening that best friend, had been the cause of many miseries there is not in the whole world a thing they are the inmates are not unmindful of the intellectual to Ler—had made her and ber little ones feel the his afforts were vain; every trace of the im- troduced him to them, we beg to assure them

would feel offended by any remark, advice or But there is no black bottle filled with a puncaution, tendered under such circumstances; gent and repulsive fluid, called whiskey; there in comfort. This very morning he had gone out terated. taken in fact, it is as coming from the very best is no furniture broken by the imbiber of the said to provide for the ensuing week, and had profriend in the world. What a subject for the fluid: neither is the room redolent of fumes, mised to return very quickly, for the little ones came the remembrance of the errand on which reckons him as his best friend.

After disposing of his breakfast, Charles have introduced the reader), Degan preparing himself for attending to his business. Mrs. However, Martin and his companion found O'Connor bustled about, arranging things after

> Well, Charles, I'm really glad that Martin O'Reilly is about to give up the drink; it will be such a boon for his poor wife, she said.

'And so am I,' said her husband, but it will be just as well not to say much about the matter until it is completed by his taking the pledge at the next meeting. Once that is done, I don't fear for him; but there is no telling what obstacles may be thrown in the way by his tippling friends,' did they know of his intention.'

'I am sure you are perfectly right, as you always are. How stupid I was not to see it. I am certain they would do all in their power to prevent his taking the pledge.'

' Yes, Mary, no doubt of that. For instance. there is John Cranston, who has been his evil genius for years, who, if he knew of it, would do his utmost to keep him a drunkard still. And good reason the fellow has, for many a penny of poor Martin's incney he and his companions have

Mary looked blank at this remark of her husband's.

'How sorry I am,' she said,' but Mrs. Crauston called in yesterday, and some how or other she said something which introduced the O'Reillys, and quite unthinkingly, I mentioned that Martin was going to take the pledge.'

'It was very wrong, Mary, but, perhaps, we may be able to save him yet. I dread his meeting with Cranston, as I know he will endeavour to soeer him out of it. I won't lose a moment in seeing him.?

Oh, make haste, dear, and I hope you will

'I'll do my best,' said Charlie, as he left the

Good morning, Mrs. O'Reilly,' said Charles ject, observed, 'l always blush when I sees a street, his first impulse was to run away; but, on O'Connor, as he entered the abode of that pergentleman. But no matter; we shall say nothing second thoughts, he considered this a rather rude son. Martin's not out, I hope, as I wish to see and diapidated tenement, in as wretched a street.

would remain firm, but I am always afraid whenever he goes out that some of his drinking companions may persuade him out of his intention.'

Well, that was just my errand this morning. I intended to get him to attend the next meeting which will be to-morrow evening.'

God bless you, sir, we can never be thankful enough to you for your kindness in befriending my poor misled husband. If you will try this once and endeavor to get him to attend to morrow evening. I think we might succeed.

'I'll do my best,' said he, as he prepared to go. 'I'll come again to-morrow, and with God's help, we will succeed.' And he left, hurrying off to his own business having already lost con siderable time.

We must now return to our friends in the public house. We left them 'enjoying themselves' at the expense of Martin's pocket. It was now far advanced in the day, and hard drinkers as they were, the liquor was fast telling on them, but more especially on Martin. He was fairly drunk. The landlord seeing that they them some not very gentle hints to change their quarters. Men in their state are not very prompt in obeying orders, and so Martin and his friend did not evince any great wish to remove at present. They swore heartily they would do they were free to come and go as they pleased, and stay they would. The landlord threatened to give them in charge—he would call a policeman; but they were 'nae that fou'.' but that they had sense enough left not to encounter the

Give them in charge!' yes, these are the words of the man who, a short time since, was all smiles and politeness, and ready to attend to their every wish—that is, remember, while they were putting their money in his bands in exchange for poison. There is no person so mean as the While she is so engaged, let us take a glance drunkard. How often is be treated in this man-

Mrs. O'Reilly felt very sad during the morn-

And this is the man to whom I have plighted my vows, who swore to love and cherish me; and thus be returns my love! I who would have died for him.'

Much more she said in this strain, but we need not record it: it was but the outpouring of constant neglect and wrong. She felt deeply for her hungering children; and yet through all was not always so: once he was all love and city. kindness, manly, sensitive, and noble. Then there flitted before her mind's eve the shadows of those false friends who had drawn him from the path of virtue. In the absence of all human consolation her thoughts turned towards heaven. and she knelt down and prayed, and in her prayer found hope and consolation. She prayed fervently that the eyes of her husband might be opened, and that he might be brought once more into the right path.

And well might she pray, for with intemperance cometh a train of evils fearful to contemplate.— Man is no longer man, but becomes assimilated to the brute. Religion is cast to the winds-is made the jest of the drunkard, till at last he is laid on the ped of sickness, or of death. Then come hasty thoughts of amendment when too late,-when his days, perhaps hours, are num bered. And how often, alas! is the drunkard hurried into the presence of his maker, blaspheming, and in despair. When shall the world be rid of this horrible monster, the fertile and problic source of sin, shame, and eternal death?

### CHAPTER III.

Night had already fallen on the smoky town, ere Martin O'Reilly reached his own door.

When he left the public house, he was deserted by his fellow tippler, who, having become nware that Martin was not likely to be a very beneficial companion, dodged round a corner and decamped. Martin passed on without any very clear perception of where he was going, until at length he stumbled into the door of a wretched He remained there till he began to show signs of conduct, the only tangiole guide to character, sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was rather than the was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that he was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into breaking the sure that the was going to be led into brea his resolution. Then he thought to himself, I not see him. I so wished you to talk with him rudely ejected by a couple of nondescript felabout the pledge. I know if he had taken it he llows. Staggering onwards, after many mishaps, he at length entered his own home, head foremost, measuring his length upon the floor, where he lay snoring in a beastly state of intoxication. cates of temperance.

The reader may imagine the state of that poor family. We need not endeavour to describe the anguish of the unhappy wife. She was glad, in attendance, who were, as his friend assured however (if a feeling of gladness could exist in her heart at the time), toat he had arrived in safety; for she feared she would never see him from the clergymen and others who were present. alive again. During the day she had pawned a They painted the drunkard to the life, and Marhad parted with-a relic of better days.

It was a weary, weary watch by the side of ter night: and yet she bore it without murmuring, in the hope that her prayers might be heard. and among them Martin. What thoughts there came in the silent midnight hour !--- what shadows there flitted before her eyes! No wonder, poor woman, worn out, hungry, and feverish-no wonder thy tears fell reformation of the husband and the father. hot and blinding-no wonder thou turnedst thy thoughts to thy heavenly ' Father who dwelleth heaven and on earth.'

Morning came, and the daylight shone around, yet Martin O'Reilly still lay sleeping heavily .-The thick, burried, and almost convulsive breathing, told plainly he was now reaping the fruits of when under the influence of drink, and how many dered body-in utter prostration of body and dire influence. mind.

At length he opened his eyes and looked around, as if he did not comprehend where he was. In a faw moments, however, he recalled remembered, though rather vaguely, that he had been drinking with some one or other-ah, yes! the public house, and going into the street; but, after that, all was a blank. Where he had been subsequently, how he got home, seemed all a misty haze. He had certain undefined recollections of a villainous face bending over him as he lay prostrate, but the remainder of the scene melted into chaos. He closed his eyes again as if to shut out the scene before him, in order to conjure up the lost link in the chain. But all a sad spectacle to our readers when first we inpangs of hunger, - and all this at a time when he pressions made on his mind, from the time he that he is now happy, contented, and respectable. was earning more than sufficient to support them left the public house, had become entirely obli

hungry children clamored for the accustomed his children. Then his money - ah !- he jumped meal, which she was unable to afford them, her out of bed in a moment, he sought out the pocket estitude gave way, and she sank down weeping in which he had put his money going out. It was not there. Perhaps he had removed it into. some of the other pockets? It was but the work of a moment to search every possible spot in which it could have been. In vain : no trace of it could be seen; but still unwilling to think it gone, he was going to call his wife, thinking that she night have taken it to procure food. But a loving heart, which had become embittered by how could be think of speaking to her or looking her in the face? He knew that she had always been peculiarly meek and forgiving, but there would come a thought of happier days. He this last crime had been of more than usual atro-

> He dressed himself and sat down, the perfect personification of misery and despair. His wife entered the apartment. Her first words were, Thank God, Martin, you are home in safety; I was afraid you would never come.'

> He was astonished—so different from what he expected and deserved. He covered his face with his hands, and sobbed like a child: 'Oh, Kate, I don't deserve this. Can you ever for-

> Her tears were her only answer. In a few moments she said, 'Oh, Martin, let us kneel down, and thank the great God for his mercy and protection. Oh, if you had died in that

.And they did kneel down, and, when they arose again, Martin was a changed man.

Soon after Charles O'Connor entered. Marin felt ashamed, but Charles was not the man to humiliate his friend; on the contrary, though he knew all about the preceding day, he never spoke a word on the subject. He saw plainly that it was unnecessary, for it was evident the man was truly penitent. He made some observations on common-place subjects when Martin interrupted him by saying he wished to have some private conversation with him.

They went into another room, when Martin nade a full confession of his deliquencies, and oromised to reform at once. He said he was ready to take the pledge, the only thing wanting now being the opportunity. Charles was very happy to inform him that on that very day there was a meeting to be held, when there would be an opportunity of taking the piedge. He took his leave, promising to call for Martin when he went to the temperance meeting.

In due time, Martin and his friend were wending their way to hear the addresses of the advo-

Arrived at the place, Martin was surprised to see so many well-dressed, respectable persons him, almost entirely total abstainers. He listened attentively to several thrilling discourses portion of her very scauly wardrobe, in order to tin perceived how faithfully his own habits were preserve her children from starvation. Reader, delineated. He shuddered at the dread denuntwas her worn out, faded shawl, the poor woman ciations of the Church, from the mouths of her priests, against the drunkard. At the conclusion of the meeting, one of the zealous priests in ather unconscious husband, through that long win- tendance came forward to administer pledges. A great number of people became total abstainers.

> When he returned there was joy in his home. such as had not been there for many a day. -There was joy, because of the repentance and

What a change there was in the home of Martin O'Reilly! When he went out to his on high, and looketh on all that is humble in work, there was no longer the dread anxiety that had formerly existed. His little children could run and welcome him home, not fearing the savage anger of a maniac-for what is the drunkard but a maniac? He is certainly a maniac there are who are scarcely ever free from its

Since Martin had become an abstainer, everything went on well with him. The money which had formerly found its way into the coffer of the opirit dealer, now purchased many little convesome of the events of the preceding day. He niences. A very small amount, daily, is of very great moment to the working man. Small in iself. a glass of whisky is a mere trifle; but this with John Cranston. He remembered leaving indulged in daily, would rise to a considerable sum in a year; and continued for two years, or twenty years, would certainly make up something astonishing, to those who are not in the babit of attending to the financial bearing of the matter.

So Martin O'Reilly and his family prospered daily under the new system: thus affording another example of the good effects resulting from temperance And though he may have afforded He has never forgotten the exertions of Charles O'Connor in his behalf; and though at first in All at once, and with painful distinctness, clined to consider him somewhat officious, he no!

#### A MAIL-CAR ADVENTURE.

Fourteen years ago 1 drove from Sdistance of forty miles, and, as I had to await the arrival of two or three coaches, did not start un till after dinner; so I very often had a good distance to drive after dark. It was in the dead of winter, and the season had been a tough one .-A great deal of snow had fallen, and the drifts were plenty and deep. The mail that I carried was not due at S--- until one o'clock in the morning; but that winter the postmaster was very often obliged to sit up a little later than that for me. One day in January, when I drove up for my mail at F---, the postmaster cailed me into his office.

Bill,' said be, with an important serious look, there's some pretty heavy money packages in that bag;' and he pointed to the bag as he spoke. He said the money was from Hto some land agents up near the C--- line. Then he asked me if I'd got any passengers who were going through to S-. I told him I did not know; but 'suppose I haven't?' I said.

'Why,' said he, 'the agent of the lower route came in to-day, and he says that there have been I must take him unawares, and this I could not two suspicious characters on the stage that came do while he was behind me, for his eyes were up last night, and he suspects that they have an upon me all the time: so I must resort to strataeye upon the mail, so that it will stand you in gem. hand to be a little careful.'

He said that the agent had described one of them as a short, thick set fellow, about forty directly in front of it was a huge snow bank, years of age, with long hair, and a thick, heavy stretched across the road, through which a track clump of beard under the chin, but none on the side of his face. He did not know anything have got passengers through; but I only told by. I drove on, and when nearly opposite the look out when you change horses.'

I answered that I should do so, and then took the bag under my arm and left the office. I stowed the mail under my seat a little more carefully than usual, placing it so that I could keer my feet against it; but beyond this I did not feel any concern. It was past one when I started, and I had four passengers, two of whom rode on to my first stopping place. I reached G-- at dark, where we stopped for supper; and where my other two passengers concluded to stop for the night.

About six o'clock in the evening I left Galone, having two horses and an open cart. I had seventeen miles to go - and a hard seventeen it was, too. The night was quite clear, but the wind was sharp and cold, the loose snow flying in all directions, while the drifts were deep and closely packed. It was slow, tedious work, and my horses soon became leg weary and restive.-At the distance of six miles I came to a little set tlement called Z-- Corners, where I took fresh horses. I had been two hours going that distance. Just as I was going to start, a man came up, and asked if I was going to S -- . 1 told him I should go through if the thing could be possibly done. He said he was very anxious to go, and as he had no baggage, I told him to jump in and make himself as comfortable as nossible. I was gathering up my lines, when the ostler came up and asked me if I knew that one of my horses had cut himself badly? I jumped out and went with him, and found that one of the animals had got a deep cork cut on the off forefoot. I gave such directions as I considered swore, and threatened, and prayed; but we paid necessary, and was about to turn away, when the no attention to him. Martin got some stout ostler remarked that he thought I came alone .-I told him I did. 'Then where did you get that passenger?' said be.

' He has just got in,' I answered.

Got in from where?

I don't know. 'Well, now,' said the ostler, 'that's kind o' curious. There ain't no such man been at the been, and my mail bag a little worse for the house, and I know there am't been none at any game he had played on it. of the neighbors.

Let's have a look at his face,' said I: 'we can get that much, at any rate. Do you go an old offender; and now, I think, he is in the state back with me, and when I get into the cart, just prison at the present moment. He was there hold your lantern, so that the light will shine into when last I heard of him. - Lamp. bis face.

He did as I wished, and as I stepped into the cart I got a fair view of such portions of my passenger's face as were not muffled up. I saw a short, thick frame, full, hardy features, and I this week respecting the late engagement of the Poncould see that there was a heavy beard under the tifical trops with the revolutionists at Mintana, has chin. I thought of the man whom the postmaster had described to me; but I did not think position of Divine Providence in the whole of the cirseriously of it until I had started. Perhaps I had got half a mile when I noticed that the mail-bag . was not in its old place under my feet.

'Hailo!' says I, holding up my horses a little, where's my mail?

My passenger sat on the seat behind me, and I turned towards him.

'Here is a bag of some kind slipped back under my feet,' he said, giving it a kick, as though he had shoved it forward.

Just at this moment my horses encountered a deep snow-drift, and I was forced to get out and through it. This took me about fifteen minutes, and when I got in again, I pulled the mail bag forward and put my feet upon it. And as I was doing this, I saw the man take something from his lap, beneath the covering, and put it in his hreast-pocket. At this I thought it was a pistol. I had caught the gleam of the berrel in the starlight, and when I had time to reflect, I knew I

could not be mistaken. About this time I began to think somewhat deep snowdrift, and I was again forced to get out withdraw my foot, I discovered that it had be-

I kicked the more closely it was held. I put he lays bare the false pretences under which the minutes, I found my foot was in the mail bag !-I felt again, and found my hand in among the packages of letters and papers! I ran my finknife. Here was a discovery. I began to wish I had taken a little more forethought before it up, and began to consider what I had best do under the existing circumstances.

I was not long making up my mind upon a few essential points First, the man behind me was a villain; second, he had cut open the mail-bag, and robbed it of some valuable matter. He must bave known the money letters by the size and shape: third, he meant to leave the stage on the first opportunity : and fourthly, he was prepared to shoot me if I attempted to arrest or detain hım.

I revolved these things over in my mind, and pretty soon I thought of a course to pursue. I knew that to get my hands safely upon the rascal

Only a little distance ahead of us was a house An old farmer named Martin lived there: and for waggons had been cleared with shovels.

As we approached the house, I saw a light in approaching difficult places. I saw the snowbank alie d, and could distinguish the deep cut which had been shovelled through it. I urged urged my horses to a good speed, and when near the back forced them into it.

One of the horses mounted the edge of the bank, after which the other ran into the cut, thus throwing the cart over about as quick as if lightou any such movement, and was not prepared for it; but I had, and was prepared. He rolled out into the deep snow, with a heavy robe about him while I alighted on my feet, directly on the top of sung out for old Martin. I did not have to call a second time, for the farmer had come to the window to see me pass; and as soon as he saw my cart overturn, he had lit his lantern and hurried out

'What's to pay?' asked the old man, coming

Lead the herses into the track, and then come here, said I.

As I spoke, I partially loosed my hold on the villain's throat, and he drew a pistol from his bosom; but I saw it in season, and jammed his head in the snow again, and took the weapon away from him. By this time Martin had led the horses out and come back, and I explained the matter to him in as few words as possible We hauled the rascal out into the road; and, upon examination, we found about twenty packages of letters which he had stolen from the mail bag and stowed away in his pockets. He cord, and when we had securely bound the vilold man if he would accompany me to S---,

I reached the end of my journey with my mail all safe, though not as snug as it might have

However, the mail robber was secured, and within a week he was identified by the officers as

ROME AND THE REVOLUTION. The only effect produced upon us by the more enlarged and precise information which has reached us been a still desper conviction of the manifest intercomstances and events that resulted in the utter confusion and rout of the enemies of the Church. In the incomprehensible judgments and in the unrearch able ways of the Omnipotent and Omniscient, there never was anything more extraordinary than the mode and the means chosen to uphold the Vicar of Christ, to scatter his enemies, and 'frustrate their knavish tricks,' to dissipate the misrepresentations upon which those enemies have founded the claim of the Piedmontese neurper to Rome as his capital, and to mak- manifest to mankind the utter falsehood of the reports, for so many years industriously circulated by the anti-Catholic press, that the Pontifi cal Government is unpopular among the Pope's temporal subjects and that the Romans were panting to transfer their allegiance to Victor Emmauuel, and broome members of the 'great' kingdom of Italy . -We do not at all expect to see these wicked misrepresentations abandoned, for we know too well the character of the journals which have given them currency to hope for honor, truth, or decency in their dealing with the Roman question. Blind bigo'ry, stupid hatred of the Holy See alone made Garibaldi a hero in England He never did anything great by his own genius or prowess. He has always been a bucoaneering braggadocio, and nothing more. We have it upon his own declaration at the Crystal seriously. From what I had heard and seen, I Palace that he was enabled by the perfidious conduct soon made up my mind that the individual behind of the British Admiral obeying the instructions of that viles of all British Ministers, Lord Palmerston me not only meant to rob the mail, but be was to effect in perfect safety that landing in Sicily, prepared to rob me of my life. If I resisted him which has been held up as an instance of superha he would shoot me: and perhaps he meant to man skill and bravery by our Protestan: contempoperform that delectable job at any rate. While raries. Lord Palmerston and his instrument boldly 1 was thinking, the horses encountered another denied the fact at the time, but Garibaldi spouted him. out the truth at the Orystal Palace, and convicted deep snowdrift, and I was again forced to get out his accomplices of the lie by bearing witness to their and tread down the snow before them. I asked complicity. Having thus landed his fillibusters in my passenger if he would help me, but he said he Sicily under cover of the British fleet, designedly so said he did not feel very well, and would not try anchored that the artillery of the King of Naples it: so I worked alone, and was nearly a quarter could not fire upon the Garibaldians without the imminent risk of hitting those on board the British to see justice done. of an hour getting my team through the drifts. ships. Garibaldi had not much difficulty in stirring When I got into the carriage again, I began to up seditious turnults among the proverbially turbufeel for the mail-bag with my feet, and found it lent and disaff-cted Sicilians. He then went to where I had left it; but when I attempted to Naples and there escaped annibilation by the King's your lordship's province to deal with any Governtroops, only through the opportune but shameful in- ment; but if it only has the effect of making the

down my band, and, after feeling about a few vainglorious buccaneer strutted as a hero and also upon the authority of English officers friends of our own, who saw the whole affair near Naples, and, though sympathising with the enemies of the Bourbons, have frankly avowed that the Neapolitan Regers over the edges of the opening, and became assured that the stout leather had been cut with knite. Here was a discovery. I began to wish passes it is notorious that the hero of Stafford House knell of that infamous Government thatdid nothing during the summer of 1866, when Ausleaving F ---; but as I knew that making such tria had to contend against Prussia and Italy comwishes was only a waste of time, I quickly gave bined. And it is unnecessary to observe that he has reaped no laurels in the Papal States. Neverthe less, we shall see him still held up before British Protestant eyes as a hero, because he is the furious assailant of the Holy See, and the ferocious reviler of the Pope. That covers all his faults, all his failings, all his crimes in British Protestant estimation. True, he gave expression at Geneva to the most borrible blasphemies, and advocated the most anarchical and not been arrested in Ireland, but on the high seas. on anti-social principles - blasphemies, and principles, against which Calvinistic Geneva revolted so strongly that the miscreant who enunciated them had to fly from the city in the night, to escape the manifestation of that indignation which he had excited among the Genevese. True, he practically denied Jesus Christ and the Blessed Trinity by estentationally the French law. baptizing infants in the name of Italy and notorious Italian revolutionists thus rivalling one of the most horrible incidents of the first French Revolution .-Still he is a hero with the English Protestant press and will long be the idol of English Low Church and Protestants, because he is the enemy of the Pope and the assailant of the Catholic Oburch. What matters it that he is a blasphemer and a practical infidel?-Has he not called the Pope a vampire, and denounced all Catholic bishops and priests as emissaries of the Evil One? That, not only covers all his infamy in English evangelical eyes, but glorifies him. We should not be surprised to hear that certain dukes and Exeter Hall earls, and distinguished statesmen, about the other. I told the old fellow I guessed the front room, as I felt confident I should, for the grabellibrater determined to demonstrate the the archilibuster, determined to domesticate his there was not much d nger. 'Oh, no, not if you the old man generally sat up till the stage went name by giving it to their sons at the font. There is only one impediment to the realisation of this idea. you this, so you might look out for your mail, and | dwelling, stood up, as I had frequently done when | for the national debasement of a former period for bids us to reject any further scandal of that sort as impossible. England despises poltroonery as much as it dislikes the Papacy, and Garibaldi has shown himself the veriest poltroon. Brave men don't boast, but fight, and conquer or die. Garibaldi has been bonsting at the top of his voice for several weeks, and when worsted in fair fight with the numerical odds in his favor, he bolted, leaving his dead, his wounded, and his beaten followers in the hands of the brave enemy whom ne insolently reviled ning struck it. My passenger had not calculated | but three days before. 'Rome or death' was his war cry. Rome he has not got, and death he has avoided by an ignominious flight Only a few days before his buccaneering and bravado were brought to so humili ating a close at Mentana, he told his 'volunteers' not to waste their powder and ball, or soil their bayonets him. I punched his head in the snow, and then | with the miserable mercenaries composing the Papal army but to despatch them with the butt ends of their muskers. When the moment of action came he reversed his tactice; but though the revolutionists fought stoutly, and made the best use of their small arms and field pices, they were scattered like sheepthe heaviest burden the had to bear and the greatest hindrance to their success being the enormous ini-

> quity of their cause. In all this how manifest is the Power of God?-Weekly Register.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN Nov 19 .- His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has issued another pastoral to his clergs, which was read yesterday in the several churches and chapels of the diocese. It begins thus:— Paul by the mercy of God of the title of St Peter in Montorio, of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal Priest, Archbishop of Dublia, Primate of Ireland, &c. &c., to the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Dublin. His Eminerce relates the Scriptural narrative of the deliverance of St. Peter from the prison to which had been consigned by Herod, the first persecutor of the Christian Church. and then draws an analogy between his conduct and that of statesmen, politicians, and other public men lain, we tumbted him into the cart. I asked the in our day who appear to be imbued with the apirit of the Jewish King, and to be anxious to imitate his wicked deeds and crooked policy.' He complains and he said, 'Of course.' So he got his over that while the evils with which several Catholic days afterwards I was surprised, on receiving an coat and muffler, and ere long we started. attacks have been directed within the last few weeks against the successor of St Peter, and attempts made to rob him of the small territory which he now holds. and then observes: 'Happily the wicked and unjust war carried on sacrilegiously during the past month against the See of Peter has not been successful; a small band of Christian warriors inspired by their faith and the goodness of their cause, have completely destroyed the piratical bordes of Garibaldi, and freed Rome - the capital of Ohristianity, the home of every Catholic-from the immediate danger to which it was exposed. However the enemies of the Ohurch, though signally chastised for the moment, will not abandon their wicked designs, and it is to be feared that with the sanction or connivence of the Sardinian Government and the aid obtained from England and other countries, and especially from secret ancieties, they will continue to conspire against our Holy Father Pius IX, and to raise new troubles around him making him drink more deeply the bitter cup of affliction. In these circumstances, and especially in consideration of the many grevious evils abject falsehoods, and he was the only witness which afflict various portions of the Church, the Holy the crown could produce. The whole of our con-Pontiff, who now so gloriously fills the chair of Peter has addressed an Encyclical letter to all the Bishops of the world, in which he manifests his feeling of alarm for the satety of the faithful, and exhorts the he admitted he did not understand Spanish ! But, pastors of the fold to have recourse to prayer, public said he, I wrote down some of the words you said, and private, in order to avert the anger of Heaven, so as I should not forget them! This corrupt and to beg of God to convert or to humble his enemies, so intent upon banishing religion from the world and establishing a baneful system of incredulity or indifferentism in its place.' His Eminence, after quoting the words of the Encyclical, directs, that in order to carry out the wishes of the Holy Father, a triduum, commencing on Friday next, shall be performed in all the churches of the diocese. The devotions are prescribed, and indulgences mentioned in the Encyclical are promised to those who engage in

> THE CONVICTED FENIANS. - The so called Gen. Halpin, Col Warren, and Capt Costello were brought up for sentence on the 16th of October.

Gen. Halpin protested against the jurisdiction of the Court. He was, he said, an American and owed no allegiance to any other Government than that of the United States, and would rather swear allegiance to the Emperor of Abyssinia than give half an hour s allegiance to a Government that has blasted the hopes of half the world The jury was packed, and the jurors has made up minds before they heard the evidence.

The Lord Chief Baron here reminded Halpin that he was transcending the limits the Court could allow

Halpin-I am come to the conclusion that the law allows me no privileges. I don't blame your lordship for administering the law. I have to thank your lordship for your conduct. But the law takes me, a citizen of the United States, and tries me as a British subject, and I look to another place and people

Lord Chief Justice-This again transcends the

Halpin - I am aware that it does not come within come entangled in something. I thought it the This we have upon the authority of Cialdini himself all the punishment you can inflict on me shall be covering, and tried to kick it clear; but the more in a letter addressed by him to Garibaldi, in which borne with submission.

could not be allowed. Halpin-I can not only say that the first gun fired

between these two nations shall solace me in my lonely cell. Lord Chief Baron -: cannot allow you to make

observations as to Governments or countries. Halpin - My observations refer to a fact that I hope shall come before long; that I shall hear the death-

The Lord Chief Baron said he could not permit

such language. Halpin-You cannot help my thinking it. The prisoner went on to complain of Mr. Price refusing to procure new newspapers, and with suppressing letters.

The Lord Chief Baron said the court had no jurisdiction with respect to prison rules.

Halpin-Then in Kilmainham he is monarch of all be surveys. The prisoner complained that he had his way to his home. He had a right to complain that he should be consigned to a dungeon, in consequence of the trumping up of a case. In no other country would perjured informers be allowed

Lord Uhief Baron-I cannot allow you to refer to

Halpin-I can only say that the law under which have been convicted-If I have been convicted under any law at all, of which I have serious doubts -your lordship has stated the law as it stands; but there are outside issues that have been brought against me, that I think are not justified by any laws. The prisoner then spoke of his treatment during his imprisonment, and said that a viler durance no man had ever endured. They had heard that hell was a bad place, and the devil a bad boy, but he could not hold a candle to old Price.

The Lord Chief Baron-If you continue in this tone, I shall be obliged to adopt the more repressive

course. Halpin-Well, I shall say no more about the old gorilla. It has been stated that I have travelled under a different name, but I have high authority for that. Monarche travelled under an assumed name; and I have heard that the Prince of Wales sometimes changes his name.

Lord Chief Baron-This is so very unwarrantable that I cannot allow it to proceed.

Halpin-Then I shall shall say no more. Costello protested his innecence and proclaime that he was an Irishman; but was an American

citizen and denied the jurisdiction of the Court. The Lord Chief Baron in passing gentence, re ferred to the claims of the prisoners of their American citizenship. He said that, according to British law they who were born under the Crown cannot be absolved from their allegiance. It might be a calamity to persons circumstanced as the prisoners appeared to be, in that accepting the privileges accorded by the Government of another State, they did that which created a conflict between two duties .-They might have acquired all the privileges of American citizenship. With those privileges no Court of Justice in this country could interfere. Of those privileges they could not deprive them if they would, and he would not deprive them if he could, save in so far as they might conflict with the duties which the prisoners owe to the Sovereign under whose allegiance they were born. But when they came to a country where their allegiance originally bound them, they must be amenable to the laws which there prevailed.

Halpin and Warren were then each sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, and Costello to 12 years. As Warren was leaving the dock, he said, 'I would not take a lease of the British Kingdom for 371

CHARGE OF FEMIANISM AGAINST A GOVERNMENT OFFICER AT GIBBALTAR. - STRANGE STORY .-- The following extraordinary parrative appears in Mr. Mitchel's journal the Irish Citizen:

## To the Editor of the Irish Citizen.

Among the various systems of tyranny resorted to by the British Government towards Irishmen, the following is a very remarkable one. I held the apnointment of Inspector of Revenues at Gibraltar, and on the 7th of May, 1867, while on a visit at night, at the residence of a Spanish gentleman, the conversation turned on politics, and among other subjects, Fenianism was discussed. I recollect upon that occasion, to have inadvertently made some remarks with reference to the Fenian organisation. Two language and conduct on the night in question was be convened to examine the same, before which ensign. I remonstrated upon the impropriety of being tried by a military tribunal, and demanded a court consisting of civil officers. My application was rejected in a most imperious manner. After this 'neamonogac' court reading a great amount of rubbish they called on Mr. John Rice. the Government spy and informer, who deposed that on the night in question he secreted himself behind the drawing room door, whereby he was enabled to hear the conversation which passed between the parties in the drawing room. The infamous informer! this swinish brute! swore to the most diabolical and versation on the night in question was exclusively in the Spanish language, and when the informer Rice was questioned as to his acknowledge of that tongue, inquiry lasted three days, and during my absence on the 14th, finished their laborous work. On the 16th the Governor. The following is a correct copy :-

## Secretary s Office, Gibraltar, May 16, 1867.

Sir-I am directed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that the Court of Inquiry which assembled on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of the present month, to inquire into certain charges preferred against you by her Majesty's Government, on the information of hr. John Rice, ex-warden of her Majesty's Convict Prison in this garrison :- That you did, on the 7th day of May, 1867, make use of treasonable and seditious language towards her Government; and, further, that similar language was made use of by you, at the residence of Senor Manuel Gimenez, in the presence of several ladies and gentlemen, on the 4th of February last.

The finding of the Court on the charges aforesaid is as follows :-

1. The Court have not sufficient evidence before them to prove the charge of 'Fenianism !' but that there was strong evidence, although in some material points contradicted, that you did assert: - 'The Fenians are a glorious society, and will ultimately rescue their country from the tyranty and oppression

of Great Britian. 2. The Court having carefully gone through the evidence, find that you did make use of language unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in her Majesty's service, notwithstanding your plea in defence that the same was used in private conver-

3. As you have declined to withdraw the said language, the Court have dicided that you, Charles Revenues in the city and garrison of Gibraltar. Approved and confirmed by his Excellency Sir

The Lord Chief Baron again said that such appeals | Richard Airey, Lieutenant-General and Governor. (Signed), S. Breeling, Secr Chas. P. Stanton, Esq., Inspector of her S. Breeling, Secretary, Majesty's Revenues, Gibraitar, &c.

A few days after the foregoing occurrence, I re-ceived information, from a friend high in office, that the name of Stanton was found written in some Fenian documents seized by the police in England. and I was so strongly suspected to be that person, that the Attorney General had telegraphed to London for information as to how he should act in the case. This friend advised me to go out of the way, and on more mature consideration of my position, and recollecting how the British Government hang and transport Irishmen on the most execrable and uncorroborated evidence of informers, I determined, under the exigence, to remove to Tangiers in the Kingdom of Morocco. At Tangiers I engaged apartments at the French Hotel, which is kept by a good old French-man named Joseph. I was about 14 days at Joseph's hotel when on the night of the 1st of June, about 2 o'clock a.m., pooor Joseph come into my bedroom, terribly frightened, with tears in his eyes, exclaiming, Oh, Mr. Stanton, the English Consul is outside with a guard of Moorish soldiers, and he wants you. What have you done, what have you done?' I quickly slipped out of bed, exhorting the good Joseph to supply me with a Moorish costume. In less than three minutes Joseph had the clothes ready, which I promptly slipped on. Nothing was now wanted but a turban to make the attire complete. Joseph had none, but, running to the ned, he seized one of the sheets, tore it in two, making a turban out of one half. On a reconnoisance of the positionof the enemy I ascertained that soldiers were stationed at the back of the hotel. Consequently, the only chance of escape was in boldly walking out of the front door, which I did as Joseph opened it to the guard, and as I passed in the midst of the soldiers I heard the English Consul say to the guard, ' I would sooner you shoot him than he should escape! passed on without delay and made the best of my way to the gate of the Zoco (or market), which I found closed. I had, therefore, to escalade the walls and pass out into the midnight darkness of the African mountains, pursued and prosecuted like a wild beast. I made for the Riff mountains, where the most savage tribe of Bedouins lived a kind of erratic predatory life thinking, and rightly so, that this would be the only safe place from pursuit I owe my preservation principally to a slight knowledge of the Arabic and the religious ceremonies of the country, more especially to the peculiar mode of ablution. As I anticipated, the Riffians made me a prisoner and brought me before the Sheik of the tribe who appeared to be a kind old man I informed them that I was a Christian bog; that I had changed my mind and turned a true believer in the Prophet and for so doing I was pursued by the Christians, who wanted to take me and put me to death. The poor benighted savages had some suspicion I was not telling the truth; and therefore they rigorously put me through the ablution every day during the first week-but their doubts were entirely removed by a proclamation received by the Sheik of Al Whalib, offering 500 kasbequis reward for the Englishmen, who was supposed to be among them; an amount which was a great temptation for those poor wandering people.

The following is a literal translation of this proclamation to the best of my ability :-In the name of the Most Merciful God:

To all the Fairbful children and true believers of the Great-the Glorious-the Seal of the Prophets ! By and with the sanction of Mully Abb as the faithful Servant of our Great and most beloved Sultan-Sidi Mahammed.

I, John Hay Drummond Hay, the servant of my Great Mistress - the Queen of the English, and your friend—do hereby offer to pay, to the fauthful believers of our great Prophet, the sum of 500 kashequis, (about lifty dollars) for information of the whereabouts of an Englishman, who is a very bad man, and a great enemy to my great Queen, or to whoseever will bring him into Tangier and deliver him up to me, or to the Consul—as my great Mistress, the Queen of the English, wants him, to punish him, for being a had man: and whereas he did escape from the Suitan's soldiers out of the city of Tangier, on the night of the 28th Muharram (June), '284 (the era of the Hegira), and is now supposed to be concealed among the Tribe of Haqui Mihommed aben ben Al

#### God is great - be faithful to your Friends. Tangier, 11th Saphar, 1284, (-14th June, 1867.

(Signed) J. H. D H., Plenipotentiare. official communication from His Excllency the Go. This notice had the contrary effect. The Bedouins verner, Sir Richard Airey, intimating that my now really believed I was a true convert: they flocked around me in large numbers, headed by the highly disapproved of; that a court of inquiry would | Sheik, vehemently swearing that every man of them would lose the last drop of blood in their veins for court I was to defend myself. The sham court did me. Some of them drew out their knives, opened a assemble on the 12th of the same month, and my sein in the back of their hands, sucked their blood, setonishment was great indeed when I found it consisted entirely of military officers, consisting of one colonel, two captains, two lieutenants, and one common way of swearing among the Riff Bedoning. I remained for days among these poor wandering people, and ultimately was enabled to leave the coast at midnight on the 10th of July, through the kind offices of the Spanish Consul at Tangier, who not only sent a Spanish boat to take me off and convey me to Algericas, but also sent provisions to me on more than one occasion, by his Moorish servant, a distance of five days' journey into the mountains, and from whom I received information as to the movements of the English authorities. I take this opportunity of returning that gentlemen my most sincere thanks. I was afterwards enabled to conceal myself in Gibraltar through the kindness of powerful friends, where I remained in comparative safety during a space of 14 days-the English authorities at the time hunting for me in Africa, where they believed I still remained. On the 28th of August an American gentleman residing at Gibraltar procured a passage for me en board the United States barque Commerce, which arrived in the port of New York on the 21st instant. I also take this opportunity of thanking Captain Robinson, of May, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock of the said barque, for his fatherly kindness during midnight. I received an official communication from the passage. Such is the brief and unadorned account of the treatment which Irishmen receive from the British government, in the middle of the nineteenth century. And for what? For an imaginary offence! The British government are so terrified in the present day, that they suspect every Irisbman, both in Great Britain and the Coloniesand are in perpetual apprehension of having their throats cut at the corner of every street. consequence is, they have spies and informers continually close to their heels it matters not how high their position. And yet the most distinguished foreign wilters on the subject of Civil Government, including Montesquieu and De Lorme, have given it as their opinion that in no part of the world is liberty so well understood and so perfectly enjoyed as under the British Constitution ! - I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

#### CHARLES H STANTON, Major Clarke's Hotel, 110 Chatham-street.

FENIANISM IN MAYO .- A young man named Coady shout twenty years of age, son of the cauteen man, has been arrested for administering the Fenian oath to one of the Military (2nd Queen's) quartered here. The house of his father was searched. His father is a retired non-commissioned officer of the 19th Regiment, in which he served with distinction. He was subsequently attached to the staff of the North Mayo Militia, and having entered into trade, he resigned bis post on the staff. No suspicious or treasonable documents were found on his premises by the police.

Mr. Edmond O'Donovan, nephew to Professor O'Donovan, and protegs of Sir Thomas Larcom (who Patrick Stanton, be dismissed from the appointment is his guardian), has been confined in our city jail tervention of the Piedmontese army under Gialdini. sword of Brother Jonathan spring from its scabbard, which you now hold as Inspector of her Majesty's under the suspension act, as an alleged Fenian, was removed on Friday morning to that Elyslum misnamed Mountjoy (Mountmisery) Dublin- Cork Herald

which the Fenian prisoners have brought so openly and bitterly against the Governor of Kilmainham | The prisoner was committed to the bridewell by the have, by the force of repetition, produced some imfor easting such imputations upon the au horities. and a reason for regarding them with suspicion. It succeed in representing themselves as victims of would the effect be confined to Ireland. A feeling of sympathy and exasperation would be awakened across the Atlantic, and the more impetuous of their brethren might be stimulated to engage in any enterprise, however rash, in order to avenge their injuries. On the other hand nothing could be more repugnant to the English sense of justice than any harshness towards political prisoners, especially such as had not been tried. Impressed with these convictions, your correspondent has thought it right to institute careful personal inquiries, in order that the people of England, whose generous spirit would feel outraged by any cruelty even towards their most inveterate enemies, might be correctly informed whether any grounds really existed for these charges. Having visited the gaol at an early honr yesterday morning, without any previous notice, he is enabled. from his own observations and reliable information which he obtained, to give them an emphatic contradiction. The following statement of facts will show how unfounded they are. The three convicts and a number of other Ferian prisoners were taking exercise after breakfist, and there was full opportunity for examining their cells. There are each 14ft. long, 12ft. in beight, and nearly 7ft. in width, with whitewashed walls, boarded floors, and well lighted through a window, situate about 9ft, from the groun?, at the end opposite the door. In the centre is an iron bedstead frame, containing a hammock, well provided with mattress, a pair of sheets, blanket, and counterpane. When not in use this is folded up flat against the wall to which it is attached, and when in use it extends across the cell, one end resting upon the wall. The other permanent furniture consists of a small deal table, a stool, and a little bracket with two shelves which is fitted in a corner near the door. This holds bread books or other small articles Toothbrushes, combs. looking glasses and other toilet requisites, such as Halpin complained that he was not allowed to possess, were on these shelves. Each cell is scrupulously clean. On the floor of Halpin's, where he alleged that his clothes lay in filth and vermin one might, to use a bomely phrase, eat his dinner. In each cell there were books lying on the table which the prisoner appeared to have been recently reading. In Halpin's for example, there were on his table the Waverley Magazine and Literary Reporter, a poriodical published in Biston. United States; Devereux a novel by the author of Pelhon; the Los' Heir, and a number of the University Magazine. On his shelf there was a Roman Catholic prayer-book. On Warren's table were a modern edition of Blackstone's Commentaries and a volume of Chambers's Journal. On his shelf was a copy of the Garden of the Soul, and another religious book, along with a quantity of bread which he had not eaten On Costello's table were the Potileton Legacy Mary Schwardlen, the Amber Witch the Heart of Midlothian, Old Mortality and the Antiquary. With such genes of literary entertainment they were still allowed to while away their hours of solitude, although they are now convicted felous. All the cells are well ventilated, and kept at a sufficiently warm temperature by means of a heating apparatus which pervades the whole building. ARRESTS FOR WHITEBOYISM. - It will be remem-

bared that on last St. Patrick's Day, before the excitement of the Fenian rising had subsided, a a party of eight or ten persons, supposed to be Feniaus visited the residence of Captain James Barry, J. P., at Ballyclough, near Glan worth, in this county, and carried off a cosiderable quantity of fire arms-some fourteen, it is said-and a valuable Maskerry regiment: Cantain Barry time staying in the County Waterford. None of the party who bore off the arms was made amenable at the time, but it is believed the authorities were not without information as to the place where the arms were concoaled. At length an informer is understood to spring up, acting upon whose testimony, a strong party of constabulary, under the command of Sub-In-spectors Corr, of Fermoy, and Rudge, of Mitchelstown, proceeded, on Sunday last, to the land of a comfortable farmer named Francis Foley, near Glanworth, and made a search which resulted in the discovery of all the stolen arms. They had been deposited in large pig troughs, and buried in a stubble field on Foley's farm. The arms were at once removed to safe keeping, and following up the infor-The arms were at core mation afforded them the police immediately after made four arrests in the neighborhood. These are Francis Folsy and his son William (who is said to have returned from America shortly before the rising), a tailor named Duane, of Glanworth, and a farm servant named Ryall. The arms were inspected by Capt. Barry, who identified his father's sword, for the recovery of which he was most auxious. The arrests created no sensation throughout the district, and various surmises have been hazarded as to who the informer may be. In anticipation of other arrests, it is stated that several persons in that part of the county have left their homes. Yesterday, Mr. Neal Browne attended at Fermoy to take the preliminary informations of witnesses. The enquiry was held in private, and beyond the foregoing generally known enquiry adjourned till next week. - Cork Examiner.

There seems to be no prospect of the termination of the Fenian movement. Like the Irish Shamrock, the more it is trodden upon the more prolific it be-We deeply regret the fact, because we should rather see the young blood of Ireland abandoning paths of danger, and be taking themselves to more useful and more profitable labor. But they seem determined to go on in the path they have chosen. England is now the great theatre upon which they are performing, and it is surprising how they have struck terror into the English population. They are keeping up a sort of civil war, and the au thorities in several quarters have more than enough to do, to protect the arsenals, and prevent their contents from falling into Fenian hands. The people of England may thank the Whigs for all the alarms created amongst them. That party and all who protect the execution of injustice in Ireland are the real authors of Fenianism. There is not a bad land-lord in this country, who plunders and then exterminates his tenants, who is not a recruiting sergeant for the Fenian movement. There is not a Whig or Orange newspaper which cloaks or defends the injustice suffered by the people, that is not more or less accountable for the outbreak im March last, and also for Sergeants Brett's blood, shed at Hyde Road, Manchester, on the 18th September. It is injustice to the Irlsh that has begotten this unfortunate Fenian Confederacy, and those who perpetrate and shet that injustice are morally guilty of the deeds of the Fenians .- Dundalk Democrat.

IMPORTANT ARREST,-On Saturday last Constable James Abearne effected a speedy capture of an indinot fifteen minutes after receiving a special descrip- reason have justified the employment of such lan- sity, real or pretended, which can prevent obedience

Dublin, Nov. 18.—The charges of ill-treatment ion from the authorities in Dublic, judging from guage as the following:—'The treasonable conspi- to the Constitution, either North or South. All the ence of all nations, at which a universal system of which this arrest may be considered as important. Hon. M. J. French, R. M., and was brought up bepression on a portion of the public. As the pri- fore the Magistrates at the petty sessions on Wednessoners are not allowed to communicate with each day. The prisoner is a man of very quick nervous other in gaol, the unanimity of hatred which they disposition, and apparently reckless as to his present nistration of the law and the loyalty of the great have professed towards Mr. Price seems the more situation. He is of dark complexion, very sallow, mass of my subjects. The attention of Parliament remarkable, and at first view may be thought con-fematory of their statements. The fact, however, that nothing would be more calculated to weaken attract attention. His description answers in every will become the subject of debate in Parliament. It the moral effect of the convictions than the exercise of particular to the one received, save in the colour of is therefore time for us to look the mat'er in the face. any rigour upon untried prisoners suggests a motive the hair, which is stated to be dark brown. It is and to consider both what it is that we have to 'put strongly believed, however that he is the man down and what are the proper measures for its 'ef- wan'ed,' whose name is James O'Dounell and that fectual suppression.' Some light is thrown upon the would hallow the cause of these misguided men in his hair is but stained, and since his incarceration the former question by a strange letter delivered at the the estimation of their countrymen if they could surmise has been somewhat confirmed, from the fact office of the Duty News, and published yesterday in that it is said to be returning to its original hue. He that journal. It is dated from Dublin. November 16, British law, whose sufferings had been aggravated told the constable that he had been in the Inniskil and purports to be a circular of the Irish Revolution by persecutions inflicted by despoti officials. Nor ling Dragoons under the name of M'Caun. The con- ary Government to its agents and friends abroad, stable charged him with being for a considerable being signed by a person who styles himself the Sa time engaged in illegally teaching drill, and re- cretary of External Relations. Our contemporary, quested to have him further remanded pending the of course, does not wouch for its genuineness, of issue of corresponding with the authorities. It was which our readers must judge for themselves; but, acceded to .- Clonmel Chronicle

> THE LATE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CROWN WITNESS - A young man camed John Walsh, who described himself as a pawabroker's assistant, was arrested on Friday night in Capel-s'reet, by some micers of the detective police in consequence of his resemblance to the man who is charged with having fired a revolver at George Reilly a Crown witness, on the night of Sunday, 20th October last. The prisoner was indentified by Police-constable Mathew Dunloe, 99 F who stated that on the night in question be followed the man who fired at Reilly and had his hand upon his shoulder. He was rescued by two men who were stated upon a car, and who fired some shoots at the constable and succeeded in getting away. The prisoner was brought up at the Head Police-office on Saturday and the constable baving given evidence to the above effect, the Magistrate remanded the case for a week.

Tem Igish Land Question. - Free trade in land does not seem likely to be a panacea for Irish land. lord and tenant troubles. A Mr. Hogan, a retired tradesman has been buying a patch of Lord Annesley's land in County Wexford, and has at once served ably fulfilled their share of this moral obligation notices on all his tenants, three in number. The Wexford newspapers denounce him as a 'little tyreat' and the parish priest hopes ' that the report is without foundation, as he would deprecate the so,' he continues, 'I am instructed to say that for awful consequences which may follow now that every judicial assessmation she is guilty of the life people's feelings are already ignited by such an apprehension' Mr. Hogan replies that he cannot under-Government, and you will point out that upon Eng-stand how his notice to quit can have caused 'a land will rest the odium of having first inaugurated fearful sensation, or can be likely to lead to 'awful consequences.' He bought the land as a commercial it will make no difference whether the persons exsperulation; and will let the tenants stay only if ecuted are Fenians or not, for that retaliation will be they consent to may rather more than double the enforced on their behalf in recognition of their rent which Lord Annesley demanded. 'As a class,' claims as Irishmen.'—Times. says a Wexford paper, 'these upstart lords of the soil are far worse than the old stocks. How is it then that Irish editors are so ready to join in Mr.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE HOME OFFICE. -Yesterday afternoon, a deputation appointed at a meeting held on Clerkenwell-green on Sunday morning attended at the Home Office for the purpose of otesenting a memorial to the Home Secretary, praying that the lives of the condemned Fenians at Manchester might be spared. The deputation, which was composed of between 60 and 80 working men, assembled in Whiteball shortly after 2 o'clock. Before that hour an intimation was conveyed to some of its members that Mr. Hardy would refuse to receive them, and that a latter to that effect, written by his private secretary, was awaiting Mr. Finlan, who had written to ask for the interview. Mr. Finlan, however accompanied by his friends, entered the Home Office at half-past 2 o'clock, and, after some parleying with one of the officials, succeeded in obtaining admission to a room immediately adjoining that usually occupied by Mr. Hardy indignation meeting was immediately constituted, and Mr Finlan, who was by general assent voted to the chair, read the following communication which evoked strong expressions of disapprobation: -

'Sir-I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to sword belonging to the late General Barry (Captain | acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, Barry's father), to whom it was presented by a acquainting him that a deputation had been appointed, at a meeting held yesterday at Olerkenwellgreen, to wait upon him in reference to the Fenian convicts under sentence of death at Manchester, and expressing a bope that be would receive them this afternoon. Mr. Hardy desires me to inform you in reply that he has declined to receive deputations on that subject, and equally declines to do so in this instance, though prepared to receive any memorial that may be sent for his consideration.'

An official of the Home Office here interposed and informed the deputation that noisy discussion would not be permitted, whereupon Mr. Finlan peremptorily ordered him to hold his tongue, telling him that he was 'a mere servant of the place,' and not a member of the deputation.

The scene which took place at the Home Office upon the errivel of the working men's deputation was of the most extraordinary character. The working men, to the number of some sixty, arrived in a body. Mr. Finlan, who is a public lecturer, entered the bailding, followed by about half the deputation. Upon ascending the staircase he was met by an elderly messenger, who handed him a letter, and said that the Home Secretary could not receive the deputa tion. Mr. Finlan took the letter, and read it with great delib ration and slowness. He then as deli berately took time to reflect. His reflections made, he turned towards an ante-100m, and said. 'I will go in here. The office keeper interposed, saying, 'It is not worth while bringing these gentlemen in here, for the Home Secretary will not receive the deputa-tion. Mr. Finlan, in the sclemn manner which he facts, on particulars have transpired. Mr. P. had assumed all through, requested the office-keeper O'Connel, crown prosecutor, attended on behalf of the crown. The prisoners were remanded and the ante chamber. Once in, he turned round to the bewildered official and told him, or rather ordered him, to 'show the deputation in.' The deputation took the bint and entered the room in an instant, to the number of about forty or fifty. When they were in, Mr. Finlan placed himself at a table, round which the others congregated. One of the deputation then said in a somewhat timid tone, as if he wished to give an eminently moderate turn to the affair, 'Mr Fiolan, however, stretched forth his arm, and with great dignity said, 'No, I will read the letter to the deputation,' After the letter was read he made a speech, during which at times he made his voice resound throughout the building. This drewall the Home Office clerks out of the neighboring rooms and they assembled on the staircases to see what was going on. When any remark more than usually audacious was made, the bapless office keeper made a movement as if he wished to go off at once to convey the news of so much unheard of strong speaking to his superiors; but, thinking better of it, he always returned upon his steps, and stood to listen to what further would or could be said. Meanwhile, the Commissioners of Police were communicated with, and Sir Richard Mayne and Mr. Harris came over from Scotland yard in hot haste, accompanied by a body of some fifty or sixty police, who were drawn up in military array outside the Home Office, but their services were not required.

The prominence given in Her Majesty's Speech to recent outrages in Manchester and elsewhere, and the remarks of the Prime Minister, will not fail to impress the public mind. It is seldom that an English Government in our own times has recognized so emphatically the prevalence of a spirit dangerous to | The execution of the laws is not now obstructed by law and order in this country; nor would any light | physical force. There is no military or other neces-

racy commonly known as Fenianism baffled and re-pressed in Ireland, has assumed in England the form duals can be protected and enforced by means perof organized violence and assassination. Those outrages require to be vigorously put down, and I rely for their effectual suppression upon the firm admiwhether it be genuine or spurious, its literary merit and argumentative tone are conclusive proofs of its having been composed by some well-educated persor. Its professed object is to notify the course which the Fenian Executive has determined to adopt in the event of Allen and his fellow-conspirators being banged and, by way of preface, it gives the Fenian view of the rescue and subsequent trials Kelly and Dessey are designated as 'two Irish offi cars on secret and special service in Manchester, who had the mistortune to fall into the hands of the civil authorities, and whose release it was of the utmost importance to effect 'at any cost.' The writer proceeds to describe the death of Brett as accidental, and caused by 'the (for him) fatal expedient of firing into the lock.' He admits the exploit to have been illegal, but maintains that 'disregard for the laws by which an oppressor seeks to protect himself is the first and necessary principle in a rebellion against that oppressor.' Acknowledging the duty of 'usurgents' to abstain from all acts of wanton violence, he then casts the same responsibility on the British Government. 'Hitherto,' says he, the Irish insurgents against England have honorand though England has not acted with correspond. ing forbearance, she has refrained as yet from put-ting to death any Fenian prisoners. 'Should she do of a prominent Englishman will be exacted by this the policy with Ireland. He is careful to add that

#### To the Editor of the Tablet.

Sir,-Some of your readers may like to see a defi Bright's plans for giving the 'upstarts' unlimited nition of the sentiments of a Protestant Gentleman given by bimself. I venture, therefore, to ask you given by himself. I venture, therefore, to ask you to publish in your next the following letter lately received by me through the post. You: obedient servan;

DENBIGH.

GUNPOWDER PLOT DAY. Nov. 5, 1867.

Down with the Pope, and God Save the Queen! Our Irish Watchword, To Hell with the Pope !"

A cool piece of impudence, Danbigh, to propose a public subscription for a rotten old Papacy. The Popedom (temporal power) is doomed. As for the errors of popery, you will be allowed, with other supersitious and idolatrous persons (old red-haired Donkey Bowyer, and others), to worship the 'Scarlet Whore' in private, as you please, but there must be go poperv in public.

We still commemorate to-day with grateful hearts the deliverance of our nation from the internal conspiracy of your Brother Papiets of old-Huzza for Italy. Down with Pius IX. Papa, and his Bulls! To Hell with the Pope!

A PROTESTANT GENTLEMAN No Popery!

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh. Newnham Paddox, Rugby.

INFAMOUS SLANDER AGAINST A CONVENT -A notable correspondence has taken place between a gentleman of the name of Hargreaves, who resides at 29, Grosvenor road, Birkenbead, and Canon Chapman. the senior priest of St. Werburga's Church, Birkenhead. Mr. Hurgreaves, speaking in public of the demerits of the Roman Catholic convents, said : 'A case has recently occurred near Manchester where a gentleman went to see his daughter at a convent. and found she was within a few days of her confine-On hearing of this, Canon Chapman wrote ment. to Mr. Hargreaves, challenging him to name the convent in which the occurrence took place, and Mr. Hargreaves, acknowledging the receipt of the Canon's letter, replied that 'he had no names, and should decline to say more' On being further pressed by Canon Chapman Mr. Hargreaves invites bim to publish the correspondence, which the Canon accordingly does, exhibiting Mr. Hargreaves in the unenviable position of having made a foul accusation against some half dozen convents which he cannot attempt to substantiate. - Pall Mall Gizelle.

LONDON, Dec. 4 - A second instalment of the correspondence between the British and American Goveroments in regard to the Alabama claims, have been laid before the House of Commons by the Fcreign Office. Lord Stanley, in a despatch to Mr. Ford, the present Charge d'Affaires at Washington, save that England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign power claims involving her right to recognize belligerents. This right, he insists, is purely a question of English law. He repeats his offer to submit to arbitration the Alabama claims, and refer all other demands for indemnity to the decision of a mixed commission.

LONDON, Dec. 3rd. The Bill for a tax of one per cent. on incomes, to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war, passed the House of Commons to-night. Parliament will adjourn on the 7th inst.

A BROAD HINT .- The London Morning Post says The Queen has fixed on the pulpit of the Chapel Royal Savoy, a sand-glass of the measure of eighteen minutes.

## UNITED STATES.

New York, Dec. 3 .- All the papers print the President's message this morning The following is a summary of it :--

The President opens by saving that the continued organization of the Union, to which the President has so often called the attention of Congress, is yet a subject of profound and patriotic concern. He says it is therefore a source of profound regret, in comiying with the obligation imposed upon the President by the Constitution, to give from time to time, information of the state of the Union.

Reconstruction of a 'Military Despolism' in the South

I am unable to communicate any definite adjust. ment satisfactory to the American people of questions which, since the close of the rebellion, have agitated the public mind. On the contrary, candor compels me to declare that at this time there is no Union as our fathers understood the term, and as they meant it to be understood by us. The Union which they established can only exist when all the States are represented in both Houses of Congress,

To the President, the process of restoration seems perfectly plain and simple. It consists merely in a faithful application of the constitution and iaw .- fectly consistent with the fundamental law. It is clear to his apprehension that the States lately in rebellion are still members of the National Union When did they cease to be so? The ordinances of secession adopted by a portion, in most of them a very small portion, of their citizens, were nullities -If we admit now that they were valid and effectual for the purpose intended by the author, we sweep from under our feet the whole ground upon which we justified the war.

Unconstitutionality of the Military Tenure Acts.

The President elaborates these views, at great length, and then says :- 'Being sincerely convinced that those views are correct I would be unfaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the reneal of the Acts of Congress, which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters. If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately, strike them from the statute book.'

#### The South Reduced by them to Slavery.

The President proceeds to say that 'he has no desire to save from the just and proper consequences of their crime those who engaged in the rebellion; but, as a mode of punishment, the measures under consideration are the most unreasonable that could be invented. Many of these people are perfectly innocent, and of those who are guilty with their own consent, the degrees of guilt are as various as their shades of character and temper; but these acts of Congress confound them all together in one common doom. Indiscriminate vengeance on classes, seets, parties, or upon whole communities, for offences committed by a portion of them against the government to which they owed obedience, was common in the barbarous ages; but Christianity and civilization have made such progress that recourse to a punishment so cruel and unjust would meet the condemnation of all unprejudiced and right-minded men. The primitive justice of this age, especially in this country, does not consist in depriving whole States of their liberties, and reducing all of their people without distinction, to the condition of sla-

He save he is aware that it is assigned that this system of government for the South is not to be perpetual. If the guarantees of the Constitution can be broken provisionally to serve a temporary purpose, and in a part only of the country, we can destroy them everywhere, and for all time. Arbitrary measures often change, but they generally change for the worse. It is the curse of despotism that it has no halting place.

Negro Suffrage Condemned under the Present System.

The President then says it is manifestly and avowedly the object of the haws to confer the privilege of voting on the negroes, and disfranchise such a number of whites as to give the former a clear m-jority of all the elections in the Southern States. T is, to the minds of some persons, is so important that a violation of the Constitution is justified as the means of bringing it about. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come, but in this case the end is evil. The subjugation of these States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. The blacks of the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government of their own, it were questionable to do so; but now they are permitted to elect Legislatures, organize States and elect Presidents. No independent government has been maintained by negroes.

The message goes on to argue the dangers of the extension of elective franchise, and says that 4 000,000 of degraded slaves of yesterday, cannot be made intelligent freemen to-day.

The President is willing to join in any plan to better the condition of the regrocs in their rights, save transferring to them our political inheritance.

Mr. Johnson intimates that he may make a Coup

d'Etat.

The President alludes to the uncounted millions that the Congressional plan has cost, and says it will increase the butdens of taxation and may bankrunt us. We must not, he adds, deludo ourselves. It will require a strong standing army, and probably more than two hundred million dollars per year, to main tain the supremacy of negro governments when they are established. The maney thus thrown away, if put into a sinking fand, would pay the national debt in filtren years. It is vain to hope the negroes will maintain their own ascendancy. He discusses the extent to which the President may go toward protecting the constitution and opposing the unconstitutional acts of Congress; and said it has caused him much solicitude, and he believes that executive resistance to unconstitutional acts might in high times of party excitement, lead to civil war. The executive would concede much to preserve the peace; but there may be times when he would have to take a stand, regardless of the consequence.

Unconstitutionality of the Re-Construction Acts. The so-called reconstruction acts do not come within the view just mentioned, though clearly unconstitutional. The people are not wholly disarmed of the power of self-defence. In all the northern States they still hold in their bands the right of protection, and the late result of the ballot shows he says, that his faith in the people was not misplaced.

The Civil Tenura bill is next discussed and denounced as unconstitutional and extra judicial, and promotive of traud in preventing the removal of dishonest officers.

## The Financial Question.

The President then elaborately discusses the financial question, and invites to it the early consideration of Congress. In comparing the currency circulation of seven years ago with now, he says that, in view of the striking facts, it is the obvious duty of government to take such steps as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the National Bank to convert them without loss into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our circulation paper medium need not necessarily follow. This would depend on the law of demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that by making legal tender and pank-notes inconvertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value would be enhanced 100 per cent. The varied issues of our bonds, and the gold and paper interest of the same is alluded to at some length, and the President declares that equal and exact justice requires that all of the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency of equal value, not gold for one, and paper for another. He favors the measure of retiring our paper cur-

rency, that the return of gold and silver may cease to become articles of traffic and return to our avenue of trade. It is unreasonable to expect he says, a return to a sound currency, so long as the Government, by continuing to issue irredeemable notes fills the channels of circulation with depreciated paper

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the necessity of a thorough revision of our revenue system, and a large reduction in the number of articles taxed is orgod. The President says that peace has been secured with the Indians, but that he has no official details from the Commissioners.

Foreign Affairs - The Alubama Claims. Regarding foreign affairs, the President says. Mexico is relieved from foreign interposition, and peace reigns in Central and South America.'

The United States were creditably represented at character when she left Albany, but lost it on the the Paris Exposition; and at the General Confersteamboat coming down.—Dennis O'Toole.

gold coinege was agreed on.
Of the 'Alabama' claims the President speaks as

follows: 'No arrangement has been reached for the settlement of our claims for British depredations upon the commerce of the United States. I have felt it my duty to decline the proposition of arbitration made by Her Majesty's Government, because it has hitherto been accompanied by reservations and limitations incompatible with the rights, honor, and interests of our country. It is not to be apprehended that Great Britain will persist in her refusal to satisfy these just and reasonable claims, which involve the sacred principle of non-intervention,—a principle henceforth not more important to the United States than to all other commercial nations.

The President says that a treaty has been concluded with the King of Denmark for the cession of the islands of St. Thomas and St. Johns to the United States.

The President asks an appropriation for Alasks of Congress.

The President concludes as follows ;- 'The abuse of our laws by the claudestine prosecution of the African slave-trade from American citizens, has altogether ceased; and, under existing circumstances, no apprehensions of its renewal in this part of the world are entertained. Under these circumstances it becomes a question whether we shall not propose to Her Majesty's Government a suspension or discontinuance of the stipulations for maintaining a naval force for the suppression of that trade.'

ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE 'NEW YORK HERALD' ON THE FERIAN MEETING. -The American Government cannot tolerate fore gn national factions. Irishmen who leave their honest employments here to go filibustering in Ireland or England, take their lives in their bands and must bear the consequences. If citizens of the Republic they prove themselves unfaithful to their allegiance by attempting to make war on a Power with which we are at peace, and forfest all claim to protection by the act; if subjects of Queen Victoria, they are simply rebels and must be treated accordingly. England has suspended the habeas corpus in Ireland, treason is punishable with death, and the most earned judges of Britain have decided that the Fenian filibuaters from America had a fair trial. What more do their iriends, real or pretended, require? Indeed, having gone on a hazardous enterprise, it appears cowardly and un Irish to seek to cry off on a legal quibble when the pain is being experienced .-England sympa bized largely with the American rebels lately in arms against the Union. The American people have pity for the wives and children of all Irishmen who step out from the shelter of the constitution to do itlegal acts, but do not seek to retaliate on England by encouraging rebellion and murder on her soil. Further than this we have no sympathy with the condemned Fenian filibusters, no more than we have with Garibaldi - who also pleads his American ' papers'-or had with Lopez when he was garroted in Cubs.

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES IN NEW YORK .- A general reduction of the wages of clerks is contemplated by the store-keepers, to take place about the first of January. The merchants say their losses this Fall have been so great that they cannot afford the wages they have been paying during the last two years, and many intend to reduce the number of their clerks as well as to cut down the pay of those re-This will increase the army of the unemtnined ployed, besides adding to the difficulties that many already experience in the effort to live respectably. Hundreds of intelligent young men in large dry good stores have to work for from ten to lifteen dollars per week, and pay from seven to ten for board. The artisan classes have trade organizations, and can, by strikers, compel employers to pay good wages. but the clerks must take whatever pay may be offered. The pay of mechanics and skilled laborers is from 100 to 150 per cent higher now than it was five years ago, but the incresse in clerks wages during that time, has not been more than 50 per cent. The cutting down movement started in Brooklyn, where business has been very buckward, but most of the New York store keepers are going into it, and it will probably be generally adopted by mid-winter. There is no doubt that the losses to large retailers have been very great. A. T. Stewart's losses amount to over a million and other large touses have lost from \$100 000 to \$500 000 by the decline in prizes alone. A number of small houses, wholesale and retail, have failed, and the large establishments to which they were indebted have to bear the loss There has hean considerable improvement in trad elections, and a belief that prices have touched bottom has checked the panicky feeling that prevailed. but the strewdest of the old merchants say a great many failures are yet to come.

BUTLER AND THE YELLLOW FEVER. - The Aberdeen Examiner is responsible for the following .- Professor Leja is a distinguished optician of New Orleans and visited Corinth a few weeks since, stopping at the famous Scruggs House, of course. One while sitting at the table, conversing with Colonel Johnson, the "flable clerk of that popular resort, the conversation turned upon the yellow fever, with the various phases of which the professor was quite femiliar; and, among other things, the course of General Sheridan, in neglecting, while controlling the affairs of the Gulf Department, to take the usual precautions to ward off, or at least, prepare the city for the visit of Bronze John, was severely condemned. In this connection, Colonel Johnson remarked :- 'You must confess, Professor, that notwithstanding his may faults. General Butler exhibited great administrative ability, in the conception and prosecution of measures to save New Orleans from the dreaded pestilence while in command there?' Up jumped the optician, his face pale with ill suppressed wrath, his eyes darting fire; By gar, vat you take me for? You no believe in a God? You no believe zere is mercie? Yallow fever and G-e-n-r-r-a-l Bu ler at the sametime !!"

PROFABITY - In New York city, recently, a man was fined ten dollars for using twenty oaths, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an oath at fifty cents. The profamity of the people of the United States is of a milder type than formerly, but still it is an American peculiarity to back up a statement by language which savors more of strength than righteousness,' as a decassed clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polite ears. In this State, the law provides that whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion, profamely curses or swears, is liable to a fine not exceeding \$5 nor less than \$I. If this is w should be enforced throughout the whole country we might improve the morals of the community and pay off the national debt in a very short time .- Massachuseits paper .

CURIOUS CASE. - A novel case has just been tried n the Circuit Court at Kennaha, Wisconsin. Mr. Mason bad conveyed to Mr. Washburn his farm, and had taken from the latter a bond for his maintenance during life The hond expressed among other things, the providing of food and drink. Mr Mason claimed that whiskey was one of the necessaries for his proper maintenance, because the peculiar condition of his health required it. Mr Washburn declined to furnish him intoxicating drinks, alleging that they were not essential to his physicial life, whereupon Mr. Mason brought a suit for damages. Four physicians were swore, and gave estimony in respect to the necessity of spiritness liquors in the case of Mr. Mason: The plaintiff obtained a verdict of \$52.

A young Irish girl going from Aibany to New York to a situation, lost her written recommendation on the steamer St. John, and on arriving at New York was much troubled about it. Having an old friend in the city that knew her trouble he agreed to help her. The following is a copy of his certificate is.

—This is to certify that Bridget Mahony had a good

# Trne Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY 4 No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. CLERK, Editor.

ERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

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THE THUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depots Single copy 3d.

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 13, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DEGEMBER-1867. Friday, 13 -Fast, St. Lucy, V.M.

Saturday, 14-Of the Octave. Sunday, 15-Third Sunday of Advent. Monday, 16-St Ensebins, B. M. Tuesday, 17-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 18 - Ember Day, Expectation of the B.

V. Mary. Thursday, 19 - Of the Feria.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We have before us from late English papers the details of the execution at Manchester on the 23rd inst., of the three men Allen, Larkin. and Gould, sentenced to death for the murder of the policeman Brett. We give some extracts:

It is daylight. The crowd has anticipated the dawn. Open apaces are filling on every side. Never, since 1819, the season of the Peterior riots and "massacre," did the sun rise on Manchester more excited. In the Irish quarters a fervid agitation is at work. Among the English there is a mixed feeling of anxiety. The banks are guarded, the hotels are watched, the police force has been streng hened by 3,000 volunteers and by auxiliaries from Liverpool. Bolton, Wigan, Blackburg, and other towns. In front of the scriffold is a densely packed guard of police and trusted persons sufficient to keep any desperate Fenian beyond easy rifle range of the scaffold. But the public mind is not resecured. It as reported that an attempt at arson has been made at some works at Salford and suspicious looking persons have entered the town this morning from the Salford side. Every window overlooking New Bailey street has been engaged. But the tenan's are bound to furnish the police authorities beforehand with the name and address of every person who may occurry the windows Not only this street, but every approach to it is crowded New Bailey street is not a wide street, but it is a long one, and at least thirty thousand spectatoss are clearly within sight of the scaffold. Very near the juil is a viaduct of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company crossing New Bailey street. The company have sworn in three bundred special constables to keep the line has been arrested in Birmingham. The morning is cold and raw. A dense fog hangs over the town.

The preparations within and around the prison are so complete that no attempt at rescue or violence is anticipated. The military force includes a detachment of the Fifty seventh regiment, the Seventy-

The military are kept out of sight, but their presence is understood. Behind the prison wall runs a temporary platform, upon which soldiers can mount en the event of shots being fired. The top of the wall would give tham complete command of the crowd in front, besides proving a safe breastwork for the defenders. All the firemen in the city are on duty ready to turn out at a moment's notice.

and artillery.
Yerterday Father Gadd again visited the prison ers, who received his consolations in a very appre ciative spirit. Gould maintained a very quiet demeanor and supported his position with great fortitude. At half-past one yesterday afternoon Larkin's mother, wife and children visited bim. His mother previous to going to the cell, was very much excited, and repeatedly exclaimed, while waiting in the corridor of the prison, that her son would not be executed. and that the rope was not spun which would hang on all other points, Great Britain will gladly him. Two of Larkin's sisters-in law, who are said to have come from Dublin, presented themselves at the prison gate and requested to see him; but as the thoroughly tired of the discussion. unhappy man had expressed no special desire to see them the authorities deemed it advisable not to admit them. Allen's mother visited her son between one and two c'clock. Father Gadd had a conversation with the friends of the condemned men previous to their being admitted to the cells, and stated that the men were preparing themselves in a becoming manner to meet their doom.

stood to be relatives of Allen and Larkin were observed in the prison lodge, evidently in a sinte of great distress. The Rev. Futher Godd recumed his attendance upon the convicts at ten o'clock, accompanied by the Rev. Father Quick. It was arranged that when the men were pinioned and the procession formed the Litany, the Miserere Psalm and the "Litany of Jesus" should be read, the last named

being reserved for the final moment. Shore who had apparently become resigned to meet the capital sentence, received the intimation that a respite had been accorded him in a becoming

spirit. The culprits all went to bed about half past 11 o'clock, and passed a tole ably quiet night. They were awakened at a quarter to fi e o'clock, and were at mass at half-past 5. They were attended by the Rev. Canon Cantwell, the Reverend Father Trucks, and Father Gaod, and all paid the greatest attention to their devotions. They were firm during the process of pinioning, which was performed while the prayers of the Church were being read.

When the hour fixed for the execution had arrived suddenly the words of military command were beard. and a company of the Seventy second Highlanders marched round the Court house, and took up a position in line at the foot of the statrosse. Simulta. neously small datachmen's of the same regiment ascended to the platform, and cronched there with their loaded rifles slightly projecting over the prison wall. At almost the same moment the heads of s line of soldiers arose above the parapet of the rail.

way viaduot. A line of warders was formed in the jail court. The sentries on duty ceased their walk; the magistrates and reporters stood still, and a dead silence prevailed for a few moments as a signal was given from the corner of the Round House. At three min-

repeating the Litany of the Roman Catholic Church was heard and the head of the procession became visible through the thick fog, about thirty yards from the foot of the staircase. The Rev. O. Cantwell walked first, by the side of Allen. The convict was deadly pale; his eyes wandered alternately from the priest to the individuals standing round. He walked with a tolerably steady step, and uttered the response, "Lord, have mercy upon us," in a firm

Next to him came Larkin, in whose appearance confinement and auxiety of mind had wrought a striking change. He walked with difficulty, and required the support of the warders as he mounted the staircase. He seemed to join mechanically in their responses, and as he approched the head of the stairs he gave one basty glance at the black beams overhead, and seemed about to faint. Gould was the last, and he met his fats more firmly, joining in the responses with a steady voice.

About five minutes past eight c'clock the door leading from the jail yard to the scaffold was opened, and the same inst almost every head in the crowd was uncovered.

Allen was the first to appear. He was deadly pale and closely clasped a crucifix. Calcraft at ouce placed the white cap over his face and adjusted the ope. Meanwhile the convict continued engaged in

Then followed Gould, who walked with a firm step. On coming to the drop he shook hands with Allen and kissed his right cheek. He too was forthwith capped and placed in the noose.

Larkin was the last to mount the scoffold, which he did with firmness, and, indeed, with a smile upon his face, and, like the others, he submitted unresistingly to the preliminaries. They all joined loudly and earnestly in the responses—'Jesus have mercy upon me: Jesus, receive my soul.' When the bolt was drawn and the three bodies dropped, Alien was dead in about a minute; but the death of his fellow criminals was more painful, both Larkin and Gould appearing to struggle some littledime. All the three men showed symptoms of fear: Gould the least.

The bodies were cut down at nine o'clock. The Downger Marchioness of Queensberry, a convert to the Catholic Church, remitted £100 sterling, for the use of the families of the unhappy

sufferers, accompanied with the subjoined letter:

My DEAR FRIENDS-With these few lines I onclose what may give some consolation to you in your approaching departure from this world. I send you by the hands of a faithful messenger some help to your wife, or wives, or children on their approaching irreparable loss and give you my assurance that as long as I live they will be cared for as much as is in my power, Mr. Macdonald, the bearer of this for me, will bring their addresses, and the address of the priest who attends you. It will be a comfort for your precious souls to know that we remember you here at the altar of God, and you will remember that in the all-glorious sacrifice at Calvary you were included. We have daily mass for you here, and if it pleases God to call you to Himself on Saturday | morning, remember that the precious body and blood of the Saviour who will be presented for you before God who pleases to call on you that day - that blood so precious, which cleauses from all sin. May your last words and thoughts be of Jesus. Rest on who is faithful and willing to save you; and lear Him say, 'To-day, you will be with me in Paradise' Yet will we remember your souls constantly at the altar of God after your departure, as well as while you are living. Farewell. May the Caviour of sin-ners save you and grant His blessing upon you on earth and His salvation in heaven.

CAROLINE. Downger Marchioness of Queensbarry.

No fresh disturbances are mentioned. A man named Wm. Hogan, supposed to be the person who furnished the arms to the party that rescued Kelly and Deasy from the hands of the police,

The Italian question has made no progress towards a solution. Little is expected from the projected Conference, which, it is now said, will be held at Paris instead of at Munich; but the second Highlanders and Eighth Hussars, in addition financial condition of Victor Emmanuel's Governto royal artillery with two batteries of guns. ment creates great uneasiness in monetary circles. Bankruptcy seems almost inevitable. A been proclaimed.

The Message of the President of the U. States is much commented upon by the English press. In the north part of the jail is an enclosure, three hundred yards by two hundred, reserved for infantry claims" provokes from the London Times the remark that Lord Stanley is perfectly right in refusing to submit to foreign arbitration the question whether the formal recognition of the belliverent character of both of the actual belligerents in the war betwixt the Northern and Southern States was right or wrong? but that meet the United States half way, as she is

The proposed impeaclment of the President of the United States has for the present been disposed of; a Resolution to the effect that Andrew Johnson be impeached for high crimes. and misdemeanors, having been rejected in the At a late hour, several women who were under- House of Representatives by a vote of 10S mays against 57 reas.

> RICH AND POOR CRIMINALS. - It is too often the case, in Great Britain as well as in the U. States, but perhaps more frequently in the last named than in the other-that the wealthy criminal when detected in his crimes escapes unwhipt of justice, which reserves all the terrors of its lash for the poor friendless wreich, whose thefts have never much exceeded the extent of nilfering. The back cashier, the trusted agent dress themselves when cold and hungry to the orwho steals thousands, and hundreds of thousands. who falsifies his accounts, and cheats his employers to an amount denoted by some four or five places of figures, is pretty sure to get off scot get from these talse friends; but it would be the free: but the poor devil who picks a pocket, or height of impudence for them to expect to refrom a counter abstracts goods to the value of a mere dollar or two, is pretty sure if detected to charity. These are for the deserving poor, who make personal acquaintance with the officers of one seeks to hide his crimes, or to throw a veil | right to expect that heaven will help them. over his delinquencies.

> tracting general notice in the U. States-but we has been in the receipt of funds from similar

utes past eight o'clock the solemn voice of a priest is that suggested by Judge Shipman of the U. States, and which if applied would trent as particeps criminis the person who, having knowledge of a fraud, forgery, or other crime perpetrated, should fail to prosecute the criminal, or seek to bush up his villamy. In short Judge Shipman's proposal, and a very excellent proposal it seems to be, is that every officer, director or stockholder of a bank, or other officer of any monetary institution who has knowledge that a fraud has been committed, or that its funds have been dishonestly appropriated, and who fails to make immediate complaint to the officers of the law, and to give all the information within his reach so as to bring the criminal to justiceshould be treated as an accessory after the fact, and if convicted be punished by fine and imprisooment. The following remarks upon this important subject, are from a U. States paper, the Boston Watchman and Reflector:-

Not long since an educated and prominent man was temporarily confined in a Connecticut jail on the charge of repeated and extensive forgories. By the aid of his victims he succeeded in securing the suppression of the evidences of his guilt, and now he is at large, enjoying the patronage and favor of society.

About the same time, in the same city, an obscure uneducated day laborer forged a single small check He was detected as he presented it at the bank, and consigned to the State prison at Wethersfield.

Such cases are of frequent occurrence. It seems as though society expended all its force in puvishing obscure and worthless criminals and reserved none to punish more prominent offenders. "He has no friends, kick him sgain," is too much the feeling of society towards its low criminals. But a bank cashier, who ruins by his embezzlement widows and orphans, whose small investments are their only protection against want, is screened from punishment and afforded every opportunity for concesiment or flight. Even his victims are constrained by social influences to remain silent or to destroy the evidence which would convict him. Society is pervaded by a sickly sentimentalism which is shocked by the punishment, for embezzlement or forgery, of men who have borne unblemished reputation and moved in first-class circles.

Our subject and the thoughts expressed were anggested by a charge of Judge Shipman to the grand jury of the United States Circuit Court in Connecticut. After calling the attention of the jury to the frequency of embezzlement and abstraction of funds by bank officers, to the confidence reposed in them. to their social standing and to their salaries, which raise them above want, he thus plainly expresses an opinion which should be considered by the community that does not wish to be demoralized -

"To foil to punish them when they deliberataly, violate their trust, and plunder those who have relied on their integrity, while at the same time the more ignorant and degraded offenders against law are visited with its penalties, shocks the moral sense, and is a bitter mockery of justice. If those who are most immediately affected by unlawful, acts, and who necessarily are the first to discover them, are to remain eilent, and connive at the escape of the perpetrators, it will be soon be difficult to punish any except the friendless. So demoralizing has the sentiment of the community on this subject become, that offenders of the more respectable class begin to demand exemption from punishment as a right."

Such criminals generally offer the poor excuse that they did not mean to injure any one when they forged a note or abstracted funds; they fully intended to replace the money or meet the note, but an unfortunate fall in stocks, or a disastrous speculation in cotton, made it impossible for them to carry out their good intentions. Judge Shipman thus exposes these paltry subterfuges : -

"This mode of ressoning would palliate nearly every crime against property. The burglar and thief are not often prompted by malice, or a desire to injure others. Their ruling motive is to supply themselves. They are willing that others should lose if they can only gain. Those who embezzle with the hope to restore, or forge with intent to protect the paper, are willing that others abould bear the risk of loss, and if the worst comes, actual loss provided they can enrich themselves. The essence of the general amnesty to the Garibaldian raiders has crime in both cases coniists in a lawless disregard of the rights of others, but it is greatly aggravated when the offence involves a breach of trust as well as a breach of law.

Men of high position, possessed by the desire to become suddenly rich, and fond of extravagance and display, squander the money entrusted to their charge in stock and gold gambling, and "those who have the earliest and free access to the evidence of quilt do not desire their punishment, and cannot find it in their hearts to aid in bringing them to justice.' Against this criminal sentimentalism Judge Shipman

thus indignantly protests:-"The man who takes the money of another by indictable fraud must be treated the same as the one who takes by force. The man who robs a bank from behind the counter must stand upon the same level as the one who does it in front. At all events, the fact that by a false pretence of honesty he has obtained the confidence of others only to betray them. should not extitle him to occupy higher and safer ground than ordinary offenders.

Our Canadian winter is now fairly setting in. It is to be feared that there will be much suffering amongst the poor; and although winter is always a hard season for the working classes, its hardships will this year be greatly increased by the mischievous action of the Trades Unions which unprincipled agitators for their own mercannot, of course be expected that men who during the season refused work when offered to them, shall receive during the winter relief or assistance from any charitable societies, or institutions. It would be to rob the honest and industrious poor, to squander upon such men the contributions of the charitable. No! Let them adganisers of their Unions, to the demagogues who persuaded them to refuse work and wages when tendered to them, and see what relief they can ceive assistance through the ordinary channels of

From the Quebec Mercury we learn that the This monstrous abuse is from its frequency at- Union of Ships' Carpenters at Quebec, which returned to work at such wages as builders could afford to give. Thus the foolish workmen of Quebec, after having paralysed business at home, and driven away the trade upon which they and their families were dependent for their daily bread. gow find themselves left to pass the winter without work, and without any prospects of support from other quarters. For this let them not fail to return their thanks to the demagogues and huncombe orators by whom they have been beguiled. As at the instigation of these they refused to work in the summer, so now they should insist that by the same men they be supported throughout the winter. Now is the time for testing the value of the promises of the " Working Man's Friends," and the sincerity of their boasted friendship.

The Morning Post remarks that " the Italian crisis has disappeared to make way for the Italian difficulty," and says that "few more difficult enigmas have been presented for solution that the problem of—how to bring about an adjust meat of the Roman question which shall permanently reconcile Italy and the Pope .- English

If the Morning Post be sincere in its search after a solution of the "Italian difficulty," we can offer one that we venture to say will effectually solve "the enigma" and set at rest for ever the long discussed "vexata nuestio." Our plan is a simple one and will have the advantage of novelty, and the novelty of honesty. We would deal with Italy (2. e. 19th Century advanced Liberalism) exactly as we would with a sneaking thief whose hand we had found in our neigh bor's pocket; we would hand the rascal over to the police and give back the handkerchief to our worthy neighbor. Any other solution consonant with the principles of right reason, of justice and of bonesty we must confess we see not. That a question capable of a so easy solution should be dignified with the name of "enigma" must be a matter of no small surprise to all Christian individuals not endowed with the stolidity of a Post, The only enigma that we could discover about the matter would be, the endeavor to do an honest act by dishonest means—to do the right thing in the wrong way. If this was the Post's desire we certainly condole with him in his difficulty, and should as soon look for a solutio of his problem, as for one to the question-Given a Cynic searching with a lautern for an honest man-how soon will he hang his lantern on a (Morning) Post? The truth is our Protestant editors do not look for a solution of the real question in its naked simplicity, but rather for the solution of a pet problem of their ownthe truly intricate problem of-how to steal your neighbor's goods and call it honesty. That they will fail, " ignominiously fail," as bundreds of equally cunning rascals have done before them. is certain. That they will be the wiser for their failure, is not quite so certain; that they may get the tread-mill for their pains, is devoutly to be prayed for. If the Morning, or any other Post expects to reconcile the laws of honesty with thie vish fingers, it is indeed a stolid Post. Equally stolid will it be if it look to reconcile. what it calls Italy (z.e. Mazzini-ism advanced Liberalism and English Fast gal-ism) with the just rights of Rome and the Papacy. The assumed honesty of our Protestant cotemporaries in this matter is amusing. Whilst professing hearfuly to desire an early solution of what they call a difficulty (the hands indeed are the hands of Esau, but the voice is the voice of Jacob) they appear never to have the remotest intention, that that solution should arrive through the recognition of Rome's just claims. The only solution, they appear to be able to contemplate is that Rascaldom should become paramount and honest men give up the day. If properly analyzed we shrewdly suspect, that this Italian "difficulty," "enigma" call it what you will, arises in the municipal world—the difficulty of reconciling thieves, pickpockets, rogues and such gentry to honest ways. As yet we have heard of but one remedy—the tread mill, and the cat-o'cenary purposes have set on foot in Canada. It | nine-tails. Our solution then of the Post's "Italian enigma" is give every one his own-Æmelia and the Romagnia to the Pope, and a of Education for Upper Canada for the year good hempen rope to the throat of Rascaldom in 1866.

SACERDOS.

THE ORANGE MEMORIAL TO EARL DERBY AND THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT .- Never perhaps in the dark annuls of religious rancour the TRUE WITNESS has always advocated. In was there seen so degrading a picture as this these days of democratic ascendency however, Enniskillen memorial Baby-Orangeism-asking we fear that these opinions will never be reduced leave of Grandy Derby to insult his neighbours and call them hard names; and pouting and crying because Granny thinks " he had better not." "Good boys don't call hard names, nor work when they can get work, who do their best insult their neighbours" quoth Granny; but baby the Penttentiary. For him there is no pity, no to help themselves, and who therefore have the Orengeism am't a good boy, and never was, and would much rather not be, if he might only call bad names. What a pitiable picture! We have ever had a supreme reverence for the British Aristocracy as the embodiment of everything greatly fear that no remedy will be provided for bodies in the United States, has received notice that is high-minded and honorable; as in fact it. Perhaps the best, the only practical remedy that bencetorward that assistance will be discon- the superabundant source whence chivalric bonor burden of his expenses.

tinued, as the members of the last named have emanates, and warms and vivilies the lower strata of the plebean world; but this act of a British Peer (thank God neither a Milesian nor an Eng. lish one withal) has destroyed the pleasing delusion, and left us at a loss where to look for the fountain whence honor springs. None but a flaming bigot or an imbecile could have stooped to the insune humiliation of being the cat's-naw in so vile a work. Earl Enniskillen's satanic pride-(better to reign in hell, than serve in heaven)-must have led him to seek the leader. ship of the vilest faction that ever walked the earth, until " vaulting ambition" has oerleaned the mark and landed him in the mire.

> Analysed and reduced to its simplest terms what does this Enniskillen memorial amount to? "To a prayer from some hundred thousand Irish Orangemen to be allowed to make themselves as offensive as possible to their Catholic fellow. subjects. Nothing less, nothing more. It is a hlot of the foulest dye on the British Statute Book, that legislation should have been found necessary in such a matter. Where except in Ireland could such a spectacle be seen, as men on stated days and in their sober senses bedeck. ing themselves out in meaningless and tawdry finery to parade themselves before men and angels. whooping like wild Indians on the war pathhallowing cries known to be offensive and only because they are offensive-playing tunes composed in times and under circumstances that ought to disgrace the descendants of the com. posers to the third and fourth generation—sing. ing songs the words of which speak only of hatred religious rancour, malicious triumph and brutal ior? Where, except under the fostering care of Irish Protestantism could so un Christian a ceremonial obtain? Where except on the Irish statute book under British rule could legislation. to put a stop to so outrageous a proceeding be found necessary? Where except amongst the descendants of Cromwell's demons, or in a mad bouse could a cobleman, heaven save the mark! be found ignoble enough to prefer a petition for

"It has been found possible to Canada to reneal it" say our petitioners. Yes -and anywhere else, where Catholics are so few in numbers as to be unable to resent the insult and to be forced tamely to submit to the infliction. And herein is the disgraceful secret of British legislation on the subject. It is not because the practice is acknowledgly and infamously bad, that it is deemed proper to legislate against it. There only where the resenting of the insult is found inconvenient is it found necessary to coademn it. In Ireland where Catholics are numerically strong enough to cause trouble by their resentment and to defend themselves without the aid of the law from the brutal conduct of their Protestant neighbors, there the law condemns it. -But in Protestant Upper Canada where the Catholics are too few to cause any trouble, there no law is deemed necessary on the subject. In the eyes of British legislation the act is not condemned in as much as it is a " crime," but there only where it is " an inconvenience."

SACERDOS.

PARLIAMENTARY .- The debates in Parliament though often displaying a great amount of oratorical ability have been long, and have led to little practical results. In the Senate the Postal Bill of which we published an analysis in our last, has been passed through Committee but with some important amendments of which the chief are that the prepayment of letters and papers is to be optional; but whilst on prensid letters the charge will be only 3 cents the half ounce, that on unpaid letters will be 5 cents. A select committee was appointed to inquire into the reported commercial crisis in the Province of Oatario.

In the Lower House there have been interesting debates on the question of acquiring the North West Territory for the Dominion. The Committee on Privileges have reported in favor of the legality of the presence in the House of Messrs. S. Macdonald, and Dunkin. Mr. Rose brought down his financial statement on Saturday, The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Supply Bill. M. Langevin presented the Annual Report of the Superintendent

The annexed paragraph is from the Montreal Gazette of Tuesday. The opinions therein expressed with reference to giving wages to members of Parliament are the same as those which to practice :-

Of course no real working man could afford to leave his work and devote himself for three or four months consecutively to other engagements, unless seme compensation were made to him, and it therefore seems only just that if the interest of society requires the presence of such peasons in Parliament some provision shold be made to defray their expenses and reimburse them for their loss of time. By whom this provision should be made is another question. Subscriptions are at present being invited from the public at large, but especially from those who prefer liberalism in politics. It seems to us that if a costituency whishes to be represented by a man too poor to attend Parliament without compensation, the constituency in question should itself bear the

MISSION AT THE GESU .- A mission for the English speaking portion of our population was commenced at this church, by the Jesuit Fathers on Sunday last. For the occasion, an addition has been made to the ranks of these brave soldiers of the Cross in the persons of several eminent ples was got up for the occasion. preachers from the United States, members of the Company of Jesus. Their sermons will be delivered throughout the course of the mission in the English language.

Oa Sunday at High Mass, and at all the other exercises of the mission—the Church of the Gesu was densely crowded, but admirable arrangements have been made for the accommodation of the public. We understand that a great many Protestants attend these exercises, and we trust that the seed will fall on good soil-and that by the grace of God, it may bring forth an abundance of fruit for the Lord of the harvest.

SEMINARY OF QUEBEC. - The Hundredth a: Amiversary of the establishment of the Congregation of the Semnary of Quebec was celebrated on the 6th inst. Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingwas present at the ceremony, at which His Grace the Archbishop of the Province presided, whilst High Mass was sung by the first named Prelate. The sermon was pronounced by the Rev. M. Racine, and the music was well executed by the pupils of the establishment.

In an exchange we find the following paragraph strikingly suggestive of the notions of personal liberty, prevalent amongst the members of United States, and known as Republicans.

A Bill is before the Tennessee Legislature to encourage and protect loyalty,' which provides that it shall bereafter be an offence for any person or family to have a picture of Jefferson Davis, or General R. E. Lee in their possession."

It is customery in the U. States to cry out against the oppressive and arbitrary treatment of Fenians by the British Government. How that outcry would be intensified were it to be announced that a Bill had been introduced in the House of Commons making it penal for any Irishman, or Irish family to have in his, or their possession a picture of Stephens, or Emmett!

PLACE-BEGGING .- The Pays says -- it may perhaps exaggerate a little-that the Government at Ottawa has received 150 applications for one small berth vacant: and that Mr. Mc-Dougall the Commissioner of Public Works has received upwards of One Thousand, for situations on the projected Intercolonial Railroad. We fear that it is but to true that the recent changes in our political condition have but increased the number, and given a keener edge to the ravenous annetites, of the swarms of obscene vermin that prey upon the public purse; and suck the life blood from the veins of the body politic, in the shape of salaries, contracts, advertisements, and other well known modes of pillage.

INTERPRETER WANTED .- Speaking of the sons for, and probable advantages of that measure, the London Times in an editorial of the 22nd ult. says:--

" A mild recessity, and that naturelness we call propriety are the causes for a Union for which reasons disappear under the hard process of calculation."

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette much perplexed, and troubled in mind as to what this may mean, calls for an interpretation thereof. We fear that the Gazette is unable to solve the

A telegram from Bombay announced on the 4th inst., that King Theodore had given orders to put to death the English prisoners in his hands. The report however is not well authenticated, and does not command general belief.

ST. NICHOLAS DAY CELEBRATION AT THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS,

TORONTO. The Feast of St. Nicholas, Patron of the Christian Brothers' Schools, was celebrated in a right worthy manner on Friday, the 6th inst., by the juveniles of our fair city. From early morning they might be seen hastening with important looks to the place of rendezvous, the large schoolhouse on Richmond Street, where a procession being formed consisting of lifteen divisions, each with its appropriate banners headed by their own Band-to the sound of sweet music, they marched to the Cathedral, into which they filed in admirable order.

Here a solemn High Mass in pure Gregorian chant with Deacon and Subdeacon was celebrated by the Very Rev. J. F. Jamot, V.G., the choir being exclusively composed of the children of the schools, the Offertory piece being accompanied by the Band. A former pupil of the Christian Brothers' School, Hector Le mattre, a musicien ne, ordinary organist of the Cathedral accompanied the Mass.

The Very Rev. Father Jamot addressed the children in a happy and beautiful style a real "Ferverino."

Mass being ended the boys formed themselves into procession and arriving opposite the Episcopal Palace in real military style, drew up in martial array and discoursed beautiful music. amongst other well known pieces, "St. Patrick's Day" and "Vive La Canadienne."

His Lordship, who appeared to be in weak health, yet beaming with joy at the beautiful scene before him, gave them his blessing from the win-

In the course of the afternoon the larger boys of the schools of St. Michael's, St. Paul's, St. Mary's, and St. Patrick's, to the number of about three hundred assembled in the large hall in Richmond Street Schoolhouse, where a grand supper on the most approved temperance princi-

It is superfluous to say that the tea, cakes, apples, and candies quickly disappeared under the judicious manipulation of the youngsters whose appetites were sharpened by the days excitement. The excellent Band of the children enlivened the afternoon by lively and appropriate music interspersed by many songs. It was amusing to see the hilarious gravity of these juveniles as they sat discussing, laughing, and eating. The Brothers were all eyes and hands during the banquet waiting on their pupils as mothers on their chil-

The cloth being unremoved, for there was little to remove, a few and well-timed remarks were addressed to the pupils by the Reverend Fathers Jamot, Rooney, and Donahoe.

The party broke up at an early hour when all ran to their own homes for they were in too high spirits to walk.

Thus closed a happy and pleasant celebration

of the Feast of St. Nicholas in Toronto. The Christian Schools of Toronto were never in a better condition than they are now under the able direction of the pious and energetic Brother Arnold, assisted by a dozen of truly Christian Brothers. Six bundred boys attend their schools.

SPECTATOR.

St. Mary's College .- An examination of the students in the Commercial Department of St. Mary's College, Bleury Street, was held on Friday, under the direction of the Rev. Father Vignon the Rector of the college; the prefect the political party now in the ascendent in the and vice-prefect were also present. The examination was conducted by the Rev. J. H. O'Rourke, and comprised the following subjects: Arithmetic and Book keeping. Geography, History and English Reading. The answers elicited by the questions in most of the subjects evinced both the intelligence of the pupils and the throughness of the training to which they had been subjected. Very testing questions in history, and geography were replied to with great promptness and almost uniform accuracy. But that which is and should be the characteristic excellence of such a department, proficiency in arithmetic and kindred subjects, was shown to our full satisfaction. The entries in the books were very neatly made and the problems given out were easily and correctly solved. An address to the Rector read by James McDonnough, preceded the examination which was interspersed with creditable recitations by Theodore Tracy, W. Tombinson and J. McDonough

THE CHAMBLY MURDER. - On Saturday Mr. Coroner Jones proceeded to Chambly to investigate the tacts connected with the death of Gustave Antoine Franchere, on the first of November last. The body, it appears, had been found by Tresle Charron on the 28th ult., while he was picking up drift-wood, it having been caught on a bank. The body when discovered was stretched on its back, the greater portion being out of the water, although the head and tace were covered. As soon as he got the hody ashore he gave notice to the authorities and saw it properly deposited in the village of St. Matthias, Col. Blanchard, a magistrate of the district of St. Hyacinthe, had the body identified and also a medical examination made by Dr. Lafon- when she foundered. There is insurance on the Union of the B. N. American Colonies, the rea-sons for, and probable advantages of that mea-accompanied the Coroner and he and Dr. La-pany. fontaine made a thorough post mortem examination and stated that in their opinion, that death had been caused by violence.

Clemence Beauvais wife of David Demers, said that about two o'clock on the morning of the 2nd of November, she was awakened by a knocking at the door. She got up and called who was there, and being told a friend, she still refused to open the door, until the person insisted and she opened the door sufficiently to see a man, whose appearance so frightened her that she tried to shut the door but he pushed it in and passed her. He then made insulting propositions to her. Her daughter who was in bed got up, caught the man by the throat, and witness with a stick struck him several times, but where she could not tell. As she was striking she nushed him and he fell outside of the door, which she shut on him. She listened in case he might return, as they had been annoyed several times before. Hearing no noise she ventured to look out and saw no one. Seeing something dark on the road she called her husband to go to see what it was, but as he refused she went herself and saw it was a body, which after shaking and turning she saw had no signs of life. Thinking reporter was present in Allen's cell when Mr. Ferguit would be dangerous to leave it there, she, her busband and two daughters carried it to the msn. Allen received the announcement calmly and river and threw it in above the mill. The old man could only go about half way, as he was too drunk and fell on the road. She stated posi tively that the girl Languedoc who testified against them was not in the house on that night. The confession of the mother was corroborated by that of her daughter Alvina. The other evidence as to where he was last seen before his death has already been given. The jury returned a verdict of murder against Clemence Beauvais, wife of David Demers and against Elizabeth Demers her daughter, implicating David Demers, Alvina Demers, and Marguerite Languedoc dit Lacoste, for being present then and there as accessories.

MURDER NEAR CALEDONIA .- A shocking murder occurred on Monday afternoon in the vibinity of a tavern stand on the Port Dover road, about three miles from Coledonia. It appears that a party of three or four Indians, from the Grand River Reservation, became involved in a quarrel through liquor, when an Indian, who had not at first taken part in the fracas, rushed in with his knife and stabbed one of the combatants, a half breed, through the heart, causing his death almost instantly. The murderer took himself off, and up to last night had not been apprehended. He is known by the name of Jim Ourly, and is about 25 years of age. The police authorities here have been notified to keep a look out

An ice-bridge formed at Three Rivers on the 5th. house for a tenth part of their value.

OTTAWA, Dec. 4.—The Intercolonial Railroad Bill is printed.

The preamble recites the joint declaration of the Provinces that the construction of the Railway is essential to the consolidation, of the Union-the obligation imposed by the Confederation Act and the

Imperial Guarantee Act.
The termini of the Railway are declared to be Riviere du Loup, in Canada, and Truro, in Nova

The Railway is declared to be a public work, balonging to the Dominion, and to be made with a guage of five feet six inches.

The construction of the Railway and management, until completed, to be under four Commissioners appointed by the Governor, and bolding office during

A chief Engineer to be appointed, and to have the general superintendence of the work, under instruc tions from the Commissioners.

Cemmissioners may appoint a secretary, engineers surveyors, and the officers required.

Commissioners to have power to explore and aur vey the country between the termini, and generally exercise powers, and to center the lands, &c , neces sary to the construction of the road, and generally ali powers conferred upon railway companies by any act which may be passed for the consolidation and regulation, and general clauses relating to Railway companies.

Commissioners to build the Railway by tender and contract after plans and specifications are duly advertized accepting tenders of such contractors as appear possessed of sufficient skill experience, and resources to carry on the work, they not to be obliged to accept the lowest tender, and to make no contract involving an expense of ten thousand dollars or upwarl, unless sanctioned by the Governor in Coun-

Contracts to be guarded by such securities and contain provisions for retaining part of the contract money as may appear necessary for the protection of the public, and securing the due performance of the contract.

No money to be paid on contracts except on the certificate of the Chief Rugineer that the work had been done, and the certificate to be approved by the Commissioners.

No member of Parliament to hold any office of emolument nor any contract under the Commis-

The Governor or a person appointed by him, to have power to inspect the contracts and proceedings of the Commissioners at all times. The Governor in Council to fix the salaries of the Commissioners and Chief Engineer and approve all other salaries awarded by the Commissioners, subject

in all cases to the revision and confirmation of Parliament at its first section. The Government may suspend the work at any

time until the next meeting of Parliament. Commissioners to be paid by the Receiver-General, all monies required for the progress of the work as may be ordered by the Governor in Council and to furnish quarterly accountu, and oftener if r quired, to the Receiver-general of all expanditures and liabili-

When any part of the Railway is completed the Government may make arrangements for working it for the period until the end of next ensuing Session of Parliament.

Naval and military forces may pass over the road when required by the commander of the forces or the chief naval officer, under terms to be agreed upon.

QUEBSC, Dec. 4, 1867. - The ship 'Stag' foundered in the Gulf. This vessel which we reported as having proceeded all well to sea, foundered in the open channel of Basque Island yesterday, with twelve feet of water in her hold. The crew experiencing great hardship, saved themselves with the aid of boats, and landed on Green Island. They are without clothing, and have telegraphed for assis-

The 'Stag' was loaded at Montreal with grain, and about 300 tons of Government Stores, from this port, principally Enfield Rifles intended to be converted

into Snider Breech-loaders. She took ber departure from Quebec on Siturday moraing, notwithstanding the hazardons condition of navigation, and on Sunday night, got ashore on Hare Island, and surrounded with ice; the weather at this time was intensely cold, the thermometer being 12 degrees below zero; a severe gale was blowing, ac companied with snow. She flasted off successfully on Monday, and proceeded until off Basque Island.

SHARP PRACTICE. - A farmer, named Jas Moore, brought a load of pork into the city yesterday. Whilst waiting for a purchaser, Thos. Winfield, a pork dealer on Colborne street, approached in that capacity, and offered the owner \$4 75 per hundred pounds for the load, which consisted of nine bogs weighing in the aggregate 1379 lbs. Moore accepted the terms, and drove the load to the store of Winfield, where the latter weighed each hog singly. using his own scales, and 'hen struck off two pounds from each, saying that was his rule. No objection being offered, he figured up the amount (\$64 66) and offered it to Moore in silver. This the latter refused without the addition of four per cent for discount; be also refused to take back the hogs, averring that Winfield had thrown them down on the street, dirtying and bruising the flesh, thereby deteriorating its market value. Moore accordingly brought an action against Winfield, charging him with obtaining goods with intent to defraud. The case was heard by the Magistrate gesterday afternoon when Winfield was committed for trial, being bound over to appear in the sum of \$200 .- Toronto

ALLEN'S FATE ANNOUNCED - Yesterday Wm. Ferguson, Esq, She iff, telegraphed to the seat of Government to know positively the fate of Ethan Allen. Late in the evening he received a reply that his Excellency the Governor General could not interfere with the execution of the sentence! Out son communicated the sad news to the unfortunate half expectedly. He conversed for a few minutes quietly, and said that he would meet his fate as he had intended all along, with a smile on his face. His mind, he said, was easy, and he had no fear of death. He did not question the justice of his sentence, and was pleased that his companions were not placed in his position, and that he only was to be hanged. He had no bard feeling against any one; he freely forgave all. Allen could hardly express sufficient thanks to Mr. Ferguson for the kindness he had shewn. He says ficialy that his present demeanor is not forced; that he feels as be speaks.

Townsend Revived .- The editor of the St. Catherines Journal writes from Ottawa that he had been informed by every highest authority that the real genuine Bill Townsend-the leader of the celebrated Townsend gang who mardered Mr. Nelles, of Haldimand county,, and who shot the constable Richards at Port Robinson, and whose career created such excitement a few years ago, especially when the McHenry Townsend trials came off at Caynga and Welland-will be, or has been, arrested. It is said there will be no doubt this time. I should hone not, for the last trial cost the country \$20,000 and another dose of the same kind would not be

Last week a Hamilton bailiff named Mitchell was sale of the goods of a debtor against whom he had an execution. It appears that on an execution for \$7, he carried off the entire property of the debtor, leaving him a sick wife and two children destitute of everything; and made a mock sale of them at his own

The freedom he has been accustomed to erjoy since his trial, will still be accorded to

When the mountain is converted into the much talked of Park, ' I French Canadian' would be glad to see Ruglish speaking Canadians join in erecting monument to the great French discoverer, Jacques Cartier on the Mountain which he named; and on which as our correspondent states he was, beyond peradventure, the first European who ever planted a foot on it. Such a monument, on such a spot, would be very fitting, and would at once commemorate and impress upon the minds of thousands an interesting fact of Canadian history. It would be well, too, as our correspondent suggests, that some steps should be taken to preserve the memory and record of such names as those which he repeats. They can scarcely be more classic to French speak ing than to English speaking Canadians. The highest practical political wisdom in this country is to cultivate a rivalry of generous sentiment between the races which inhabit it .- Montreal Gazette.

THE MAYORALTY. - We bear it stated that there is a very general feeling in favour of asking Dr. Hingston to become a candidate for the Mayoralty at the next Municipal eletion. The doctor is very popular with all classes of our citizens, and a gentleman whose respectability of position and worth would make him a credit to the City - Montreal Heraid.

THE LEGISLATIVE OFFICIALS -A STARTLING AN-NOUNCEMENT .- The St. John Globe, Nov. 25, under this Lead, says: - We were hardly prepared to receive from the correspondent of the Telegraph the follow ing statement of affairs at the Dominion Capital but it is no doubt correct. All those who went to Ottawa from the Lower Provinces, with a promise of situation, have been deceived squeezed out by the swarms of office seekers from the Upper Provinces Those gentlemen from this Province, who left here with high hopes of place and emolument have now been at the Capital for three weeks, but it ap pears that as yet they have had no work assigned

The recent gales have done much damage on the lakes. The schooner 'R. B. Allan,' from Chicago to Ogdensburg, grain stuck on the bar at Kingston, but was got off. The 'Mariniere' was blown into the Cataraqui bridge, and damaged it not a little. The 'Hastings,' formerly of Balleville, with all hands, lost. The propeller 'Michigan' reports passing the wreck of a vessel, with only her tormast visible, about half way between the Galloes and Oswego.

PAMPHLET IN FAVOUR OF PROTECTION .- Mr. McLean. a gentleman very favourably known on the press of Upper Canada, is now in this city for the purpose of selling a pamphlet in favour of a high tariff. We have no doub he will do the best that can be bone for the cause he has espoused.

The Windsor town council at their last meeting, voted the sum of \$6,000 for the purchase of a steam fire engine, and for erecting water tanks in the town.

Birth,

In this city, on the 7th inst., Mrs. W. D. Kelly, of

Died.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Susan Nugan, wife of Daniel McKeown, aged 74 years.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St Jerome, P Shea, \$2; Winchester, J Devany \$2; Carsquet, N B., Very Rev J M Paquet, \$2; St Medard, Rev L Pothier, \$2; Renfrew, T Hennessy, \$2; St Raphael, Rev J Masterson, \$2; Glonnevis, A Mc-Rae, \$2; Bedford, P McCalvey, \$2; St Hugues J B Langlois, \$2; Portsmouth, A Grant \$1; Dixon's Corners, M Houlaban, \$2; Gananoque, L O'Neill, \$2; Kingston, Rev J Madden, \$2; St John, W Curningham, \$2; Paspebiac, Rev C G Fournier, \$2; Cincinnati, Rev R Gilmour, \$10. greenbacks; St rancis, Rev F N Fortier, \$4 50; Lindsay, J Chisholm, \$4: Morrisburgh, J Walsh, \$2; Allumette Island, J Lynch, \$1; Brockville, Rev Mr O'Brien, S2 : St Valier, Rev L A Proulx, S2 ; Plattsburgh, Rev Peres Oblits, \$2; Baddeck, C B., Thos Thom-

kin, \$2; Kingston, Lt Col Hibbert, \$2; Eganville, J McKiernan, St; St Leon, J Stanton, Sc; Westport, A Rooney, \$2. Per A B McIntosh, Chatham, -W J Coutts, \$2;

M Drew, \$2. Per Rev D O'Connell, South Duoro,-J Leahy, \$2;

W B McLeod Arisaig, \$2.

N Keating, Westwood, \$1.
Per P Purcell Kingston M James, \$2; P O'Rei'ly
\$2 50; D Lynch, \$2 50; P Brown, \$2 50; J Harty, \$5 ; J Swift, \$2 50 ; M Quinn, \$2 ; R Howard, Ports mouth, \$2; C McManus, \$1; M Keon, Highlands, \$2; T Conville, Storrington, \$2; R Manning, Sydenham,

Per A McDonald Melbourne-J Falcons, \$2. Per J Campion, Russeltown - R Bulow, \$4. Per Rev R McDonald, Picton, N S-flev R McGilverv. Broad Cove, \$2; D McKerzie, Antigonish \$2; J O'Brien, \$2; Rev J Frazer, Cape North, \$2; Rev

Per J O'Reilly, Hastings-J Smith, \$2; J Armstrong, \$2; P Brennen, \$2 Per J J Lawlor, St John N B-self, \$2; Rev Mr Bradley, \$2; M Cockery, \$2; A McMillan, \$2.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 10, 1867. Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,00; Middlings, \$5 20 56,00; Fine, \$6,20 to \$6,30; Super., No. 2 \$6.50 to 56,60; Superfine nominal \$6,95; Fancy \$7,20 to \$7,40; Extra, \$7,50 to \$7,60; Superior Extra \$8 to

\$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,30 to \$3,35 per 100 ths. Ostmesl per brl. of 200 lbs. - \$5,00 to \$6,15. Wheat per bush, of 60 lb .- U. C. Spring, \$1,50

Peas per 60 lbs - 8%c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. - No sales on the spot or or delivery - Dull at 38c to 40c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about

Rye per 56 lbs. - \$0.00 to \$0.00.

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest gales ex-store at 80,95 | Co. Wellington, Ontario.

Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.30 to \$5.35 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4,40 to 4.50.— First Pearls, \$6.90 to \$7.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, \$18,50 to \$18,75;-Prime Mess, \$16,25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$00.



ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

SHAREHOLDERS of the St. Patrick's Hali Association are hereby uctified that the Tenth Cail of Ten Per Cent on their subscribed Stock will be m. payable on Monday, 16th Dec., to LUKE MOORE Esq., Treasurer, at the Office of Messis, Monic Semple & Hatchette, Dominion Buildings, McGi'l Street. (By order),

J. KENNTDY,

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly before the Police Magistrate charged with the illegal printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale sale of the goods of a debtor against whom he had an are with very few exceptions, perfect and in eplendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered before.

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

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBRO District of Montreal.)

IN RE:

DAME MARIE ZAIR AINSE of the village of Varennes, in the District of Montreal, widow by her second marriage of Jean Bie. Lionais, in his life time, gentleman, of the same place,

NOTICE is hereby given that the said Petitioner has on the Sixth of November instant, obtained, benefit of inventory, des lettres de benefice d'inventaire, allowing her the right of declaring herself universal legatze of the late Jean Bte. Llonais, her husband, by benefit of inventory, and that on the same day, she gave the security required by law.

In consequence on the sixteenth day of the same

month, it was duly ordered to give this notice by an advertisement to be inserted twice in two newspapers, La Minerve and the TRUE WITNESS for all legal

MOREAU, OUIMET & LACOSTE. Attornes and Advocates of the Petitioner. Montreal, 16th November, 1867.

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER! 4,000,000 Feet.

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

the following stock :-200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Sensoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 11 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260.000 14 inch do; 14 inch do; 11 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; 1 inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar; 1,500 000 Sawa Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shingles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an . inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD. 19 Notre Dame Street, And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867.

GRAY'S WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

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

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

November 5, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON FOR

DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Descriving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy Switzerland, Germany, Prussia, Russia, Norwny, Egypt, &c .-Also Scriptural, Astronomical, Moral and Humorous Views and Statuary, at my command, with a short description of each.

Liberal arrangements can be made with me to exhibit to Schools Sabbath Schools Festivals Buzants, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsowhere.

Address-

B. F. BALTZLY. No. i Bleury Street. Montreal.

November 5, 1867.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Left his home in the City of Montreal on the 12th September, a boy named Edward Marlow, aged 11. years, tall of his age, with dark hair and light blue eyes. He had on a dark jacket and pants, a straw hat with black ribbox, light blue striped shirt and yellow leather belt. Any information that will lead to ble discovery will be thankfully received by his father, Michael Marlow, No. 16 Anderson St., Mon. treal. American papers please copy. December 13th, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Brockville, a MALE TEACHER, holding a firstclass Certificate, to enter on duty, the 1st of January

Testimoniais as to moral character required. Apply, stating salary, to REV. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Brockville, 2nd Dec., 1867.

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Villinge, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Villlage,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for an Act to is corporate a company for the purpose of manufacuring Boots, Shoes, and other goods. Montreal, Dec. 13, 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the RI. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most ag ceable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen 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 of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

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

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab halfyearly in Advance.)

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

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20 .- The bulletin of the Moniteur du Soir declares that the essentially pacific character of the Emperor's Speech has produced a deep impression, and nations and Governments there remains a net expenditure of 570 10 ,000f. The behold therein a new proof of an exalted policy. French sea and land forces cost in the same year, on The language, it says, used by His Majesty inspires all Europe with sentiments of confidence in the future.

The France and Etendard, in articles upon the Queen's Speech at the opening of the British Parliament, make allusions to the passage which recommends an early withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, and expresses regret that encouragement should be thereby given to Italian pretensions. The France adds that England pay is 1f 25c. per day, while that of the French foot speaks conformably to her traditional policy, soldier does not exceed 45c. The keep of a horse is anxious about and is along of Franch prepander- 814f per annum in England, and only 429f in France anxious about and jealous of French preponder-

Paris, Nov. 19. The sittings of the Senate were opened to-day. The President, M. Troplong, delivered the opening speech, in which he said :---

"Notwithstanding the anxieties which have lately been experienced, and the inconsiderate rumors which have been circulated, the ruling Power has spoken out firmly with a programme of peace and a sincere respect for the rights of foreign nations as well as for the laws of our own fundamental organization."

The first sitting of the Legislative Body was -4 opened to-day without a speech from the Presiid dent.

Paris, Dec. 1 .- Marquis de Moustier, Minantaler of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the French Senate yesterday, said that the stay of the French troops how remaining in the Roman territory would be brief, and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European Conference, proposed by the Emperor, was to remove this distrust.

Dec. 3 .- In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. Jules Favre delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked the French intervention in the affairs of Italy, and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation imagines that English Protestants are under the misof justice and as injurious to the interests of taken impression that the revolt against the Pope is France. He declared that this interference by stimulated by a regard to true religion. It is al force burt the cause which it was designed to belp, and involved the Government in complications to escape from which it was obliged to pertions to escape from which it was obliged to per- are actuated by a principle of revenge. Many of sist in a policy of error to the general discontent the volunteers are said to be young men who blasof the country. Instead of assuming all the responsibility in so grave a matter he said the Government should have first consulted the legisla-

PARIS. Dec. 4 .- In the Corps Legislatif today, the Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that the meeting of the general conference which France had invited was uncer tain. Should it not take place, the Government dangerous than was the case a short time ago." of France would be compelled to exact of Italy a literal observance of the obligations of the September Convention.

PARIS Dec. 4 - The Elendard asserts that all the European Powers have agreed to the Conference proposed by France except Holland and Belgium.

Paris, Dec. 5.—The discussion of the question of the French occupancy of Rome was continued in the Corps Legislatif yesterday. M. Thiers in a long speech defended the policy of the Government preserving the temporal power of the Pope. He characterized Gen. Garibaldi as the falcon with which Italy hunts. All the French troops have left Rome.

The Memorial Divionations has the following:-Some journals pretend to know that the failure of the projected conference for the settlement of the Roman question is henceforth a fact admitted in the diplomatic world. Those publications are badly informed. We have reason on the contrary, to consider the meeting as certain within a moderate length of time. That however, does not mean that all the European powers are in accord as to the solution of the question of the temporal power, or that an efficacious guarantee in its favour will be attained without difficulty. But the reality is, that the cabinets are unanimous in recognizing the advisability of a common deliberation on the matter; and the French Government has every reason to expect that its proposition will shortly lead to a result. If the meeting does take place it will not be preceded by any preliminary accord of the powers on a basis of settlement.

M. GUIZOT ON THE REMAN QUESTION .- M. Guizot writes : - 'I am very much touched with the zeal and devotedness of the Catholics. They at least do not allow themselves to be defeated without fighting. Many go off to Rome, and purses are freely opened. I am told that the great majority of the Italians would willingly abandon the idea of Rome and leave the Pope in peace; but neither in the Government nor in the country is there a person courageous enough to say so openly, and to act conformably. Political courage is a quality absolutely wanting in Italy The revolutionary spirit is evidently neither very general nor very strong. Garibaldi's campaign proves the fact, and yet no one dares to resist that puny influence.

A Parisian journal gives the names of some of the champions of the Papacy, who fell or were wounded in the late action with Garlbaldi:-

It would be difficult to recount all the brave acts accomplished by these cadets of family, fighting under the eyes of the French army The five Charettes might be found wherever there was danger, and escaped as miraculously as Baron Athanase, under whom two horses were killed within eight days. We cannot yet speak with certitude of those who were killed, save, alse I in the case of Messieurs Arthur de Vaux, Henry de Foucault des Bigottieres, Julien Russell nephew of Earl Russell, and M Urban de Queten, whose enlog.um was delivered the day before vesterday in the cathedral at Orleans, by Monsigneur Dupanloup The list of wounded mentions M. de Catheimeau, an hero'c boy of seventeen; M. Paul d'Ognel, Viscount de Beaurega d, M. Elie Creach, Mr. Breton de Saint Pol de Leon, M. de Boischevalier, wounded by a bayonet; M. Armand Badin Hullin, Parisian by birth and worthy of a cross; M. Charles d Alcantara, M. Yves de Quatrebarbes, relative of Larochefoucalt, &c., and more than fortythree sons of Belgian, Dutch, American and English

families. PARIS, Nov. 15. - M. Peyrat, of the Avenir National has been sentenced to one mouth's imprisonment and 1,000f, fine for an article which appeared in that journal on the 19th ult, on the subject of the inter-

vention of France in the Roman question.

Chem has a most apropos caricature in the last Charivari. A severe-locking schoolmaster, with spectacles on his cose, upbraids a boy, whose eyes are wandering from his book, and says to him Espece de cancre when ere you going to study your Roman listary? The boy answers, 'I am waiting

for it to be fit ish d. At the respening of the sittings of the Cours des mine, to send a corps d'armee to Rome.

Comptes, Count Casabianca read a report, in which he compared the public expenditure of Great Britain in 1863 with that of France. In the section relating to the military and naval departments in both countries, he states that the expenditure of the United Kingdom for the army and navy on the peace footing, according to the official statement of the Audit office, was, in French currency. 640,900,000f. from which, deducting 70,800,000f for pensions, the peace footing, as in the former case, 499,176, 000f., the difference between the two countries being therefore 70,924,000f. in favour of France. Taking the army alone, England paid for her army of 145, 000 men and 14 000 horses, exclusive of pensions 336,050,000f. France paid for an army of 400,000 men and 85 000 horses a sum of 376 587,000f. Hence, if the English army were as numerous as the French it would cost above 1,000 millions of francs ! two only need be mentioned. The English private's The British navy cost in 1863, deducting pensions. 234,050,000f.; the French navy 122,589,000f. The English fleet consisted of 522 steamships (including four ironclads). carrying 9 091 guns, and 103 saliing vessels, carrying 665 guns — total 625 ships, carrying 9,758 gnns. Of this force 155 vessels were on active service, besides 327 engaged on coast and harbour service. The total number of men including marines, was 76,000 France had in the same year a navy of 26 ironclads carrying 670 guns, 316 steamships carrying 4,542 guns, and 147 sailing vessels carrying 1 644 guns, making a total of 489 ships and 6,856 The number of ships on active service was guas. The number of men on hoard is not given, as the returns are not yet complete; but the report goes on to say that the pay of the British sailor varies between 403f and 700f, and that of the French sailor between 292f and 438f, a year; that the quipment of an English sailor costs 103f., and that of a French one 79f. 50c.; and, lastly, that the

and that of a French one only 354f.

ration of an English sailor costs 452f per annum,

PIRDMONT - The two following paragraphs are extracted from our Anglican journal, the Church News, of the 13th Nov .: -

Some of the English Protestant papers are just discovering the true character of the revolutionary rullians of Italy. Our pious contemporary, the Record, in its Monday's impression, thus writes :- " We have again and again called attention to the relaxation of morals in Italy, and to the spread of blasphemous opinions, as indicative of a war not between a true and false religion, but between Infidelity and Popery." And again :- "We have received a letter from an anonymous correspondent at Rome, who leged that the insurgents are reinforced by joung and ignorant adventurers having nothing to lose, and by others who, having been exiled for rebellion, pheme the name of God, and scoff at religion as nothing better than a cloak of hypocrisy. It is there fore argued that their reign would be one of Pandemonium. It is well that newspapers in England, which profess a regard for some form of Christianity however abortive and grotesque, should begin to realise their strange position as defenders of disorder and revolution, and pious admirers of Guriosldi the pirate and fillibuster. But Fenianism, most happily. has made several Englishmen less ridiculous and

As regards the fearful confiscation of Church pro perty which is going on in Itsly, we quote the fol-lowing paragraph from the letter of an Italian gentleman, which has appeared in a contemporary :-There are within the limits of the Kingdom of Italy hundreds of religious communities and thousands of nuns, who have been turned out of their homes and sent adrift with only a few pence a day to support themselves, and this simply to pay the debts of a bankrupt State, and gratify the devilish hatred which the howling ecoundrels who now rule the Government of this land bear to everything that bears the name of religion. And yet Englishmen u.bold and praise this King—this man wlose morals are about on a par with those of your Henry VIII. and the vagabonds who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by being connected in some way with the State. I call it what every honest man must denounce it to be—a simple robbery. What would Englishmen say if their Government, being in want of funds, was to confiscate the property of the Anglican Church, or of the Oxford Colleges, or even that of the Merkodists or Baptists? The convents and monasteries that have been so shamefully plundered of their all, used entirely to support the poor. In a few years more we shall have to create poorlaws and poor-houses such as you have had in England since the Reformation. But Englishmen cannot understand the true nature of the Government here, else they would never support it as they do. We are now much the same as in the United States; the Government is entirely in the hands of the adventurers, and others must look on and be silent."

FLORENCE Nov. 20.-The Italian papers admit the importance of the Speech of the Emperor Napo leon.

The Nazione says that the Emperor has touched upon the phases of the recept troubles with much delicacy, and adds that it sees with satisfaction that the Emperor has declared that France considers the Convention of the 15th of September to exist as long as it is not replaced by a new International Act. It considers it to be absolutely necessary that the Roman provinces should be left to themselves, and that the ntervention should promptly terminate.

The Opinione says Italy can but be satisfied to see confirmed in the Imperial Speech the judgment expressed by the European Powers. It regards the Emperor as the first statesmen of France.

The Diritto declares that the Imperial Speech considered in the point of view of French interests, is dictated with much delicacy and happiness of

The Gazetta d'Italia approves the Speech. It says that has produced a favourable impression, and that it skilfully touches upon all questions both home and foreign.

The Italia is of opinion there is nothing in the Speech to create alarm, and if Italy does not find in it any immediate satisfaction of her hopes, she also does not find anything in it to discourage

FLORENGE, Dec. 4.- The Italian War Office has ordered 30 000 Chassepot rifles. Many arrests for political reasons have recently been made by order of the Government in different parts of the king-

that the following proclamation was posted up on the such memorable circumstances. My small but faith walls during the preceding night: -

Italians-You can except nothing else from the monarchy than injury, shame and perfidy. Hasten struggle. It has none the less rendered by its courthen to abandon it if you truly desire the salvation of age and constancy a signal service to the Papacy, to

MAZZINI .- In an article entitled ' A Page of contemporary History, published lately in the Turin Gazelle, and given an account of various incidents tranquility Be welcome, then, sons of the most connected with the late ministerial crisis in Italy, the Ohristian nation. Eternal Father! (here the Pope writer gives the following as a telegraphic despatch sent on the 18th of October from Paris to King Victor Emmanuel by Prince Napoleon :-

I have to inform your Majesty, for your guidance that the council of ministers held under the presidency of the Emperor at St. Cloud has decided. unanimously, less two votes, those of La Valette and gave his apostolic benediction to all present.

Rattezzi Ministry.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

The Monitore, of Bologus, learns from La Spezzia that Gen. Garibaldi is (November 21) in good health, and that he frequently receives visits from his acquaintances. His sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, have

seen him several times. A new Giribaldian rising is hardly to be apprehended just yet, but that great exasperation exists in Italy is shown by the riots at Milan and elsewhere, and it is probably with a view to facilitate French departure and intimidate the party of action that the Menabrea Government is strengthening the army and making military preparations of various kinds. These are so serious and remarkable that they might well be taken to denote the approach of war were there not reason to suppose that they are adopted merely as necessary precautions against a domestic enemy. The Italia Militare announces that the Minister of War is providing for the formation of the 4th battalions of the infantry regiments; also that measures are taking for the concentration of the army now too much cut up in detachments and scattered over the country. Military centres are to be formed, and Pisa is spoken of as the chief of them—the he dquarters of 40,000 men, under command of General Cialdini - Times Cor.

It may be said that Garibaldi has served his country well it by his recent rash attempt and signal failure he has forced on the solution of the Roman question. But there are other things to be consi dered. Before the commencement of the recent agitation for Rome the utmost efforts were being made to save Italy from financial disaster. Had the country remained quiet, bad all done their duty and worked their utmost, success seemed by no means improbable. It was the last chance of tiding over the country's heavy embarrassment long enough to afford a chance of re-establishing the equilibrium of the Budget by the proposed imposition of new taxes, by the development of the national resources, and above all, by radical reforms in tax collection and in general administration. This last chance was sacrificed by the impatience of the advanced party, which, if it has failed to obtain Rome, will very likely be proved to have compassed another object it has sometimes advocated-namely the reduction of the interest on the national debt. The sanguine may still cherish hopes that Italy will escape bankrupter, but I fear such persons compose only a

dwindling minority. - Times Cor.

Rous - The Garibaldians are scattered and dissolved, the Italians have retired, the French occupy the Pope's dominions from end to end; security there is fully restored, but better than that is hoped for and even confidently foretold. From Rome we now hear of a new plan on foot, of a remodelling of Italy, of her approaching division into three States under the rule of Victor Emmanuel, the Pope, and Murat. The Pontiff's dominions are to be augmented (arron dis) by at least a part of what they lost in 1860, including the ancient city of Bologna.

We (Tablet) have received the following from our Roman correspondent, under date of Rome, November 15-The entry of the Pontifical troops after their victory at Mentina took place last Wednesday. Nothing could be more imposing than the spectacle and it offered the most convincing proof possible that the Roman population considered the triumsh of the army as their own and was resolved to show their feeling on the matter. The Ports Fis was the gate by which the troops were to arrive, and long before the hour fixed every window was filled, every balcony draped, and stores of autumn flowers laid up, to shower on the victorious troops.

They entered with banners displayed, trumpets sounding, and the Commander-in-chief, General Kanzler, who had gone outside the gate to meet them at their head. His Excellency was accompa nied by the French General de Failly, and on reaching the Piazza Pia they drew up surrounded by their respective staffs, and the long line of troops defiled before them. The Zouaves came first and were cheered again and again by the crowd. The great Roman families joined heartily in the demonstration, and the French General appeared as much excited as any one and repeatedly turned to General Kanzler and pressed his hand, as company after company of the flower of the French Catholic youth passed, victorious, before them. The Legion, too, were admirably received, and so were the gallant Swiss Chasseurs, whose conduct at Mentana under Colonel Jeannerot and Major Castella was beyond praise

It is only now we are beginning to realise what we have escaped from. The recent perquisitions made have brought to light some terrible revelations of the intentions of the sect. Five hours' pillage was to have been allowed by the Garibaldian army The churches and convents were to have been sacked the priests massacred, the nuns insulted. Hundreds of barrels loaded with shot were found; and "pour comble," a well made guillotine, with axe, roll-rs, pulley, and all, en regie, was among the moral forces discovered in the search for arms.

Five cases of gups addressed to Mr. Odo Russell were recently seized by the police, a circumstance at least awkward for a diplomatic agent, and of which it is to be hoped some satisfactory explanation will be afforded.

It was arranged that on a certain day, the 30th of October or 1st of November, the column of Garibaldi, numbering 15 000, the column of Acerbi, 15,000, the column of Pincipiacci, 15,000, were to concentrate their collective force of nearly 60 000 men on Rome from tea different points of Monte Rotondo, Viterbo, Villetri, and Frosinone. The Finanziere or custom house officers of the Porta San Paolo had been bought over, and all was prepared for the supreme attack. Had not the French landed in time, it is difficult to realise what would have been the end. It wis resolved, in case of the worst, that all who wished to share the fate of the Holy Father and his defenders should cross the Tiber, and St. Spirito and the bridge of St. Angelo being blown up, the Leonine city was to have been defended to the very last, all being ready to have died on the very staircases of the Vations, if need were, round the throne of Pius IX. The fort could have held out eight days at lesst, and in that interval help might arrive from France. The army numbered 10,000, and was ready to fight a l'outrance under the conduct of its heroic and devoted general. Surrender under any circumstances was not spoken of. It was a word erased from the vocabulary while a single Garibaldian remained on Pontifical territory, and had the French delayed their arrival, Europe would have heard of a wholesale and Abyssinia. martyrdom, but not of a capitulation. His Holiness celebrated Mass in the Sixtine Chapel

on Friday, the 8th, for the repose of the souls of those who fell in battle since the beginning of the campaign. He was so deeply moved that he could scarcely continue the concluding prayer.

A cable despatch already announced that the French officers at Rome were received by the Pope. In answer to an address from General de Failly his Holiness replied in French as follows:-I am happy to see the French army again in my States ; The Florence journals of the 17th of November state I am especially glad to see it arrive in time under fui and valiant army bad performed, you know, prodigies of valor; but it was exhausted by an unequal France herself in some sort, and much more to Italy, who ought to be thankful to it for having freed her from a heavy burden which could only trouble her raised his eyes to Heaven), bless France! Bless the head of her government? Bless Italy, yes, even confided to me! Bless all those who have or may come to my aid !

Then the Holy Father, who was much affected

That despatch shown the next day by the King to sanction, summarily dismissing all functionaries in the persons about him, led to the downfall of the Roman States baving committed any hostile the Roman States baving committed any hostile act against the Papal Government during the late

movement. Cardinal Andrea has been summoned by a Pontifical decree to surrender at Rome not later than the 29th of December, under penalty of deprivation of his Cardinal's rank and other dignities.

The Pope will materially strengthen the Papal

Panis, Dec. 3.-The Staff officers of the French expedition to Italy have all left Rome. ANECDOTE OF THE POPE .- EARLY MARRIAGES .-

Pope Pius IX is said to be in favor of early marriages, and the following anecdote, which we find in a foreign paper, indicates that whatever he may think of the matter in regard to the clergy, he does not favor celibacy among the laity. From the incidents mentioned, we presume it refers to Maurice, the brother of Eugenie de Guerin : -

A young professor of the Sorbonne, an ardent and pious Catholic, died after a short illness, leaving a widow and young family, and little for their support except some unpublished manuscript. The friends of the family had these revised and sent to the press, and the celebrated Father Lacordaire consented to write a preface to the work. In this, while paying the highest compliment to the literary abilities of the brilliant young writer, he also made a warm eulogium of his private character; stating that during his life he had avoided most of the snares and pitfalls of this world, with one exception-matrimony. The book came out, and the widow of the pious author made a journey to Rome to lay a copy at the feet of Pius IX, and to beg of him to give it his official sanction. The kind hearted old man ran his eye over the preface of Father Lacordaire, and to the lady, putting his finger on the passage referring to matrimony: " Madame, to approve of a book containing this paragraph would be extremely uncomplimentary towards you, and besides, the head of the Church cannot acknowledge that chutch to have only six sacraments and one 'snare or pitfall,'"

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 16 -Without being over sanguine, now, I believe, one may consider the compromise between Austria and Hungary secured, and dualism accepted as the basis for the reorganization of the Empire Ever since Hungary resolutely refused to give up her Constitution and be content with taking part in the Reicherath, the more clearsighted men in the Reichsrath itself saw that, without an understanding with Hungary, there was no hope for the Empire itself; but it required the catastrophe of last year to bring home this conviction to every one. When the stunning effects of the blow had somewhat worn away the cry for a compromise with Hungary become general. But general as this cry was, and sincere as this conviction was, tew realised what an understanding with Hungary really implied. People read more or less the terms which Hungary was willing to accept, but it was only when the Bill on the delegations came on that most, even of the politicians of Austria, really began to feel the whole bearing of the question. It meant giving up a great many cherished ideas and pretensions.

BAVARIA.

Municu, Nov. 19.-The French invitation to the Conference upon the Roman question, addressed to the Bavarian Government, does not lay down the preservation of the temporal power as the basis of the Conference, on the ground that it is impossible to limit the bearing of the deliberations.

The Pope has declared that the rights of the Church must remain intact.

PRUSSIA.

The Correspondence, of Berlin, says on the subject

of the Conference:-Communications have taken place between the Great Powers relative to the preliminary conditions which promise some chance of success to the Con-

## UNITED STATES.

A NEW YORK POLICE ORDER - A committee of the enian processionists, who marched on Thursday las', in New York, in commemoration of the hanging of the three Manchester Fenians, requested a police escart for the parade. Superintendent Kennedy peremptorily refused to grant it upon any grounds. and or Wednesday previous he telegraphed the police force in every precinct, making a good point purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately intended to do honor to the murderers of the Manchester policeman having been projected for to-morrow you will on that day hold your whole command on duty, your off platoon in reserve, subject to future orders.' JOHN A. KENNEDY.

The New York Tribune gays :- 'The Alabama claims are soon to come up both in Congress and in S. J. Foss, Esq , Druggist: Parliament. We enruestly beg that some kind of a so tlement may be speedily be made. The greater obstacle to a mutal understanding is the factiousuess of a party which tries to nurse a cause for war with Great Britian, and hopes some day to use these unscatled claims as a convenient pretext. The two Governments are so nearly agreed now that it seems hardly possible to avoid disposing of the matter unless there is a want of good faith on one side or

the other. Ain't You a Yank ?- The Ohio Statesman is responsible for the following: - While one of the conductors on the western bound train of the Central Obio rail road was taking up tickets on his train on Friday last, he came to a Southern family, in which was an intelligent little bright eyed girl of about eight summers, who eyed the conductor with more than ordinary interest and then burst into tears, and addressing the conductor, but I am a Union man.' 'Well, ma,' says the innocent child, he looks just like the man that stole our cows and

The Herald says of the resolutions introduced by Senator Chandler, that their mover perpetrated a joke f questionable taste, by offering, on Friday, in the United States Senate, a parody on a proclamation issued by the British Government on the 14th of May, 1861, or rather a verbatim copy of that proclamation, simply changing the Name of the 'United States' to Great Britain' and the 'Confederate States' to Abyssinia,' and submitting it as a joint resolution, declaring the impartial neutrality of the United States in the impending hostilities between Great Britain

Washington, Dec. 4.-In the House to-day a resolution was introduced and referred to committee on Foreign Affairs, providing for the protection of American cittzens abroad. The motion to sustain the majority report on impeachment was negatived to day by 2 to 1.

Naw York, Nov. 29 -During the present year, up to Wednesday last, there have arrived at this port 220,879 emigrants,-6,459 more than had arrived year at the same time.

The Maine shippards are nearly all idle.

When the Earl of Clancarty was captain of a manof-war, and was cruising on the coast of Guinea, he happened to lose his chaplain by a fever, on which the lieutenant, who was a Scotchman, gave him notice of it, saying, at the same time, that he was sorry to inform him that he died a Roman Catholic.' Well, so much the better,' said his lordship. Oot oot, my lord how can you say so of a British clergyman?' 'Why,' said his lordship, 'because I believe I am the first captain of a man-of-war that Italy! and lastly, bless the little State which is could boast of having a chaplain who had any religion at all.

' If there is any body under the canister of heaven that I have in utter excrescence,' said Mrs. Partington, 'it is the slanderer going about like a boy constructor, circulating his camonal upon tonest folks. A Ministerial decree has been issued under the Pope's

Indicestion, on Dysphesia, is a disease born of the luxury of civilization. The savage is exempt from its torments, they are the penalty exacted by nature for over-indulgence. The rules for treating the complaint are simple, and apply to all cases. Keep the bowels open, renew the lost tone and vigor of the stomach, and regulate the action of the liver, and the cure is wrought. Now come the anxious questions of the sufferer: How shall this be accomplished? Where is the medicine possessing the necessary searching, strengthening, corrective power over these organs, to be found? Dyspeptics, on this subject you have decisive testimony, from our most respectable physicians. Dr. Welle, of Thirty-first street, New York city, a graduate of the Dublin University, says: 'For eighteen months I have used BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS as an alterative and tonic, and consider them the most reliable medicine we have for dyspepsia, indigestion, and all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Dr. L Mills, of Sixteenth street, New York, Dr. Bliss Mott, of Court street, Brooklyn, and Dr. Parker Felson, of the Clinical Institute, Philadelphia, recommend the Pills with equal carnestness.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Camp. bell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

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

Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.

THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's cele-brated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bryarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the City of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Aven's Medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of afflicting and often dangerous diseases. - [Boston Journal.

December, 1867.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK. New York, Nov. 23, 1859.

T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yeurs respectfully,

J. G BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

OURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862. Mesars Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters. They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some

time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart.

L. H. SHERWOOD. Dr. Green, No. 863 Bloadway, New York, informs us he seld, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young weman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had after putting them on and CURED HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and joins.

## SALT RHEUM CURED!

Sold by all Druggists.

Sherbrook . C E., June 20, 1864.

Dear Sir, - For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease, I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt rheum, and some a scrofulous humor Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit, until I was induced to try BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

ours very truly,

HORACE BARBER.

Rolton, Lan Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine,

A Much Abush Sense. - No one of the five senses is so frequently outraged as the sense of smoll; for under pretence of ministering to its gratification charlatans abuse it infamously. They pretend, for instance, to imitate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORI-DA WATER, the finest perfume of the present contury, and disgust society with their unwholesome and disagreeable imitations. The public is requested to beware of these impositions which follow in the wake of this standard perfume, but are as unlike it as the missma of a swamp is unlike the perfumed atmosphere of a tropic valley.

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

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly esteemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hoarseness Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS

will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. Sold at 25 cents per box, by all

dealers in medicire. December, 1867.

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late fr u of Messis. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, tor the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this merket, general stock of provisions suitable to this instact, comprising in part of Flour, Oatmbal, Cornmeal, Butter, Christ, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Durch Fish, Dried Apples, Ship Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

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

COMMISSION MERCHANT. And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market.

June 14th, 1867.

## A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleapless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Struct was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, the refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returnin somering, and the parents without steep. Return-ing home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night a i hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy.

The mother was delighted with the sunden and worderful change and although at first offended at the deception practised upon her, has continued to use the Syrnp and suffering, crying babies and resticas nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Sprup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggis s.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. December, 1867.

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

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50c; fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c Sound Oolong, 65c; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do. do. 75c ; Japan, Good, 50c. ; Very Good, 58c., Finest

## GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, St; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$ .. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from

the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.,

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

> F.A.QUINN, ADVOCATE, No 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

## r~⊹MotiHERS ≥ ? SENTENCE TO SERVER

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



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

THEY ARE PURELY VEGETABLE. THRY ARE AGREEABLE TO THE TASTE, THEY ARE PLEASING TO THE SIGHT. THEY ARE SIMPLE IN ADMINISTRRING. AND SURE AND CERTAIN IN THEIR EFFECT.

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

tender years. CAUTION -The success that these Past Iles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe

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

DEVING & BOLTON, Chemists,

Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN. STREET,

Between Notre Dame and GreatSaint James Stree MONTREAL.

QUEBRO, 20th August, 1865.

MR. J. BRIGGS,

After the use of two buttles of your Prof. 'Vel-pani's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of bair. Yours truly,

THOMAS MCCAFFRY. Eold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

#### P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

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

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

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

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. 3m Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



### A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANÝ

WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their warches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1850, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entir ly by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infini esimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time keeping. Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except wat hes of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Swi'zerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers - which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price, Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be orderedwhethe London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep ver good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss initation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process-and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials - the brass the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feat re of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate m chinery ever brought to the aid of human industry. Every one of the more than a hund-ed parts of every watch is made by a machine - that infallibly reproduces every succeeting par swith the most unvarying accuracy. It wa only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particula istyle and then to adjust t e hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. It any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to its position.

The Company respectfully submit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in over-coming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examina tion and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere.

They claim to make A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes then can be made under the old-fashioned handicinft system.— They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the figest enameled and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good at all times against the Company or its agents.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Brondway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents.

ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal. Agents for Canada:

#### WANTED,

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

TEACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

#### WANTED,

BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation a chrincipal or assistant in an English Commercial an Mathematical School.

A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

12m.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street.

Montreal, September 6, 1367.

#### COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

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

## A. SHARRON & CO. GROCERS,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

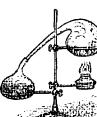
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeirs, and other Wines, Brandy Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Invotorate cases of Scrofula, where the system scened utterly given up to corruption, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

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

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that serofula is strictly hereditary. It does, incleed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure

common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, fout air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.
In St. Authony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, for Tetter, Sait Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other emptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofulous infection, the Sursaparilla is so be indispensable. And in the more conecaled forms, as in Dyspensia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilopsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

Sansaparilla, through its parifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphills or Venereal and Mercarial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. Leavernheae or Whites, Uterine Uterrations, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and parifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Itheumatism and Gaut, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by ranking poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

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

## Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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

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

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lovel, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

Montresl. Gangral Agents for Lower Canada.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Druge & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and pur-

chased in the best markets. Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceatical preparations, at

the lowest prices for Cash. HENRY R. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144, St. Lawrence Main Street Montreal. (Established 1859.)



## Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest ledge of the French language, but whose mother Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class newing Mechines in the city

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

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

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY .- J. D LAWLOR. Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. LaWLUR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

## GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal,

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.

Order from the country attended to on receipt.

DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for anle:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.
CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also

be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluide, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE,

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## CHOLERA

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kacsas, April 17, 1866.

Gentlemen- \* \* I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable Medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice ! used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good regults.

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D.

\* \* I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. C. BOOMER.

Mesers, Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs-Having witnessed the beneficial effects of cour Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Choicea Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly ob-

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

Should the diarrhoes and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

N.B.-Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.
23 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON. M anufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O É G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE D\_ME STREET

> MONTREAL. Cash pard for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION I

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

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND

OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

CONSISTING OF :

PARLOUR DINING ROOM, BEDRÓOM

May 31, 1867.

HALL PAPERS,

OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street.

#### MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER.

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate The system is each and one price. First-class

Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a seving of much time

to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volumteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

#### IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fushionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits

being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20

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

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.

# RICHELIEU COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Bertnier, Chambly, Terrebonne. L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate l'orts.

On and af er MONDAY the 18th of Nov., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANYS Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows: The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Five P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Butiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take

them to the steamers without extra charge.

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

Batiscan. The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Louy, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanorain; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer Files Fur, Capt. E. Latoros, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Tamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VIOTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday

and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and return-ing at Repentiony, Lavaltric, St. Sulpice, Lanoraic and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P M. The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoresux, wil

leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Controcœur. Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charlen, St. Marc Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Mathies; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P M., and Wednesdays at Eleven noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Oapt L H Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunday

excepted, at Two P. M., for L Assomption on Mon. day, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays.
Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vorennes Bout de L'isle and Lachengie. Will leave L'Assomptor every Mon-day at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Torrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M , Thursdays at and S turdays

at 6 A. M. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the v. lue

expressed are signed therefor.
Further information may be had at the Freigh Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissions

> J. B. LAMERE. Manager.

Office Richelieu Company, }

14th Nov, 1867.

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

moderate charges. easy rements and Valuations promptly attended to. Montreal, May 28, 1863.

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,

TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

CITY F MONTREAL.

Esq. | Louis Comte, " J. C. Robillard Hubert Pare, Alexis Dubord, Joseph Laramee, R. A. R. Hubert, F. X. St. Charles,

the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing

OFFICE -No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

#### ROYAL

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

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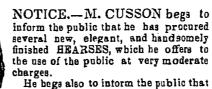
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