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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.

No. 31.

EUSTACE;

SELF-DEVOTION. CHAPTER XIV .- Continued.

Not another word, dear mademoiselle,' replied the lady, handing me a paper as she spoke. You will not, I am sure, refuse the dying gift of our beloved niece; nay, we also owe you very much, for, but for your courage and presence of mind, the entire mansion, instead of only one wing, would have been consumed on that fearful night, and our dear Eulalie have perished in the flames. This deed,' she added, will place a large sum at your disposal, 15 a legacy of love and gratitude, bequeathed by Eulalie de Villecourt out of the fortune which, on her death, will revert to myself. We are already rich, mademoiselle, and as a trifling testimony of respect, you will see that Monsieur de Aubert has added the sum of 3,000 france to that bequeathed you by dear Eulalie.3

I opened, and read : did my eyes deceive me ? No; Eulalie had bequeathed me the sum of 90,000 francs. I burst into tears, tears of mingled gratitude and love; and whilst I stood silently weeping, madame withdrew, and I heard the soft voice of Eulalie calling me by name.

I struggled to assume a calmness my poor heart did not feel; and, approaching the bed-side with the paper in my hand, kissed her forehead, say-

Words will not express what I feel, ma mignonne. Ah, would that my efforts could save you-would that you might have fived to cheer me with your presence.

'It may not be, ma chere Minnie,' she re-plied; 'for my fiat has gone forth, and I must needs rejoice that God has called me to you glorious heavens so early. I cannot tell you, my own loving friend, how happy it has made me to be able to leave you this poor testimony of my affection and my love.'

I withdrew from her bedside: 1 could not restrain my tears. I felt as if they would choke me, such conflicting emotions crowded in upon my mind. My poor Eulalie, whom I had long learned to love, dying before my eyes !-my dear father's form rising up to my mind's eyes. Ah! I felt as all must feel who have seen some dear one die in sorrow and distress. It was a moment in which joy and sorrow met togethersorrow deep and bitter that that innocent girl, with whom I had promised myself such happy bright realms above. days, was about to be snatched thus suddenly means of making others happy.

thought the pure soul would wing its flight to eternity.

Purity herself in all its matchless loveliness. she grasped its type within her own long fingers, in which lay a white rose, which, by her request. I had given her that morning. An image of surpassing beauty and peace was presented to my mind; and, as I stood and gazed on that sleeping form, my ideas clothed themselves in the tollowing simple words :-

Softly, softly sleep, thou child of Eve, For night wanes fast, the dawn of day is tear, And angels' hands thy spirit shall receive— Thou mayest go forth without one pang or fear.

Like fleeting sunbeam of an April day, Frail as the rose-bud on the tender tree, Short-lived as dew-drops 'neath the sun's bright ray:
So like to these seems thy young life to be-

The bridegroom tarrieth, virgin wise and pure: Haste, child of Eve, tress up thy golden hair; Thy lamp is ready lit, thy path secure, Thy brave young heart it knows no coward fear,

Why mourn we one like thee, too pure for earth? Far brighter regions thou may'st soon adorn.
Go claim the crown, thou child of mortal birth, For, ah! the cross thou hast full nobly borne!

Truly, that young girl was the type of patience and purity-one of those, in short, of whom, in vulgar parlance, we have heard it said, he or she was too good to live.'

Day by day she faded, like some young spring flower too tender to resist the cutting blast of of the keen north wind. There was a something so gentle, so ethereal in Eulalie's nature, that one could not choose but love. I question whether Madame St. Aubert had much heart, or much love to bestow on any one, till her visit to the chateau. Her marriage had been solely one of convenience; her time was passed in a continual routine of dissipation-one unceasing whirl of fashionable amusement and folly, the opera or ball generally closing the day.

But the arrival of ber niece into her family made some little alteration in the conduct of the worldly sunt. She had unblushingly avowed her- her if there was any wish yet unfulfilled which self a freethinker in matters of religion. Her she could gran. infidelity was as great as that of the worst of the French philosophers, whose works she had peworld of Poris, had helped to throw a veil and net among some jewels of my mother's and wear any possibility it can be dispensed with, is as un-seldom failed of work. Thus I was enabled to one spoke.

fensive and disgusting had they betrayed them- dearest aunt. Oh, promise me that you will reselves in the character of any woman in the lower orders; and she now began to look a little into herself and her own heart.

Madame St. Aubert was still a handsome woman, but fast falling into the vale of years ;and the inroads which those years had made in her person she took considerable pains to disguise, as far as cosmetics, rouge, and other artificial helps could afford her any aid.

When I met madame in the South, she was a far different person. I question, had religion been mooted in any way, that the principles she later hesitated not to avow she entertained to her niece would have been so unblushingly put forth to a stranger. She was, in fact, an infidel to the heart's core; and when I say an whidel, I mean so; a very different person indeed to any English member of the Roman Catholic or Anglican Churches, who might have thrown aside their faith. No, Madame de St. Aubert was a thorough systematic infidel; she had the dangerous writings of Rousseau and Voltaire by heart; in her eyes, religion was but another word for weakness of mind and feebleness of intellect; she derided its ministers, and mocked at its solemnities. Yet, shall it be owned, that this woman, with a hardened conscience, who worshipped her own intellect, setting up the idol self to be adored in heu of the Supreme Being, had been, in early youth, a model of piery and vir-

But at the age of sixteen she married a wealthy man much older than berself. Monsieur St. Aubert was at heart neither more nor less than practical atheist; the young gir! listened;liberty was more acceptable than restraint; the insidious poison infected her mind; the lessons of Voltaire were sweeter than those of the Gospel, which imposed restraint. To feast well was far more pleasant than to fast; to listen to the voice of self-love better than the admonitions of the priest in the confessional; and thus Madame St. Aubert and a few infidel friends soon gained over to the ranks of the Evil One the beautiful girl who played with the danger till she had well nigh perished in it.

But after many years God sent to save this soul, who was so near being shipwrecked, one fair spring flower, whom he meant to crop very early out of the garden of this world, where it had flourished amidst thorns and brambles, for his own

This fair flower was our gentle Eulahe; ber -that deep, calm sleep in which we often torrent by a right example rather than by many

> At first, madaine's endeavors were turned to young girl more than her match; she saw that all nopes of making a proselyte in this quarter were vain; but she placed every obstacle in her niece's way that she could possibly devise. To go to church was folly; to receive the sacramonts, worse; to see Monsieur le Cure when Eulalie was ill, was worse still-simply it could not be thought of: but patient endeavor will effect far more than words. Eulalie prayed, waited her time, and argued not. I interceded for her with her aunt. Madame was ashamed to hold out, especially as, just then, she had a point to gain with me, for it was previous to the sad calamity which had taken place; she yielded an unwilling assent, and letired, like a discomfited general, from the field of battle.

> One great point was gained; more would follow quickly. I often smiled, when I noticed that madame invariably hurried from her niece's room whenever the priest was about to enter. This showed me that she remembered old times; and though she would deride the ministers of religion in speaking of them, she had still some faint spark lest within her of the sentiments of her earlier days, and loved better to act on the defensive than the offensive.

But the evening of a pure fresh life was waning to its close. On this earth, Eulafie, there had now resumed their sway; with these virtues shall be no more morrow's dawn for thee: thy matin song shall be sung with God's own angels | ened tembers, and more placable dispositions. in the starry heavens above.

Slowly and softly cometh the hand of the angel of death; and as I sat beside the hed and gazed on that face, white as monumental marble. I noticed that one great change, which once seen can never be mistaken.

I hastened for Madame St Aubert; her husband was absent; she accompanied me to the bedside of her niece; she wept much, and taking the young girl's hand within her own, a e asked

'Yes,' teebly replied the dying girl; ' one request you have it indeed in your power to grant. rused with the greatest avidity; but from birth It is, she added, that when you visit the Chaand education she was a lady, and her wealth, teau de Villecourt, you will seek for a small, throwing her in contact with the fashionable gold cross, which you will find in an ebony cabi-

turn to the religion you have abandoned?

'I will think about it, dear Eulalie,' said madame, in a voice husky from emotion; 'and in dying, rest assured that your bright example has done far more toward recalling the remembrance of happier days than those I at present enjoy.'

A smile of ineffable peace spread itself over Eulahe s countenance. A gentle tap was heard at the door; it was the cure: this time madame did not withdraw.

Pass away, bright spirit, from this cold earth! Rejoice, for the bour of thy transit is at hand ! Hark, afar in the distance we hear the murmuring and subdued sounds which issue from a great city; they steal but softly on the ear; and in the mansion, servants glide noiselessly to and fro, for death reigns therein!

Nought is heard in the chamber but the deep, sonorous voice of the priest; the last rites have been administered, and he bids the soul go forth in peace to the God who gave it.

Madame kneels at the foot of the bed, and bends in lowly adoration, and under sacramental veils she acknowledges and feels, as in times gone past, that wondrous mystery of the presence of the Lord. I hear that smothered sob, I know that the pride of her infidel heart is shook; that the prayers of the dying gir! have been born to heaven by its own bright angels; that the incense of her sweet example bath saved a

No sharp struggle was hera; yet, like the fitful gleam of an expiring taper, ever and anon she wrestled in the arms of death. Once we thought that all was over; but no, a faint sigh told us that the immortal spirit had not yet freed itself from its tenement of clay, and a feeble pressure of my band warned me that her soul yet hung as it were on the confines of eternity. Again I pressed my lips to the cold forehead; I clasped the band, no pressure was returned, and with one faint sigh the bright spirit possed to fairer

been since the days of my childhood.'

I knew to what she reverted, but forbore to press any questions, thinking it wiser to leave her making a disciple of Eulalie. She found the to the dictates of her own awakened conscience. and the admonitions of the cure.

CHAPTER XV .- MINNIE'S FAREWELL.

I intended to pass a few hours with Arthur on my return home; for, during my residence in Paris I had received a letter from Eustace telling me that he had succeeded in obtaining an appointment for him in a mercantile house in Australia, and he had conducted himself so much more quietly lately, that I felt no small degree of pleasure at the communication of such good tidings. ·

Moreover, I had it in my power to make him a handsome present, previous to his departure, and at the moment that I placed it in his hands, the thought of my beloved Eulalie was foremost in my mind; for the power to confer that gift came to fact from ber.

I found his wife improved in every sense of the word, yet must I own the truth-I could never, when I accidentally met this woman, fail to remember poor Maggie's adventure one sad Christmas Eve, when she first had the honor of becoming acquainted with her sister-in-law.

The children was as good-looking as they were good-humored: poverty and an empty cupboard sadly tries the temper, especially if drunkenness reign supreme. Sobriety and industry came increased means, and consequently, soft-

I am again at Ashdale, and the morning following my arrival, while Maggie is busy with her bridal praparations, I take my pen in hand, and hasten to discharge a duty alike gratifying to my own feelings as in accordance with the rules of justice and honor.

Eulalie's handsome and generous bequest was more than sufficient for my unambitious wants; why should I continue a pensioner on the civil list? why should I take to myself that little income which now be better bestowed elsewhere? I will not say my pride revolted at continuing to colors and brushes, strength of limb, and deterreceive it, because if that pride by which I am mination of heart. It was my practice, on enunhappily too often led had a share therein, it tering a town, to offer to paint a portrait, in exwas more than balanced by a purely honorable change for so many days bed and board; or, I could not take it off; and; to say the truth if I feeling, the sense of justice, which taught me that when I found no man's vanity to be thus played stared, the young women returned my stare, with to continue to receive a pecuniary favor, if by upon, I applied at all the likeliest shops, and I interest. As I moved wearly away the elder

disgraceful and humiliating to the recipient.

A rightly- constituted mind must surely shrink from receiving such favors unless socily tried, when it becomes our duty to accept with gratiplace in the way of the afflicted, by inspiring others to follow his example by the exercise of work of mercy. "Go and do thou in like manmany there are still who are ever ready to stretch out their hands to assist the afflicted.

legacy of a friend had placed me far beyond the confident hope in the future. reach of pecuaiary distress, and that I felt grati- I was nearly in this plight, however, when I fied at being able to say that I should cease to entered Cologne late one evening in September. draw my quarterly pension, which might revert to some one really in need, whilst I begged to render my sincere and warm thanks for the aid which in the hour of need, had been so generously extended towards me.

I needed, indued, not the words of others to tell me I acted rightly; yet, as Eustace glanced his eye over the superscription, I felt pleased at his remark, 'Quite right, Minnie, I should have done the same, in your place.'

The following day Margaret's wedding took place, a short account of which I have given in with their wishes, to pass a few months, at least, in the metropolis.

Reader, the human heart must always yearn for something; there will ever be a void remain unfilled of one kind or another. I think of Eulalie, and my heart grows sad, yet why? for she is happy, and has but trod the passage of the valley of death a short time before I myself must descend thither. Delicacy of health, those heavy languors and lassitudes, which are known but to a few, decree that my life should be spent only in such retirement as the world can bestow; and when I wish for society it will be mine in many a happy day spent in the home of my be-What more have I to say, save that, when loved Maggie. And when the spirit, long worn offering up my prayers, after the interment had with the toils and anxieties of life, sighs for solitaken place in the Church of Notre Dame, at tude and calm, ah! then I know of a certain which a requiem had been sung for the repose of rustic spot in the fair county of Kent, to which, the soul of Eulalie de Villecourt, I beheld the as at Ashdale, no sorrowful remembrance clings; proud Madame St. Aubert emerge from the con- and there are heaped together music, and birds. fessional of the cure who had attended the dying and books, and flowers, and all those many trifles moments of Eulalia. I left Paris that same day, which tell of the presence of woman, and that She wept when I bade her farewell, and her last she loves them far more than crowded assemblies for use near the altar. I preferred slinking into from me-joy to think that now I possessed the intellect was far keener, poor girl, than either words were, 'Pray for me, mademoiselle. A and heated rooms, and the whirl of the giddy a confessional near the wall, where no ray of la belle mere,' or madame suspected, but she wondrous change has crept over me since the world. Here, too, will often be seen a fair When next I turned to the bed, Eulalie slept, saw the eril, and wisely sought to stem the death of my niece. I am happier than I have young girl, whose inheritance is poverty; she sack. I heard the priest's voice, the low, heasprings from the genteel middle class, that class who most severely feel the sting of distress. I asleep. resolved to snatch some one young gul from the | Did I dream what follows? As I am telling sad misfortune attendant on my own early youth

enjoyment I have ever known. What have I-what can I wish for more?-For, sad as my life has been, yet the end of my tale, for I shall keep no further record, is bright when, to others, no friendly ray lightens them on their tedious journey; for, alas! mine is the exception to the general rule, not the cuterion, unfortunately for those that have gone before or

may follow. Farewell, then, dear reader; may I venture to hope that in this, alas, too true record of human hopes, and fears, and anxieties, in which the stern severity of truth has borne a greater share by far than has been drawn from the fairy realms of fiction, that my tale has not wearied you; that by egotism I have not disgusted where I have occasionally sought to amuse, or, perchance to soften your bearts by the recital of the every-day sorrows of life from which a happier fate may have protected you; that the sequel to self-conquest, having for its moral the virtue of self-denotion, may find grace in your eyes; for, gentle reader, I venture to assue, that there is many a Eustace, and many a Gerald too, in this our land whose domestic unobtrusive virtues none shall know, till their good deeds are fully manifested at the great accounting day.

Once again, then, farewell, gentle reader. If my tale has drawn one tear of sympathy from your eyes for sorrows, alas, too real, or its lighter portions have beguiled one weary hour, your humble servant, Minnie, is content.

THE END.

THE TWO SISTERS OF COLOGNE.

More than forty years and I was a poor artstudent, journeying over Europe, with a knapsack on my back, having resolved to visit, if possible, every gallery worth a painter's study. I started with but a few shillings in my pocket; but I had banging partly down the back, and surmounted

gloss over opinions which would have been of lit for my sake; and trown not at my request, just to the bounty of the donor, who might, if he carry out my scheme, while most of my fellowknew the case, carry his relief elsewhere as it is students were vegetating where I had left them. with minds unenlarged by contact with the men and the arts of other countries. Though I left England with a heavy heart-for I was leaving behind me the hope and promise of life-and tude and thankfulness those aids which God shall though I was away on my walk through Europe more than two years, 'in weariness' . . . . and 'in fastings often,' yet I never envied the unambitious routine, the inglorious repose, of my ner,' were words pronounced by the lips of un- less enterprising friends. I was constantly obliged erring wisdom, and cold as is the world, yet to go without a dinner, when a turn of ill-luck (some temporary illness, or the artistic obtuseness of a whole city) had drained my purse very In a few brief lines, then, I stated that the low; but I seldom lost courage -courage and a

> I had been laid up at Dusseldorff for many days, with low fever, and the belt in which I had carried my thalers round my waist had been much lightened in consequence. My illness had left me weak; and I crawled into the town dusty and footsore. Twilight was gathering around the many spires and towers as I crossed the bridge of boats; a dark ruddy light alone remained in the calm river, where shadows were fastening into black: and the reflection of a candle here and there flickered in long scales of gold upon the water. It was very hot. I sat down on a stone the first chapter of this autobiography. I expect outside the cathedral, too exhausted to go from her home daily, and am about, in accordance pillar to post, bargaining for a bed, as was my wont. I pulled a crust and bunch of grapes from my wallet. Vespers were going forward, as I knew from seeing some people going up the steps and disappearing through the heavy leathern door. It occurred to me, after a while, to follow them. It would be pleasanter than outside: the soothing influence of music, the luxury of a straw-bottomed chair - these were the attractions, I fear, that drew me in. Heaven knows I was properly punished, masmuch as I can never again hear Cologne Cathedral named without a

> > There were but few persons oresent, and those were huddled together in one of the side-chapels, dunly lighted by half a dozen candles uron the altar where the priest was officiating. The only other light throughout the great shadowy pile was given forth by a lamp or candle here and there, burning before the Mother of Sorrows, or some smaller shrine, and struggling out into the great sea of darkness fast gathering over all .-The chairs were piled away, except a few, left light penetrated. I laid my head upon my knapvenly murmur of the organ, and then-I fell

you as simply and truthfully as I can all that I and in this one action I experienced the greatest know of the matter, I begin by saying that I have never been able to satisfy myself entirely upon this point. Assuredly, the strangeness is no way lessened, but rather increased twofold, as the sequel will show, it one can believe that the strong and painful impression left upon my brain was produced while I was asleen.

I woke-that is to say my own distinct impression is that I woke-just as the service was finished. In half ac hour the cathedral would be silent and deserted; then it would be locked up for the night. If possible, why not pass the night here, instead of seeking and praying for a bed elsewhere? My legs felt mightily disinclined to carry me a yard father. At dawn, when the doors were opened, I should rise up refreshed to seek for work. But, even while I revolved these things in my mind, I saw a light coming down the aisle where I was-nearer and nearer. I shrunk as far back as possible into the corner of the confessional, hoping to escape detection .-But it was not to be. The sacristan was upon his rounds, to see that there was no loite ers in the sacred building; his vigilant eye spied me .-He laid a hand on my shoulder; he shook me-I must move off. With a heavy sigh I rose. and then, for the first time, perceived two young women standing cehind the sacristan their eyes fixed upon me. No doubt they were leaving the cathedral, and had stopped, arrested at the sight of a young man being unearthed from a confes-

It was impossible to mistake that they were sisters, though one was shorter and much less well favored than the other; but they had the ame gray, piercing eyes, fair skins, and hair which was somewhat beyond flaxen-it was almost white. This hair was worn in a strange fashion, which I cannot describe, though I see it even now before me-the glittering spiral threads by some sort of black coif or conical head-gear. Their aspect, altogether, was very singular; I found that, so soon as my eye had fallen on them,

'Have you no money to buy yourself a night's exclusively for religious uses, 'between the Catho

lodging, young man?' 'I have enough for that, Fraulein,' I replied. coloring; but I am almost too tired to go about to look for one. . . I have been ill, and

have walked some miles to day. The sisters exchanged glances.

If it berso, we will give you a supper and a night's lodging. We need no payment. We are bound by a vow to help any poor wayfarer so far. You may come with us, young man.

Something within me said, 'Do not go.' Butwhy? I hesitated.

'Accept it or decline it,' said she, who was still the spokeswoman, somewhat impatiently.-'We cannot wait here longer.'

'I will paint your pictures in the morning, then, in return for your hospitality, I replied, smiling. I was a vain boy, I am afraid, in those days. I had good teeth, and liked to show them. The younger sister, I saw never took her eyes of me. There was no barm in appearing to the best advantage. I bowed rather directly to her right to exercise. Does any Cutholic account the as I spoke, and once more the sisters exchanged glances.

A hired carriage was waiting. Without a word they stepped into it and I followed them. The driver clearly knew where to drive. Without any order being given we set off rapidly, but in what direction 1 did not think of observing.-Like most German carriages, the glasses rattled supported and clergymen ought to be over the stones, so that I could not hear myself speak. I made a futile esfort, but neither sister attempted to respond, but sat there opposite Ohurch property; where it is necessary, we can use me, motionless, leaning back in the two corners, it for the support of the clergy. In old times their me, motionless, leaning back in the two corners. I had nothing for it but to watch their faces in silence and speculate about their history, as the irrevocably lost; but, in compensation, two of those lamps swung across the narrow streets, threw original ends - the relief of the poor and educationlurid jets of light ever and anon upon those two are now provided for from other sources. Whether white masks under the black coifs.

It was not until we had been driving for upwards of twenty minutes, and had come out into what I suppose to have been a suburb of the city. judging from its high garden walls, that it suddenly flashed upon me that I had left my knap. sack behind me in the confessional. An exclamation of annoyance escaped me.

"What is it!" said the younger sister, leaning forward; her voice was far more musical than her sister's.

I told her what troubled me.

Did it contain anything of value?' asked the other.

I shook my head. 'Nothing of value to any one but myself-a change of clothes, my colors and brushes, and a few books.

'The cathedral is locked now. It would be no use our returning. It will be open at six; and if you are there before that hour, you will find your property all safe, no doubt. . . . Here we are, Gretchen; have you the key?-Open the door.'

(To be Continued.)

#### THE CHURCH QUESTION.

Mr. Aubrey de Vere has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Freeman : -

As the time for the solution of the Irish Church question approaches, it becomes the more urgently important that all those who agree in seeking the interests of Ireland, and of Ireland's Church, which are inseparable, should agree as to the mode of action likely to secure both. If differences exist among us which affect principle, we can only reach agreement by a careful and an impartial consideration of what has to be said on each side. It is, therefore, desira" ble that the question should be thoroughly discussed in that friendly spirit which becomes those who have the same ends in view. Difficulties do not cease to exist because we choose to look away from them, and they will one day confront us. I have contributed my share to an inquiry for which no subtion. Others, I trust, will not shrink from doing their part, whether their opinions may be popular or the contrary. In the meantime, whatever conclusion we may arrive at on that question, at least it cannot but be the wish of all that misconceptions should be removed. The question is as to the 'just distribution of Church property, or its 'secularisation.' From the arguments used in favor of the latter plan it seems as though many excellent persons imagine that they have to choose between the destruction of Ireland's ancient Church property or the corruption of her religion through the dependence of her clergy on the state. A letter published by W. J. O'N. Daunt, Esq. - which accident has prevented me from seeing till quite lately-misapprehents the main scope of my recent pamphlet, The Church Settlement of Ireland.' His opinions as to the necessity of preserving inviolate the independence of our clergy are worthy of a Catholic and an Irishman. I have always maintained them, and them alone. What we differ about is his assumption that there is an iden. tity, or even the slightest connection, between the complete independence of the clergy and those two allegations, viz., that the Irish people must never recover their Church property for religious uses, and that the best political allies for Irish Catholics are the Dissenters of England. We have been so long in the habit of hearing it assumed that the present unjust Church settlement (a chronic anarchy), can only be removed either by the substitution of state pensions or of 'the voluntary principle for all,' that the true settlement, a just distribution of Ireland's Church property, has seidom engaged a serious attention. Mr. O'N. Daunt alludes to many things said on these subjects in past times -that is, in times when comparatively little was said on this primary matter by influential Catholics, who were then more occupied about other questions, and when what was done by the Legislature was to renew the lease of the Ascendancy, under the protection of spacious reforms. Most of what was then said meant one of two things-either that Ireland must not accept of pensions or that endowments were not, in any form, to be substituted for the present mode in which the clergy are supported. I have disputed neither of these propositions It seems difficult for the plainest statements to clear this momentous subject from its accidental associations. No one now seems to cancels one; that it is the religious course, because attriuute to me the vindication of pensions; but Mr. O'Neill Daunt will allow me to assure him that he falls un wittingly into another error. He mistakes my proposal for a plan 'to transfer to the Catholic clergy a share of the ecclesiastical State revenues, at present monopolised by their Protestant brethren.'— Church and hereditary peerage, can possibly (except He observes that there was no time when Ireland the day before a revolution) destroy their found a wished 'that the Catholic clergy should be subsidised from the ecclesiastical state revenues. He remarks that any sort of state endowment for the worthy to last, a novel civilisation, remote from all Catholic Church is extremely mischievous.' Here are two complete misapprehensions. 1. State cadowments are wholly different from the restoration to the Untholic Church, with a legal sanction, of property taken from her by the violence of the law:

2. Ohinrih property, supposing it restored, is not a more clerical fund, and need not by necessity be demand more. I have demanded it for years; and used, even in part, for the support of the clergy, still I trust that a sacred cause too tardily taken up may less so used at any particular time. In the very first

lics and the Protestants.' - I propose to invest the management of the two separate shares, not in any state department, but in two boards above all sus picion of Governmental influence, one wholly Catholic and the other wholly Protestant. . The purposes which I suggest for the Catholic endowment are the following :--! The support of Maynooth; assistance given, proportionately to local efforts in the building of the churches and presbyteries, reformatories and penitentiaries; the creation and maintenance of ecclesiastical seminaries and of cathedrals, the endowment of the clergy, wherever and whenever the bishops accounted such endowment desirable; and the purchase of glebes, unless a separate sum should be set spart by the State for that purpose. There are so many wants in Ireland that it is only by degrees that they can be met; and the order of precedence must be left to those most competent to decide on it.' (The Church Settlement of Ireland, preface, p. xxi.) The support of the clergy is thus but included among the various purposes to which the Church property should be applicable; and, respecting this purpose, I affirm nothing more than that the bishops should not be prevented by any new legal arrangement from exercising on it that judgment which they alone are 'competent' or have the bi hops or their successors unworthy of such a trust? What would be the consequence if they were deprived of it? Suppose another famine to visit the land and once more to reduce the clergy and the people almost to starvation, and that for years .-Suppose the Minister of the day to say, 'Here are pensions unclogged by conditions. In place of drawing your support from the starving, support supported, and support also as many among your famished flocks as you can.' Would it not be well if the bishops were able to reply. 'We have our support was but one of the ends to which Church or not a part of what remains should be used for the support of the clergy is a question which the most thoughtful persons would, probably, answer differently, according as they spoke with reference to the present time only or to a permanent state of things. Ours is a transition period; we may be said to be out of the Catacombs, but not yet advanced into the Temples; and relatively to the present I have expressed no opinion on this matter. As regards the future, though not a believer in the 'voluntary system, pure and simple,' except for voluntary societies, neither do I exclude it. I have distinctly said that in the system 'which supplements endowments by moderate free will offerings, I recognise the happiest combination of advantages. The laity would be secured against the lack of needful ministrations, while they retained the salutary privilege of showing their gratitude to their clergy; and that clergy would be secured against dependence without lesing a natural stimulus to special exertion. At this subject I have hitherto been able but to giance: but I have discussed it at large, as well as the rival schemes of 'secularisation' and 'just distribution,' inja second pamphlet, which will appear in a day or two, under the title of 'Ireland's Church Property and the Right Use of it.' In it I have honestly reviewed every argument I have ever heard in defence of secularisation. I have remarked on the noreasounbleness of so elegislating as regards Church property during a crisis full of anomalies, as to tie up the hands of the Church for future ages.'-I have observed that among the objects strictly relitious, to which each of the two boards might apply its funds, would obviously be the religious part of education - i.e., supposing that an educational system, though in all respects just, providing at once for the nigher, the middle, and the lower classes, and supported, as it should be, on funds unconnected with Church property, yet needed to be supplemented for the protection of any special religious interest. The same remark applies to charities distinctly religious, and administered by persons devoted to reli-But I have shown, and I think conclusively, that all 'secular' objects, and all those of 'general utility'-whether the general education of the country, the relief of the poor, or the encouragement of industrial enterprise—would prove wholly illusory. Such an application of Ireland's Church property would deprive her for ever of what Protestant as-

nomic laws by which they are ruled. In that second pamphlet I have endeavered to show that it is a sacred bequest, resting on the immemorial usage of Christendom and sanctioned by the precedent of the Ancient Law, and I bara exprossed my belief that it was not reserved either for the statesmen of the Reformation, or the sages of the French Revolution, to teach the Church the best mode of sustaining her ministrations. I have shown that mere 'Voluntaryism' is the rightful boast, as it is the child, of Dissent, in which faith means but individual opinion, and which does not aspire to make religion the confession of a nation. I have shown that even religious discords do not render impossible a nation's confession of religion; and that to make it as well as she can is to reserve to herself the power of one day making it perfectly, if truth, which advances most steadily where passions and rival interests least bar its way, should ever restore to unity those who walk in erring ways. I have indicated the incoherency of at once inveighing against endowments in any form and for any purpose, and yet seceiving them in their most exceptionable form, that of pensions, and applying them not only to the support of chaplains, in the army, and the navy, in workhouses and prisons, but even to that of the professors who shape the theological science of Ireland at Maynooth, and of the future clergy of Ireland whilst under their charge. I have pointed to vast tracts in Ireland where the means of grace are confessedly inadequate, owing to poverty, and also to vast cities, English and American, where Catholicism might by this time have held its head high, but where a population recent from Ireland is not as our clergy with pathetic urgency remind us, in all respects all that the honor of Ireland requires it to be. I have pointed to these things and asked what comment they make upon the hollow boast that the 'Voluntary system' amengst us had not only escaped its worst defects, which I admit, but is also free from deficiencies. Libero shown that to Loud cheers.) No doubt, Irish disaffaction had a recover, a just proportion of Ireland's Church property for Ireland's Catholic sons is common sense, because, in place of retaliating a wrong, It it restores to God and his poor what was torn from both: that it is the constitutional course and, as such, the only practicable course, because neither of the two great historical and constitutional parties, Church and hereditary peerage, can possibly (except the day before a revolution) descroy their foundstions by creating in Ireland, which a wise legislation would render the citadel and sanctuary of all that is her traditions—a disfeatured reflex from the colonial type. Should Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and those gentlemen who at a recent meeting in Dublin censured my opinions, do me the honor of reading my second

sentence of my pamphlet, what I propose is the just . The Church Settlement of Ireland, prefidistribution of Ireland's church property, retained xxi. London: Lo gmans. Dublin: Duffy. . Tae Church Settlement of Ireland, preface, p. not be so advocated as to lose aught of its sanctity, never knew an Englishman settled in Ireland who or incur danger of another defeat. May it succeed; was not popular, or who owed his want of popularity but may its success do no wrong to Ireland's Protestant sons-who have, of course, no right to an ascendancy, but to whom long habits have rendered religious endowments necessary — thus throwing them into the ranks of Dissent or Unbelief, and giving a fresh impulse to those internal divisions which have long rendered us contemptible. Against the Catholic cause adverse centuries have done their worst, and done it in vain; it has nothing more to fear, except from unwise friends. The plan of a just distribution of Church property, as opposed to its secularisation is no compromise, whother expedient or inexpedient, for it does not abandon to the present occupants any part of what the alternative scheme would confer upon Catholics. It steers no legislation of a character which no good man could intermediate course, but reconciles in its largeness sanction. Hitherto, no doubt, legislation had the objects neither of which must be compromised. Signally failed, but the failure was to be ascribed, not to causes of disaffection, being beyond the reach of gious equality; the dignity of her Church and its future destinies require the restoration to just and religious uses of its ancient property. The policy which would sacrifice the higher of these two things. in the vain hope of thus securing to the lower a speedier triumph—this would be a compromise, indeed, and, in my judgment, a compromise worse than unwise:

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, AUBREY DE VERE.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

CARDINAL CULLEN IN DUNDALK -His Eminence Cardinal Cullen has been receiving the homage of the faithful at Dundalk. Having officiated on Sunday at the consecration of Dean Kieran as Romen O tholic Archbishop of Armagh, his Eminance spent the following day in visiting the school of the Mariet Fathers in that town, and receiving addresses from the clergy and the members of the Catholic . Young Men's Society and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul The address of the Marist Fathers is a most eloquent production. His Eminence having replied to this document, proceeded to the Town Hall, when addresses were presented to him from the bodies already mentioned. We subjoin a passage from his speech stating his views on the subject of the Irish Church Establishment :-

'There are many important questions which now engage the attention of the public, and which happily are murching on with grant strides towards a favourable solution. Omitting other important matters, I may mention as an instance the question of the Established Church. It is an anomaly of 500 years in this country-an anomaly which no other civilised Government would tolerate for a season. We may confidently tops the united efforts of our clergy and people for the removal of this anomaly will soon be crowned with success. We have no enmity for our Protestant fellow-subjects. We do not seek to deprive them of any of their social rights. Neither do we seek to enrich ourselves with the spoils of the Establishment. We will accept of no fetters from the British Government, be they of brass, or silver, or gold. But we demand that the enormous sums which are now devoted to maintain a Protestant ascendancy among us, alien alike to our country and our faith, be set aside to form a special fund for the use of Ireland, to be applied to appropriate objects, and especially to the promotion of works of charity and religion, and to the development in every way of the talent and resources of this island. From the spirit which now pervades our clergy and people, and from the growing liberality of many of those who differ from us in religion, we may rest assured that this end shall be very soon attained, and that our Legislature shall listen to our just demands.

THE new Primate of All Ireland and Archbishop of Armagh was consecrated by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin on Sunday last, at Dundalk, where his Grace had been parish priest for several years, and from which he had no desire whatever to be removed, even though the removal involved succession to the highest episcopal dignity in the Church of Ireland. In the postulation of the clergy of the diocese to the Holy See, the name of Dr. Kieran stood first or dignissimus. An extremely complimentary address. voted nem. con., was presented on the occasion to the Cardinal by the Harbour Commissioners and the Town Commissioners of Dundalk .- Weekly Register,

THE REFORM MEETING AT MANCHESTER. - The O'. cendancy could but misapply for a time, giving to cendancy could but misapply for a time, giving the lireland, at most, what she must otherwise have again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again renewed. He said he regarded the again and again again and again a Donoghue, M.P., came forward to acknowledge the phatic declaration from the people of this country to the Irian people, of their approval of opinions which he held in common with the mass of his countrymen. He thought that the Irish people were the best judges of their own grievances and of the remedies which ought to be applied to them. He condemned the system of class legislation which had been adopted in reland, and was of opinion that it was owing to class legislation that the country had been brought almost to the brink of ruin. The best guarantee for the sta-bility, power, and happiness of the empire was the union of all the subjects within it in a brotherhood of freedom based upon and guarded by the independent exercise of a widely extended franchise. (Cheers.) The events of the last few months had done much to coissus a candid and cousequently a useful discussion of the Irish question. It was impossible that there would be any difference of opinion about the political state of the country, and thus a formidable obstacle to candid discussion had been removed. The late Viceroy stated openly in the House of Lords that there was a wide spread disaffection, and that statement had been endorsed by the present Lord-Lieutenant and his advisers, who had taken great credit to themselves for having prefented an insurrection by renewing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. and making a great display of military force. An attempt had been made to represent the disaffection in Iroland as foreign in its origin, and as deriving its vitality from the other side of the Atlantic. That was not so. English rule in Ireland was synonymous with oppression and tyranny. There always has been a profound sympathy between the Irish in America and their countrymen at home, but that sympathy had only recently taken a political shape, owing to the increasing facilities of communication, and to the growing strength of those who, from a despairing band of flying and crouching emigrants, had gradually swelled into a great nation, confident in their might and almost frantic with the spirit of retaliation powerful auxiliary in American Fenianism, but no one could assert with any show of reason that this Fenishism was anything more than the result of that disaffection which had created and fed it, and in the absence of which Fenianism would be inexplicable and its objects aimless. Personally, he was convinced that nothing could put a stop to the cousbination unless a voice went across the Atlantic announcing a new era of equal laws and justice, and proclaiming that the past must be forgotten. To assert that Irish disaffection was the result of foreign interference and to abuse the American Irish were only convenient methods of glossing over the difficulty, and of drawing the attention of the English public from the actual condition of Ireland. He denied that the outery against the Established Church in Ireland and the existing system of land tenure were mere blinds, or that there was any covert attempt to resuscitate long buried animosities, and to interpose barrier between that cordial spirit of friendship which ought to unite the people of both countries. Having had a close intimacy with all the classes of his countrymen, then, he could confidently assert

that no antipathy existed in Ireland either to Eng-

of Lord Dufferin that each family consisted of five, they would have an agricultural population of close upon 3,000,000. Of the 600,000 heads of families about 580,000 were tenants at will, without leases, and could be dispossessed of the land on the service of a six months' notice to quit, there were therefore 580,000 persons in Ireland without legal security of any kind for the possession of their farms, each of whom at the end of six months might find himself ou the roadside, in the poor-house, or, if he could scrape a few pounds together, on board an American ship. They might have toiled upon their farms from morn till night, and in so doing they might have improved the letting value of the land, but nevertheless the law enables the landlords to evict the tenent without giving him scarcely a shilling of compensation. (Hear.) There were millions of his fellow countrymen living in Ireland from year to year in this state of insecurity. It rendered them the merest slaves; and unless they were differently constituted from the men of Manchester, in their inmost souls they must long for the overthrow of a system which compelled them to endure such a life. (Hear, hear.) Then, again, the tenant could not bargain; he must keep his farm on any terms on which it was offered to him on bring either ruin or misery upon himself and those dearest to him. It was the fashion to talk in some quarters as if land in Ireland was to be had for the asking, whereas the truth was there was no land to be had, because the landlords fancied it to be their interest to have as few tenants as possible, and to keep the population at a low figure. Some years ago an instance occurred, which would probably be still remembered, in which a considerable portion of the county of Donegal was almost depopulated by Mr. John George Adair. The tenants were able and willing to pay the rent, but some one on the estate had been shot by an individual, and for the offence committed by this one person it was decided that hundreds should suffer the most excruciating agonies of mind and body. They expostulated, cried, and implored for mercy, but Mr. Adair was inexcrable, and, sur-rounded by the soldiers of the Queen, his myrmidons went forth to drive the people out and to level their bouses to the earth. (Cries of 'Shame !') The case was brought before the Lord-Lieutenant, the late Lord Cartisle. He expressed sorrow, but could not interfere. It was brought also before the House of Commons, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the name of the Government, deplored the Act: but nothing could be done to remedy it, for Mr. Addir had the law on his side, and there was no law for the tenants. Could it, then, be wondered at that the people legarded the law of Ireland as bad and intolerable? The tenant farmers of Ireland desired to dwell in the land of their birth, and they had a prescriptive right to do so. They were prepared to toil in its cultivation from morn till night as no negro slave ever toiled before, and therefore he asserted, in the presence of that great assembly of free and enlightened Englishmen, that it was the bouncen duty of the State, if they valued the allegiance of the people of Ireland, to protect the present race of occupiers in the possession of the soil. (Lond cheers.) In conclusion he had one word to say with regard to the lrish Church. He considered it one of the healthiest signs of the times to be able to find an assembly of Protestant Englishmen eager for an opportunity to pass sentence of condemnation on the Irish established Church as an unparalled injustice to Ireland. (Great cherring.) He could not understand how it could be reconciled with justice that 700,000 Irish Protestants should possess the whole of the ecclesiastical revenues of Ireland, while an equal number of Presbyterians, and about 4,500,000 of Roman Catholica deribed no benefit at all from them. (Hear, hear.) It was for this reason that the disendowment of the Established Church was called for, and the application of its revenue to some purposes of national utility. In debating the question of the Irish Church be paid no regard to the numerous collateral issues which were sometimes raised such as 'What is the true Church?' What were the theological views of St. Patrick?' 'Did he renounce the spiritual supermacy of the Pope and conform to the 39 Articles? (laughter); but he (The O'Donoghue) adhered to the simple argument that, no matter how these various issues might be decided, the fact still remained that the Established Church was the Church of a small minority of the Irish people, and therefore had no title whatever to the ecclesiastical revenue of the country. (Cheers.) He hoped no one would believe that antipathy of the people of Ireland to the Established Church in that country proceeded from hostility to the tenets of Protestantism. If it were not a symbol of ascendancy it would no more interfered with than Presbyterianism. Indeed, if the Roman Catholics were offered the ecclesiastical revenues of the country for the support of their own religion, they would reject the proposal. They believed in the adequacy of the voluntary system, and they were convinced that it was the only sure foundation on which religious equality and the toleration of differences could rest in these realms. Last, though not least, they saw that the voluntary system commanded the approval of that vast majority of Englishmen with whom on every possible occasion the Catholics of Ireland were anxious to haimonize. He was cer tain that the Established Church could not long retain its present position in defiance of the progress of an enlightened public opinion. As he had said before, good legislation might remove many of the causes of Irish disaffection, but it could never be done until there was a thoroughly reformed Parliament. Loud cheers, in the midst of which the hon. gentlemen resumed his seat, having spoken for nearly an Saunders's News Letter asks :- If twelve directors in England can manage a concern with a capital of forty-three millions, why should it require four

and that the disaffected could only be appeased by

hundred directors to manage railways representing twenty six millions of capital? This division and subdivision leads to immense waste of the resources, and the amalmagation of the Irish railways would produce large savings. It would, perhaps, not be too much to estimate the saving which may be made in working expenses at 10 per cent. of the receipts, or 170,000% per annum. So far has this division been carried, that at some junctions there are two sets of officials, separate ticket offices, station masters, and porters, and the public are worse attended than they would be under one management. The receipts of the Irish railways in 1865 were 1,737,0611.

The arguments in support of the supplemental charter of the Queen's University of Iroland against the application for an injunction to restrain the Senate having concluded, the Master of the Rolls has announced that he will give judgment in a few lishmen or to Protestantism purely as such. He days,

EXPERIMENTS WITH GREEK FIRE. - A number of was not popular, or who owed his want of popularity to some encroachment on the rights of others, which highly interesting experiments with the dangerous compound known as Greek fire, the discovery of which in large quantities concealed for Penian purwould have made him unpopular wherever he was. poses created so much excitement in the public mind, A daily increasing manifestation of friendliness bewere made in the ball-alley attached to the police barrack, Lower Castle yard, on Saturday. The foitween the masses has softened down that untagonism which was, no doubt a prominent feature of the past history of the two countries. A step in advance had now been gained by the recognition of the reality of lowing gentlemen were among those present, in compliance with invitations issued by Colonel Lake :-Major General Sir Thomas Larcom the Hon, Mr. Irish disaffection. But, beyond that ground he feared Curzon, Military Secretary; Sir John Gray, M.P., Colonel Wood, Inspector-General of Constabulary; that they were not likely to advance for some time. He believed that the causes of Irish disaffection could be removed by legislation. The Government of Lord Derby and others believed otherwise, and assumed that there were no legitimate causes of disaffection, Colonel Oakes, 12th Lancers; Colonel Lake, Mr. O'Farrell, Dr. Nedley, Rev. H. H. Dickenson, Dr. Maunsell. Chief Superintendent Campbell, Superintendent Ryan, &c., The experiments were made on portions of the fluid seized at Liverpool and on portions of the fluid seized at Ballybough, near this city, by the Dublin detectives, and had for their chief object the ascertaining if the wo compounds were identical. The Dublin fluid was stored with great just laws, not to the incapacity of our legislators. care, and it was supposed that one of the ingredients not to an accidental miscarriage of legislation, but to the fact that our legislators were elected from a class the dissolved phosphorous, was kept separate in order with special interests of their own. (Cheers.) In Ireland there were about 600,000 persons occupying to prevent combustion from accident, and consequent detection. The experiments took place under the land as tenants. This number included only the heads of families, but taking the moderate estimate direction of Dr. Apjohn, the eminent professor of chemistry, and were varied and numerous. In the first instance, a heap of wood shavings and straw was placed in the centre of the yard, and a quantity of the inflammable liquid poured upon it. The ignition of the fluid was not spontaneous, owing, no doubt to its having been poured gently on the heap, but, on being raised with a stick, the ontire heap burst into a lurid blaze, which emitted a dense white smoke. It was readily extinguished by water poured on it from a hose belonging to the Corporation, by a number of the Brigade men, under the superintendence of Mr. Crofton. A small point, containing a few ounces of fluid, was then dashed upon the wall of the bail-alley; the phial broke, and the fluid sprayed about in all directions, each spray burning brilliantly and presenting the appearance of a falling rocket. The wall appeared like a sheet of fire, and the smoke was of a most sufficating nature. A strong steam of water was played upon the flame, but it was several minutes before it could be subdued. A quantity of wood was then strawn along the end of the enclosure, and another bottle dashed to atoms several yards above it. The liquid fell amongst the faggots, and almost simultaneously the wood was seen in a blaze. Other experiments followed and the result proved how terrible an instrument of destruction the Greek fire would be. The learned professor, under whose superintendence the experiments were made, had previously analysed the Liverpool and the Dub-lin liquids. The results he arrived at were that the Dublin liquid was identical with the Liverpool liquid, with the exception that the latter contained no phosphorus. To the Dublin liquid he added phosphorus in the same proportion as it was found in the Liverpool, and the result was a liquid in all respects the same. The fluid had all the appearance of lime water and oil, but a little thinner; the colour was nearly straw colour, and some of the ingredients seemed to gravitate to the bottom. In all the experiments the action of the liquids was precisely the same, proving to the satisfaction of all present that the Dublin and Liverpool combustibles were of the same character and composition, save as indicated above, and designed for the same purpose .- Frecinan THE LATE WATERFORD ELECTION .- At the Dun-

garvan petty sessions on Saturday, sixteen persons were committed for trial to the Waterford assizes on a charge of having taken part in a riot and rescue of prisoners from the custody of the police at Cappagh, on the 29th of December. The disturbance which formed the ground for the charge was one of those which took place during the recent election in Waterford. A party of police escorting prisoners from Lismore to Waterford, were met by a mob who it is alleged, mistaking the prisoners for voters, attempted to rescue them. There was, according to the witnesses for the Crown, a good deal of rioting and stown-throwing on the occasion, and the police loaded their rifles and fixed bayonets to resist the attack on them, but were not permitted to fire, though it appears one policeman did so without orders Eight of the persons who have been returned for trial were charged with the riot before Dungarvan magistrates immediately after the election : and the beach on that occasion in order not to perpetuate bad feeling, consented to liberate them on their own recognizances. The Government, not being satisfied with fast ruling, ordered a fresh prosecution to be instituted; new summonses in special printed forms-after the fushion of State trials - were served on the mer previously tried and on eight others; and Mr. Kemof the Lamster Circuit, attend. ed to prosecute. M. Slattery, who defended the accused, contended that the case against eight of his clients could not be proceeded with until the ruling against them already on the book should have been reversed by the Queen's Bench, as the magistrates had no power either to act as a Court of Appeal or to punish men a second time for the same offence. The magistrates, however, overruled the point and took the informations .- Cork Examiner.

Mr. Vincent Scully has again addressed the electors of the county of Oork, asking for the seat rendered vacant by the death of Mr. G. R. Barry. The deceased member, who was understood to have spent his money very freely, was placed at the head of the poll, the numbers being—Barry, 7,592; Leader, 6,-598; Vicdant Scully, 2,298. Perhaps Mr. Scully's defeat was due to the fact that he honestly refused to pay anything but his legitimate expenses. He now presents his past services as pledges for the future exertions in Parliament, adding only that his wellknown principles are unaltered, and that he will be ready to supply all proper explanations on the hustings. It is probable that he will have to stand another severe contest. The constituency is a large one -15,572 electors out of a population of 537,496.

The Sligo Chronicle states that Major Knox arrived in Sligo upon Thursday, and on Friday he waited upon several electors, by whom he was received in the most friendly manner. A meeting of the Conservative electors has been called for Monday, when the claims of Major Knox will be fully considered. The Slive Champion thus notices the event' :- We have learned that a certain gallant major has been feeling his way with the electors. Is this the Conservative 'in every way qualified to represent the borough?' When we get some more information upon the subject of the canvass we shall have a question to put to this Conservative Liberal, and, of course, Liberal Conservative, in relation to a certain publication about 'cells,' inquisition,' and all that kind of thing, in connection with a religious house in Dublin.

THE REPRESENTATION OF CORE COUNTY. - CORE, MON-DAY .- The Herald states that a telegram has been received from Mr. Pope Honnessy, in which he says he will contest the vacant seat for the country Cork. Mr. Scully is already in the field. It is also probable that Mr. Arthur Smith Barry, of Foaty, may be induced to enter the contest on Liberal Conservative princi-

REPRESENTATION OF NEW ROSS. - It is stated that Mr. Joseph Suche has been solicited to stand for the borough of New Ross at the next occurring vacancy, and that he has consented to do so on Liberal principles. Mr. Suche was formerly manager of the National Bank in New Ross, and he is at present connected with one of the great finance associations in London.

It is stated by a Tipperary paper that the health of Mr. Moore, scn., M.P. for that county, is so unsatisfactory, that it is not his intention to retain the representation for any length of time.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.- Captain M'Uafferty, formerly of the United States army, and recently a leading member of the Fenians in America and a companion of Head Centre Stephens, was arrested in the city today, on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent outbreak at-Killarney.

opinion Parliament can do nothing whatever for answering Lord Grey's valuable and statesmanlike Ireland over and above what nature and the course speech last year. It is a view from which I totally of spontaneous change is doing for her, unless Parliament will establish a registry for all improvements done by Irlah tenant farmers, small as well tinguished countryman and friend as to the measures ss great, and lend any amount of money that may be so great, and tend any amount of monoy the found necessary for the redemption of these improve- of a line of argument which fails, I think, to recognize and the protection of the landlord from the nize the deep and pervading connexion between bad growth of overwhelming claims. When nothing whatever can be done without two such creations of hatred of the law and political disaffection on the law we must conclude that Lord Dufferin is not very other, and so cut off the most powerful motive which hopeful, and that he sees little help but that things must take their present course, and the stream of emigration flow on as it has done. What then, is the practical conclusion to which we find ourselves to thank Lord Dufferin for securing so much public driven by this new and able authority? It is that attention to a great Irish question, which he has there is inevitably, no law for Ireland except that which we all know is also the law of England and Scotland - the law of material interest, and personal freedom to pursue it as each man can do best for himself in a way of his own. It is the law of life in England, and it is only the numerical aggregate | earnestly to deprecate. of a particular class exposed to a common uniformity of trials that makes the result rather formidable in Ireland. What is that result? It is that several hundred thousand persons, now supposed to be either struggling on with very small forms or hankering after something they can call their own, be it ever so small, had better go elsewhere. Emigration is the remedy. There is not room in Ireland, upon any system whatever, not even it all the estates were cut into smaller ones. It would only be the worse for those who did not get a share, while those who did would find themselves no better off than they are

All this is good political economy, but that science does not compromise all the problems of politics or of human existence. Let us see what what is involved in the apparently inevitable conclusion .--There is the agricultural population of the island to be reduced by a million or two. We may desire and even hope to see that number find other employment in Iroland, to which cheapness of labour ought to attract enterprise; but in effect they will go on swelling the population of this metropolis and the large manufacturing towns of England and Scotland, or find a probably more congenial home in the United States. Such a result, however beneficial to the persons most concerned, the emigrants them selves, jet bears several aspects to which we cannot be blind, and which it is best to note. Should we bennen to want more men for the army, there will be fewer from heland; and even our great works in this country, whether public or commercial, will feel that leak in the great reservoir of unskilled Isbour. A race which for centuries has contributed to the power of our national teelings, besides other distinctive and honourable qualities, is to be greatly attanuaten, pruned, and tained down. This may satisfy the Economist, and there may be really no help fer it, but is will excite a few qualins in the mind of the Statesman. He will not deny to any landowner the leaving minery at home for competence abroad; but he will not consider it his mission to proclaim to Irishmen the duty of leaning their country and their sllegiance for that of foreigners and rivals. Nor will he wish to see reland so greatly changed in his time but that he may still call it Ireland. It is his duty to improve, but so that there shall be a growth and a progress, and not a transformation. Lord Dufferin says he has been criticized, and that even the large space he has occupied in our columns has not been sufficient for the qualifications he would wish to have introduced. This is to admit that his philosophy must be diluted and sweetened for ordinary pulates. - London Times.

#### To the Editor of the London Times. Sir, - As one deeply interested in those Irish ques-

tions which Lord Dufferin has ably discussed in his recent letters in your paper, I am anxious to put in a word of protest against the conclusion not unlikely to be drawn from them, though not intended by the patriotic writer, that Parliament can do little or nothing for Ireland in the way of remedial legislation—that we can only put down Fenianism and keep the peace. Some of the remedies for Irish evils which have been prescribed in the course of the autumn are calculated to lead most men's minds to the same result. If there be no legislative cure for Ireland, they will say, except 'fixity of tenure' or 'peasant proprietors,' then those things, being impracticable, there is nothing for it out to keep the peace (by if abuss Corpus Suspension Act or otherwise), and trust to time and emigration for the solation of the problem. But I deay that we are reduced to this dilemma; nor eas I well conceive a greater misfortune than the growth of such an idea in the minds of English politicians, and in the English Press. It would be a melancholy, almost a hopeless result of all our discussions, our experiance and our shame during she period of Fenianism and suspended haveas corpus, if our statesmen and public writers could discover to treatment for the Irish patient, but-laissez faire. And yet there are signs and takens here and there as though this doctringmost inapportune and dangerous as applied to Ireland -were making way in this country, and as though Lord Dufferin were taken to be an Irish authority in its favour. I am therefore anxious to call the attention of your readers to his last letter, in which though less hopeful than I am disposed to be as to the effects of better laws, and perhaps more contented than I am with the Irish land system as it is, he declares himself in tayour of the Land Bill of the late Government, offering certain suggestions upon it which well deserve attention. I will not occupy your space with any discussion of the merits of that measure, which, especially at the present moment, may better be reserved for Perliament. I will only express my own conviction that some such legislation is urgently called for, and well calculated to give increased confidence and contentment to the tenant farmers of ireland. This is also be it remembered, the opinion of those politicians who have long been the special advocates of the tenent, and whose good sense and moderation in supporting such a settlement of the question as the late Government proposed is of happy omen for the future. One of their number is, unhappily, lost to the cause, the late Mr Dillon, whose single-m nded and concilatory nature made him a most valuable link between the 'tenant right' party and the rest of the House. But there are able man among the colleagues who have shown no signs of being diverted by any impossible plans from the endeavour which thay heartily took in much last year to effect substantial and practicable reforms in the relations of landlord and tenant, and to reconcile the law as to tenents' 'improvements with public policy and the equity of the case. . I am convinced, also, that many of the most enlightened landlords and land agents in Ireland are coming to the same conclusion, and are more and more disposed to meet the advocates of the tenants half

Until the land, and, I may add, the Church, questions are effectually dealt with, we cannot hope to out off the sources of sedition in Ireland, and we need not expect, I think we need not desire the stoppage of political agitation. Rest and quietness are good, but there is a peace which is no peace.— Political agitation may be a safety valve; it may be a token of health and hope. I believe it to be so at the present moment in Ireland. Political apathy may be a sign of perplexity or despair. I believe it has been so for some years in that country, a time during which too many minds were turning, madly and mischievously, from Westminster to New York. I trust that a Referend Parliament will make good use of the lessons of Fenianism, and resolve to heal the social divisions, the heartburnings, the restlessness which make Fenianism formidable or possible. I know that some believe Irish disaffection to be

All we need observe is that in Lord Dufferin's That was the view maintained by Lord Dufferin when dissent; and, while I am sure that I shall have the pleasure of agreeing, for the most part, with a disof reform necessary for Ireland, I regret his adoption laws and unjust institutions on the one hand, and powerful motive which can drive Governments and Parliaments into the road of effective reform. In the same way I feel that his countrymen have reason rendered attractive in your columns. But I hope he will forgive me if I feel and express some anxiety lest from his manner of treating it he should be imagined to preach that doctrine of 'let well or ill, alone, which in this crisis of irish affairs I venture

Your obedient servant, C. P. FORTERUUR.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRELAND .- We are very glad to be in a position to confirm the announcement that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will for a portion of the year take up his residence in Ireland. Though this has been determined upon the details. Their policy is that of evacion and delay. connected with the event have not as yet been entirely decided upon .- Court Circular .

An inquest was held at 16, Middle Gardiner-street. on the body of Mrs. J. Scott, a young married lady, who killed herself restorday morning by falling from | to the objection that it has no plan whatever. her bedroom window, on the third floor, into the street area. She had praviously attempted to posion herself with laudanum, to avoid singing at an amateur concert. Dr. Beatty deposed that she was of unsound mind. Verdict accordingly.

There is an old incident with theatrical matters to record, if you have not already heard of it Barry Sallivan was seized in Dublin the other day as a Femaa. He was awoke while in bed by a loud rapping. He was staying at Morrison's Hotel, and on opening the door two detectives barst in. He referred them to his name and pursuits, offered to declaim them any pussage in Snakespeare when he had attired himself. The gentlemen were incredulous; that might be his essumed neme, but it did not foilow that he was Barry Sullivan. Luckily he had provided himself in beliest with a license to carry arms - presumodly this permit is necessary i. Othelloor Livertes, but not for the air-drawn dagger of Mac- | who said his name | was Thomas | Fenton, and beth surely-and this appeased the worthies, as it was signed by justices of the peace. So the actor London express.

The Gork Examiner understands that the attention of the House of Commons will at the earliest oppor- lie had received the parcel from a gentleman to tunity be called to the case of the sixteen persons carry, but he did not know who the ger theman was full right to deal with his land and his tennuts on recently committed at Diagrama for a riot at Cap- The cartridges, about one hundred and forty in sound commercial principles. He may even be glad | pagh, in connection with the Waterford election - | number were wrapped in pieces of old new pagers, and it is halfward that they are the preparty of some to know that a fair proportion of the peasanty are | The extraordinary decision of the magistrates regarding eight of the accessed, who had been punished by a former Bench for the very offence for which retained for a week. - London Times, Feb. 11. they have now been committed, will probably form tue subject of laquiry in the Court of Queen's Bench.

> It is probable that a suit will soon come before the baronetcy of the seventeenth century, whose legitimacy will be disputed, on the ground that his father and mother were not lawfully married. The family is one that has been Catholic for centuries, and is remarkable as having among its ancestors the first Cataone gentleman of station who joined the cause of the Prince of Orange, and was authorised to raise a troop of horse in its support. The late barouet, in 1813, in the lifetime of his fatuer, was elected for an frish borough, and entered Parliament taking the oaths then intended to secure the exclusion of Catholies. He soon after married a Catholic lady according to the rites of that Church, and had issue the present baronet, whose legitimacy is denied. This lady dying, be married again, and this time as a Pro-testant. The son of the second marriage claims the barenetcy on the ground that his father did acts within a year of the first marriage amounting to a profession of Protestantism, and that, consequently under the Marriage Act of George III. that marriage was illegal as celebrated by a priest between a Protestant and a Catholic, and null and void. - Pall Mull Guzetle.

> PROGRESS OF BELFAST, IRELAND .- The rapid advance of Belfact to the first rank in manufacturing and commercial greatness, is strikingly illustrated by the immense extent to which the transactions of some of our private firms has attained. Take, for instance, the emient house of Dunuville & Co. (the largest holders of whiskey in the world), the magnitude of whose business may be imagined, and the roloscal capital required to conduct it, by the fact disclosed in the last annual excise returns - namely, that the duty on apirits alone paid directly by this great concern amounted to no less than £148,757 163, 7d . being considerably in excess of what any of the fifst London houses poid. Now, if to this sum was added the daty paid by their customers on too vast quantity of spirits sold during the year in bond, it would increase the amount to a total absolutely enormous. and which, at no remote period of our commercial history, would have been considered quite in redible. Banner of Ulster.

Deputations from the committee of the conference of frish railway directors, and from the Mansionhouse and the corporate bodies of Ireland waited on his Excellency the Lard-Lieutenant at the Castle vesterday, for the purpose of presenting memorials to him on the subject of Irish railway reform. The deputation of railway directors was received by his Excellency in the Presence Chamber The Lord Mayor, after some introductory remarks, read the bulk and the arms of the militia memorial, from which I quote the following :-'It appears that the capital in Irish railways on

the 31st of December, 1865, was 26,395,1001, and the net receipts, after payment of the working expenses, 927,1471., or at the rate of 31. 10s. per cent. The working expenses might be materially rebe made in the rates and fares with as fair a prospect of repayment as in Belgium They desire particularly the Imperial Government has sunctioned important encouragement for the construction of railways in India and Canada, and they respectfully gubmis that the peculiar disadvantages which Ireland has had to contend against, and from the effects of which she is still guffering, entitle her to as much consideration for the development of her resources as has been shown for the distant portions of the empire. In conclusion, your memorialists most respectfully uige on your Excellency that the severe losses which reland has sustained by the famine, the slow adaptation of agriculture to the altered condition of the country, the absence of mineral wealth and of extensive manufactures, and the smaller means of the people, entitle her to govermental consideration. They earnestly trust that your Lordship will recommend the Government you represent to introduce measures into Parliament for the purchase of the Irish railways, and, by thus promoting its improvement, strengthen the ties which unite the separate but component parts of this great empire.'

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND -At a Protestant meeting in Humley, Stafford, lately, the Rev. W. Clementson, M.A., stated that in London there were double the number of Roman Catholics there were in Rome itself : in Liverpool there were from 80,000 to 100,000; in Manchester from 70,000 to 80,000, while in other large towns the numbers were incurable by any efforts which Parliament can make. proportionate. He said there were now in Great American Government for pleading for the Fentans. where I had some business engagements, I had the trouble.

Britain 1,019 Catholic chapels and stations, 1,388 priests, 163 numberies, and 53 monasteries; that the increase since 1829 had been 570 chapels, 911 priests, 50 monasteries, 162 convents, and 13 colleges; and the increase since 1850 being 299 chapels, 416 priests, 109 nunneries, and 33 monasteries.

Several of Mr. Bright's political friends have written to him, begging him to explain the sentence in his speech at Rochdale, where, after speaking of the mutiny in India, he hinted that a great event might break out in Eugland before long. As he also doclared that the people might expect nothing from the present government, he is constructed to have wished to foreshadow a revolution in Great Britain. Several Tory members intend to ask explanations in Parliament on the subject, unless the awkward sentence be explained away.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE REPORM RESOLUTIONS OF MR. D'IRRAPLI. - The Times condemns the Ministerial plan. It says :- The House must take the Ministry at their word, and mould the resolutions so as to meet the requirements of the case . , and so the session of 1867 may not be wasted, and the work or reform may be accomplish-

The Daily News concludes that the Government is resolved to relain office, and lot Reform take its chance. The Ministry got into office on the Reform finestion, but they are resolved nobody else shall .-

The Post thinks that the Ministry, charged with a difficult work, should be allowed to go about it in their own way, even though that way accurs roundabout. But it doubts whether their plan is not open

The Star says the country will receive Mr. D'Israeli's abortive efforts with contemptuous disis likely to become as great a by-word in England as in America. It seems there is nothing too paltry for a patrician government to attempt,

The Pall Mall Gazette says that D'Israeli's course surprises every one but the members of the Ministry. To the Opposition it was a surprise and a satisfaction. It ands: 'We believe some of the subordinate members of the Cabiner will resign. Indeed there was a comor last night that one or more resignations had already been sent in.'

Fanians in Leads,-Yesterday forenoon one of the freeds borough police apprehended a young man tea: he lived in white Hart yard, Briggate, in that town was allowed to get into bed again; the whole thing said was wearing appared, but which was found to supplying a capital incident for a farce .- Cor. of the contain twenty-four packages of ball caltridges, Jacob as good a man of business as they would find greased and roady for use. On being at proposited and taken before the magistrates, Fester said must and it is believed that they are the property . " abetters of the Penian movement. The new western

. . Choster Castle was not commily actualled but it was seriously threatened, and the inhabitants of the city were to the greatest caracty. It was, Irish course affecting the present holder of an Irish indeed, a strange picture of consternation which dionatar's telograms presented, and one which sug-gested singular reminiscences. The old border city, which in its time has witnessed many raids, and has played an important part in many a civil struggle, was suddenly startled with the apprehensions that a scene from its former history was about to be repeated. Hundreds of strangers poured into it with an oninous air of mystery, and dispersed stiently through its quaint streets. The magistrates, the volunteers, the soldiers, and all the guardieus of the peace that could be enrolled were preparing, as is old times, to watch all night, and were on the alert for a sudden attack.

From the statements made last night in the two Houses of Parliament, as well as from our correspundence, we possess to day a sufficiently clear knowledge of what occurred; and it is plain that the danger had been in no degree exaggerated. Notwithstanding some idle expressions in incredulity tet fall in the house of Commons last night, it is impossible to doubt that the attempt was one to a deliberate conspiracy of the Fenians. The chief police officers both of Liverpool and Chester appear to have received conclusive information on this noint. or the invaders were not without the general Fedian characteristic of having a traitor in their camp. Our correspondent adds some eignificant pieces of circumstautial evidence; and the more look of some of the strangers was sufficient to indicate their character, if not their purpose. We must certainly give the Fenians credit for having formed a bold plan, and for having put it into excution with conaiderable promptitude. It it had not been for the inevitable traitor there is too much reason to four thay would have had at least a partial success. They began to arrive from defferent quarters, but principarty from Liverpool, about two o'clock on Monday morning, and before daybreak several hundred of them were in Chester. At this moment the castle was protected by a single company of the Fifty-fourth regiment. The Fenians seem to have entertained a belief that this regiment would not offer them a very strenuous resistance. But, however staunch the troops might have been, it is probable their number would have been quite insufficient to resist an attack by two or three hundred men in a place almost indefensible, and if the first arrivels from Liverpool had marched promptly upon the castle ther would scarcely have failed to obtain possession of it. In that case they would, secording to our correspondent, have secured 9,000 stand of arms, 4,000 swords, 990,000 rounds of ammunition, besides powder in

. . Still the Fenians showed no signs of dispersing, and the mayor was obliged to send to London a still more argent request for troops. To this at ten o'clock ou Monday night, Mr. Walpole resolved to accede. The first battalion of Scots Fusileer Guards was summoned at half-past one, was ready duced by amalgamation, and a large reduction might to march at two, and left Easton square station at forty-five minutes past two. At a quarter to eleven resterday morning they reached Chester. to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that Before they had arrived, however, the strangers had begun rapidly to disperse, and before evening they had disappeared. By an examination of the railway tickets it seems that between 1,300 and 1,400 had arrived by train, and it is worthy of notice that they all dispersed, chiefly towards Birkenhead, on foot -London Times.

The proposal of the Recruiting Commission to make the recruiting of the army a distinct department, with an officer of rank at the head of it who would give his exclusive attention to the subject, has been objected to by the Horse Guards. The military authorities, says the 2rmy and Navy Gazette, think the business should continue to be under the Adjutant-General's department. Is it because the Deputy Adjutant-General has not work to do, and Whitehall is teaching Pall Mail in economy? shall be carious to learn the reason why a proposal is thus condemued which was unanimously recommended by the Commissioners, and indeed we believe by the witnesses examined them on the subject; but no doubt there are reasons for the objections which we do not know.

The Government have withdrawn their resolutions on Reform, and promise to lay before Paritomene a regular reform bill. The bill for the Confederation of the British Provinces of North America, has passed the House of Lords:

of Wexford, concerning whose first appearance in Parliament much curiosity had been excited, was sworn in on Wednesday at the table, and signed the Honse from the direction of the speaker's private apartments, seated in a library chair, the inschanism of which is so contrived that he can wheel himself with ease to any point he wishes to reach. The large copy of the Testament used in administering the oaths to members was managed - one cannot use the quickness and apparent case as any of the others .velocity as speedily to prertake them. - Times.

The army estimates are nearly completed; and we (Army and Navy Gazette) believe we may assure officers now serving that they are sale from further reductions or disturbance for a year at all events .-The changes in numbers will be very trilling, and of appointment. The nation will be indignant that its a character not to affect the commissioned ranks. leader, Mr. Gladstone was obliged to face a minis- A considerable amount of financial reduction has terial announcement so devoid of dignity, so insuit-been effected under the avail of warlike stores, a reing to the common sense of the people. The chivalry sult which is rather matter for surprise, considering sult which is rather matter for surprise, considering how much had been already lopped off this item, and also bearing in mind that the armament of the new forts must be provided for before long.

> The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, of Liverpool, gave a lecture in Dumtries last month, on . The good old Times. We extract the following passage:-

Men did as wonderful intellectual fents 2,000 and ,000 years ago as are done in the present time. If It be true that mann was only an improved gorilla, we don't find that he allowed a greater resemblance to it then than now; for his own part, he believed there were more monkeys now then then, and the gorilla might not so much represent the race from which we sprong as the destiny to which we are listed 3,000 British soudiers since Christmas hastoning. Abraham be relieved to be as the ranghbred a gentlemen as any in the bideleeath (entery) statesman, and Mozes a legislator, worth a great and town councils but together.

they did in case they only meghed at us. Possibly, not the men of two thousand years ago. We thought we had made great progress in mili-

tary science, but believed we were at a disadvantage compared with the aucients. In Rome alone there were 800,000 public baths, and it never had more than half the population of Landon. They had hot, cold and vapor baths, and something like our Turkish baths; and, what was netter still, the people constantly used them. We beasted of our civil sugiaeering, but it was questionable if it had advanced much since the time when the Romans built their aqueducts, which were carried over valleys supported on thousands of arches, or tunnelled for miles through the solid rock, while the greatest scientific skill was required to give the supply a proper grade. ! There was a great coul of talk about that's ouderful triumph of genius, bringing the water of Loch Ketrine to Glasgow, but the quantity of water deli-We often read of the inhabitants of a hesioged city And there was no overcrowding. Ninevala contained was, for its area, five times as dense as that of Mine-The ancients did not allow the dead to be only beginning to be abolished with us. In point of cleanliness, also, they were more careful toan we tremes on any thing. are. He also read the other day of some people taking cholera from washing the clothes of persons who had died from that mainly. According to the Mosnic law these clothes should have been buried. Moses would not allow people to live in houses that wore unhealthy, but it was no use turning the people out and allowing the house to stand; he knew people would live in it if it remeined, and so he said :--Down with every stick and stone of it.'

'In the matter of sewerage, the Romans were superior to us. The city was built on arches for the purpose of complete sewerage, and there yet remains a newer in Rome so wide that a cart loaded with bay might pass through it. Excellent and well contrived drains had been discovered in Nineveh and other towns. The refuse of the cities was burned in the open plains. The hand-looms of three thousand years ago produced cloth of as fine quality, in point of texture, color and style, as we can produce; and the Hindros, and some of the Africans, know the process of manufacturing iron and steel, which led them to look with contempt, and to reject as rotted the specimens of those metals which we sent them. In all these points the past compared favorably with the present.

No doubt the present had its achievements. It has the printing press and railroads, telegraphic and extensive manufactories. He believed that its superiority consisted more in the greater power of production, and in the wider diffusion of wealth and the intrusic excellence, or beauty, or brillancy, or depth of what it did or schioved.

of the House of Prers the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech was moved by Earl Seauchamp and seconded by Lord Delamere - Earl Kussell commented on but four topics of the Speech -the late war, room. No day his been fired for Surratt's trial. in reference to which he expressed a fear that the spirit of aggression which of late years had animated some of the European Powers, especially We Prussia, might lead to future calamity-the pending questions between the United States and this country ariling out of the civil war-the question of Reform, and the condition of Ireland. With respect to Reform, he would be glad to support the bill promised in her Majesty's Speech if it were a good one. He hoped that when Purl'ament had got vid of the question of itsform, it would turn its attention to measures for the amelicration of the condition of ireladd.

#### UNITED STATES.

three months longer. Earl Russell censures the says :- Being lately a sajourner in Desmoines, lows, thinks we have not yet seen the last of the Fenian

MR. KAYANAGE.-The new member for the county | good fortune of attending 'a mission' given there by Rev. Fathers Smarine and Boudreux, S. J., of Chicago, and so great was the satisfaction I enjoyed and the pleasure I derived from hearing the lectures Parliamentary Roll. The hon. member entered the delivered on the occasion, that I feel fully compensated for my journey Westward. I have never heard a clearer or more impressive exposition of Catholic doctrine than from Father Smaries, while giving his reasons for the faith that is in him. He reasons so closely, and legically, and his arguments are so tem-pered with the Suaviter in mode, fortiter in re, word handled -by Mr. Kavanagh without the least | that he cannot fall to bring conviction to every undifficulty, and he wrote his name with as much prejudiced inquiring mind. The most satisfactory results have attended the labors, and the earnestness The clerk handed to Mr. Kavanagh a pen with a of these fathers in their efforts to teach their hearers handle of the length to which he is accustomed. The a knowledge of who they are, and whose they are, hon, member clasped the handle between what and what the end of their creation. While the represents his arms, and, steadying it by putting the mission' lasted, the other churches, tearing for their end into his mouth, guided the pen over the parch- flocks, held prayer meetings against these Jesuits. ment with singular fluency and steadiness. This But the Protestants of all denominations who have ceremony ended, he was introduced to the Speaker, been taught to hear, and read, and judge for themand then apparently quitted the House. The selves, had their curiosity excited, and attended in proceedings, however, terminating soon afterwards, great numbers, so that the Catholic church, which is Mr. Kavanagh re appeared when the majority of the largest, as well as the best finished in the city, members had left, and, accompained by one or two was crowded every every evening. To the Very friends, proceeded to familiarise bimself with the Rev. Father Brezill, who is pastor, is due the credit internal arrangements of the building, as regards the of building-this due church, and supplying it with distribution of sents, lobbies for voting, &c. At all the appliances accessary for the decoup of divine one moment, his friends having walked on a little worship in the mest complete and splendid order, so in advance, Mc. Karanagh showed of what exertion has to bear comparison with our most finished and he was capable by propelling his chair with such wall appointed Eastern churches. And to his zeal and efficiency in providing for the spiritual welfare of his people was owing the acknowledgment of the missionary fathers that, 'they never visited a congregation less in need of a mission. Thirtten bundred approached the secrements. Seven Protestants were received into the Church; and others have been so shaken in their long cherished opinions on matters of faith as to feel a tendency in the same direction, and have placed themselves under instruc-! tion.'

> The New Bedford Mercury records the fact that a chicken thief in the House of Correction as a experienced religion.

Naw York, Fee. 27 .- It is reported that a Fenian emissary has arrived here from Ireland, and reports to the Brotherhood that the English statements that the rebeliion has ended are talse. The organization is stronger than ever. The soldiers are under the immediate drill of 400 officers who served in this country during the rebellion. As to defection among the British tree; 7, it is understood they will march wherever ordered, but when they come to fire, they will know would to do. An American officer has en-

The Buffulo Express last summer was a violent supporter of the Fedians in their execuable designs agricer the people of this province, but since on the Interpuel Exchange; while Joseph was a thin it is now fix to change its tive, which is now statesman, and Mores a legislator, worth a great price the quite confinent key. Noticing a state-ceal more in their time than all our lords, commons than in the Now long World, that the Roberts I min auro preparent for another raft into Canada, We think we do all things on a grand scale, and it earls upon the United States government to indiopers, a cockney will beast that the largest theaten in bon- come at an early day what its policy shall be in rewealthare scarcely tired the Consense at force, of inches and tener to marks:—"The authorities St. Ceorge's Hall, Liverpool, is justly regarded as a of the fluided States cannot afford to remain eitent very magnificent building, but it was only a topromain and give tacit consent now to these threatened dection of a very little int of the baths of Diocletius raids, and when they are attempted with arms and which were nearly is quarter of a mile square, the ammonition purchased from government arsenals and whole's tucture being a very great deal larger than armories, interposed its power as it did in June last our houses of Parliament. Some moderns sied if the 110 prevent that which it has, to some extent, given people of the ancient times should tevisit the carth, countenance and encouragement to, and thus angthey would be very much astonished. He had no ament a difficulty that, unless it desires its success loads they would, but he would be very sorry it should be promptly provented. A suiden and impulsive raid might occur without attaching responour grandfathers who lived in that stupidest of all similty to our government, but where turce months centuries, the eight-cuth, would be astonished, but notice is giren, in a widely circulated journal, it cannot plend ignorance, or escape too responsibility of a movement so long threatened.

A stout heartal old Virginia Sheriff was charged, once upon a time with the duty of getting a jury together, in a wild, western district, the inhabitants of which were notoriously disinclined to the pleasures of litigation. The Court had been forced to adjourn many times, from day to day, because the Sheriff as often same in and reported an incomplete panel .-Finally things came to a crisis. When that day arrived, the onthusiastic Sheriff rushed into the Court Room and exclaimed, 'li's all right, your, honor! We'll have the jury by twelve o'clock. I've got sleven locked up to a barn, and we are running the twelfth with dogs!"

An Heiscopab Edicr .- It is said that a manifest against' Rithdism,' in the Episcopal church in the vered to every inhabitant of Rome was ten times the States is about to be given to the public, signed by water supplied to London. An abundant supply of a number of the Bishops. The names of Bishop Potwater was a special characteristic of sucient cities. Her, of New York, Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, and We often read of the inhabitants of a besieved city Bisnop Odenbeimer of New Jersey, it is said, are suffering from hunger, but rarely, if ever, from thirst not among the signers. It will not be according to precedent, it this manifesto should not draw out 600,000 inhabitants but the population of bendon another from the opposite side not endorsing the ritualistic revival, it may be-but (in the spirit of Bishop Potter's recent Trinity Church sermon) counbutied within the walls of their cities -a practice selling moderation on both sides and all sides, with the warning to the church against rurning into ex-

Churches in New York are being put to strange uses in convequence of the progress of business. Une church has become a stable, another a theatre another a masonic ball. In the meantime, while mechanics and masons are hurrying up their work the pastors without churches hold services in the most suitable halls they can find. Cooper Institute, the colleges and several of the schools have occupanto. One denomination has settled for the winter in a large room on Blaecher street, the ground floor being occupied as a liquor seleon, aptly illustrating the epigram of Dean Swift in a similar case:

"There's a spirit'above and a spirit below A spirit of love, and a spirit of wee ; The spirit above is the spirit divine. The spirit below is the spirit of wine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24. - John H Eurratt, was today arraigned before the bar of the Oriminal Court of this district. The fact that he would be brought before, that tribunal so early, was not generally known, and the crowd in attendance was not uncommonly large. The prisoner was brought out from the jail and placed at the bar by Marshal Gading.— His Zonava uniform had been removed, and his person attired in a suit of black when brought into enert. His hands were in irons, and by request of his counsel, the judge ordered them to be removed. When the handoulfs were removed, and the indictment knowledge than obtained in the past, rather than in read to him by the clerk of the Court at the close. Surratt entered a plea of not gailty. The clerk then asked how be would be tried? To which the re-The English Parliament.—At the evening sitting officer addressed him: May God sond you a safe deliverance. The handouffs were replaced, and the prisoner remanded to jail. No excitement was manifested during Surrent's presence in the court-

Expandianted Inisit Canadians. - A gentlemen who recently visited Buffalo, during his stay in that city, had some conversation with the celebrated James McCarroll, popularly known as Terry Finnegan, and Mike Murphy, the former President of the Hibernian Benevoldnt Society of Toronto, and now a saloon keeper in Buffalo. Terry Finnegan strennously denies baving written the blood and thunder' articles attributed to his pen. He is not the editor of the Fenian Volunteer as generally supposed but merely a subordinate writer, and bas no control of the course pursued by that paper., Mike Murphy is apparently doing a thriving trade in the saloon business. Our informant conversed with him in Fenian prospects and expresses himself as surprised London, Feb. 26. - The privilege of the writ of Cernolicity in the West - A correspondent of at his moderation. Mike goes for the peaceful and the Baltimore Mirror, writing from Desmoines, lows, nexation of Ornada to Unite Sam's dominious, and

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

At No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

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

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

\* We beg to remind our Correspondents that no ietters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH - 1867.

Friday, 8-The Holy Crown of Thorns. Saturday, 9-St. Frances, V. Sunday, 10 - First Sunday in Lent. Monday, 11-St. John of God, C. Tuesday, 12-St. Gregory, P. D. Wednesday, 13-T. S. S. Forty Martyrs. Thursday, 14-Of the Feria.

REGULATIONS FOR LENT .- All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesh meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the first Suncay after Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meet is probibited.

OFFICE OF THE

#### ROMAN LOAN.

At the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co.,

11 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF PINE.

Naw York, January 30th, 1807. ALFRED LAROUQUE, Esq.,

Agent of the Roman Loan. Montreal, Canada. Dear Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions to keep this Loan open until the same is absorbed, as it is expected in Rome that the late direct appeal of the Holy Father to the Olergy will produce this result before the First of

Very respectfully Your obedient nervant, ROBERT MURPHY, General Agent for the United States, British Provinces and South America. Bonds of 500 francs are sold for \$66 00 16 50 125 do

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It will be seen by an extract given elsewhere from the London Times, that there was a founda- doubtful, it will make but little sensible change in tion in fact for the report of the Feman raid upon Chester castle. The plan was to seize the buying and selling, marrying and giving in marplace, which was only guarded by a handful of men, but contained a large supply of arms, and then to make for Ireland with the booty. The plot was betrayed to the British authorities by one of the Fenian leaders, said to be an officer in the Yankee army, and thus it failed. This is the Times' story. 'The Dublin Irishman, on the other hand, insists that there was no plot. unless on the part of the English detectives, who managed the whole affair, with the intent of giving to the Government an excuse for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland-but this version is not consistent with other well established facts. For instance, the intended raid on Chester having been defeated the Femans took steamboat for Dublin; but their arrival there was expected by the Police, who arrested them upon their landing, and marched them off in custody. Strange to say we do not receive a word explanatory of, or confirming the reported riots at Killarney. It is affirmed positively that Stephens crossed the Atlantic in the Ville de Paris, and is now in France.

The Union Bill for the British North American Provinces has gone through its second reading in the House of Commons. The Ministry have withdrawn their Reform Resolutions, which gave satisfaction to none, and are about to proceed by Bill. This also we may be sure will be a failure, in so far as its object may be to satisfy the working classes.

On the Continent all is quiet; probably revolt at Rome will be put off to the autumn, when the Paris Exhibition shall have closed.

The President, as guardien of the Constitution vetoed the Bill passed by the rump Congress, for placing the Southern States under Martial Law. On Saturday the Bill being returned to the Houses, was immediately passed by the requisite two thirds majority. The Congress ex | soil, and to thrive it requires something very pired at midnight on Saturday last, and will be different from the trappings of a Vice-Regal

important it is for us to unite heartily in preserving these peculiar institutions and connections which alone save us from failing into the slough of democracy. The new form of Government presented to us may not be in all respects perfect; but if it tend to postpone the evil day of Annexation, then spite of all its shortcomings and imperfections, it is our interest as well as our duty to give to it our best support.

The following changes have been made in the English Cabinet:-The Duke of Richmond becomes Colonial Secretary; Sir John Pakington, Secretary of War; Sir Stafford Northcote, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. H. Corry, Under-Secretary for the Colonies; and Seephen Cave, Presdent Board of Trade.

#### "AS YOU WERE."

"You are to-day, what you were yesterday." With these memorable words did Sieyes reassure the members of the National Assembly on the day of the famous sitting of the 23rd June, when somewhat disturbed by the attitude of the Court, they seemed almost inclined to forget the famous oath of the " Scance du Jeu de Paume." You are to-day, what you were yesterday, neither more nor less.

These words might well be addressed to some of our Canadian journalists, who seem to be perfectly deranged in their intellects by the passage of the so-called "Confederation scheme." You are, gentlemen, to-day, just what you were yesterday, neither more nor less; neither richer nor poorer; neither stronger nor weaker: neither better nor worse; neither more nor less free and independent: neither more nor less republican; neither more nor less democratic; neither more nor less aristocratic; neither more nor less monarchical. You are "as you were." Your climate, your soil, your climatic conditions, upon which, after all, depend your material wellbeing, and your material greatness as a nation, remain unchanged: your population is not increased in proportion to the frontiers which you have to defend; and in a word your winters are as long and rigorous, as they were of yore. Your social condition, too, remains the same. If dedemocratic still: if aristocratic, or tending toas it will be after, the passing of this great measure; and for yourselves, you are neither more nor less the subjects of Queen Victoria in 1867, than you were in 1866 and the preceding years all this rumpus about?

It is not quite so good as its friends pretend; and Kingdom. it is far from being so bad, as its enemies insist that it is. If it endure, which of course is very any of us. Men will go on eating and drinking. rage, as they did in the days before the Union. There will be a greater number of Government situations to fill, and there will therefore be a proportionate increase in the number of placebeggars; there will be two or three elected legislatures where before there was but one, and there will a proportionate increase in the number of political adventurers; but except for placebeggars, political adventurers, and in a word all these who look for a living from the public purse, there is little in the measure itself for which any one has cause to crow or to cry, to laugh or to weep. It will probably, for a season at least, settle the "sectional" differences betwixt Upper and Lower Canada, and give us consequently a more stable government than that which we have had hitherto, when there were changes of Ministry two or three times a year; and when consequently, no man knew what principles he could prudently profess, now he should vote, or what party it was the more desirable for himwith an eye to Ministerial patronage of courseto support. Here is one palpable benefit to accrue from Confederation.

On the other hand, the measure brings with it its burdens. It imposes on us, so says one of our morning contemporaries, the cost of maintaining an army, and a navy; a Vice-Regal Court with all the ensigns and trappings of royalty, and, he adds, "an aristocracy will spontaneously arise." Thus prophecies the Montreal Daily News of Friday last; and, with one exception, we admit his claims as a seer. We believe not in the growth of an aristocracy, for we have neither the soil, nor the climate that such a growth requires. A Bureaucracy-a very different thing from an Aristocracy-we may have ; but our social conditions present an insuperable obstacle to the growth of an aristocracy, or anything resembling one. This, to grow, must have its roots in the

justice. We in Canada, as we behold the all aristocracy, in the feudal sense of the word, troubles of our neighbors may learn a useful les- based; and a non-feudal aristocracy is but a son or two. We may learn to be thankful to bureaucracy such as exists in China. By what-God, that we are not yet subject to the regime ever name our country may be called, our social of an absolute democracy, the vilest and most de- conditions are, and will remain as are those of our grading of all tyrannies; and we may learn how Yankee neighbors. The hereditary principle will never flourish here; and though without it we may be an agricultural people, a commercial people, and a manufacturing people, we never can be an aristocratic people; we can never reproduce the faintest copy even of the political conditions

And this for the simple reason that our social conditions are essentially different. No political institutions can be permanent unless they have their roots in, unless they are the natural and spontaneous outgrowth of, unless they are in harmony with, the social system of the people. The social system of Great Britain naturally leads to a Government by King, Lords, and Commons, because in the social system of Great Britain there is a social bierarchy with corresponding distinctions and degrees of rank; because there exists there an indigenous aristocracy, the product of the soil, and the growth of ages : because there exists there an hereditary landed gentry, based upon the custom of primogeniture. The political order of Great Britain corresponds with, or is the transcript of, its social order-and therefore it

In Canada, we have no social hierarchy, no distinctions of rank, no historic aristocracy, no hereditary landed gentry, no rule or custom of primogeniture. We cannot therefore, even if to that of Great Britain. We have but one properly speaking, no proletaire class. These are our social materials, the stuff with which we have to work; and as you cannot " make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," so neither out of such social materials can you make a Government by Kings, Lords, and Commons-that is to say, a Government of Estates. But the peculiarity of the British Government consists in this :- Not that it is a limited or an hereditary monarchy, for there are other countries in the world that are the same; neither does it consist in that it has a representative or elected legislature, for this also many other countries have; but its peculiarity, its excellence according to its friends, its inherent defect according to its enemies, consists in this :- That it is a Government by Orders, by mocratic in its tendencies heretofore, it is equally classes if you will, mutually limiting and balancing one another. Take away, or destroy any one wards feudalism, it was just as much so before, of these Orders, and the British Constitution would be destroyed. For the same reason, there, where through a defect in the social system, any one of these Orders does not exist, it is morally impossible to establish a political order analogous What then in the name of all that is farcical, is to that which we call the British Constitution .-If men would but bear in mind these elementary In plan English, a great deal more is made of | truths-we should not hear so much talk about this same "Confederation" than it deserves .- establishing a Canadian, or rather a Borealian

> GOVERNMENT BY PARTY. - There is one peculiarity of our new Constitution which we fear will not be advantageous, though hitherto it has been strangely overlooked - we mean the appointment of Lieulenant Governors to the several Provinces. These are to be named by the Governor General, who as a British nobleman himself, unconnected with Provincial politics, will never be looked upon as head or chief of a party. But the Lieutenant Governors by him appointed will probably be Provincials: that is to say persons already well known in the Provinces by their political antecedents, or in other word, strong "party men," for nowhere does party spirit" run stronger than here. Now if the Lieutenant Governorships are to be mere honorary posts. or sinecures, this will be of little consequence; but if they are really to be of some weight in the State, then shall we have reproduced in Canada one of the worst features of American democracy-that, to wit, which renders it inevitable that the Chief Executive shall always be a strong "party man," and therefore the head rather of a political party, than of the State. It is the great advantage of hereditary monarchy that the Executive is of no party; it will be one inevitable disadvantage of the new form of Government in Canada, that the Provincial Executive will always be a "party man" unless indeed the Governor General select to fill the seats of the Lieutenant Governors, obscure men, who have taken no prominent or decided part in Provincial politics. But this is

Only fancy Mr. George Brown Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario! What respect for such a man or his government could the Catholics of that Province entertain? What confidence could they have in him, or ic his administration? He would represent to them, not the Queen holding the scales of justice impartially, but the bitter, unprincipled, unscrupulous partizan. We do not pretend that such an outrage as making Mr. George Brown Lieutenant succeeded by one still more Jacobin in its com- Court. It requires the hereditary transmission, made, would be strictly legal. Yet would the again - Montreal Gazette.

plexion, and still more regardless of law and of landed property, for on this, and this alone, is moral effect be most disastrous; more even than the appointment of Orange Magistrates would it bring the administration of justice into suspicion and contempt in Upper Canada, for the fountain would be poisoned at its source.

> Better no Provincial Lieutenant Governors, than to have party men, or men who have taken an active part in Provincial politics, raised to the post; better by far that all Executive functions should be left in the hands of the Governor man, Arthur Connolly, Esq., formerly of Maystown General. If we must have Lieutenant Goveroors, however, they should be named directly by the Queen, and selected, either from strangers to the Province-as is actually the case with all Colonial Governors; or it should be a strict proviso that it a Provincial be appointed, he be one who has never had a seat in the Provincial Legislature, or taken any part what ever in our Provincial politics. "Party men" in a Legislature are in their place; but in the Executive or Judicial branches of Government they are a curse to the community.

It is stated that the Rev. M. Langevin has been named Bisnop for the newly erected Diocess

THE PROVIDENCE ASYLUM. - The following figures, which refer only to some of the services rendered to the public by the Sisters of Charity, plead eloquently in behalf of the Appeal now being made to the charitable.

Since 1844, the Sisters have, at their own charges, and within their own walls, supported and educated 1,400 orphans, besides educating we would, create a political order analogous 3,65S externs since the year 1851. During the last named period, 130 deaf and dumb children class here, the bourgeoisie, for as yet we have have been educated, and the Institution has at this moment 84 in charge. Annually the Asylum feeds 4,800 persons, on an average, who receive their daily bread at its doors; 500 families depend upon it for their means of subsistence; and upwards of 5,000 have in sickness called upon the Sisters for assistance.

> If the above figures show how great are the wants of the poor in Montreal, how terrible is the destitution which, on account of our fearful climate, and our long winters, when for nearly half the year, the working classes are thrown out of employment-they show also how indefatigable are the Sisters in the great work of Charity, and how strong are their claims upon the public to whom they reader services so important.

> It has been attempted to create a prejudice against the Ladies of the Hospital General, and the Hotel Dieu at Quebec, because of their refusal to remit the amount of arrears due to their respective Communities, by their tenants who were burnt out last October. The Courrier du Canada points out that the Ladies have no choice in the matter; that they are not proprietors, but merely administrators of funds destined by the donors to certain well defined purposes; and that consequently they, the administrators have no moral right to direct those funds to any other purpose whatsoever.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE.-March, 1867.-The more this very entertaining and instructive periodical is known, the better will it be liked .-Its value consists in this-that it makes us acquainted with the master-pieces of modern French literature, and gives us the best selections from the best Continental writers of the day. We subjoin a list of the contents of the current number-1. Ecce Homo ou la critique religieuse en Angleterre; 2. Etudes Romaines: Une Visite a Saint Pierre; 3. Le Roi Voltaire; 4. Physiologie des Buveurs : 5. Memoires Anecdotiques, Les Salons; 6. Conference de Notre Dame: 7. Histoire de Deux Ames; 8. La Clef d'Or ; 9. L'Abeille Butinense de l'Echo.

The Courrier du Canada has just commenced its eleventh year; we congratulate our contemporary wishing him long life, and prosperity.

LE SEMINAIRE DE NICOLET. - Minerve Printing office. -A pamphlet bearing this title has been some days on our table. It gives a brief history of foundation and progress of the Nicoler Seminary, the first foundation after the conquest, the names of the pupils educated there, the course of study pursuec, &c., &., and has for frontispice a pretty lithograph of the buildings of the institution.

That very excellent journal, the Pittsburg Latholic, comes out in a new dress, and much enlarged. We congratulate our contemporary on these outward and visible signs of prosperity, and wish him long life and success.

TORONTO, Feb. 27 .- It is rumoured in military circles that next month a large body of the Volunteers will be called out for frontier service. Several officers now attending the Military School have been instructed to report at their respective head-quarters not latter than the 8th of March, even though they have not succeeded in finishing their course at the School by that time.

We understand on good authority that contracts will be entered into this spring for the erection of an unusually large number of buildings during the summer, and that plenty of work will consequently be provided for all the artificers in the city; it even which will likely be prevalent will attract many of Governor will actually be perpetrated; but the the carpenters, stonecutiers and bricklayers, who well as in that of the rest of the audience, the kind thing is not impossible, and the appointment, if

IRISH DISAFFEBTION .- We would respectfully recommend a careful perusal of the annexed obituary notice, to such of our friends, as cannot understand why the Irish should be disaffected with British rule :-

Died, on Sunday, the 27th ult., at Kallinebar House, Cavan, the residence of her son, Dr. J. C. Waters, editor of the Anglo-Celt, Mrs. Rose Mary Waters, fortified by all the rights of the Church .-Mrs. Waters was dignified by being the lineal representative and grand-daughter of a Catholic gentle-Castle, county of Meath, who was the last victim of the penal laws. Sooner than surrender his faith, Mr. Connolly, the possessor at that time of a princely estate, where now it is likely his name is forgotten, gave up lands, position and tortune, and took as his choice the difficulties and trials which are not slow to beset those who have not the riches of the world. Before the repeal of those cruel and odious enactments near relatives of his own, having conformed to Protestantism, filed what is termed a Bill of Confession against him, which is at present extant in the records of the Court of Chancery in Ireland. Under this process for the confiscation of his property, Mr. Con. nolly could take no defence unless to become a pervert from the religion of his fathers. He was ad. vised by eminent lawyers of the day, as he refused to think of such a proceeding, to make no replication. but allow the avaricious friends who grasped at his wealth to enter upon its possession, and, as the tone of public feeling tended towards the repeal of these laws, he might be able again to deprived him of it .-It did not eventuate so fortunately for him, and the Statute of Limitations barred his hears from regaining what ought to be, by all rights and justice, their possessions .- Universal News .

THE ST. MARY'S COLLEGE CONCERT.

The vocal, musical and English Dramatic entertainment for the benefit of the Church of the Gesu, on Wednesday night 27th ult., was attended by over two thousand persons. Every seat was filled: and to the lovers of music, the performance of the programme must have been delightful. Mr. Torrington-who seems in these affairs to be ubiquitous—presided at the melodeon and it is needless to say did his part with a force and power which cannot be otherwise than highly spoken off. Nor must we omit to mention the choir as a whole, the boys, especially, with their rich, sweet voices doing more than justice where their voices were called in and had to blend with those of the elder amateurs present. The programme consisted not of sacred, but of secular music also. Mr. Hamall, who was to have sung several popular and pretty songs, was unfortunately prevented by illness from being present; but his place was supplied, and other airs substituted. There was a drama in French before the first interlude, "the Weathercock," which to those who understood it must have been very interesting. Mr. John Henehey, who figured as "the gardener," and who, we believe, hails from Quebec, played his part admirably, and was, in fact, the master of the comedy. Mr. Wyse ought also to be mentioned as having done his devoirs well. In the song-"I'm not Myself at All,"-he especially distinguished himself, and a unanimous encore mane him " put on airs," which the audience, by their cheering, also appreciated. Haydn's chorus - 'The Heavens are telling," was a chef d'auvre, and showed what musical talent there is in the Church. The band of the 25th Regt., K. O. B., greatly added to the harmony of the evening, and the Valentine Galop (vocal), by Mr. Relle, the bandmaster, was loudly applauded.

VOCAL AND DRAMATIC CONCERT AT SAINT ANN'S ACADEMY.

On last Monday, the young ladies of St. Ann's Academy gave a most interesting entertainment, combining the vocalic and dramatic element, to their friends and the general public. The Hall in which the proceedings were held, was filled to repletion, and tastefully decorated with evergreens, and appropriate mottoes and devices. Amongst the guests present were the Rev. Messrs. O'Farrell, O'Brien, Leclaire, Bakewell, and other lay and clerical gentlemen. At the hour appointed, the proceedings were opened by a piano overture, executed by three young ladies of the Academy with much feeling and effect. Then followed a touching ballad, ' Kiss me, Father, e'er Iidie,' solo and chorus; the former sung by Miss Susannah Sheridan, a mere child in years. but possessing a voice of rare power and sweetness. Afterwards came a duet, 'The Lily and the Rose, sung by Miss Maggie Sheridan, and Miss Emma Christin. This song, though unusually long, was readered with such taste and dulcet vocalism, that everbody was sorry when it drew to a close-thus shaking our belief, for the nonce, in the current apophthegm, that all things good are 'short and

The pext item on the programme was a chorus, The Merry Beilf', which, as the name infers, was a bithe gay, sprightly Composition, and failed not to delight the audience with ever-recurring notes of zilver softness. We were then gratified by a most pleasing remembrancer of the golden days of guileless childhood, in a 'ring, a ring, a rosy' play, performed by a number of innocent little creatures of six years of age and downwards, whose tiny little voices, blending harmoniously together, as, hand in hand, they circled round the stage, fell on the ear in strains as soft and endearing as music of Alolian harps, or the loved memories of long ago, when we ourselves were baby frocks, and, with infantine glas, moved around to the nursery ryhme of the 'Snow blows low', or 'Open the gates and let the bride in.' But alas! these were bright and happy times now forever sped, never to return ! Peace be to them.

The distinguishing feature of the Concert immediate ly succeeded, which consisted in a drama, called 'The Queen of the Dummies, whose various characters were well sustained by the Misses Annie Johnston, (Queen of the Dummies) Rzilda Germain, Maggie Sheridan, Maggie Deery, B. McShaue, Jane. Costelloe, B. Hart, Mary Tierney, and Emma Christin. These young ladies acted their respective parts so well, that it might seem unfair to particulatize; however, on the principal of "Honor to whom honor is due," we must specially mention, as deserving of more marked approbation, Miss Annie Johnston, Miss Ezilda Ger-main, and Miss Maggie Sheridan. These young ladies had the leading roles, and personated their different characters with a zest and a genuineness, in action and delivery, which showed that they had studied and understood the nature and peculiarities of their respective pieces, and, in consequence, justly entitled to the rounds of applause that greeted them during the performance of the acts.

After a duet by one of the above young ladies, Miss Ezilda Germain, who is a delicious warbler, and another young lady, whose name we did not learn, and "The Fairies Song," a chorus, admirably rendered, the Concert was terminated by a few remarks being probable that the unusual pressure of work from the Reverend Mr. O Farrell, the spiritual Director of the district, thanking, in his own name, as winter in search of employment, back to Montreal they had afforded them that evening hoping that it would not be the last time that they would all meet under the same rooftree to enjoy a similar entertain- if the latter by any unaccountable supposition organist is a good practical Catholic, and the ment, whilst at the same time he would take this op- should cease, then there shall be clergymen in- Services of the choir and Brass Band give eviportunity of enjoining on the parents the necessity of allowing their children to continue their attendance at St. Ann's Academy and schools, and if possible, not to withdraw them from these seminaries of of the Acadian missions. wholesome knowledge and truth, until their mental and moral qualities should be fully developed under the skilful and watchful training of the accomplished ladies who so worthily preside over these inestimable

We publish below, by special request, a letter from an ecclesiastical authority of the Diocess of Arichat, complaining of, and rectifying certain erroneous statements made in the Courrier du Canada by a correspondent of the latter, over the signature Jean Baptiste. We are sure that the Courrier will cheerfully do justice in the premises, to the Catholic laity, Clergy, and Bishop of Arichat.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sir,-The Courrier du Canada of the 18th January, 1867, has just been submitted by a friend to my perusal. I read therein a series of statements, over the signature of "Jean Baptiste," calculated to reflect very unjustly on persons high in ecclesiastical authority here, and to convey serious impressions the reverse of the truth. The deservedly high reputation of the journal which gives them publication, gives them an amount of authority, also, certainly not due to the questionable character of the personage who is generally considered here to be their author. It is unnecessary to add that I do not believe that the conductors of the journal were aware of the real personal capacities of their correspondent, or they would have instituted an inquiry into the credibility of his allegations before giving them the benefit of its circulation.

The burden of "Jean Baptiste" desultory pencillings,-he assumes to give a traveller's notes on the Maritime Provinces,-is that the Acadian population in this, the diocese of Arichat, are treated with systematic injustice by their Scottish Catholic neighbors under the ecclesiastical aspect; and that the Venerable Bishop of Arichat, the English speaking Catholics, priests and laymen, ane parties to the injustice inflicted. He asserts, 1st. that priests, educated in the diocesan college and imperfectly acquainted with the French language, are deputed to take charge of missions either exclusively or partially Acadian; 2nd that the authorities of the diocesan feelings of gratitude to your Lordship for the college have excluded that language from the catalogue of branches taught within its walls, and—this, too, 3rd. in pursuance of a system ob- This is the fourth time during the last few years, stinately carried out to "anglify" (anglifier) the that your Lordship has wandered from, perhaps, Acadians; and, finally, 4th. that the Scottish less arduous duties, in order to encourage us by and particularly the Highland Scotch prejudices your presence and sustain our worth, pastor, in against that people are narrow and unworthy. his indefatigable endeavors to erect a temple (Mesquins et etroits.)

cese; I am professionally connected with the of zeal for the crowning of the enterprise and of diocesan college; I am more extensively ac- relieving it, of all pecuniary embarrassment. We quainted with the Highlanders of Eastern Nova shall not soon forget the happiness that your pre-Scotta than any wandering tourist not under-sence afforded us yesterday, nor the deep restanding one word of their language on his show- ligious principles so emphatically enforced in your ing, could possibly have been; and, I give each address, for our future guidance; and we now of the assertions a positive, unqualified denial.

I shall review them singillatim as briefly as is possible. There are upwards of thirty misare exclusively Acadian, or nearly so; namely, Descoose, Acadiaville, L'Ardoisse, and Cheticamp. Of these the two first mentioned are under the care of two Acadian; the two latter, under the care of two French Canadian priests. Four consist of mixed populations, Irish, Aca-Havre a Bouche, Pomket, and Margarie, attended leges in Canada, and speak the three languages equal fluency. There are two missions in which the population is mixed, Acadians and English speaking Catholics. One, Arichat, is under the care of the Very Rev. Vicar General to whose competency in the French language even "Jean Baptiste" himself in a prior article pays a wellmerited compliment; the other, Molasses Harbor, is attended by a priest from Breda, near with French from his earliest years. There is, lastly, the little settlement of Frenchvale attached to the large mission of Sydney, and separated at a long distance from any other Acadian colony. It is under the pastoral charge of the Sydney parish priest, a highly accomplished French scholar who made his studies at Quebec.

From these facts it will be seen that there is not at present one Scottish or Irish eleve of this college in charge of a French mission in this diocese, and they are facts patent to everybody. | the purpose of saving the souls of his fellow-men.

As to the second assertion that the French been founded by him, and is, in a great measure, supported by his personal munificence. Ever since its foundation until last year a professor of the French language was continuously employed. At that time his services were temporarily dispensed with, not from a wish to "anglify" the Acadians, but owing to the exigencies of circumstances. The theological students, with the exception of one young Acadian gentleman, had previously been in the Quebec Seminary prosecuting their studies; the students less advanced. it is in contemplation to send to some French College in Canada to complete their studies .-This, added to the straitened finances of the college, rendered it advisable to permit the Professor of French to take charge of a mixed Acadian mission in the meantime. Other and more efficacious steps have been taken to assure that all the future priests in the diocese shall be possessed of an intimate knowledge of that language. In case of failure, I can assure "Jean Baptiste" that the college authorities will not permit it to fall into oblivion for want of a competent professor. So long as there are Acadian missions and Acadian vocations there can be no difficulty;

by owerful and instructive sermon in French and French an

sational exercise with the language, to take charge

As to the two remaining assertions, I have merely to say that I never, before reading the Courrier, heard either of the attempt to denationalize the Acadians, or of the narrow prejujudices of the Highlanders against that people. As far as I know my native diocese, both races live in amity and peace. The distinction of nationality is entirely lost in the brotherhood of religion. Each has its own language, traditions, and customs; but that this has ever caused any uncharitable procedures on the part of the Scottish portion of the population, I have yet to learn.

Minor calumnies by the dozen, which "Jean Baptiste" writes in regard to Antigonish, Pictou, All the town kept holiday, the shops being closed Arichat, &c., &c., I pass over as of less impor- and the streets beautifully decorated. This was tance. I ask as a matter of justice that you will publish these remarks; and that the Courrier will make amends for the mistakes which, of the Province and more than eighty Priests unwittingly, no doubt, its conductors have admitted into their columns.

I remain, yours truly,

D. M. McGREGOR. St. F. X. College,
Antigonish, N.S., Feb. 19th, 1867.

> Hastings, Asphodel, 23rd Feb., 1867. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Dear Sir,-His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston arrived here on Friday, 13th, having given Confirmation to many hundreds of well instructed children in the parishes of Lindsay and Douro, in which places he expressed himself highly gratified at the progress of learning and piety as manifested by these places. I need not tell you how highly delighted we of this locality were, when we once more beheld the cheerful countenance coming to enconrage and stimulate us to the completion of the noble structure undertaken and forwarded by the zeal of our worthy pastor, the Reverend John from which we translate this account, says in Quirk. With hearts filled with gratitude and filial affection, we presented his Lordship with the following

ADDRESS

We, the parishioners of Hastings, impelled by many proofs of your deep interest in our spiritual welfare take this opportunity of addressing you. thirty thousand dollars, payable in sixty days. pray God, that, observing these maxims, we may at length arrive at the desired goal, and that your Lordship may long continue to fight the good sions in this diocese. Of this number only four fight, and run the successful race of your sublime

Signed on behalf of the parisbioners,

JAMES O'REILLY, TIMOTHY HURLY.

dians, and Highlanders, Acadians composing the rishioners, not content with words, and in order has berefore shrouded this melancholy affair is majority in three ceses. They are Tracadie, to shew their appreciation both of his Lordship's impenetrable, I am newilling to believe. Indeed, I visit, as well as of the untiring zeal of their pas tained since the finding of the body of my poor sister, respectively by an Acadian, a French Canadian, tor, Father Quirk, subscribed the handsome sum would go far to aid an intelligent detective to get to and two Scottish priests. The two latter were of four hundred and fifty dollars towards the the bottom of the matter. Let it be remembered that inmates for a considerable time of French colliquidation of the Church debt. On Tuesday, no such efforts have yet been made by any in authority and the two invisorment and want of means 19th his Lordship, accompanied by Very Rev. rity, and that my imprisonment and want of means necessary in their missionary duties, with perhaps Dean Kelly of Peterboro, the Reverends Henry be the lot of any one of those who read this appeal,

turn out on the occasion. They met him a dis-plain of what I have suffered.

Permit me to add that if the proceedings of the tance of seven miles from here, and formed in procession, headed by the Brass Band of the His Lordship was accompanied by the Revd. sonable persons would have taken a different direction to what they seem to have done after merely messrs. Casey, Lynch, Ouellette and Burns, who kindly assisted during the ceremonies and instructions in a manner only known to the Catholic Priest, who denies himself the comforts spared the sin of having stated (unwittingly, I bone.) of a home and the luxuries of wealth and ease for so many absurd falsehoods as have lately been published

The children have been studying their Cate- The Priory, St. Andrew's, C.E., Feb. 18, 1867. language has been excluded from the diocesan chisms for several weeks under the direction of college, I offer the following observations. This their excellent pastor, the Rev. J. Gillie, and it college is under the immediate control of the is evident they have not studied in vain, as they living at Lachute, had eloped with the sister of Mr. Bishon, the Bight Bey, Dr. McKinnen; it has answered very satisfactorily all the questions of Steinforth, with whom he had boarded, taking with Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. McKinnon; it has answered very satisfactorily all the questions of

the Bishop. His Lordship highly complimented the good great advancement of religion and education in the parish of Pembroke since he became its Priest, which is ample proof of the interest he has at the American Hotel. in possession of a man who taken in everything pertaining to Catholicity.— Previous to the Holy Communion and Confirmamations, the Venerable Bishop delivered a beauwere about to receive. He gave Holy Communion to three hundred and fifty communicants, by the ceremonies of the morning, he preached a

timately conversant by long preparatory conver- dence that they are Catholic and religious. As of women's rights. All the work, editorial and we rest our eyes on the scene within the Altar railing, the mitre and crozier of the Bishop, the burning of the wax tapers, the reverent bow made by each one as he passes before the cruci- Montreal Daily News. fix, and as we hear the solemn measured tone of the Apostolic Benediction pronounced, and the pious responses made, our soul says truly—This is the house of God.

S. K. M.

CONSECRATION OF MGR. LAFLECHE:

On Monday last, 25th nit., the town of Three Rivers witnessed the imposing ceromony of the consecration of a Bishop. For several days great preparations were made for the solemnity. a fete in which all the citizens, of every class, religion and nationality joined. All the Bishops came from all parts of the country to assist at alread to signal an express train expected to come the consecration of Mor. Lafleche as Bishop of along in the same direction, and believing that he the consecration of Mgr. Lafleche as Bishop of Anthedon, and co-adjutor of the Bishop of Three Rivers, with the right of succession. Mgr. Latteche is well known among our French fellow his head and one arm being dreadfully crushed, countrymen, for whom he has made so many causing almost instant death. His life was thus sacrificus, and performed many services. These need not be here re-called. The honor rendered to Mgr. Lafieche by the Holy Father, the Pope, and the unanimous applause with which his elevation to the Bishopric has been received, are the best eulogy be could receive. The ceremony of the consecration was held in the midst of an immense concourse of persons from all parts of the country. The cathedral was so crowded, that it was almost impossible to find place in it. Mgr. Baillargeon, Adminstrator of the Archbishop of Quebec, bad charge of the ceremony, which commenced at ten o'clock. Mgr. Lafleche was presented to the Bishop of Tioa, the Consecrator, by Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, and Mr. Lynch, Bishop of Toronto. The ceremonial lasted nearly four hours. L'Ordre, conclusion :- " Never have we seen anything more touching and more sublime. Mgr. Lafleche was profoundly moved at the moment when the consecrating Bishop imposed his hands.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES .- It is stated that Messrs. Lewis and A. H. Wallbridge have sold one hundred acres of land in Madoc for

> THE BABIN CASE. LETTER FROM THE BEV. MB. BABIN. To the Editor of the Ottawa Times.

Sin .- I have heard, though I have not seen it, that Wesquins et etroits.)

We worthy of the holy cause, and creditable to our your review of the proceedings at my trial was free charges are grave, but they are untrue community. Your address to us on yesterday from the vituperation which most of the other newsin every particular. I am a priest of this dio- cannot fail to evoke in every breast-a renewal papers of Canada heaped upon me. I, therefore, apply to you in the hope that you will permit me through your columns to address a few words to my fellowcountrymen.

This is the first time that I have appeared as a contributor to the public press in my own case, and I do so now to appeal to all in authority, and to the people at large, not to allow themselves to be directed by the storm of reviling that is now showering on me, from the more important work of discovering and punishing the perpetrators of the crime of which I was accused, but—thanks be to Gud—declared not guilly. To this end I intend to devote my utmost efforts, and I wish to give every information in my power to those who will aid me in this most righteous work. Money I have none-I have been stripped of all I possessed by the expenses attending my trial-but this I only regret because by it I am and have been prevented from taking the active steps At the conclusion of this address, to which his which ought to be taken to bring to justice the Lordship made a suitable reply, the good pa-authors of a fearful crime. That the mystery which have permitted me to do but little myself. It may Dean Kelly of Peterboro, the Reverends Henry be the lot of any one of those who read this appeal, Brettargh and J. Quirk, proceeded to Trenton by the machinations of bad men, to be placed in circumstances of as great difficulty and peril as those I rines, Rev J O'Grady, S3; Toronto. Rev O Vincent, on his way to Kingston.—Communicated.

on his way to Kingston.—Communicated.

cumstances of as great difficulty and peril as those I have just escaped,—I would ask such person to believe it to be only just possible that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I, as well as my poor sister, have been the victim of a foul honored this place with his presence on the 21st uit. The Catholics of the parish made a grand uit. The Catholics of the parish made a grand of the criminals to justice, I will not compare the criminals to justice, I will not compare to my solution. See to vincent, have just escaped,—I would ask such person to believe it to be only just possible that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe, I would ask such person to believe it to be only just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting. See J. Lochiel, D P McDonald, \$1; Sherrington, J. Hughes, \$1; Woodstock, J Dunne, \$2; St Denis, well as my poor sister, have been the victim of a foul my sister. To believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister. To believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, that I may have told the exact truth in every word I have uttered respecting my sister—to believe it to be just possible, th Antwerp in Belgium, who has been conversant uit. The Catholics of the parish made a grand and bringing the criminals to justice, I will not com-

coroner's inquest had been published at the outsetinstead of the distorted statements which first in-Church which gave it an imposing appearance. cited popular feeling against me, the minds of reasonable persons would have taken a different di-rection to what they seem to have done after merely reading the record of my trial. And with the pro-Ireland, Rev Mr Olune, \$4: caedings of the inquest before them the respectable portion of the Canadian press would have been lished.

JEREMIE BABIN.

An Ecorament.-Information was received yesterday that a Wesleyan minister named Vandenberg, him a horse and sleigh, which he had sold. On Fri day morning last, the girl having stated that she wished to go to Montreal on a visit to some friends, pastor for his untiring zeal in the religious trainung of the youth committed to his care, and the
said, some business to do in town. No suspicion was entertained of anything wrong until the arrival on \$2.
Wednesday of a neighbour at Lachute, who told Mr. Steinforth that he had seen his horse and the sleigh had bought them. Mr. Steinforth then came to Montreal, went to the house of his sister's friend, who had seen nothing of her, found at the American Hotel that his horse had left with the purchaser, and tiful and eloquent address in French and English, then proceeded to the police station. The Unief of explaining the nature of the Sacraments they to make enquiries, who soon discovered that he had put up at the Albion Hotel, in which he and Mrs. Steinforth had slept, their names being entered in the and immediately after High Mass he adminis-tered Confirmation to about fifty-three persons. After administering Confirmation, though fatigued wife. On Monday night they left by ten colock train for the East, apparently under the belief that the train still went to Pertland. What adds to the

A new newspaper is mentioned among the enterprises of the coming spring, in the interests typographical, is to be done by women, and its advocacy of the enlarged freedom of the sex is to be of the most ardent and ultra charactr ..-

CANADIAN WINE.—The recent developments respecting the vine growing capabilities of Canada, prepare us for the statement that one person alone, in Upper Canada, has now on hand 3,000 gailons of Canadian wine, namely, the pure juice of the grape. The article is said to be in first rate order, and Mr. Lee, the party referred to is prepared to fill orders from the public. The success which has attended the efforts heretofore made, should encourage a more general cultivation of the Canadian grape .- Montreal Heralu.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED .- Felix David, a brakesman on the Grand Trunk, was accidentally killed two miles east of Cernwall, on Monday evening. It seems that one of the coupling pins came out and a portion of the train became detached from the rest. The conductor and the deceased were on the detached cars, which being on an incline, commenced to roll down. The brakesman was desirous of getting could run on faster than the car was moving he attempted to get down to the track, but unfortunately his foot slipped and he fell beneath one of the wheels, sacrificed in his laudable endeavour to prevent what might have been a serious catastrophe. He was a young man only 25 years of age. The body was brought on to Montreal on the same train, and an inquest held yesterday resulted, in a verdict of accidentay death.

MURDER IN KITLEY .- The Brockville Canadian says that on Saturday week the body of a boy twelve years of age was found in the Township of Kiltey, with the neck dislocated and other marks of violence on the person. An inquest was held on Monday by Dr. Lander, coroner for the district, when a verdict was returned, after a deliberation of two days' duration, to the effect that the boy was murdered by Anna McQueen, who lived with the father of the decessed as his wife, and that her mother, another Aunio McQueen, was accessory before the fact, and that the Father of the boy, George Dant, was accessory after the fact. The two women were committed by the commer to Brockville jail for trial at the next assized, and the father, who is a cripple and cannot be moved, is still in custody at Toledo. All the persons concerned in this murder are paupers, who lived in a state of unusual misery. No motive is assigned for the commission of the murder.

FEROCIOUS ASSAULT .- For some time back a Mr. Edson and n's lady have been living here, he having been in business in Boston, from which he retired to enjoy in peace here the modest competency he had acquired in the capital of Massachuserts by his business smartness Dr. Selizsirgu, from Philadelphia, and his wife, have also been living here. For some reason, doubtless satisfactory to the Doctor's mind, he had requested his wife to hold no communication with the other parties, and neither to visit them, nor to receive their visits. This appears to have irritated Mr. Edson, and on Saturday, armed with a cow hide, he had watched for the doctor. The latter was crossing the street opposite the St. Lawrence Hall, with a newspaper in hand, when Mr. Edsor suddenly attacked him, striking him with the cow hide with all his strength over the face, which he cut up savagely, and making the blood flew from the Doctor's hands, held up to shield his face, he having made no attempt beyond this to defend himself. As soon as Edson was tried, he shook his fist in the Doctor's face and told him he would serve him the same way whereever he found him. Application being made for a warrant, Edson was taken before the Police Magistrate, Mr. Devlin being engaged for the defence and Mr. Clarke for the prosecution. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of four dollars and costs amounting to six dollars and sixteen cents more, or be sent to gaol for a month, the charge preferred being for a common assault. The money was at once paid.—Merald, 4th inst.

OTTAWA, March 2 .- It is understood that a requisition is being signed here to-day, soliciting the Hon, John A. Macdonald to represent Ottawa in the Confederate House of Commons, and Mr. Edward McGillivray, a merchant of the city, in the local

From daylight till two o'clock in the afternoon the Atlantic cable generally works with great difficulty, after which time the working grows easier and more rapid until dark, and all through the night it works easily and well. This fact has often been noticed on

REVITTANCES RECEIVED.

Per E Kennedy, Perth-F Donnelly, \$2; P Mc-Caffrey, \$2; Tennyson, J Devlin, \$2; A McLennan, \$2,50 not \$2 as ack. before. J Mckinnon, \$2; M. Kehoe, \$2.

Per P Lynch, Allumette Island -P Murphy. S

Per P J Sheridan, Tingwick-O Farelly, \$6.25; D O'Brien, \$2, J Williams, \$2; Rev E Bochet, \$2. Per H O'O Trainor, St Mary's-T Nagle, \$2. Per P P Lynch, Belleville-J McCormack, \$2; N Drammeny, \$4.50.

Drummeny, \$4.50.

Per J Bonfield, Egansville,—Self, \$4; J Qualey \$2; D Leary, \$2; T Sheridan, \$4; W Gorman, \$2.

J McKernau, \$4; D Wadigen, \$2.

Per P Purcell, Aingston,—O McDonald, \$2; Peter Bajes, \$2; T Halligan, \$1; G Fleck, \$2 50; M Quinn, Engineer, \$2; J Kavanagh, \$1; Wolfe Island, L Johnson, \$16; B McKenna, \$4; J Hickey, Glenbourne, \$2; P Crimmans, Portsmouth, \$2 50.

Fer Hon J Davidson, Alnwick, N B,—W Ferguson, Tracadia \$2. Per A B McIntosh, Chatham,-Rev Mr Connillan,

Per P Mungovan, Peterboro,-R Maloney, \$4 P O'Me ra, \$2 Per T McManus, Haldimana, -Bell \$2; T Brady, Per J B Looney, Dandas - Bev J O'Rielly \$2; T Cosgriff \$2: M O'Connor, Baverly \$2.

Per E McGovers, Danville -P King \$2. Per P Maheady Warden-Rev P Gendreau, Water-Murphy St Canute-Miss C O'Connor \$1 Per & Ennis Lacolle -H Barker \$2.

Per L Jobia-Rev C P Martella Tracadie N S

## ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. MICHAZL'S (R. C.) CHURCH BELLEVILLE, C. W., a competent person to take to the Pupils. charge of the Organ and Teach Onoir. An efficient person would find lucrative employment (during loisure hours) in town and vicinity.

Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid)

VERY BEV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P. Relieville, Jan. 14 1967. MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 5, 1867 Flour-Poliards, \$4,00 to \$4,50; Middlings, \$5,70 \$5,85; Fine, \$6,00 to \$6,10; Super., No. 2 \$6,75 to \$6,90; Superfine \$7,25 to \$7,30; Fancy \$7,75 to \$6,00; Extra, \$8,00 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$8,40 to \$6,50; Bag Flour, \$3,45 to \$3,55 per 100 lbs.

Oatmeat per brl. of 200 los., worth \$5 to \$5,12. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—Rangs for U. C. Spring according to samples, \$1.471 to \$1.521. Peas per 60 lbs - Market dull; the quotation per

60 lbs. is about 82c to 83c. Oats per bush, of 32 lbs. -- Worth 33c in store, Barley per 48 lbs .- Market dull, at 53c to 57c. Rye per 56 lbs. - Nominal at 75c to 77c.

Corn per 56 lbs .- 921c asked for Mixed, duty free, but no transactions. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.60 to \$5.65; Seconds, \$4,75 uet; Thirds, \$4,05 net. Pearls,

\$6.90 to \$7.00.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs -- Market quiet, -- Mess, \$18 to \$18.25 Prime Mess, \$13,15; Prime, \$11 to \$12. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. - A sale of four carloads of choice carcasses, to arrive, at \$5.30 bank-

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. March 5, 1867

| . 1 | _                            |         |             | ,            |    | ~ .        | _          |
|-----|------------------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|----|------------|------------|
| 1   | Flour, country, por quintal, |         | 19          | 6            | to | 19         | 3          |
| Į   | Oatmeal, do                  |         | 13          | -0           | to | 13         | 6          |
| Ì   | Indian Meal, do              |         | 0           |              | to | 0          | G,         |
| .   | Wheat, per min.,             |         | 0           |              | to | 0          | 0          |
| , } | Barley, do., (new)           |         | 2           |              | to |            | 6          |
| ı   | Peas, do.                    |         | 4           |              | to |            | Ó.         |
| :   | Oats, do.                    |         | 1           | 10           | to |            | 0          |
| .   | Butter, fresh, per lb.       |         | 1           | 3            | to | ī          | 6          |
| •   | Do, salt do                  |         | ō           |              | to |            | 9          |
| l   | Beans, small white, per min  |         | ō           |              | to |            | Œ          |
| •   | Potatoes per bag             |         | 5           |              |    |            | Ğ          |
|     | Onions, per minot,           |         | ō           |              | to |            | ō          |
|     | Lard, per lb                 |         | ō           |              |    |            | 10         |
| 3   | Beef, per 1b                 | • • • • | ō           |              |    |            | 7          |
| •   | Pork, do                     |         | ō           |              | to |            | 6          |
| •   | Mutton do                    | • • • • | ě           |              | to | ŏ          | ě          |
|     | Lamb, per do                 |         | ŏ           |              | to |            | Ğ          |
|     | Eggs, fresh, per dezen       |         | ī           |              | to | ĭ          | 3          |
| •   | Haw, per 100 bundles,        | . ,     |             | 50           | to | \$8,       |            |
| :   | Straw                        |         | 83          | เกก          | to | \$5,       | AU.        |
|     | Beef, per 100 lbs,           |         | در<br>م     | : 00         | +0 | \$3,       |            |
|     | Pork, fresh, do              | • • • • | 40,         | ,,uo         | 10 | \$7,       | 9 K        |
|     | Milch Cows, .                | • • • • | بات<br>0.00 | יייני<br>ממי | 10 | Cenc       | 4 <b>U</b> |
| •   | Hogs, live-weight,           |         | 85 a C      | ,00          | 10 | \$28       | ,,,,,      |
|     | Discount home                |         | \$5,0       | :0           | to | Or c       | ,00        |
|     | Dressed hogs,                | •       | \$5.6       | JU           | to | <b>⊅</b> ( | ,00        |

#### Died,

At St. Alphonse, on Tuesday morning, 26th ult., Martha Kelly, aged 58 years, the beloved wife of Patrick Connor, after an illness of twenty three months, which she bore with Christian patience .--She leaves a husband and six children to deplore her loss. May her soul rest in peace



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

#### BONAVENTURE BUILDING,

On FRIDAY EVENING, the 8th inst.

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

Obair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

#### WRIGHT & BROGAN,

NOTARIES,

Office: -58 St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

SADLIERS'

#### CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO,

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WANTED.

BY A LAW STUDENT, with good recommendations, BOARD in an English family, where he could give lessons in French to some members of the family. Address,

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS

KINGSTON C.W.,

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

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given toth

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#### FRANCE.

· PARIS. - The resistance of a certain reactionary colerie to the liberal reforms of the Emperor is quite as vigorous and as injudicious as when more latitude was given to the debates, in the Chambers by the Decree of November, 1860. This coterie can only see in them the forerunner of evil to the Empire and the Imperial dynasty; and, forgetful of the lessons of experience, they made the safety and stability of Government consist in the persistent refusal of every concession, however just. There is, as an evening paper remarks, a certain analogy in this respect between the present situation and that towards the close of 1847 and biginning of 1848.

The Emperor has made a concession which was not included in his letter of the 19th ult., about crowning the political edifice raised by the will of the nation in '52. He thought perhaps that the rews was too good to be disclosed before the public mind was sufficiently prepared for it by previous relaxations .-The Tribune, not the metaphorical Tribune, but the material one, is to be re-erected in the Legislative Chamber. Workmen are now employed in putting together the pulpit from which in other times, and down to the Coup d'Etat, orators were wont to make their speeches, and it is said the materials, marble and managany, are the same that composed it when first set up. The history of this Tribune is curious. It seems to have been originally made for the Hall of the Five Hundred. The bas-reliefs that adorned it were, on its overthrow taken to decoratthe platform on which the chair of the President of the Cnamber was placed. They consisted of two female figures - one the Muse of History, writing ; the other, Fame blowing her trumpet. The Gallie cock strutted before the ladies, and between them was a sort of altar, at the foot of which was the doublefaced Janus, -one side turned to the past, that is, to History; the other to Fame, personifying the future; and on the top was the image of Liberty. When the Five Hundred were thrust out of doors, or out of window, by the bayonets of Ronaparte's grenadiers behind them to accelerate their speed, the duties which the topmost image was assumed to perform became a sinecure. The Tribune was taken down and the fragments stowed away in the cellars of the Legislative Palace, not, however, before some far sighted official had numbered in black paint the marble stabs of which it was composed, so that when the Chambers were again re-established under the restoration these slabs, the very existence of which had been forgotten, were taken out of their hiding place and set up once more in order. Under the July Government the Tribune was removed to the new Chamber of Deputies, which is the identical Legislative Chamber of to-day. It was not used under the Republic of '48, for the Constitutional and Legis. lative Assembles were not held in the present build ing, but in the court-yard of what was called the \* pasteboard hall,' which, like the Constitution of the period, had been huddled up in a hurry, and was only intended to be temporary. The Coup d'Elat of 52, like the Coup d'Etat of Brumaire, fell heavily on all three—the pasteboard Lall, the Tribune, and the Constitution. The Legislative body was installed in the place it now assembles in; the Constitution quite evaporated; and the Tribane, again taken to pieces, had its disjecta membra once more consigned to the Catacombs. This time, also, some prudent hand marked the pieces as before, so as to be forthcoming whenever the 'political edifice' came to be 'crowned.' They have slept there for fifteen years, and have once more been disinterred by the architect of the Legislative Chamber, by order of the Emperor, communicated by its President, M. Walewski, to its arichitect. M. de Joly.

It is fortunate for the peace of France and for him. self and his dynasty that the Emperor is firmer and more far-seeing and clear-sighted than the legitimate monarch or the citizen king. The reactionists have failed to infuse into Napoleon III. the alarm which they profess to feel themselves with regard to his recent liberal manifestations, and the work of crowning the edifice goes on quietly and steadily. The severe law opon the associations and public meetirgs is to be relaxed still more than had been at first expected, and there are those who ought to be good judges of the signs of the times in France, who believe that they see in the restoration of the Tribune, or pulpit from which members used to address the House in French Chambers, and in the occupancy of seats in the Senate and Legislative Chamber by the dinisters of the Crown, a return at no distant day to the old and sound system of Ministerial responsibility. Another proof of the Emperor's respect for the feeling of his subjects is afforded by the statement of La France, a cautious and well-informed dynastic journal, that the plan for the reorganisation of the army, which, on being announced some weeks ago in the Moniteur, gave so much dissatisfaction, and produced such loud remonstrances, will be materially modified; yet so as to secure the object con-templated by the proposed change in the French sys-

tom of recruiting.

M. Bernard, of the Siecle, gives some curious statistics of the population of France, as shown by the Census of 1866. It is impossible, he admits, to overlook the fact that it does not increase in proportion to other countries. In 1846 it was first observed to remain stationary, though previous to that date there were indications of a diminution. From 1820 to 1830 there was an increase of 2,109,747, the total population being in the latter year 32,560,934. From 1831 to 1841 it increased by 1,669,244, the total being in the latter year 34,230,178. From 1836 to 1846 the increase was 1,860,851, the total for 1846 being 35,-783,059. It is since this year that the most considerable diminution has taken place, notwithstanding the great development of industry and commerce and the more frequent relations of France with Foreign countries. During a period of ten years—namely, from 1846 to 1856—the increase was only 637,603, the total amount in 1856 being 36,038,364. The returns given in the Moniteur for 1866 show the population to be 38,067,094, but before comparing it with that of 1856 that of the annexed departmentnamely, 754,249-has to be deducted, which would leave for the former over the latter an augmentation of 1,283,481. Ther is certainly a marked progress as compared with the ten years preceding; but still it is far from the amount of the first half of the century, as the population having increased at the rate of 20 percent from 1821, the increase of the last ten years should have been 2,278,527 to be equal to that from 1820 to 1831. There is, then, a deficit of near a million of inhabitants during the period of ten years .- Times Cor.

AN INFRENAL MACHINE FOR WAR -General Daulle of the French Engineers, has written to La Liberte an account of a cannon with divergent tubes to throw musket balls. The number of these tubes will be in proportion to their calibre, and they are so arranged that at a distance of six hundred metres the balls will be spread over a space of 15 metres, and at nearly equal distances from each other. The charge of powder is calculated to propel two balls at once from each tube, the trajectory of which will be that of a large projectile from the same cannon .-Thus a field piece will be capable of holding sixteen tubes and discharging thirty-two balls at one, which at a distance of 600 metres will strike upon a space occupied by 50 men in two ranks, those of the second rank being liable to be struck by the balls which have passed through the first. This new cannon is of iron, this being a more durable metal for the purpose than bronze.

FRENCH NEWSPAPER PROFITS. - The independence of the French press is too well known to require any comment. In half a dozen volumes of late years Laboulaye's 'Parti Liberal,' for instance - the system by which the writers are enabled to make large incomes has been denounced, but it is only in exceptionally honourable establishments that the share-

holders are admitted to a share in the profits. Such a one is the Journal des Debats one of the oldest of the Paris papers. The yearly meeting of the shareholders to pass the accounts was held a few days ago. M. Edouard Bertin presented them, to the assembly announcing at the same time that the dividend this year is exceptionally large. The account stands as follows :- On one side expenditure, on the other the receipts from three sources, subscriptions, advertisements, and produits divers. The subscriptions and advertisements balance the expenses, the dividendat least the greater part of the dividend-is due to the produits divers. In French bookeeping, these are generally trifling, being the produce of the sale of old paper, old furniture, and other insignificant items. On this occasion the produits divers figure for the respectable sum of 409,000fr. (£16,000). M. Edouard Bertin, in answer to a question of a shareholder, stated that the accounts had been made up in form for greater clearness and being called upon to read the items, he read ' 3000 copies subscribed for but not forwarded, by the Prussian Government. The other 120,000fr. was the sam which for many years been paid annually by the Italian Government. An indignant shareholder protested against the acceptence of such sums, which if their receipt become public could not fail to diminish the influence of the paper. Several others having expressed the same hononrable sentiments, M.E. Bertin proposed that the report should be voted in separate paragraphs. All the paragraphs [chapitres] were carried by acclamation, but when they came to the objectionable produits divers M. Edonard Bertin suggested they had better decide it by ballot. The ballot was, as usual at such meetings, adopted, and on opening the box, not one single black ball was found on it There was an explosion of hilarity and clapping of bands, as the meeting separated to go straight to the caisse, where their handsome dividends awaited them. It was literally solventur rise tabula. It is whispered, says the Court Journal that a

young boy, called to high destinies stubbornly refuses to study the maps. When pressed to explain the reason, the pupil exclaimed: The map has so often charged of late years, and papa [Napoleon III.?] says it will soon be changed again.

Th following statistics of the great International Exhibitions in London and Paris have been recently published. The London Exhibition of 1851 contained an area of 71,000 square yards, and cost 7,500,-000f.; that of 1856 in Paris, contained 115,000 square yards, and cost 11,000,000f.; that of 1862, in London, contained 120,000 square pards, and cost 15,000,000f.; and the Paris Exhibition of this year will occupy an area of 146,588 square yeards, and is expected to cost about 20,000,000fr.

There is much talk in Paris of an expression which Prince Napoleon is asserted to have uttered the other day, to the effect that were anything to happen to the Emperor, he would do all he could for his young relative the Prince Imperial, and to secure his succession, ut that either he [Prince Napoleon] or the Empress would have to leave France, so great was the incompatibility between them.

Another Shower of Metrons -In a letter addressed by Leverrier to Sir John Herschel, and published by the Paris Moniteur, the French astronomer states his views concerning the swarms of falling stars that will visit us on or about the 10th of August, which he save move in an orbit perpendicular to that of our planet, while those of the month of November move in a direction contrary to that of the earth; and asks Sir John Herschel on what grounds be thinks this latter fact to be contrary to the theory of the nebula.

'M. Leverrier finds the contradiction unavoidable only in the case of our adopting Laplace's idea of the planetary system. Laplace supposes the sun to have resulted from the condensation of the zones of vapor, which were gradually abandoned by the atmosphere of the sun. With such a hypothesis to start from, M. Leverier admits that any planetary motion in a contrary sense to that of the codes of our systems, that is, from east to west, would be inconceivable; but contends that, and Laplace known the phenome. onn of the falling stars, he would not have framed his hypothesis.

'Discussing the appearances of the 13th of November, M. Leverrier concludes from them that the showers of star- belong to a formation far more recent than that of our planets. If the showers were of very ancient date, they would have by this time been transformed into a continuous ring; and this not being the case, the phenomenon must have begun a very few centuries ago. He remarks that the orbit of the shower meets that of Uranus in exacly the sected the orbit of Jupiter; and he thence seems to conclude that possibly Uranus has attracted these showers and forced them to foliow their present orbit: a supposition which he supports by mathematical reasoning. In his opinion, the asteroids of November will ultimately form a ring; those of August have already done so, and are of a much older date.'

#### ITALY.

PIEDMONT-Florence, Feb. 11 .- In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Mazzini's renunciation of the seat to which he had been elected in the Italian Parliament was accepted, he having declared that he could not sit in that Assembly consistently with his Republican principles. - Times

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies for examining the Bill upon the Separation of Church and State and the Conversion of the Ecclesiastical Property has been constituted. Signor de Luca has been appointed President, and Signor Macchi Secretary, of the Committee. It is stated that some of the members of the Committee intend to bring forward a counter scheme, or, at least, to lay down principles which may serve as the basis of a new Bill

In spite of all that is said about the Tonnello mission, the matter is not progressing satisfactorily.-The new law of Church property is before the Par-liament; and while it is before the Parliament nothing will be settled, Signor Tonello is here still, after a visit to Florence, and be has taken apartments in the Foro Trajano. His mission is, therefore, anything but ended, in spite of all the talk about the liberality of Italy. There have come forward to dispute the prey with the Count Langrand. Dumonceau a host of other companies offering higher prices. But the first comer has the advantage as yet and is likely to keep it. The project of the new law for the separation of Church and State has just been published. In it one reads that if the bishops receive the scheme in a friendly manner by the vote of the majority, all the Church property will be handed over to them to make the necessary arrangements with M. Langrand-Dumonceau to pay the pensions decreed by the State to the religious and to support the expenses of public worship and of the maintenance of the clergy. In ten years all the real property must be converted into property more easily disposable, at the rate of filty millions' worth every half. It is the old story of the wolf and the lamb - Cor. of year. No allowance is made for the large amount already sold in the south, and there is no consideration for the bishops who have returned to their sees to find neither incomes nor houses left. If the hishops, by the vote of the majority, decide against the scheme, the Government will take the entire property, and promise the Church an annual revenue of fifty millions of lire, out of which pensions and expenses, everything, must be paid. it was not without reason, therefore, that our official journal has declared that the assertion that the Holy Father had approved the scheme was completely false: A inconceivable sadness, and never smiled, not even to strong article in last week's Correspondence de Rome her mother. Her delicate features had the rigidity still farther shows the attitude of the authorities here on the question. - Cor. of Weekly Register.

The state of things across the border is not improving. Popular demonstrations are the order of the village were afraid of her and compared her to a the day. There is the universal reign of hanger and little ghost, she was so silent and sad. All this gave discontent. Meanwhile the Minister of Finance is carefully imposing new taxes. In spite of there being at this moment 70,333 of the free citizens of the being at this moment 70,333 of the free citizens of the named Gregory. This man had a great vice—he new kingdom in prison; in spite of there being so drack. He even boasted, with foolish pride, that he

many thousands more to add to the 15,000 already murdered, without trial or evidence, by Pinelli and to say that he was descended from Bacchus, the pagan Fumel, in the kingdom of Naples, things do not better themselves. An eye-witness of Prince Rugene's entrance into Naples last week tells me that he was pursued by cries of ' Give us work, give us bread.'-In Piedmont the people are openly talking of the possibility of a union with Switzerland. In all these things one may see without much effort that the day is not far off when this most wicked of all modern schemes of policy will be swept away with the authors. - Ib.

A letter of the 30th of January from Turin, published in a Florence paper, says that on that morning 500 men assembled in the public garden of the Valentino and made a great clamor, insisting apon work being found for them. There have also been disturbances at Vercelli and Savigliano. The same letter admits that, although some turbulent and designing persons, not really necessitous, may have taken part in the late manifestations, there still is no doubt that many honest workmen were impelled by deep distress and sheer hunger to those unlawful aots. Rous .- An Italian acquaintance, for years resident

in Rome, and who arrived thence only four days ago, has given me some interesting particulars of the state of that city, than which nothing can be more tranquil. I know not what truth there may be in the assurance I lately read in a newspaper, that Roman patience is wearing threadbare, and that a conflict cannot be much longer avoided, but certainly no outward and visible sign is perceptible of such an approaching catastrophe. Rome was never so free from crime, and so safe of nights while the French were there as it has been since their departure. In former years it really was not prudent to walk alone at a late hour. There were frequent robberies, even on the staircases of the houses, of many of which it is the custom to leave the street door open all night, each apartment being provided with a strong entrance door. People going home on foot from parties and clubs used to prefer going two or three together to risking them salves alone through streets which were ill-guarded and worse frequented. Now, Englishmen who have lately come from Rome tvll me they have been in the habit of going home alone at all hours of the morning without a thought or a sign of danger .-Patrols of gendermes and Papal dragoons move about the city all night, and maintain perfect order and security. Apparently the brigands have gone into the country, whence one frequently hears of their atracious exploits. On Twelfth Night a sort of fair is held on the Piazza St. Eustachio, and the French used to send a company there to keep order; this year the Pacal authorities found 20 men enough for that service .- Times Cor .

THE POPE'S OPINION OF ENGLISH STATESMEN. -Country cousins may be glad to hears an excellent story of the Pope, which is circulating through the clubs of London. Bis Holiness is said to have thus touched off the heads of our Liberal party, recently resident in R. me .- Lord Clarendon,' observed Pio None, 'I liked and understood. Mr. Gladstone I liked, but couldn't understand. The Duke of Argyll I understood, but didn't like. Lord Russell I didn't like and didn't understand.' The story may be concocaion; but, if an it is an admirable imitation of Italian descriptive wit. If really of Roman origin, it may be conjecturally ascribed to the chief of any iliustrations ducal house, whose pasquinades are as pointed as his talk is brilliant and profound -Pall Hall Gazette.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

Bentin, Pob. 11.-It is asserted that the Prussian troops will only evacuate Dresden when Prassie's authority to regulate the movements of all the Feds. ral military forces shall have received indubitable and unconditional recognition.

A crinoline manufacturer in Saxony, during the last ten years, has made 863,784,000 hoop skirt springs-enough to go round the world thirteen and a half times.

RUSSIA.

In the Russian Empire there are three Churches in full communion with the see of Rome - the Latin, the United Greek, and the Catholic-Armenian rites. The second of these has always incurred more particularly than the others the hatred of all that balongs to the Russian Church. Their situal, their churches, their vestments, and everything belonging to them are exactly the same as in the national Church, only they acknowledge the supremacy of the Church of Rome; their bishops are dominated by same way as the orbit of the comet of 1770 infer- the Hely See; they are Catholic in the famous filioque controversy; their clergy are infinitely better educated than those of those of the National Church and, being unconnected with the State, they are quite free from anything like Brastianism. this, Church would incur the deadly hatted of the Russian Greek Establishment is only what might be expected; that they have suffered from persecution which the latter has promoted is a matter of fact .-In Poland this has been especially the case. Nicholas promised to put this on a differing footing, and, for a short time, he succeeded. The Concordat was acted upon for a season, and, throughout Russis, Catholics began to hope the darkest of their days of persecution were at an end. When the Polish insurrection broke out they were quickly undeceived .-To be a Latin Catholic, or of the United Greek Church was to be Polish in sympathies; to be a Pole was to be a rebel, and to be suspected of rebellion was to be rent to Siberia. Few of us residents in Western Europe know what this people went through but the other day. The only parallel for this semi-political half religious, wholly iniquitous persecution, is to be found in the history of our own country during the reign of that disgrace to her sex and to England-Queen Elizabeth. The ruling Pontiff remonstrated with the Russian Minister at Rome, upon the injustice of punishing the religion of a people for the faults of those who had taken up arms against the State; and while: His Holiness praised the consistency and courage of the Polish Catholics, he condemned the acts and insurrection of the Polish rebels. Pius IX. still held that his flock ought ' to give unto Casar the things that are Casar's, but contended that they should be sllowed ' to give unto God the thinge that are God's.' But like his Divine Master, the Holy Father could make nothing of the ungodly men with whom he was brought in contact. There are Governments as well as men that seem forsaken by every right feeling, and almost destined for destruction. Russia is one of these. The remonstrances the children, told love stories to the young people, of Rome served as an excuse for extra persecution of and reasoned like a philosopher with the old men, the Polish Catholics, and they were theaceforth with invariable good humor and cheerfulness. deprived of what little liberty they enjoyed and were henceforth ordered to be dragooned into obedience to heresy and sonism. The Holy Father's remonstrance brought forth a reply from the Russian Goverament, and to that reply Pius IX. now answers .-

#### SNOW-FLOWER.

Weeklu Register.

CHAPTER 1. Snow-Flower was a good little girl, but, unfortunately, as pale as a sheet. She was so pale, that she was painful to behold. At ten years of age, little Snow-Flower looked as if she were scarcely over six. Her little figure was so spare that the wind shook her like a reed. She was the prey of an of marble, and her eyes were always red and her gaze vacant. Some mysterious thought seemed to fill her young mind, and many of the good people of little ghost, she was so silent and sad. All this gave much pain to ber mother.

The father of Snow-Flower was a cooper by trade,

could drink his ten bottles of wine her day. He used added, giving her a little yellow flower; here, you god of drunkards, and that he was found, when a mere babe, clinging to a vine and eating a bunch of grapes. Besides this vice, Gregory had a friend, an old companion named Musard, a phlegmatic tudividual, who could always be found seated at a table in some wine-shop, with a bottle at his elbow, or loading in the streets and fields, basking in the sunshine. He never worked. Nothing could separate Gregory from Musard, and yet the latter was far from being a gay companion or a lively drinker; on the contrary, Musaid never laughed but grew more solemn as he drank: mirth is the fruit of labor, not of idleness.

Musard always felt dull-like a man whose life is purposeless—and his face reflected the condition of his mind. And yet he was not a bad man at heart, but he was the cause that Gregory deserted his work shop for the pleasure of his friend Musard's company. This was a source of continual grief to Germaine, Gregory's wife, and little Snow Flower who loved her mother dearly, suffered also much from the bad conduct of her father. Their poor home was getting less comfortable every day, for Gregory was continually selling something to buy wine. Sometimes a piece of furniture, or another some article of clothing found its way to the pawnbroker's shop, never to be redeemed, and the little money thus obtained would pass directly into the wine dealer's till,

Notwithstanding this horrible vice, which generally blunts the batter feelings, Gregory preserved an extraordinary love for his little daughter. He submitted to everything coming from her, and heard her just reproaches with more shame than anger. He would have laughed if she had beaten him. Snow-Flower alone had the power to tear him away from his dear friend Musard and bring him home. When sober, which was not often the case, Gregory would take poor little Snow-Flower in his arms and contemplate her with infinite tenderness, then, as if struck with some terrible thought, he would jump up abruptly, put her down, and follow his friend Musard to the nearest wine shop, where to use his own words, he drowned bitter memory in the wine cup. On those days Gregory's drunkenness was of a sad mood, he appeared crushed by despair.

Germaine, the industrious, good wife, had married Gregory for love and in spite of the advice of her friends, who said to her:

Germaine, you are a good girl and we love you. -Listen to us, do not marry Gregory. No drunkard has ever made a woman happy. Besides, he keeps bad company, and is always seen with that loafer Musard, sirelling from street to street, and stopping at wine shop after wine shop.

My good friends, Germaine would answer, once married, Gregory will give up his friend flusure and canne going to the wine shops.

Germaine, don't marry Gregory, repeated her friends.

But she heeded not their wise counsel. She would have him. During the first year of their married life, Germaine

did not seem unhappy. Gregory had become, apparently, more steady in his habits, but he still kept company with his friend Musard. Then, gradually, Germaine lost her happy smile, and the roses on her cheeks faded away like the leaves at the first wintry blast. Gregory drank still.

Some years passed: Germaine was about to become a mother. The poor young women was sadder than ever. She would remain weeks without going out of the house. Her clothes had become threadbare from long wear, and she was ashamed to meet her acquaintances who know the fatal cause of her poverty.

Thus, she suffered alone and in silence. On a certain winter day she was spinning laboriously, without fire on the hearth, without bread on the shelf. The sky looked as sad as her own heart, and the dark heavy clouds were driven by a piercing, cold wind. Germaine felt a deathly chill; her spinning wheel stopped; she joined her hands and litted her eyes and her soul to heaven. Snow began to fall; slowly at first, then abundantly. She was alone, alone as ever, and as she looked at the snow and listened to the moaning of the wind, she solibed with anguish any she prayed. The wind ceased, but it continued to snow, and as the light flakes fell softly, the white mantle thickened rapidly upon the trees and house tops.

Germaice remained with her eyes fixed abstractedly on that chilling scene, and her icy lips muttered unconsciously: 'Snow-Flowers! Snow-OWATE At the same time a voice was heard in the distance

chanting dolefally: Ye owe the poor, about to die, a white shroud and a spotless robe!

It was the voice of a poor beggar-woman, who was said to be incane, and who wandered about the streets in this inclement weather. Some said she was asorceress; others, that she was a witch who made incuntations with certain herbs which she boiled with many mysterious ceremonies. The ignorant were afraid of her, the foolish langhed at her, the kind-hearted assisted her. Germaine, one day, had given her a sheet and a white dress.

Six months after this, Germaine gave birth to a little giri, and Gregory noticing her death-like paleness, said :

Hol my poor wife, what a child you have given us? She looks more dead than alive; good heavens, what does it mean? ' It is a little Snow-Flower,' replied Germaine

From that day, the child knew no other name.

Ten years later, on a dark and stormy night, little Snow Plower was seen going out in the streets, in search of her fither, belated in some wine-shop. As she passed near the mili-pond, she heard the noise of a washerwoman's beetle, and a voice singing monotonously:

Ye owe the poor, about to die, a white shroud and a spotless robe! Snow-Flower, approached, and saw an old woman

washing clothes. Good mother, said the child, why are you washing so late, this cold night?

The old woman interrupting her labor raised her head to look at Snow Flower, who then recognised the poor crazy old beggar, who went by the name of Mother Happy,' because she always laughed with

Ha! is it you bnow. Flower? said Mother Happy. going away to-merrow, and to make the voyage I most have a spotless robe.

Good Mother Happy, don't star so near the water's edge: les me take your place, I will soon wash your dress clean. I am younger than you and I wont feel the cold so much. Very well, my child, said the old woman, do as

you please. In a short while Snow-Flower had washed the

dress, and handed it to the old beggar, saying: There, Mother Happy, your dress is clean. Now you had better go home Thank you, my child. Say, I am going away

900m. You are going to leave us, Mother Happy? Yes, my dear child, I am going on a long, long

voyage. And when will you come back? Never! But, my child, I want to leave you a token by which to remember Mother Happy; express

wish, and it will be fulfilled. Really? Mother Happy, cried Snow-Flower. Yes, my child, really and truly. Well, I wish-that papa would become disgusted

with wine: Very well, my child, you shall be gratified Hore, she

will put this leaf by leaf in his glass, whenever he shall drink, and he shall be cured.

Snow-Flower thanked her and ran with all speeds towards a distant wine shop, where she expected to find her father in company with the inevitable

Musard. The old woman hung the wet dress on a bush, and taking another piece from her bundle, resumed her washing.

Snow-Flower's mother becoming uneasy at the long absence of her daughter, left the house, in her turn, and went into the village in search of her. Near the pond she heard the noise made by the strokes of the beetle, and approaching, she beheld Mother Happy washing busily.

What ! good mother, why are you washing so late and in such weather?

Halit is you, Germaine II am washing so late. replied the poor woman, and notwithstanding the cold, because I must start to morrow, and I must have a white shroud to make the trip with. I am washing my shroud.

Come, good Mother Happy said Germaine tenderly, let me have your beetle, I am stronger than you ar shan't feel the cold. I'll soon wash it clean.

Mother Happy consented, and Germaine speedily washed the sheet. Here, Mother Happy, said she, here is your shroud

as white as snow. Now you must go home.
Yes my child. But listen; I am going on a journey from which none ever return. I want to de something for you by which you can remember Mother Happy. Make a wish and it will be grati-

Germaine smiled, and wishing to humor the poor demented creature, she replied : I wish to sen my little Snow-Flowers's face bright and rosy like the faces of other children.

Your wish will be gratified, my good Germaine .-Here, take this red flower and, put one of its leaves every evening in the child's drink.

Germaine took the flower without paying much attention to the old woman's words, which she considered merely a vagary or her diseased mind, and bidding her good night, she started to look for her daughter.

Meanwhile, the old woman loitered near the pond; still repeating her monotonous burden :

Ye owe the poor, about to die, a white shroud and

a apotlesa robe. Gregory was returning atone, having left his friend Musarz at the wine shop. He was very drunk. His

face wes red, his eyes winked sleepily; his voice was as hourse as the found of a custy lock. He stumbled and recled over the prairie, going he knew not whither, and slaging at the top of his voice some bacchanalian song. Gregory was more intoxicated and more gay than usual - he reeled more and sang louder, frightening the cwls in the hellow of the willows.

Snow-Plower and Germaine both reached the wind shop too late. Gregory had already left. He went on at random until he passed near the pond, when the drunkard ceased singing, and scopped, trembling with fear. A voice had answered his song, croaking mournfully.

'Ye owe the poor, about to die, a white shroud and a spotless robe!

Gregory rubbed his eyes and tried to raise his head, heavy with the fumes of his recent libations. -The poor sellow could neither move nor speak. So staggered, but could not advance. He was paralyzed by fear. The voice repeated the strange burden. An owl daw by, dapping its great wings and screeching mournfully. The sir was cold, the clouds filit. led by and the moon shown brightly.

Fore sobered Gregory : be resumed his march suddenly, as if waking from a dream. Again be heard, but this time much nearer : Ye owe the poor, about to die, a white shroud and

a spotless robe.
Ha! said Gregory with a sigh of relief; it is Mother Happy. The poor crazy creature, he mutter-What are you doing there, Mother? he added as he approached her; you have frightened me had enough to make me a water-drinker the

I am waiting for these clothes to dry, replied Mother Happy, it must be done to-night, for I am going to morrow. And she showed the clothes Boow-Flower and Germaine had washed.

remainder of my life!

Give me your arm, good Mother, said Gregory, these clothes will dry better at our house, by the fire, and you will not be freezing as you are here, in this bleak place.

Wo'll do as you say, my good boy, replied the old woman, and leaning on Gregory's arm, they proceed-

ed to his house. Snow Flower and Germaine had not returned, and

Gregory guessed that they were looking for bim in the village. There was no fire, and the drunkard felt embarrassed, for not a stick of wood was there on the premises. But he was very charitable and could not think of letting the old woman go without dryng her clothes, So, nothing louth, he seized an axe, ran into the garden, and cut the branches of a fine apple tree, for which he had ever had great care. He threw this fuel gaily on the hearth and soon made a blazing fire. In a few minutes everthing was dry. The old woman, raising to go, then told Gregory: My boy, make a wish and I promise you it will be

realized. Then, good Mother Happy, said Gregory smiling, I wish you to have as good a place in heaven as you have had a hard one on earth.

I thank you kindly, said Mother Happy, and she went her way, carrying her bundle and repeating her strange refrain.

Gregory threw the last sticks in the fire, and a great olaze sprang up, lighing the whole room. Just then, Germaine and Snow Flower entered. Gregory might have noticed that Germaine was very sad and Snow Flower paler than ever, but Gregory saw nothing, wine had blunted his better faelings; even-Snow Flower was neglected now. Germaine took her wheel, and sat spinning silently.

Snow Flower kissed her father and asked him how hehad managed to get such a good fire, and where he had found wood.

I found some on the trees of my garden, replied Gregory. Snow Flower began to cry, for she was fond of apples and she knew there were no other trees in the garden. Germaine sadly said to herself : That is in order, first the furniture next the trees. Gregory retired to bed sulkily, and soon the only sounds heard in the wretched home were the deep Well, my child, I am washing so late because I am snoring of the drunken man, the buzzing noise of the spinning wheel, and a childish voice raised in prayer -that is brutishness, and labor, and faith.

> ν. The next day, Gregory, as was his wont, went to the wine shop. Little Snow Flower followed him. Vine? cried the drunkard.

> And two glasses, added a voice. It was his friend insard, always punctual. Whilst Gregory had his bead turned, Snow-Flower

threw a yellow leaf in her father's wine glass. Your boalth, Musard !

·Yours, friend Gregory !

The drunkerd brought the glass to his line, and suddenly put it down with a cry of terror. A multitude of small snakes sprang out of the wine and crawled on his hands, on the table, everywhere. But no sooner had these little reptiles reached the floor, than they became drops of wine.

Another tumbler! cried Gregory, dashing the bewitched glass against the wall. He drauk this time without accident. Snow Flower net having touched his wine, when the third glass was, being poured, the little girl stealthily threw in another yellow feat .-Gregory was raising his glass when a number of hideons little toads jumped out from it to the table.

They sprang thence to the floor, and there, like the snakes, they were again changed to wine.

This time, Gregory got up in great anger and began swearing at the hostess and at his friend Musard, asking what all this meant. The woman stared in stupid amazement. Gregory felt his stomach sicken, but he struggled hard to brave this persecution, although he could not understand the mystery.

He cast a melancholy look at the jug of wine, and then grasped it resolutely. Snow Flower availed empty tumbler.

Gregory poured the red wine, saying: No, no, we shall never part, divine juice of the grape! nectar invented by the great Bacchus! He was about to drink, when he fell back, horror-struck. An encrmous green caterpillar was creeping, on the rim of his tumbler. If there was anything for which Gregory felf an unconquerable aversion, it was a caterpillar. Jumping to his feet, he threw down tumbler and jug, capsized the table over his friend Musard and fied. Muserd rolled to the ground, swearing like a trooper, whilst Gregory ran like a madman, crying as he went.

A caterpillar! a caterpillar on my tumbler! a green caterpillar in my wine! O heavens!

From that day, Gregory never went to the wineshop. He would not touch wine, and swore that it was full of suakes, caterpillats and reptiles of all sorts. Many in the village thought that Gregory was a sage who spoke in parables; and that his words hid a deep and secret meaning. Albeit, Gregory drank no more, but kept steadily at work in his cooper-shop. Gradually comfort returned in the little home. Comfort only, but not happiness, for Snow-Flower was paler than ever. She looked as if death han already marked her for his prey.

Alas! the cooper would say to his wife, who shall comfort our old age, if we lose our child? And tests would roll down his cheeks. The poor mother had felt this fear long before; it was this made her face so sad. Her eyes were red with weeping score: tears.

One day Snow-Flower told her mother of her ad. venture with Mother Happy, how she had followed the old woman's advice and put the flowers in her father's glass, and how her wish had been realized. Germaine then bethought herself of the red flower given to her by Mother Happy on the same occasion She had put it away through respect for the poor woman, but had never thought seriously that it could have any extraordinary virtue. Without says ing anything, she looked for and found the flower, and, breaking a leaf, put it in her daughter's cap. She continued doing this night after night, and, as the ross gradually opens to the balmy breath of spring, so did the giow of health granually spread on the cheeks of the poor child. Her cheeks became like red cherries, her eyes were no longer vacant and sad, but shot bright and merry glances.

Gregory was busy plying the mallet, in the yard, one day, when he heard a oweet voice singing to the accompaniment of the spinning wheel. A tear of love moistened his eye. It was the voice of Germaine singing as of old, when she was a happy light-hearted giri. The cooper stopped hammering and looked towards the house, a merry little face peeped out; a pretty child, fair and rosy, was looking at him, smiling. It was his daughter, now brilliant with health and happiness. The poor fellow fell o his knees. The child flew to the arms of her father who pressed her to his heart, crying: 'Snow-Flower! my own sweet Snow Flower !'

And, as a little superstition often accompanies happiness, the cooper looked up and thought he saw in the open heavens the poor beggar woman in a flowing white robe, looking at him with a smile of heavenly sweetness.

Who then are you, O Mother? who then are you? cried the cooper, holding up his hands to the appari-

Charity, she replied. And the heavens closed again,

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