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ATHOLIC HRONICLE.

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EUSTACE; OR. SELF-DEVOTION.

CHAPTER VI. - Continued.

Doubtless, the work might have been of a pature but ill calculated for the frame of a man on whose constitution the irregularity of his life believe, penetrated far into the backwoods of America, and I have little doubt but that he had gone through misery enough to make him regret having left England; but he was well educated, and had be been sober, bonest, and honorable, even after his first escapade in the army, he might have done well; but he had failed to extract a warning from the lesson which that disgrace ought to have taught him; and if the gentle expostulations of the unhappy Kath- uon of the fair face of nature carries me above leen, and the sadness of the closing hours of her young and pure life, which he, her husband, had shortened and empittered, failed to win him back to virtue, how feeble, then would be the and his sister; and a smile rests on my lips as I voice of a sister.

I hoped for no-reform, I cared not think that good truit would ever biooin on the withered handwriting and the Australian postmark tell me branches of such a tree, and I looked for nothing but a return of new sorrow, of fresh grief. I gazed on his extended form as he slept soundly I read I fear I envied too ;on the couch ; his locks of brown hair prematurely striped with many a silvery thread; his once fine countenance now sunk and hollow; and on the cheek the sign that death had marked him for its own, for the bright red hectic spot | virtues of that dear brother, you know them almight not be mistaken. And we watched hum, ready, and also how much he has sacrificed for and wept to think that he, our brother, had suck miniself to such an abject thing, and shuddered to tell you, that when he came to this place his as we looked on the blood stamed cloth winch snowed how he had walked many weary miles on sions, and the excrimant sum charged for housethree sore and bleeding feet : and yet what could rent, together with the allowance which he sent we do for this unnappy man, blind to his own home each quarter, left him miserably deficient fete, sealing his own inevitable ruin, dead to for his owe sxpenses. every sense of allection and gratitude, caring not what he did, so that he could gratify his own vile nay, when his own office was closed, his work passion? We dared not allow him to make our was not yet completed, though his clerks were bome his own; we well knew that if he had not then resting from their labor. I will tell you or could not obtain money to gratify his borrible how I found this cut-I was seized with fever, ously made up again that no one shall know fore of drink, he would unbesitatingly appropriate and it appears I had law for many days delirious. that the spiteful scissors have ever taken it to himself the means of obtaining it, and that ere Previous to my illness 1 had observed that after from your heard,' he added, half sighing as he iong our home, which we had made really a hap- the office was closed, Eustace left home, and spoke. py one, would become miserable; for Margaret, never returned till half-past eleven at night, not with an honorable love of independence, had in- a moment earlier or later. My curiosity was it will soon grow again on my young head; as

not for long. During the day Margaret missed a small gold chain, one of the articles parted with in the days

of our poverty, and which I had recovered for her, and worse, far worse than all, our dear mother's miniature was gone -that miniature whose that it was only by a great effort that I could make a good husband too. history I have previously given, and with which move. I seemed as if about to sink-as if hle had already made fearful mroads. He had, 1 so many painful circumstances were connected.

CHAPTER VIL .- TIDINGS FROM THE NEW WORLD.

It was drawing towards the close of a soft lovely evening in the month of May following my father's death. All the early floral favorites are blooming in our cottage garden, the air redolent with their sweet perfume; and despite the anxious forebodings at my heart respecting Edgar, who has never left Ashdale, the contemplamyself, the world, and the world's barrassing cares. Margaret and myself have that morning been speaking of the expected return of Eustace

take from the post-man's hands a packet far thicker than we have ever and before; for the that it is from Gertrude. I opened it and read, as follows, to my great astonishment; and whilst

' You will be surprised, dearest Minnie, that you hear from me from this place, from which my brother has already departed on his homeward journey. I will not pause to dwell on the me, for his father, for us all. Suffice it for me handsome income, through the dearness of provi-

' Ile saved, Minnie, in every possible way ;-

sisted on taking a daily situation, which some-excited, but I forbore to question him, for I for myself, every other feeling is lost in gratitude passed away, then, indeed, like unto a stone of plodding slowly on they can accomplish more what more than made up for the drag our bro-there in one short month than others can in a year there chose to be upon our limited means. Ne-him even in thought by any unworthy suspicion. your care, my genile nurse,' I added, addressing of her life disturbed; but anon, the wavelets with all the appliances and aids which money vertheless, it was with a feeling something akm to I knew and feit sure that there was something he the nun: 'and to you, my more than brother, close over it, and the waters glide peacefully brings to help them; take even the linguist, then positive anger, that I beheld my poor sister in all wished to conceal from me, and, curious as I weathers trudging out to teach, to help us, in fact, ' was. I kept silence, respecting, meanwhile, his "I had, as I have said, been delirous for many I said nothing to him till the next moraling, days. When I recovered my consciousness, it my life is void of comfort. In those very efforts ing thickly around him, too often vainly strives seemed to me about the close of evening, as a faint light of declining day still lingered in the room, stealing dimly through the half-closed curtams of the windows and draperied bed. I restdren, and for the assistance we from time to ed my head on my hand in raising myselt into a time rendered to hunself. He interrupted me half-reclining position, and looked around with that dreamy sort of wonder we experience when solved that it shall be as scatty as possible ; and reason, having for time departed, is again restoras to my tather's debts, who the deuce can make i ed to us, and to my great surprise, I beheld a lady clad in the garb of a nun leaning against I think it far more an act of duty to keep your the window. I saw, too, a shadow as it were of the form of man more across the room, and at I strove to speak with a calmness I was far the same time I heard my brother say, 'Thanks from feeling, and replied, - Indeed, I shall not be to God, and your gentle care, Sister Cecile. dispute that point with you; my notions of right my dear sister will, the doctor thinks, still live. and wrong happen to be somewhat old-lashioned, I shall be back at my customary hour, when it and very firmly fixed, and as I happened to ba a may be that this death-like stupor will have I think you said, Mr. Maxwell, that your for : in the second place, were this not the case, | sister was not aware that you were hard at work I should glory in paying as far as I can the few each night so many hours after the office is uebts he contracted, therefore, Edgar, if we part | closed,' replied a soft voice. 'I make this friendship on this score, it must be so. I believe inquiry lest I should inadvertently betray your "On no account tell her,' replied Eustace, "I it would require the whole of my little pension | have always kept my employment a secret to her for our own support." I then added, 'you must because I saw, were she aware of it, that not be periectly aware that a small country village only would she teel excessively pained herself, like this cannot by any possibility furnish you but that the truth would then be made known to with employment however small. Between us, my poor family; those few odd hours, Sister Margaret and myself can make up no more than | Cecile, are given treely to save the declining £5, two of which will serve to make your ap- years of the aged from suffering; but they must pearance more respectable, and the remainder not know that it is at the cost of what doctors will get you a few necessaries for the present say is , equisite for necessary relaxation, and moment. I will give you this, if you promise me | God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' and 'As our brave-hearted, noble Eustace uttered riage were concerned. I have decided, and am I could not judge what Edgar really meant by these words he left the room. I had not the about 10 join Sister Cecile in her convent .-ettength to call him back, but, bathed in tears, I lied upon : neither was his countenance the index threw myself again on the bed. The movement parents now require the very little I could earn of the clothes attracted the notice of the good as a governess, I would do all that lay in my sary to be used on such a point, be assured me sister of charity, who, drawing near, soon dis- power for them, ere I retired from the world to that if I gave him the money he would leave covered from my exclamations that I had at last devote my life in acts of charity for those who Ashdale by the six o'clock train the next morn- discovered the secret of my brother. Placing ker are strangers to me; but this is not the case, ing, on his way back to London. I promised hand on my lips she, however, enjoined silence, and for me to waver would be to throw aside the bim the money, made him up a bed for the night, adding, 'You must be very quiet now; thank grace of a vocation. and calling the servant girl at half-past five the God for your recovery: for your life has been I shall write you again very shortly after I CHAPTER VIII.-THE THUNDER-STORM -AN next morning, I prepared his breakfast; having despaired of, and great has been the grief of become settled in the convent; yet, one word

PRESS AND A

state of mind on your own.' 'I raised my hands; they were wondrously were parting from me-I turned faint, and it was write soon, and believe me, with the truest affec- ery which has befallen us would have been spared not till the good nun had administered some tion, strong restoratives that I began to recover.

'You have suffered very much,' she said, morning.

ful voices, and, at my door, that one very dear to scended the stairs. me, uttering the words : ' Does she still sleep ? I would much like to speak to her before 1 leave home for the day."

. The current of life was now flowing freshly within my veins. I halt raised myself in the bed, drew aside the curtains, and uttered the name of Eustace ; the next moment I was folded in my brother's arms.

' My own dear little Gertrude,' he exclaimed, the bliss of this moment amply repays me for what I have suffered on your account. You will soon get well and strong under Sister Cecile's tender care; and I have preserved all your long hair, and we will have it so dexter-

. Never mind the loss of the bair,' I replied ; your care, my genile nurse,' I added, addressing for. ah ! I know your secret now ; I know that bf. your life is void of comfort because you are the only son of a poor family.' 'Say not so, Gertrude,' he replied, ' say not of which you speak, I find that comfort-the proud consciousness of doing my duty; it will sustain me, my sister, in the hour which will usher me into eternity -- when my hair shall have whitened with the snows of age, and my own strength has decayed, then shall I lean with conadence on the providence of my God, assured us onward, but many are the dangers that still that He will comfort and sustain me.' By slow but sure degrees I recovered my health. Who could fail to do so when watched so carefully by my gentle nurse? She is a woman over whose head perhaps fifty years have nassed, yet there is no line traced by care on her fair open forebead ; indeed, why should it be so? For one of a tolerably rich family, she left the world ere she bad ever known its trials and cares. In the order which she chose, that of Sisters of Charity, there was an ample field for the exercise of her own charitable impulsive feelings; and her smooth and somewhat buxom torm; and cheerful, easy, smiling countenance, told me that she had known no sorrow save that which her geotie heart had made her experience

and myself, and left us, our hearts truly told us great care on our part and a tranguil and easy do the will of God within the walls of a convent as far as possible, still there are many epochs in hoping thereby to find happiness, both here and my life, which I feel I touch upon reluctantly, hereafter, that my noble-hearted brother will not many circumstances which I would fain pass by this and transparent. I then put my hand on fail to find it also, if with Margaret they tread altogether, and many, I feel are the scenes oc-my head, the long brown tresses in which I used the thorny path of life together; for, believe casioned by pecuniary distress, which I have alto take delight had vanished. I felt so weak me, Minnie, the good son and brother is sure to together passed by, or spoken of but lightly .--

' Your attached 'GERTRUDE.'

This letter did indeed fill me with surprise, which, however small it may be, might still suffice and I will not answer for the consequences if for I had never the slightest idea that Gertrude's for the strict necessaries of hie, had we, in a you allow the slightest emotion to distress you. rocation would be that of the cloister; then worldly sense, been rold of what is called talent Your good prother, when he thought you were passing from the remembrance of herself to that and genus, and been content to act and think dying, called on our Mother Superior to solicit of her noble-hear ed brother, I thanked God like the majority of those who compose what the attendance of one of the religious for your with all my heart that the devotion of a mind so what may be termed the middle classes. If we sick couch. I was the person selected; added noble as his should be offered to my poor Mar- could not succeed in the path most clearly pointmy kiad friend, 'but I have nothing more to tell garet. I felt that the sun of my own life would ed out to us, by the adaptation of the particular you at present, and counsel you, as soon as you set whilst it was yet day, and I trembled at the talent we possessed, we were sure to fall as we bave taken a little nourishment, to try and bare thought of leaving her without any natural truly had done, and which has been the lot of sleep, for you must not see your brother till the protector, and herself merely dependent on her many before us, to a state of distress far berond precarious employment as a governess. As the that which the meanest artisan may chance to Sister Cecile then brought me some light day wore on I occupied myself alternately with a know. At the same time, where lives the being and nourishing food, which I amused myself by book or with my work ; but my mind was pre- who, aware that he possesses any particular tawatching her prepare with her own delicate occupied : the welcome letter of the morning lent, who, like the slothful servant in the Gosnei. hands; after partaking of which I fell mito that filled my every thought; and now, as the after- | considers himself justified in wrapping that talent deep and dreamless sleep which tells that the noon wore away, I prepared to meet Margaret in a napkin, and burying it? Moreover, the crisis has passed. I did not wake till nearly the on her daily journey homeward. I rejoiced to very fact that he possesses it, disinclines him for following morning; and through the parted cur- think that this laborious life would soon be over ; the performance of those perhaps more service tains, I saw the red sunlight streaming in, and and preparing to throw on my shawl, I stood one duties, to which we often find persons sink, who heard in the street without the sound of cheer- moment at the glass arranging my hair ere I de- by their birth might be expected to look far be-

which we have never before entertained. I remembered Gertrude's remark about the nun, and applied it to myself as I gazed on my forehead, over which so many a line was deeply ploughed, the furrows, traced by care, also marked clearly and distinctly between the brows, rarely to be the mind; and it is perfectly ridiculous, and seen on a woman, especially if not more than thirty-five summers have rolled over her head. And fifty years had left that nun's brow so smooth and so unwrickled, I said; but what, oh what doth she know of sorrow or care! Like the smooth waters of some tiny rivulet on a peaceful summer day, when not a breath of air disturbs its rippling wavelets, so does her life glide gently | fort, they have yet overcome almost insurmounton, save when, perhaps, here or there some casual circumstances, such as the death of some dear friend she knew in the world, or the transit from time to eternity of one of those who now | wonderful capability within them, of taking in as may be said to form the world to her, have it were its intricacies at one glance ; that instead

It seemeth to me now, as I look back and take a 'I regret to hear your health still fails; review of my past hie, that much of the misas we were not of the fortunate lew who were born to the possession of an independent income, yond the point they have been contented to at-Sometimes a thought crosses over our minds | tain. Again, it were idle to suppose, passing by the painter, the sculptor, the author, or composer of successive ages, that the man of letters, for instance, could stoop to the performance of what are looked upon as servile or menial offices. Education ennobles and enlightens, and refines would present an absolute anomaly in nature, could we suppose that the man or woman who feels, pay, who knows, that they possess within themselves abilities and energies not granted to all, would stoop to the performance of any lowly duty, conscious that, in the teeth of every obstacle, without money to prosecute a single efable duliculties; they have mastered unaideu and alone the difficulties attendant on the construction of a language; they have felt that

to support the brothers who had such themselves reasons for the secret he chose to withhold. so cruelly.

then I told him that I had not yet paid my father's little debts, that Margaret had sought a situation solely to make up for the money allowed to Arthur, chiefly on account of his chilbr saying, 'assistance to me : well, you are reyou pay them, you are not responsible for them ? own relations from starring."

sharer in the goods to obtain which my father | passed away.' died in debt, I choose that they should be paid you are as capable of work as Margaret, nay, secret.' rather more so ; remember, if she did not work you will return to London. I have already told | will give me the strength he sees necessary.' yon there is nothing to be done here."

his words; they were, alas! often not to be reof his soul. With words so solemn, so unnecespartaken of which, he bade farewell to Margaret your poor brother; everything still depends on more,-it is to say, that I trust while I seek to

when witnessing the griefs of others ; yet here, too there was a contrary feeling at work,-for, she continued, when telling me her tale, 'the grief I have telt at witnessing pain, for instance, has been amply soothed by the pleasure I have experienced in being able to relieve it.'

'I must now tell you my secret, Minnie. I shall not return home with Eustace; there is much work to be done here, and but few laborers in the vineyard. Long ago my mother told me she would never oppose her own feelings to that of a child, whether a religious vocation or mar-

Were I my mother's only daughter, or did my

na oli se se foi personale solutiones antiperente se serviziones. Contra consecuto se tra servizione como antiperente se garetta e Agreti

But, sh ! not so with the child of sorrow and of care, who, emerged on the stormy sea of this world with the lowering clouds of fortune gatherto avoid the threatened shipwreck, for storms and tempests gather thickly above and around him, and the little bark struggles painfully, still painfully on, sometimes threatening destruction, as wave dashes against wave; then again there is a lull, and hope with her fairy wand beckons surround us; and if, mayhap, that little bark be safely brought to shore, the remembrance of those perils and sufferings are never forgotten, and the trace of anxiety and care shows itself on countenance of man and woman, too, for of a truth their own faces tell the tale; the expression of thoughtful auxious care, the lines and furrows, are never seen on the brows of those who have not suffered.

But hold, Minaie, here comes one whose brow is yet smooth and neart light; her twenty-five years have not yet left any trace behind them. I had lost time in my melancholy musicgs, and the merry voice of Margaret rang in my ears as she ran' up stairs warbling a few words of a favorite sope.

> Come hither, oh come hither! O'er the wood and o'er the lea, Ramble with me through the heather, I've a tale to tell to thee.

The morning sun shines brightly, Over hill and grassy dale; And its warm rays kiss so lightly The dewdrops in the vale.

I have a tale of gladness To pour into thine car. Which will chase away thy sadness, And drive away that tear,

Oh, fleeting is life's corrow, At the worst 'twill soon be o'e"; Then hasten, love, we'll borrow Hope's bright wand for evermore.

Then come, my love, and wander, Through each dingle, nook, and dell; On fair Nature's works we'll ponder, Of her priceless bleasings tell.

We will hasten through the beather, 'Neath the hill and by the fell; Then hasten, love, come hither, I've a tale of joy to tell.'

OLD FRIEND-CLOUDS AND SUNSHINE. n de la constante. A provinción de la constante - 10 C

and in sober truth let us ask ourselves how we can expect a person thus gifted to sink himself beneath his natural position in life.

Yet, if we come to the coarser animal wants of this our poor human nature, we must own. though we would not for all earth can afford exchange the cultivated mind for that of the rough untutored bind, that this same hind, poor as he is may ottrimes lead a happier and more contented life than the man of genius. Certainly he is often. celatively speaking, a richer man.

But to return to my tale. On one fine midsummer evening we found ourselves again in Mrs. Maxwell's hospitable home, for their exiled son was expected home on the following week; and having positively declined our kind friend's invitation to be present at the time of the return of one so long absent from the family hearth, we timed our visit so as to leave at least three days before his return.

The sun was slowly setting, and it was one of the most gorgeous subsets I have ever beheld .--The day had been extremely hot, but a soft breeze arose towards evening, and Margaret, Lucy, and myself, all agreed that a walk in the quiet evening hour would be far preferable to the house. Slowly, slowly set the sun in its bed of gold, and far, far around the western horizon, the clouds are tipped with livelier colors than the art of man can ever imitate, the bright sapphire and deep vermillion fading away in the distance to the palest amber, and here and there a rich, streak of purple cast over that glorious effulgence a more sombre hue. Very long we wandered, heedless of the approach of night, till we found ourselves in the village churchyard. This place much reminded me of our own old locality, Kirks lands. The churchyard was raised a little above the high-road, and was skirted by a row of fine trees, principally the yew and beech. The graves were, as is generally the case in our country churchyards, kept in admirable order : these were a few handsome monumental stones. telling in pompous eulogy of the virtues of those who slept beneath, but the majority were those osier-twisted graves, which reminded us of the words in Gray's ' Elegy : ' Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shades Where heaves the turf in many a mendering heap Each in his narrow cell for ever laid, and The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

"All was still save the sweet note of the cuckoo. which we heard in the distance; even the faint Let me be faithful to my duty as a journalist, breeze which had hitherto prevailed was lulled -

and a second of the second provided in the second sec

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. --FEBRUARY 1, 1867

to rest; and not a leaf seemed to, stir on the branches of the trees.

2 the liter of the same week as a state of

With this utter silence darkness almost immediately seemed to surround us, and those beautifulpurple clouds appeared now changed to a leaden and then to a sable hue; we knew a violent storm was about to burst over our heads, for even as we stood for a moment, bewildered where to fly for shelter, a few large drops of rain had already began to fall, and a flash of forked lightning illumined the scene. We all resources; the other has been the traditional feud bastened to take shelter beneath the ample porch | of the church, which promised us, at least a protection from the heavy storm, which now descended with renewed fory, while peal after peal of thunder reverberated amongst the distant hills.

Bitterly, indeed, did we reproach ourselves that we had not more carefully watched the alteration in the weather, for, though a long walk from home, had we been in the village we might doubtless have obtained a less precarious shelter ; but our fear was now divided betwixt anprehension for ourselves and alarm for another, --- a chaise on the high road, containing only one geotleman, was driving furiously along in the direction of the ohurchyard: the horse appeared to have taken fright, and the danger to the driver to be imminent, if it really tore frantically up that acclivity, which led to the graveyard : there was danger also to ourselves, and we stood unable to move till we ascertained if it made in that direction. At this moment a zig-zag flash of blue lightning lent an almost supernatural horror to the scene; the eletric fluid struck a fine elm within twenty yards of us, the massive trunk was cleft in twain, and amid our borror at the sight, and while yet a faint cry was on our Tips, another danger faced us, and dreadful as it was to brave the weather, there was no help, and we rushed among the graves uncertain whether the path we pursued was one of satety or not, for with mad violence the frightened animal is reduced to five millions? Will not the emigration tore up the avenue which separated the highroad from the graveyard. Lucy, a nervous, timid girl, impeded my progress; she hung heavily on my arm, and when I raised her I perceived, to my horror, that she had fainted. Unconscious whether the animal would turn to the right or not, we had no resource save to steal behind the shelter of a tomb, and brave for an instant the fury of the tempest, while we uttered a word or two of fervent prayer to God, for period of life. It is obvious, again, that if we were death and life hung tremblingly in the scales.

'Away, away, to the left, for your lives !'shouted the occupant of the chaise, who seemed as if exerting almost superhuman strength in his | tration, the number who arrive annually at the marmanagement of the reins. Alas, encumbered by risgeable age in Ireland is about 129,000. The total number who emigrate to foreign shores or leave he land to pattle in Encland or Section d in state of the section d to be the land to pattle in Encland of Section d in from the path m time to save a sad accident, and my poor Margaret, slipping against a headstone | emigrants? Between 1951 and 1855 (inclusive) m her way, fell to the ground, and with agony too great to be described, I knew by the piercing shriek she uttered, that some accident had occurred, though what, I could not for a few moments ascertain.

To be Continued.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The deeply impressive and edifying event of ~a reception, in the Convent of the Presentation Order, Sexton street, Limerick, was attended on Dec. 17, by one of the largest and most respectable congregations assembled for many years within the beautifal chapel. The young lady who, on this occasion, became one of the happy and holy Community of Nuns, was Miss Haunon (in religion Sister Mary Stanislaus of the Sacred Heart), daughter of Joseph Hannon, Esq., Mount St. Laurence.

On the night of December 18, as the Rev. Mr. was travelling

calling on the Orangemen to watch the Popish crew,' and meet them 'man to man.'- Irishman.

LOBD DUFFERIN ON THE STATE OF INBLAND. - The Times thus expresses its opinion of the effect of Lord Dufferin's late letters on emigration :--

Sach communications as these will serve to dissipate some of the false notions which prevail among those who have learnt only from political speeches. Two evils have affected Ireland in our time. One has been over-population, caused by the settlement of a prolific race in a country of purely agricultural between Catholic and Protestant, Irishman and Englishman, tenant and landlord, peasant and gen-tleman, which has been transmitted to us from the days of our grandfathers, and which still remains ingrained in the national character after all real couse for it has ceased. The first of these evils is now, happily, much diminished, but so far as acts of in-

justice are committed by landlords they are rendered possible and profitable only by the island still being in some parts over-peopled. Every Irish Reformer has his stories of this or that tenant improving his land and building on it's comfortable cottage instead of a hovel, and then being turned off by his landlord, who straightway lets it to another at an increased rent, the second knowing that his predecessor's fate will be his own if he by his exertions makes the holding still more valuable But does not this show that there is still an undue competition for land, and that men, in the absence of other fields of industry, will place themselves in another's power, and trust to his self denial and mercy for the enjoyment of the fruits of their labor? As long as this continues we must look to the reception of the surplus Irish population by Great Britain, the Colonies, or the United States as one of the chief remedies for Irish discontent. As to that which springs from the recollection of national or religious feuds, we must trust to time to cure it ; having first done our part by removing whatever in the judgment of reasonable men tends to perpetuate the ancient hatreds.

A letter, signed 'W. R. G.,' in the Pall Mall Gazette, however, suggests a more alarming view of the subject, and one, too, the soundness of which cannot be disputed. The writer says :-

We cannot spare the 75,000 or '100,000 who now leave the country annually; shall we be able to spare them in a few years, when the total population go on long after we might wish to check it ? And is there not every probability -- reference being had to the ages of the great mass of emigrants -- of a sudden and startling collapse of the population in the course of a few years ? It is this last point to which I desire to direct special attention.

It is obvious that emigration will produce very different effects on the population of a country according to the ages of the emigrants - ie, whether we export 70,000 old people or 70,000 young adults or 70,000 selected in due proportion from every to export every year all persons who arrive at the marriageable age, in the course of aboat thirty years we should have no population at all. Now, as near as can be calculated in the absence of proper regisland to settle in England or Scotland is greater than this-probably 146,000. What are the ages of the fifty one per cent. were between twenty and forty years of sge, and sixty five between ten and thirty years. The same proportion indeed holds still .--Very few go above forty years of age; a good many below fifteen years. In 1865 sixty-five per cent. of the emigrants were between the ages of fifteen and thirty five. That is, the great proportion of those who leave the country belong to the breeding period of life, or consist of those who are fast approaching

that period. The effect of this has already become visible and will assuredly be far more obvious in the census returns of 1871. Between 1851 and 1861 the aggregate population of Ireland had diminished by 752,-000. But the numbers between five years and twenty-five had diminished by 222,000; while, in the face of a large total reduction of numbers, these above the age of fifty-five had actually increased by 84,000, increased not only relatively, but absolutely. The same tendency is pointed at by another comparison: in 1861 the population at the marrying age (from twenty to forty years) was 30 per cent in Kngland and only 27.8 per cent in Ireland. In a . A great aggregate decrease of numbers; 2. A

word, it is not only the actual and existing population of Ireland that is leaving its shores, but the future and potential population. And this process has now been going on for more than twenty years .-There can be little doubt that the next census of Ireland will exhibit three remarkable phenomena :relative and probably a positive increase in the numbers of the aged; 3. An abnormal paucity of birth and excess of deaths in proportion to the population.

Oross) to await the arrival of electors from the Chearoley p operty, they were attacked by a fierce mob, strangers, it is thought by some, to the locality, and evidently well organised. The Drago: ne and police that accompanied the party to the spot were here reinforced by the arrival of a troop of Lancers from Duogarvan. But the mob, on its arrival, cared little for this imposing array of armed atrength. They seemed to think, and the issue showed they were right in thinking, that the authorities present would prove lonient and forbearing to a marvellous degree. Immediately on its arrival, the riogleaders of the mob shouted; yelled, and swore, and ordered back the cars, carriages, troops and police. Their ordera being received with silence they retired to the fields, and from within the road-fences, commenced a mur-derous attack with stones upon the whole cavalcade -military, police as d civilians, all bearing the brunt of the attack, without offering retaliation.

The Rev. Charles Fry was hotly pursued, as he was making his way to the shelter of the military, by a number of men, armed with thick bludgeons, evidently prepared with care. He was recognized by one of the fellows, who called upon the others to spare him, 'as he was a decont gentleman.' For a time this friendly interposition succeeded, but when he attempted to move towards the now broken up cavalcade, a shower of stones rained heavily upon him from both sides of the road, and he gave himself up as lost. Taking refuge behind a carriage, he providentially escaped. Mr. Prendergast essayed to remonstrate with the mob, but he was at once surrounded, and struck from all directions with immense stones, until he was forced to beg his life at the hands of his cruel assailants.

The resident magistrate, Mr. Watburton, called repeatedly upon the people to cease their violence, and finding remonstrance in vain, he proceeded, in the midst of this savage attack, to read the Riot Act, and then ordered the constabulary in front to prime and load. This was done, but no order was given to fire, as the magistra's was resolved not to proceed to this dreadful extremity until all other means had fuiled. The Lancers charged down the road, and the mob which numbered about four or five hundred persons, separated into two bodies, the greater por-tion sscending the beights over the road on either side, and about a hundred of the more desperate remaining ensconced behind the ditches, still pouring upon the unprotected voters, and others, volley after volley of every description of missile. Mr. Warburton was severely struck in the side as he was leaping forward on his horse to escape the stones flying about him in all cirections. The Lancers used their lances, and the stones flung at them from in side the fields might have been seen striking both the unfortunate men themselves and their horses. Several of the voters were hurt severely. One of the Carbiniers had his sword broken ; another was out in the head, and his breas helmet completely flattened ; a stone struck another on the peak of his helmet, which was bent down, fortunately protecting his eye; the lower part of his cheek, however, was cut, and his face was soon covered with blood. Several of the Lincers were cut and wounded, and the constabulary shared a similar fate. This work continued for twenty minutes, the elec-

tors huddling themselves behind and under the fence on the other side of the road; but the mob having now, by a sudden disposition of their forces, took possession of both sides of the road, and the stones lying in showers, cerriages knocked in, cars broken, horses thrown into the dyke and otherwise maltreated, officers and men, as well as civilians, woundedprudence warned every man that valued his life to yield to the necessity of the case and return home wards. Upon this a sed state of confusion ensued. Carriages, horses, voters and military, &c., were so closely in rere one of another, and the road so very uarrow, that the difficulty was to turn about. One would have expected that as soon as the drivers be. gan to wheel round the stone-throwing would have ceased ; but no ; the mob became more excited, and the stone-throwing became more furious. It is im. possible to describe the fearful state of things at this moment-every man trying to save himself, vehicles locked in each other, horses falling and floundering on the road, and individuals hunted like wild beasts. Several of the Dragoons and Lancers received injuries, and one poor fellow had his head dreadfully cut He was lifted into Beary's house, and Mrs. Beary attended to him in a most kindly manner, and bandaged up his wounds. He was, as soon as possi-ble, sent, under escort, to the military hospital at Clonmel, where he now remains.

THE RIOTING AT DUNGARVAN.-Ou Monday, at half past two o'clock, an inquest was opened in the Boardroom of the Workhouse, Dungarvan, on the body of William O'Brien, the man who came by his death in consequence of the injuries received at the polling for the Waterford election on Saturday in Dungarvan. O'Brien had been one of the crowd whom the detachment of the 12th Lancers, stationed in the town during the election charged on and dispersed; and it was on the occasion of one of these charges by the 12th Lancers that O'Brien was knocked down and received the injuries from which he died. The inquest seemed to excite great interest in the town. From the commencement of the pro-ceedings till they were adjourned, the room was crowded with residents of Dungarvan and the neighborhood, anxious to hear the proceedings. John Meley, a laborer, was the first witness, who said-On Saturday last I saw the deceased eight or nine perches before me, running up to an enclosure opposite the cooper's store on the quay. Before he reached it two of the Lancers gailopped past him, and a third Lancer came up and struck him with the butt of his lance on the poll and tumbled him. The herse of the Larcer then passed over, but I cannot say whether he touched him or not. Three more Lancers came on, and their horses passed over him. I ran to take up the deceased, and while I was doing so the same Lancer who knocked down the deceased rode back quite close to me. I heard another Lancer bawling out to him, but couldn't tell what he said. The Lancer who struck and knocked down the deceased pulled up for a little, and then went away. I then, with the assistance of Daptain Dower. took-the deceased into the shed. The inquiry was adjourned, it being understood that before it would re-assemble the authorities at Dubiin Castle . hould be communicated with. - Cork Examiner.

ous and exectable verses, in horribly bad English, ment, drawa up at a certain point of the road (Beary's then were proceeding to break the door open when a man named Michael Donagby ran out with a pair of longs in his hand, with which he made a blow at Constable Adams. He was prevented accomplishing bis purpose, and was immediately arrested. The police then burst into the kitchen, which was quickly evacuated by its occapants, who made for the upper portion of the house, with the exception of the owner Carroll, who ran to the hall door, which he opened with the intention of making his escape. He, how-ever immediately fell into the bands of Couetable Jacques and his party, who then entered the house, taking their prisoner with them. On a party of the police proceeding up stairs, they found the following persons, whom they arrested :

Michael Hanlon, gardener, Castletown (suspected to be a Feniau colonel.)

James O'Leoy, weaver, Hamill street. Patrick Reilly, sweep, 17 Hamill street.

James Levison, laborer, 17 Winetaveru Street. Daniel Higgins, backler, of Springview street. Douaghy who was the first arrested, lived at 36 E-will street.

Ou searching the kitchen, the police found a pot on the fire with a quantity of lead in it, six dozen and six bullets in a tin can, which ware quite bot and two bullet-moulds, which seemed to be quite new, and made to cast conical bullets. Actiog-Constable Euright, on making a further search in the kitchen, found a nail box which contained about a cwt. weight of lead. I have not learned that any documents were discovered. The entire of the occupants of the house were brought to the policeoffice.

Shortly after the above named arrests, Constable M'Mabon and Detectives Olingan and Thomeson proceeded to the bonze, 22 English street, occupied by a hackler named John Lettson. Un searching, it they discovered sixteen cartridges in course of preparation for Huffeld rifles, one set of mandrels, two bundred cartridge papers, cut according to the Erthe pattern, one haversack, and one hundred cartridge papers of common cut They arrested Lettson and a young man named James Laverty whom they found in the house.

At one c'clock on yesterday (Wednesday), Head-Constables Jacques and Fury, with Constable Canty Detectives Earight, Thompson and Clingen, proceeded to the house of Charles Carroll, in which the arrests were made on Mouday, and under the hearth-stones in the kitchen, about eighteen inches from the floor four rifles and bayonets, rolled up in oil paper were found. They brought them to the police-office where they now are.

A GOLOPED FERMAN - At the Cork Police-office on the 3d inst., before Mr. J.L. Cronin, R.M., & darkey named William Lanmuth, a steward on board a ship lying at Passage, and a native of Baltimore, was put forward by Constable Kennedy, and charged as follows : - On the presions evening his attention was dr wn to the prisoner, who was fighting in Patrick street. . When the Constable approached the prizoner put himself into fighting attitude and a:tempted to attack him. He said he was a Fenian and ready to fight for Ireland. He also threatened the Constable and all his like with extermination. The bench fined him 5z, or 48 hours' imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF ARMS. - Inspector Gunningham, of the C Division, with a body of police, on Wednesday made a search in the neighbourhood of Sammer-hill. They succeeded in finding a sword and some cartridges in one house, but nothing of any importance.

DROGHEDA, Tuesday .- On this day, Acting Headconstable Coghlan and a party of the Drogheda constabulary proceeded to St. John's Poorhouse, and in the apartments occupied by a Mrs. Bignall and her daughter, they discovered a box, the contents of which they desired to inspect. The young woman asserted that she had lost the key, and that it could tot be opened, in which on being forced the police found the following articles : one well finished fivechamber American revolver, of beautiful workman ship; five packages, made up in tins, of prepared ammunition for the revolver ; a quantity of fresh-run bullets, four flasks of gunpowder, a quantity of lead, and six American breast-plates, or clasps for belts. on which are figured the American eagle and the usual emblems of the Stars and Stripes - Irish Times Cor.

ColsRAINS, Friday, Dec. 28, 1866. - To-day, at 12 o'clock, the police made two additional arrests of persons on suspicion of their being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. It appears that information had been conveyed to the barrack in reference to Henry Taggart, both about twenty years of age and both tailors. Head constable Orawford, Constable daik Democrat. Farrell, and Suo constables Hugh McHugh and We (Cork H Michael Toole, proceeed to search the town for them, and in a public house found the accused and two companions sitting drinking. Taggart and Crawford were taken into custody, and at one o'clock were brought before the magistrates - Capt. Tittle, J.P. Daniel Taylor, Esq., J. P .; and W.G. Lawrence. Esq, J.P. Sub-Inspector Wray conducted the case, as against the accused and examined two men named Wm. J Wilton, a coach-smith, and John Magee, a tailor, who had been found in their company when arrected. The specific charge against the prisoners is, that they attempted to swear in persons as members of the Fenian Brotherhood. The witnesses were examined apart, and were prevented from communicallng with any person in court. It is reported that the informations sworn by the witnesses in the cases of Taggert and Crawford, in-volve many others. John Naigle stated upon oath that he had attended Fening meetings, at which members were not only enrolled by a regularly appointed secretary, but at which subscriptions to purchase arms were taken, and that proposals were seri ously entertained for the adoption of mensures to secure efficiency in drill. Upon the list of members are the names of several young men who have lately left Coleraine, and also the name of one who is at present an inmate of Richmond Bridewell. The mapistrates committed the prisoners for trial at next Londonderry assizes. KILDYSART, Dec. 29, 1866. - The Labasheeda Constabulary, under Sub-Inspector Quill, made a seizure of arms on yesterday near that village. It appears that Mr. Oharles Keane, a farmer, failed to compiy with the provisions of the Act, and did not give up his arms when the county was proclaimed, and the police took them. The arms seized consisted of one double barrelled gun, two Single barrels, a case of nistole and two swords SEARCHING FOR ARMS. - A correspondent of the Dublin Irishman, in a letter dated James street. Dec. 26, 1866, says :- I wish to send for the benefit of your readers the following ludicrous circumstance, which occurred in this neighborhood a few days since. There was an old lady whose cat died, she was very fond of it, and she thought she should give it a decent interment; she accordingly brought a spade and dug a grave for the defunct animal in the garden at the rere of the house. A policeman, whose window looked into the garden, saw the grave being dug, and something mysterious looking lowered into it. His imagination was active in the meantime; he, of course, saw promotion in the diatance. Next day he brought a force of detectives, with their excavating implements. They proceeded to dig the garden, and imagine their disappointment and chagrin when they turned up - not a box of pikes, revolvers, &c., but the remains of poor pussy. CASTLEBAR, Co Mayo, Dec. 31, 1866 .- Walter Barrett, residing within a few miles of this town, and in comfortable circumstances, was on Saturday remainder of his natural life. night last arrested in a shop in the main street in this town by Constable Bonur, charged by three of the military with proclaiming in their presence that he was a Fenian. The accused was drunk at the time he used the words, and baving been brought before A. R. Stritch, Esq., R.M., he was bailed out,

The troops in the Royal Barracks were paraded on the 2nd instant; at two o'clock, in the Royal-square, Dublin, for the purpose of seeing the sentence on Lance Corporal Devlin, of the 63rd Regiment, carried into effect. The prisoner, it appears, when on furlough near Belfast, a few weeks previously, made use of some 'secitious' language in a public-bouse while under the influence of drink. Information was given to the police, who convoyed him to Dublin, where he was tried by court-martial and found guilty. The Scots Greys were drawn up on the right, the artillary on the left, and the 85th facing the south .-The prisoner was then brought into the square, and Colonel Gordon road the sentence by which Devlin is to receive 672 days' imprisonment, with bard labor. After the judgment of the court was read, the prisoner was taken away, and the troops were dismissed.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS. - On Wednesday, about twelve o'clock a large fatigue party of the 52ad Light Infantry proceeded from the Royal Barracks to the Pigeon-House Fort, to take charge of a large number of converted Eafield Rifles. The fatigue party was accompanied by a company of the regiment, under arms, to serve as an escort, and the whole was under the command of a field officer and two subalterus. They returned to town at three o'clock, each man of the fatigue party carrying four breech loaders, and there being a strong guard of armed men both in advance and in the rear, in which order they marched back to the Royal Barracke, IEISE EMIGRATION .- The Saturdad Review coincides with Lord Dufferin's views on Irish emigration, and considers that if it be a guievance it is only one of the sentimental order :-

'These is, after all, a scotimental grievance in the matter, which is fully as much English as it is Irish We, too, may complain both of the quantits and quality of the Irish emigration. We see clearly how is repeats and multiplies itself. Those who have already gone beyond the Atlantic summon and enable others to follow them. It is as easy to stem the outward current as it would be to stop the Mie sissippi on its way to the ocean It is, however, not the constancy and the rapidity, so much as the direction of the outflow which we deplore.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Sun. who for a while supported the Fenian movement, writes under date of January Sth as follows:-

Over 100 Fenian dupes chew the bitter end of reflection in the cells of Mountjoy. Even yet arrests are being made, and the vigilance of the government has not been relaxed. Fenianism in Ireland geeme buried beyond the hope of resurrection. Requiesca: in pace.

The Times notices the return of confidence in Ireland, as the precautions of the government and the hostility of all the respectable classes of society make even the temporary success of a Fenian outbreat entirely hopeless. The leading people in many districts have organised means for maintaicing the peace, and those who have been absent from their posis in many cases returning. An equally impor-tant and beneficial influence is exercised by the Catholic clergy, whose denunciations of the movement has been strenuous and sincere. A Ferian commander-in chief must obtain some very decided successes of the Queen's troops before he would find support from the peasantry of the county districts or the workmen of the towns.

A confirmation of the references drawn by 'W. R. G.' in his letter to the Pail Mull Gazette, in relation to the prospective influence of the ages of immigrants upon the decrease of the Irish population, may be found in the Registrar-General's Report for 1865-just now published. The birth rate in England is one in every twenty-eight ; in Irelaud, in 1865, it was only one in every thirty-nine of the corrected population. It is obviously the fertile or child bearing people who are leaving the country.

THE WEATHER. -- On Tuesday morning a smart frost set in, which was followed during the day by heavy showers of snow, which fay on it.e ground to the depth of seven or eight inches. The weather has been very cold ever since. We have not experienced such severe frost since December, 1859 when the Dundalk river was covered with ice, acd the vessels at the quay locked up in its embraces. So intense was the cold then that mortar fell from the walls round the town, and nearly every species of vegetable was destroyed. The spring that followed. was severe upon cattle, for hay sold at £10 per ton. During this week labor in the fields has been suspended, and litle business is being done in town.--The poor have suffered severely from cold.-Dum

M'Shana, C. C., of Dunieer, in the train from Portadown to Dungannon, and when slowly moving after stopping at the Frew Station, a bar of iron was flung into the carriage in which he was sitting, but fortunately it did not hit him. It is believed that this entrage was done by some Orangemen, as about thirty of them were waiting at that station after returning from some meeting held in the locality. They had fifes and drams with them.

We have received the following from a trustworthy correspondent. It is but a symptom, the beginning of the terrorism of the 'Yeos,' such as certain noble lords wish to inaugurate.

Will the intended assassing be caught? If caught, will they be punished ?

Ballymena has been the scene of the first of the atrocions attempts on life which people resident in Ulster are making up their minds to expect from the conduct of the Earl of Epniskillen and his Marcons. Brigadine House, the residence of Mr. Treacy, situste on the road to Droughshemand, about a mile distant from Ballymena, was fired into on the night of the 5th. The following are the main facts of this outrage :- Mr. Nelson Underwood, Barrister-at. 'Law, had arrived that evening by the five p.m train, from Strabane, via Londonderry, as the guest of Mr. Treacy. About eleven o'clock, as he was sitting at supper in the dining-room with Mr. Treacy and Miss Treacy (Finola), a shot was fired into the room .--The shot burst in the closed shutter, and directly the light was seen without; five other shots were discharged into the room, aimed toward bim; the window was shivered, and the shutter and curtains were torn. Happily, he and Finola escaped. Next morning, as soon as it was safe to send a messenger from the house, the county inspector was informed of the circumstance, and constabulary, under Mr. Sub Inspector Dobbyn, were sent out. It was discover-ed, from marks of feet in the snow which lay heavily on the ground, that ten persons, at least, had com posed the party, and it was evident that they had gone from window to window round the house. listening, in order to discover the inmates and direct their fire; and it was discovered that they had remained round the house after their attempt, in order, probably, to had out had they succeeded, or probably consulting how best to complete their task. An information has been sworn before Mr. Montgomery, R. M , and constables placed to protect the house. A report has been made to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and it will be seen new whether, Government is resolved or not to discourage the spirit of a faction bent on murder. Nightly meetings are held in the Orange lodges of the locality, and the members in full costume dance sword dances, much in the style of American Indians when getting up their courage for a scalping expedition. The conduct of the party is so gross that peaceable Oatholics are afraid to rest without keeping up a watch at night in their houses, for no one knows who will be the subject of attack. This is a speci-men of the invitations constantly in circulation for these orgies of Lord Enniskillen Marcons.

The invitation in question is a handbill with a gross woodcut of William III. on it, and announcing that a ball will be given by the "Ballymena Loyal Orabge Longe, No: 472, William Russell, Master, Luke M Quilty, Secretary, and half-a-dozen names of other creatures follow. Then comes some murder. their destination, but having, according to arrange. door, and were likewise denied an entrance. They him at the next petty sessions.

I do not wish to draw from these facts the inference that emigration ought to be discouraged, nor do I believe that it can be materially checked. Only it is well that we should be prepared for the not very remote, but assuredly very certain, consequences of the process that is now going on under our eyes. England, no doubt, considers this a ' consummation devoutly to be wished,' but she may yet regret that she has raised up for herself another Ireland beyond the seas-a deadly enemy of her cruel rule.

WATEBFORD ELECTION .- Waterford, Jan. 2. - The election for this county resulted in the return of De Fa Poer. The following are the numbers polled : -For De La Poer, 1601 : for Talbot, 984.

ONE MAN REPORTED SHOT BY THE MILITARY .- The special reporter of the Daily Express thus describes the waylaying of a party of voters, and a fierce battle between the troops and people : -

One hundred and fifty persons, on their way to Dungarvan to vote early this morning for Captain Talbot-though escorted by a troop of Carbiniers and a body of constabulary, and reinforced by a troop of Lancers-were attacked in the open day by a mob of courtrymen, armed with bludgeons and stones. The voters were dispersed, and driven back. The particulars of this serious affair are as follows :- The agents of the Hon. Oaptain Talbot for this district. anticipating that mob violence would be directed against that gentleman's supporters, resolved that they should be assembled in large bodies, and sent under, as was considered, a sufficient military escort, to the town of Dungarvan, on the day preceding the polling, thus thinking to avoid the threatened collision. At about six o'clock yesterduy morning a string of cars, about ninety in number left Olonmel. They were accompanied by a troop of the 6th Carbiniers from Olonmel, under Captain Beattie and Lieutenant M'Olean, and a body of fifty of the County Limerick police, under Mr. Ohanner, S.I., the whole force being under the control of E. B Warburtor, resident magistrate. Captain Bell and Messrs. Honnor, Prendergast, and Dowsley, solicitors, were in charge of the arrangements. At Ballymacarory and along the road the voters upon Lord Stradbroke's property, about eighty in number, were to a man found congregated in groups awaiting the arrival of Captain Tal. bot's cars to convey them to the poll. A: Ballymacarbry Mr. Channer, S.I, with a large force of constabulary, went around to bring on to Beary's Cross, where the entire cavalcade was to balt, the voters, 101 in number, on the Ohearnley estate. One of the trustees of the property, 'Osptain Leopold Keane. brother, of Sir John Keane, with this great batch of Captain Talbot's supporters, had been beleagacred during the day wat Laokindarra, and prevented from going on to Dungarvan. For some miles they proceeded in high spirits towards

SEARCH FOR ARMS -Dunmore, Dec. 28. -Sabinspector Lopdoli and a party of the police searched the office of James D. M.Donnagh, Esq. and also his house in Prospect; but they discovered nothing. They subsequently searched other houses, and, in the garden belonging to Parson Lyons, were rewarded by discovering a rusty pike bead, supposed to have been there since '98.

ABSEST OF A SOLDIER IN CORK. - Private Kelly, of the 621 Regiment, who was arrested on Sr. Stephen's night in Queenstown, on a charge of using selitious language, was, on the 31st ult, handed over to the military authorities to be dealt with by a court-martial.

BE FAST, Jan. 3, 1867 .- On the evening of Monduy, December, 1, the local constabutary made the largest seizure that his as yet been made in Belies: in connection with the Fenian movement. . It appears that they have for some time kept a close watch on the proceedings of a man named Michael Hanlon. suspected of holding high rank in the I. R. B., and who was employed as a gardener on the estate of Oapt. Thompson, of Castletown; as also on the house of a tailor named Oharles Oarroll, No. 34 Hamill street At ten minutes before ten o'clock on the night in question, a large body of, the police, under the command of Head-constable Jacques, Mills, Adams, &c.; surrounded Oarroll's house, and knocked at the front door for admittance, which was

We (Cork Examiner) have just been shown the needle gun, invenied by Mr. William Craig, of Passage, which has lately occupied so much of the attention of the Commissioners appointed by the Emperor of the French, and which there is every probability is destined to become the weapon of the French army. So thoroughly satisfied has the French commission been with the success attained by Mr. Craig, that that gentleman has been commissioned to mould a field-piece on the same principle, and he is now actually engaged on that work.

The Dublin Evening Mail thus confirms the reportthat the , holers had broken out amongst the prisoners in Mounjoy Prison :- We regret to have to state that a ramor which has been affoat for a day or two, that cholera had broken out among the inmates of Mountjoy Prison, is well founded. We have been informed that four deaths have occurred among the prisoners.

The Dublin Evening Mail. of the 29th ult., in an article on the effects of the Fenian panic on the Irish banks of issue, shows that the circulation of the Northern banks from the 17th of November to the loth of December, was unaffected by it, while that of the banks in the West and South of finaleri had been diminished in the same period. In the Bank of Ireland the circulation has decreased by £75,965; in the Provincial by £8,517; and in the National £41.297

The ceremony of the inauguration of Alderman Joyat, as Lord Mayor of Dublin for the year 1863, took place on Tuesday, ist instant, with the custo-mary formalities. In the evening, the Lord Mayor entertained nearly one bundred gentlemen, including; the greater number of the memburs of the Corporation, to a banquet in the Oak Room of the Mansion House.

A young man named David McGrath, assistant to Mr. John Phelan, pawnbroker, Main street, Carrickon-Sair, county Tipperary, was arrested by the police early on the morning of December 21, charged with being connected with the Fenian conspiracy. It appears be lost a letter which fell into the hands of the police, and which he acknowledged to be his. Baid letter empowered him to act as centre for Carrick on Suir, and is signed by James Stephens. The sudien and unexpected death of Dr. John

Blakeney Kittson, medical officer of the Newport. Dispensary, at his residence in that town, on Dec. 24 is very much regretted by all who knew him.

Lord Talbot de Malabide has publicly stated that at no distant time, and with a settled state of affairs in the country, a Royal sojourn in Ireland was distinctly fixed.

A color sergeant of the Royal County Limerick Militia has just been invalided after a short service. of forty-one ears. Old, broken down, and bordened with a wife and family, he has been awarded the munificent pension of 5d. sterling a day for the

Edmond Woods, Esq , Mayor Elect of Tipperary has been appointed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the commission of the peace for the borough of Cloninel.

The Hon. Justice O'Brien has contributed £40 refused The party in the rere knocked at the back to appear to answer the charge preferred against to several Catholic charitable institutions in Limerick.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

QUBENSTOWN PETTY SESSIONS - (Before Captain Seymour, Ohairman; O. B. Martin, J. L. Gronin, RM., and T. H. Tarrant, Esques) - Michael Brieu, tailor, was charged by Ocnstable Ryan with singing a very seditious song. The information of Constable Ryan was read as follows :- Deporent on his oath saith, while on patrol at S ou's square, Qu'enstown, about the hour of eleven o'clock p m on the 26th December, 1866, I heard singing on the public street, at King-street, and on proceeding in the direction some persons cried out 'Police, police i' when in King street I heard the words of the song, 'The green fields of Erinn ; the Saxon and Guilt ;' the song was sung by defendant, Michael Brien, who said, ' If they hear me they will give me six months more ;' these words I believe refer to the police, who had a similar charge against defendant in the year '65, and on account of which he was in the County Jail. When taken into custody the defendant was under the influence of liquor; he affected to be much farther; this singularly situated island by the native officials, goue in liquor than he really was.

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The prisoner admitted having sung The Valley lay Smiling Before Me,' which he thought was no crime. He was under the influence of liquor at the sime, it being St. Stephen's Day.

Mr. Oronin - Is he a ballad-singer ?

Constable Ryan-No, sir, he is a tailor.

Capt. Seymour saw nothing tressonable in the ong. Was the man drunk ? 100C.

Constable Ryan replied in the affirmative. When he heard the man singing he knew it was not a sailor, far the words were too polished for a seaman (laughter).

After a consultation between the magistrates, the chairman said the magistrates were at first disposed to impose a rule of bail on him, but taking into account that he was under the influence of liquor, and that he had not been proved to be an associate of Fenians, they would take a more merciful view of his zase, and discharge him with a caution.

The extremely peaceable condition of the county Dublin, Kilmainham or suburban division, may be understood from the fact that at the Quarter Sessions, now being held, there is only one criminal case of soy moment, the few others being petty larcenies, returned on the calendar for three months; and as to the city, in the Head and the Capel-street policsoffices, on New Year's morning there were only a few animportant cases and not even one prisoner was sent for trial .- Weekly Register.

* Prudence is the better part of valor,' and Stepheus seems to possess some common sense in keeping out of harm's way; for had he attempted to raise Ireland's Green Flag, he would have met a host which would have defeated him. - Dundalk Democrat.

EXPIRING ANTI-FENIAN LAW. - The Act suspending the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland will expire on the 26th of next month, at the end of 21 days after the commencement of the approaching Session of Parliament. It was the first Act passed last Session : and it may be anticipated that one of the first Acts to be passed next Session must be one for the further continuance of this exceptional measure. - Times.

WRECK AND LOSE OF LIFE ON THE KISH BANK, WICKLOW .- The tampestuous weather of the past few days has proved disastrous both to life and property. On last Wednesday morning a vessel called the Catherine Porter was observed to strike on the Kish Bank, near Arklow, and four of the crew including the captain and mute, unfortunatly lost their lives, some by being washed overboard, and others in attempting to swim ashore. The remainder of the crew, consisting of a man and a boy, constructed a sort of raft, upon which they were drifted for a period of 36 hours, exposed to the inclemency of the weather. For unately the men of the Wick low Swash Lightship observed their distress, and immediately went and rescued them. The names of those lost are John Jones (master), James Sullivan a lad named James Spark, and the mate. The survivois are a man named Richard Fennessy, of Liverpool, and Terence M'Keon, a nanve of Bray. The Oatherine Porte: was a brigantiae belonging to Obester, and was bound to Dublin with a cargo of coal. It is stated that this casuality occurred in consequence of the insufficient lighting of these dangerous bank .- Irish Times.

WRECK OF A FRENCH SCHOONJE AT TRAMORE .- A French schooner from Glasgow, bound for Nantes, was wrecked off this coast last night. The crew, sight in number, were fortunately saved, and taken from the rigging when the schooner had become wreck. They were conveyed by almost a total means of the life-boat by which they were saved to ond afterwards brought to Lord Fortescue's house, have asserted the peril of the Established Church, where they received every attention .- Irish Times

CAUSES OF IBISH DISAFFECTION IN IRELAND .- Why is not Popish Irelaad like still more intensely Popish Malta? The question is forced upon us by the accounts of the reception of Sir Henry Storks on his return to his duties as Governor after the completion of his work in Jamaica. Here we have an alien race without any tle of kinship to the conquering power which holds an island numbering nearly 150,000 people for its own convenience as a military and naval station. This people, too, is so utterly and unanimously Oathonic that it seemed the most natural thing in the world that if the Pope ran away from Rome he should take refuge among them, if only the conquering Protestant power would let him Moreover, when it was supposed that if he left Rome it would be against his own will, that permission was actually granted and was only withdrawn on the hypothesis that be would now be a voluntary exile. And yet Sir Henry Storks has been welcomed back to both secular and clerical, and by the population generally, with a spontaneous and genuine enthusi asm It is perfectly clear, in fact, that it is quite in the power of Protestant England to rule a non-Sazon and Popish people, and be thoroughly popular among them. Why, then, is it Lot so Ireland ? The subject waiting, and apprehended O'Donovan. It is stated reminds us, also, that in a recent note on the suppression of the Italian bishoprics, we by accident considerably understand the case against the opiscopal staff in the Irish Church Establishment. There is really only an average of 50,000 poople to each Established frish bishopric. - Pall Mall Gazette

GREAT BRITAIN.

LOED SHAFTESBURY -- The following letter from Lord Shafteebury appeared in the Times of the 15th ultimo :---

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,-It is not right that the laity of the Church of England should leave 'S. G. O.' alone and anaided to fight their battles.

He has come forward with equal boldness and talent at a crisis of singular importance; and I desire to take my share of the responsibility he has assumed, and say how heartily I endorse his statements and opinions.

I cannot, of course, undertake to affirm anything in the name of the weatby, professional, and leisurely classes of England ; but I will venture to affirm, from my long and intimate knowledge of the other classes, that the majority - the vast majority of thinking workpeople of London and the north regard the ritualistic system with dislike, and the principle of it with apprehension.

A sentiment has long prevailed, owing to the practices and exaggerations of the ultra party, that there will soon be but little difference between the Auglican Church and the Church of Rome. The middle and the operative classes are much of that mind ; and I can foresee the time when, if matters be allowed to go on unchecked, a prodigious effort will be made to get rid of them both.

If this sentiment was strong a year ago, can any one doubt the great increase of it since the declaration of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury and the letters of Dr. Pusey? These formidable announcements, if carried into effect, would lay us helpiess at the feet of our spiritual advisers, every right of private judgment would be taken away, and we should have to acknowledge, as it were, a God in every member of the priesthood.

The fact is the more serious because these declarations are not made by ambitious, worldly-minded men (with such we could easily deal), but by persons whom to know is to esteem. The Lord Bishop is among the most gentle and amiable of mankind; and every one must regard the virtues and talents of Dr. Pusey with admiration and respect.

It is said -and truly said - that the laity have the power in their own hands. No doubt ; but will they come forward and exercise it? Will they address their bishops, memorialize their clergy, leave no abuse unnoticed, sustain one another, and sink all minor differences to subserve the common cause?

If they will do this, we shall shall be secure. If. from a variety of reasons, they decline to do so, a miracle alone, and nothing less, will save the Reformation in Great Britain. Your obedient servant,

SHAFTESSURY.

Dec. 12.

The foregoing letter having called forth considerable criticism, his lordship replied as follows to the Brownstown Head side of the bay (Tramore), his numerons critics : -" It is said that I ought to rather then the neril of the Reformation of England [plead guilty to baying used the word . Reformation' intenti nally, and not by oversight. The peril of the Church of England I assumed as a matter of course, but i desireà to indicate a far greater gerii. Deeply as I value the Established Church. I value the Reformation a vast deal more. Among oliver reasons for profound and reverential affection to the Church of England, to her Liturgy, her stated ministry, and her ordinances, I hold that she is the grand and only effective bulwark for the maintenance of the Reformation against the unceasing efforts, the indissoluble combinations and methodical encroachments of the Papal See. I have long been, and I am still, conscientiously convinced that were the Establishment swept away a large proportion of her members would join the Church of Rome; many would remain indifferent; some no doubt, would hold steadily to her doctrines; but even they, by their very weakness, would contribute to the progress of the great enemy. Highly as I appreciate the zeal. Darning, talent, and principle of several of the Noncoulormist bodies, I cannot see, in their organisation and action, any power of presenting a systematic and continuous opposition to the Papal policy; and as for the Neological part of the community, but a few of them, even of those who are not already Romanists, would probably become eventhally the blind and willing disciples of the 'Confeasion and Absolution' of a subile and easy priest-hood. Even the Church of Scotland, once so zealous in the cause, seems to be asleep in that false security which is, to every one of us, the greatest danger of That all traces of the Reformation would be a)] obliterated I did not mean to assert. They are not obliterated in Austria or in Spain; but it would cease to be predominant, and the England of no distant future would no more resemble the England of to day, than the actual Church of Smyrna resemblea the Courch of Smyrna as exhibited in the Apocalypse." Commenting on Ricasoli's late circular to the Italian Bishops, the Manchester Guardian thinks that it may be questionable whether the religious world in the United States would feel altogether flattered of principles ; and the baron exposes the rule of religious equality to this danger when he buoyantly proclaims that in America, 'side by side with the Catholic Church rise the Protestant temple, the Mussulman mosque, the Chinese pagoda.' The result stated in these broad terms can hardly be considered to afford ground for exultation or to finish a good argument in favor of religious liberty. Nor could it be expected to exercise any propitious influence over the persons to whom it was presented. The Italian prelates could not jail to recollect that the Northern Republic is' not the only ' virgin region' of America, and that in the Spanish and Portuguese settlements the Uatholic Church was established on a very different footing, which it still struggles to maintain. But the statement is only one instance of the naivele which pervades the whole of this remarkable despatch. LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The Court of Admirality has just given a final judgment in favor of the United | ed to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever States in the Rappahannock case.

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ARBEST IN LIVERPOOL .- On Wednesday, Jan. 2d. Mr. Horne and Mr. Uarlisle, inspectors of the Liverpool detective force, acting upon certain information, apprehended a respectable looking middle aged man, named Patrick Murphy, on suspicion of being unlawfully in possession of Government arms, &c .-Murphy was formerly a commercial traveller in the employment of a tobacco merchant in Bristol, and also a private in the London Irish Volunteer Corps ; and it is charged that he recently absconded, taking with him his rifle and uniform, which were found in his possession when arrested.

ANOTHER ARREST IN LIVERPOOL .- Numbers of percons suspected to be connected with the Fenian movement continue to arrive in Liverpool from America. Many of them are known to the members of the Irish police who are on duty in Liverpool, and on their arrival they are placed under strict surveillance. Few of the suspects have the hardihood to make their way to Ireland, no doubt considering that in the present position of affairs they are safer in England. On Thursday, Jan. 3, the officers received information that a young man named O'Donovan was expected from America by the Oily of New York. When the vessel arrived the officers were in that some time ago O'Douovan was apprehended in Dublin for complicity with the Fenian movement, but that he was liberated on promising to leave the country for America He seems, however, to have thought proper to return, and the authorities hearing of it, he again found himself in custony. O'D movau is a son of the late John O'Donovan the Irish scholar. and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He has had some military experience, and has written a treause in reference to military manouvres Two loaded revolvers were found benenth a seat near where he was sitting when arrested, but whether they are his property has not transpired. On being interrogated, he stated that he was proceeding to Paris, where he has received an appointment as correspondent for a New York paper.

ARREST IN NOTTINGHAM. - On Wednesday, Jan. 2, John M'Karney, coach fitter, was brought up on remand, at the police-court, Nottingham, before the borough magistrates, charged with being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. Mr Everall appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Heath for the prisoner.-The chief constable (addressing the bench) said he did not intend to call further evidence. Mr. Heath then applied for the prisoner's discharge. The Mayor said the chief constable appeared to have failed in getting further evidenty and he would not like to de ain the prisoner upon the evidence of one witness (Roach), and, therefore, he would be discharged. Upon the application of Mr. Heath the papers and documents which had been seized at the house of the prisoner were ordered to be restored to him.

It appears from the official statement just jesued that 351 lives were lost by the colliery explosion near Barusley, and it is thought probablo that there are one or two volunteers whose names have not yet been ascertained. Of the seventy-five brought out of the pit only five are now alive. There are, therefore, 276 bodies now in the pit, and a considerable time must elapse before any attempt can be made to explore the workings.

The London Star says that actions for damages have been instituted by Dr. Brace, of Vere, Jamsics, and Mr. Phillips, of Vere, against Mr. Eyre and Goneral Neison, for illegal appreliension and cruck treatment during the Jamaica disturbance.

The Scottish journals contain an extraordinary account of a robbery committed on Thursday on the Dandee and Arbroath Railway. Mr. Audrew Cunningham, Lord Dalhousie's steward, who had collected rents to the amount of £1 862, entered a first-class carriage at Carnoustie in order to travel to Dundee, where he intended to deposit the money in back. He arrived at Doudce in a state of unconsciousness, and when he was aroused found that his bag had been opened, and that his money was gone. He remembered that when he entered the carriage at Carnouslie he found in it two gentiemen,' who, after usking his consent, begun to smoke, and soon alterwards he fell into a state of unconsciousness.' It is conjectured that he was drugged, and that the two 'gentlemen' left the carriage at a station between Carnonstie and Broughty Ferry.

The Engineer states that the recent strikes are seriously damaging the British machinery trade. Mechanical engineers, it says 'especially those residing in London, find that they can get plenty of Davis, and now he finds that his 'curses like orders, but only at prices at which they cannot ex- chickens have come home to roost.'-Montreal Daily ish labour. Therefore they endeavour to reduce the cost of the first item by sending to the Continent for their materials. We saw bars of excellent quality in the yard of a London engineer the other day, which he had obtained from Belguim with a clear suving to his pocket of £2 10s per ton, as compared with the cost of English bars of the same quality; we need scarcely add that he does not trouble the British maker. The English engineer pext endesvors to roduce the cost of labor by substituting machine tools for thews and sinews. There is a limit to this, however. Having imported materials and done all that machine work can do, our manufacturer finds that he has still to compete with men who have the materials cheaper than he can procure them, because the cost of the transport is saved, and who have carried out the machine tool versus thew and sinew system at least as far as he can carry it. The foreigner, therefore, has still in his favour cheapt : labour and cheaper materials. The sequel comes as natural as possible. Instead of importing materials, the English engineer learns to import the finished article, puts his name on it, and sells it with all the prestige of that bright English reputation which still clings to us. There is upthing dishonest or dishonourable in this (! ! Muchines are made, say in France, under English inspection. The engineer, instead of managing his own works at home, travels about the Continent bunting up orders, which are executed under his own eyes in French or Belgium shops. He makes money by such a system, especially if he have plen:y of capital and plenty of energy. The war of competition is thus being carried into our own camp by compatriots, and the engineer, finding that it is fruitless to expect a return from capital spent on English soil, spends it abroad. Being unable to undersell his rival. he becomes purchaser himself, and stamps the article bought with his own name. He is careful to see that the credit attached to that name shall not be impair. ed, and he sells at a profit ; it may be to the foreign er or a British subject. In saying all this we have sketched no fancy picture—some of our readers can testify to its strict truthfulness. They will be prepared to admit that it represents a practice which they have either adopted already, or contemplate adopting if ' things don't look better shortly.' There is snother way in which capital finds itself abroad. Labour and materials are cheaper on the Continent than in England, while capital is worth at least as much, not unfrequently more-a good deal more. Therefore the English engineer starts in business in France or Belgium or Austria or Prussia, not in his native land. We find English mechanical engineers, indeed, just now making money as well as steam engines, all over the Continent; and no doubt the money so won is just as sweet and pleasant and good a thing as though it were made on English soil. The end of all this it is not difficult to understand. Rogland -that is to say Englishmen who remain at home -will suffer ultimately from the drain to another land of capital and wealth-producing energy and power. Those of the stay at home Englishmen who will suffer most are the working classes.

Another Redpath Robson fraud has terminated in | England with the conviction of its perpetrator. The convict this time was in his day one of the lions of the London Stock Exchange, and recently sold his business to the London Joint Stock Company for a very large sum, remaining in the company as Managing Director. It went to the wall during the recent upprecedented panic, and recently again became famed for its prosecution of its manager, who was accused of stealing two of the company's checks one for about £5,000, and converting them to his own use. The charge was proved, and Wilkiuson, the man who on ce controlled millions and lived like a prince, has been sentenced to five years of the life and toil of a pauper convict.

The London Times remarks that the movement for the impeachment of President Johnson, is an evidense of the revolution through which the Union is passing. It is a bint of what may come after. The fate of Johnson is a trifle compared with the safeguards of all personal liberty and individual freedom, which are thus subjected to the unchecked caprice of a fluctuating majority.

At a show in Portland, England, 'The Wi'd Men of Jesso' were the chief attraction. They were visited by some of the seamen of the Channel fleet lying in the roads, and Jack took it into his head to poke fun at one of the wild men in the cage by stirring him up with a stick. The follow turned round, shock his fist, swore in very unmisiakable English, and said, ' You durstn't do that, you blackguard if l were outside the bara.'

SHOOTING A GAMEFERPER,-Considerable excitement has been created in Raduorshire by the committal for trial of the flev. Mr. Evans, a respectably connected Baptist minister, on a charge of attempt ing to murder a game keeper named George. The charge arose out of a poaching affray, wherein shots were fired and George seriously wounded, it teing alleged that Evans was the person who fired the shot Immediately after the affray Evans disappeared from the neighborhood, and a reward of £100 was offered for his capture ; but the offorts of the police, though stimulated by this extra incentive, failed to discover his whereabouts. At length, after nearly a month's concerlment. Evans gave himself up to the police, his charged appearance testifying to the privations he had meanwhile undergone. He was brought before the magistrates and committed for trial at the Radnor Spring Assizes, bail being refused. On Monday, an application was made before" Mr. Justice Mellor, to admit the prisoner to bail, it being stated that it would be shown on the trial that the prisoner was not anywhere near the scene of the affray when George was shot. Mr. Justice Mellor granted a summons for a certiorari to admit the prisorer to bail, and the summons not being opposed, Evans has been liberated on heavy recognizances .-There are two claimants for the reward of £100 offered for the apprehension of the prisoner, one being a woman.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION .- It was our happiness to witness, on the 17th inst., the interesting ceremony of the re-ception of Mr. Ardrew Stewart and Lady into the Catholic Ohurch at Hagerstown, Md.

Mr. Stewart was formerly a pupil of the learned exponent of 'Mercereburg Theology,' Dr. Nevia, whose theological writings have attracted considerable attention in the different religious denominations. More recently, Mr. Stewart, having been ordsined in the German Reformed Church, was stationed at Burkettsville, Frederick county, Md., where he remained ten years-only live works since he relinquished his elerical dution. - Baltimore Mirror.

In Congress on Monday last, a Mr. Loan, in intruducing a resolution for the impeachment of President Johnson, made use of the following language: --

"The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed. The way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hands, and paid for by Rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for the promotion was treachery to the Republic. fidelity to the party of Treason and Rebellion.' 'Has he (meaning the President) performed his part of the agreement as faithfully as the rebeis did theirs?'

It was infamous to make so gross a charge without evidence ; but it was no more than Mr Johnson deserved. The first act of his Presidentship was to bring a like charge, without evidence, against Jeff. News

WHERE THE MORMONS COME FROM. - A Mormon elder in a long and well written article lately, clearly Banoonces as follows the source of the Mormon body : -' The Mormons are Wesleyans. We differ very little, excepting in a few peculiarities-such as polygamy-from the ancient Wesleyane. Most of us are from that body - from Wesleyan parents, Sunday schools and churches. The writer's grandfather was: an early Methodist, and a member of the connection. fifty-two years. Thus it is with many more of our body, many of whom have been Wesleyan local preachers. Brigham Young and his brotters were Methodists, and in spile of our few outward differences. there are no people so much like John Wesley and his early followers in spirit, faith and missionary energy, and almost every other distinctive feature, as te Mormons It is true, we are Baptists, but it is Wesleyan Baptists'

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The convention of spiritualists held in Boston last week, adopted the following pellucid declaration of principles . First, the spiritual unity of nature. Second, the co-relation, equality and universality of law. The spirituality of soul. Fourth, the moral equality of the serve and the moral integrity of sexism. Fifth, the harmony of progress. Sixth, the eventual fraternization of nations? And the Springfield Republican has discovered that any of these words can chauge pinces without at all affecting the sense. The united spirituality of nature, The soul of spirituality. The equal morality of the sexes and the sexual integrity of the morals. The progress of harmony. The fraternal eventuality of nations, or the national featernization of eventuality, or again, the eventual nationality of fraternization,

A MODEL CITY COUNCIL, AND UNIVERSAL SUF-FRAGE. -- Of some of our municipal councils in Gauada the people have no great reason to be proud, but they rise into respectability when contrasted with that of New York. In the common councilmen branch of that body, on Thursday, a scene was enacted which puts to the blush the doings of Congross in its liveliest days. It is thus described by the Commercial + dvertiser :-

" As soon as the doors were opened a rush was made to get in, and the half dozen policemen who had been sent for, had hard work in keeping the crowd back and preserving something like order .-The roll having been called a motion was made to dispense with the reading of the minutes, and the President declared the motion carried, when Councilman Hartman exclaimed : I enter a protest against the decision of the President; that gentleman in the Chair is a perjurer.' Councilman Flynu here moved that when the board adjourn, it does so to meet two weeks from to day. The motion was declared to be carried; and several members, misunderstanding the purport of it, rose to leave, causing great conicsion. The clerk, Mr. Green, however, read a list of of the clerical appointments made by him, and submitted them to the board for approval. This was the signul for a general row. 'The board has adjourned,' shouted several members. ' We are no longer in session, and cau't transact any business.' Councilman Stacom, amid a general confusion, said : "I appeal to the Republican members of this board for justice. We can show that the man in the chair is a perjurer, and he has no right there.' Here an inkstand was thrown across the room, and narrowly missed President Brinkasn's head. About twenty persons jumped over the lobby railings, and the Prosident left the chair and retired to the rear of the chamber. The members rose, and some left the room, while others crowded round the President. who appeared perfectly calm and not at all alarmed 'Liar, scounby the threatoning demonstrations. drel, perjurer, thief,' and other complimentary ex. pressions were freely exchanged among those present, and, just at this juncture, four policemen enter-ed the room and took Mr. Brinkman into custody, on a charge of drawing a pistol. The weapon had, however, been handed to some one clse, but Mr. Brickman was escorted down to the Mayor's office, and taken into Mr. Holfman's private :00m, this being done more to protect him from the crowd around than for any other purpose.

General Butler says that President Johnson ' does not like to show his hand.' Mr. Prentice adds : 'If he were to show both his bands and all his pockets, and the inside of his bat, his cock-eyed assailant would see no stolen spoons in them."

We subjoin a paragraph taken from the New York Herald. The comments of that journal on the petition presented by Mr. Sherman are quite characteriatic :- 'An Astounding Proposition .- Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, presented a petition in the Senate of Tuesday asking Congress to prohibit any person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors from holding office under the United States government. This is the first proposition yet made for the total abolition of

WEXFORD .- I am sorrow to have to report ship wrecks and loss of life on this cast. The collowing are the facts I have up to the present time ascertain-3d :--- The achooner Undine, Captain Kelly, beiouging to Messra. R. and R. Allen, extensive shipowners here left a Welsh port with a cargo of coal a few days ago; on Saturday morning she arrived in the middle of the gale outside Wexford harbour (?) at about IG o'clock; but it happened that it was then half abb, and on account of the small depth of water on the bar she could not attempt to make the harbour till near high water in the evening; so she was obliged to come to an anchor in the South Bay. It was soon perceived that the Undine, being exposed to ail the fary of such a south east gale, began to drag her anchars and showed signals of distress .--She continued dragging towards land till about one o'clock when she struck on the strand of Rossiare. The crew then took to the rigging, and remained there for nearly two houts, till about three o'clock when she began to break up ; all this time the sea was running mountains high, and she was tocking so dreadfully from side to side, that her yards actually touched the water, now on one side, then on the other. It now becomes apparent to the crew that their only hope of safety was in throwing themselves from the rigging and running the chance of being cast ashore by a sea; for they must have seen and feit that after being five hours in such a miserable plight in the broad daylight and no succour arriving that it was futile to expect any assistance from shore. The captain asked them all to save themselves, as he would stick to his ship to the last; but of the crew of six, only two boys were saved ; one of these boys could not swim a stroke, but luckily he caught a spar floating close to him, and the next moment was pitched high on dry ashore. The mate, Patrick Oarty, was a first-class swimmer, and struggled manfully for a long time, in fact he had reached within a few yards of the shore when a wave took him back and he, poor fellow, was seen no more. The captain and two more of the crew shared the same fate.

Another vessel was wrecked on Saturday night at Tacumshane, not far from where the Ceres was lost. Name unknown. Four bodies have been cast ashore.

Another correspondent adds the following particulars :-

'This fearful storm, at the time of the wreck, blew from the south-east, the most dangerous points for any vessel near our coast. The names of those lost are :- James Kelly (captain), Patrick Carty (mate) John Ennis (seaman), and Nicholas Lacy (boy); those saved Miles Codd and James Moran. The mate unfortunately leaves a wife and four children. Two of the bodies have been washed on shore. Also Isst night, during the height of the storm, a foreign vessel was driven on shore at Tacumshane, a total wreck, without any one on board, near the place where her Majesty's gunboat Balaklava, and the Oeres were wrecked. I have not as yet been able to learn any of the particulars concerning this last wreck.'-Irish Timet.

The Mayor of Limerick has given £100 towards the subscription in aid of the sufferers by the Quebec fire. ÷-

The Reform League is preparing for another monmade in England.

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JAMSS STEPHENS - Those parties who still continue to take a lively interest in the movements of the defunct U. U. I. R., (among the number, perhaps, his successor.) may like to know something of his present whereabouts, and what he has been doing since his involuntary abdication. To gratify such a laudable curiosity, we will state that he has not yet sought the 'suppr south' of France, but is 'resting in the shade' of South Brooklyn, where, in a house not three blocks from Carroll Park, he receives hospitable shelter, and the spiritual aid and consolation which his condition requires, from an individual who was, some years ago, excelled from the Febian organization with all the terrific formality of which the O'Mahony creed would admit. However, as Stephens and O'Mahony are in constant communication, we are to suppose that those minor difficulties have been merged in the more important question of how to get another haul at the funds. We learn likewise that Stephens' brother in-law, Hopper, who was here recently endeavering to negotiate the sale of the drafts of which duplicates were seized by the British Government, carried back with him two bills of exchange for large amounts, one of which, at least, was made payable to the order of James Stephens' wife, who will thus be enabled to continue without interruption her shopping excursions in Dublin and Kingstown, while the wives and families of the men whom James Stephens duped, and then left in English dungeons, may ' live from hand to mouth' on the charity of strangers. It is also whis-pered that the disagreement between Stephens and his worthy lieutenant, Kelly, was a ruse, skilfully carried out to cover their retreat with the valuables, which would have been effected but for the inoppor tune disclosure which brought upon the C. O I. R. the watchful eyes of certain parties who 'wanted him.-Irish American.

RUMOURED DEPARTURE OF JAMES STEPHENS AND OTHER PROMINENT FEMIANS. - It is stated by well informed Fenians of New York that the recent troubles between James Stephens and other prominent Fenian officers were all settled last week, and that James Stephens, C. O. I. R., Deputy Kelley, General Halpine, and others of note, sailed from New York on Saturday last for Europe. In settling their differences before leaving, Stephens is said to have relinquished all control over Fenianism in America. It is also stated that the steamer belonging to the Fenians was sold, and the money received prior to the sailing of the parties named:

Two families, named Roberts and Johnstone, resi ding in Carter County Tennessee, have been waging a bloody war between each other for twenty years, during which time fourteen men belonging to these two families have lost their lives .- On the evening of the 5th, the vendetta came to a bloody end in the streets of Elizabethtown, Tenn., by th sole surviving males of the Roberts and Johnstones. They engaged in a personal altercation, which resulted fatally to both. This domestic war originated about a trifling affair.

The New York Times is so disgusted at the rowster trade demonstration. The affair will come off dyism and ignorance of the New York Oouncil that in London on the 11th of February, and it is expect- it calls on the State government, to interfere and it calls on the State government to interfere and cause, - possibly the card of Head Centre McCleary, 'wips it' out, arguing that if it does not do so the calling on all able bodiel Fenians to report for dury oity will ultimately be depopulated.

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the government. If this law were to pass it would be equivalent to dissolution, for we would not have a scul to administer or execute the functions of government.

The Richmond Times tells a story in illustration of its opicion of 'Puritanic hospitality.' A distin-guished Southern clergy man was invited to the house of an eminent Northern lawyer, and in the midst of the conversation the family dinner was announced : -- ' My dear Mr. S.,' said the hospitable lawyer, 'our dinner is ready and we must beg you to excuse us for a short time. Be good enough to glance at my library while we are dining.' The wife however, not liking to lose the interesting conversation of the guest, is represented as saying : ' Perhaps, Mr. S., yon would prefer sitting by the fire in the dining room, and continuing your interesting and edifying remarks while we are eating our dinner,'

Naw York, Jan. 19.-The President's Washington evening organ of yesterday says, of the Admina-tration :-- If necessary its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of Radical Treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sus-tain him with their 500,000 mejority of the voting populating north and south will not forget him.

Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the Radical majority in Congress pursues is treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters.

'At the call of the President, his friends north and south, and the army and navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful.

' Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. 'We advise the opposition of the determined and

fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 .- The Herald's New Orleans special telegram of yesterday says :- Several prominent Fenians from New York left yesterday for. Mobile, where the blockader Mary was being pre, pared for sea; but whether by Fenians or Knights of Arabia is unknown. She has a large surplus crewin on board, and it is pretty well established that she is; destined for some mysterious cruise ; the Times says for San Antonio, Oubs, where she will receive her: armament.

The Deputy Commander of the Knights of Arabia left this city incognito on the 3rd instant, leaving his baggage behind.

Something is in the wind, but whether the expedition is against the English merchant vessels or a raid upon the steamer Domingo by the Knights cannot be discovered.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22 .- The Herald's New Orleans telegram of yesterday says; much excitement prevailed among, our Irish citizens to-day from some

La sol option of a top to be set of

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

The Witness. True AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, TED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY St No. 696, Crung Street, by J. GILLIES. S. E. CLERK, Editor.

#**::4**...:

YBABLY IN ADVANOS: TICNE To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the day the body of a young woman was found in 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 Dollars.

TLETRUE WITNESS can be hada t the News Depots: Single copy 3d.

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

The figures after each Subscriber's Address avery week shows the date to which he has paid ap. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63,' shows that had been caused by drowning. Much stress was he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Sabscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, F8B. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY-1867. Friday, 1st-St. Ignatios, B. M. Saturday, 2ad-Purification of B. V. MARY. Sunday, 3rd - Fourth after Epiphany. Monday, 4th-St. Andrew Corsino, B. C. Tuesday, 5:h-St. Agatha, V. M. Wednesday. 6th - St. Titus, B. C. Thursday, 7th-St. Romuald, Ab.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

evidently been postponed, public attention in sight it may appear trival, is still of some little Europe is directed to the Eastern question, and the anticinated irrepressible conflict betwixt the Turks and their Christian subjects. Rumors of many kinds are afloat, some of the vaguest kind, but others have already acquired a certain con. 1 think she had her boots off." Again, when the sistency-as for instance that the French, Rus- same witness was confronted with the dead body sian, and Prussian Governments have agreed of the unfortunate young woman, it "had no letter from this Moise Ledoux eight or ten days after upon a course of conjoint action on the Eastern Question. There is nothing new from Ireland. We are assured that at last a scheme of Union ther's house with the intent of being conveyed to for the B. N. American Provinces has been submitted by the delegates to the Imperial authorities, and by the latter accepted. In the other items of latest European news we find little of | the ground, without allowing her time to put her interest.

In the Northern States there is still talk of impeaching the President, and efforts are being made to scrape up evidence, or something that shall pass for evidence, against the man. The army is master of the position ; and when it shall be known which side it will take in this war betwix: the Executive and the Legislative, we shall know who will be the victor. It, the army, is, as in England in the days of the Rump Parliament, the | tablished, both by Mary Anne Carson, and by only real power in the U. States.

THE BABIN MURDER CASE .- Though this extraordinary case-that of a minister of the Auglican church, charged with the murder, not of being accessory to the murder, of his helpless, crippled sister-bas for a long time past excited of the public attention; and though we have received communications on the subject, we have deemed it a simple act of duty to make no allusion of any kind thereunto, pending the trial, which came off last week at Aylmer .--Judge Lafontaine presided; for the prosecution Mr. Walsh appeared: Mr. Devlig and Mr. Perkins for the prisoner. The Rev. Mr. Babin, the prisoner, is a minister of the Church of England resident in Buckingham. Sometime during the month of February or Jacuary last year, a brother of the prisoner brought their sister, a young helpless crupple, to Buckingham, and left her in charge of the minister, who seemed much annoved at baying the burden of her maintenance thus cast upon him. High words passed betwixt the two brothers, both of whom seem to have been only anxious to get rid of the charge of maintaining a young helpless creature, related to them by the closest ties of blood. only twenty five years of age ? Miss Babm, however, took up her abode with her brother the minister, by whom she was, to all annearance, treated quite kindly, though she sometimes threw out hints that she was going elsewhere to board. She was quite helpless : can the Rev. M. Babin produce ? utterly unable to stand even, or to do anything for herself. With her, in the same house, reany thing like an answer, we had in the following sided Mrs. Babin, wife of the prisoner, and a servant girl, Mary Anne Carson. So things evidence given on the defence,--Ist by a woman of the name of Jolicœur-who testified that there went on for a few weeks. One evening about the 12th of April last, the servant girl was sent out of the house to execute a commission, and was told that she might pass the night at h r aunt's if she liked. Having man"-and that since April last she-the witgiven Miss Babin her evening meal, and having ness-bad not seen him; and 2.1d, by an Ottawa left the unhappy creature making her usual prepoliceman named Berichon, was, in the month of parations for lying down in bed, Mary Anne June, 1865, had seen a man called Moise Le-Carson left her master's house for the night .--On her return on the following morning, she learnt that Miss Babin had disappeared. Makand knew him only by name." ing enquiries as to what had become of her, she was told by her mistress that she-Miss Babin called Moise Ledoux in Ottawa, a notorious -had gone, she knew not where ; that a man had blackguard and loafer; but of whose wherecome for her. Of course, as being a cripple, abouts to-day, and of whose connection with the unable to walk or stand, it is evident that some the Rev. M. Babin last year, nothing is, or perone must have carried her out of the house .--When the servant girl left the house, there was haps can be known, at present. no one therein except Mr. and Mrs. Babin, and To the second question no answer of any kind

When she returned in the morn-Miss Babin. ing, the two first named were the sole occupants. No evidence of any kind was adduced, no reason was assigned for suspecting even, that, during Mary Anne Carson,s absence, any third party, or any strangers had entered or approach-, ed the Rev. M. Babin's premises.

Nothing more was heard, or said about the matter, until the 25th of June last. On that the river. A hurried inquest was held on it; and a verdict "Found drowned; name unknown," having been rendered, it was carried to the Catholic cemetery, and buried. Some suspicions, however, having been aroused, the body was exhumed, and another inquest was held on t- It was then identified by Mary Anne Car-

son by the clothes, and other marks on it, as the body of Miss Babin. Two medical men made an examination, and found that the girl's death laid upon the peculiar eddies in the river, the effect of which, it was pretended, would be to cast on shore at the spot where the deceased was found, any object thrown into the river at another particular spot, to which a track led through the snow from the prisoner's house .---Thus it was proved that somebody must have and during the servant girl's absence, from the throwing her into the river. - These were the main facts of the case for the prosecution ; yet The expected revolution in Rome having is there one other fact, which, though at first significance. Mary Anne Carson left Miss Babin preparing to go to oed, and on her examination said-(we copy from the full report in the Montreal Gazette ;- " when I last saw ber alive,

> boots on." This simple fact makes it pretty plain that Miss Babin was not removed from per bro-Ottawa; for surely even such a brother as the Rev. M. Babin, would scarcely have turned his sister out of doors on a cold night with snow on

boots on, of he had thought that she was going deposed as follows :-to make a long voyage. Certainly, for a night royage in a sleigh from Backingham to Ottawa, boots are a very important part of a young woman's costume ; one however which may, in a burry, be easily overlooked, it she be going only a few hundred yards, and to be then thrown into the river. Now the body of Miss Babin when found "had no boots on." This point was es-Dr. Saure, who made the post mortem ex-

amination. There were a good warm shawl and a warm hood on the shoulders-but, no boots on the feet ! The reader will draw his own con- he found to him. Witness offered to produce this clusions from these remarkable facts.

For the defence a "cock-and-bull" story was not be received. set up, to the effect that, the Rev. Mr. Babin had The same witness, who it seems was employ-

place of residence ? When, where, and under

what circumstances did the Rev. Mr. Babin first

who recommended to him the said Moise Le-

doux, as a fit and proper person to be entrusted

(3) What evidence of any kind, in support of

this most extraordinary, indeed rerolling story.

in the shape of a receipt for the money advanced

to Ledoux, or in written documents of any kind,

To the first question the only approach to

was a man called Moise Ledoux who lived last

year in St. Andrew Street, Ottawa :- that " be

was a loafer at hotels-a miserable man, and of

very bad character;" that " he was a shanty

This only shows that there was once ' man

become acquainted with him ?

instance :---

to by the witness Jolicœur, as a fit and proper infirm sister, aged about twenty-five.

To the third question, the answer is-that, by a singular fatality the Rev. M. Babin has no evidence of any kind to produce. Upon this rount we quote the testimony of the following witnesses. The Rev. M. Babin paid the sum of Fifty dol First that of an acquaintance, and brother clergyman of the Rev. M. Babin :--

Rev. John Seaborn, sworn: 1 live at Northfield and have charge of a mission there attached to the Church of England in Canada : I know prisoner at the bar, and have been personally acquainted with him since the middle of June 1865; I saw him last June in his own house; it was on a Saturday about six o'clock in the evening of the 15th June ; at that known; I had a conversation with him subsequently on the 27th of June last.

Q. State the c inversation that passed. A. Mr. Babin sent a person asking me to go down to his house as he wanted to see ma; I went to his bouse and met him at his own door; I went with him to the vestry room of the church ; he said to me, is not this a terrible affair that has happened i He said my character is quite ruined, what shall I do? I answered the first thing you must do is to produce the person, or the evidence of the circumstances and that will satisfy your people. He asked the question : And how will I do it? I asked him if he had no evidence? He said none. He then related to me the fact that he engaged one Moise Ledoux, from the Chaudiere, to take charge of his carried the poor cripple, in the dead of night, sister; I can't swear positively that he stated the time, but I drew the inference that it was on the 3rd of April he had made the engagement; I asked him Rev. M. Babin's house, and drowned her, by (if he had nothing to produce; the answer he made me first was that it would be no use-the rascal if he committed the murder might have given a false name - that he might have been an abandoned character, and that his name might not be Moise Ledoux.

Mr. Devin -If he had done the deed? Witness-That was what he implied. He said be gave S50 to this Moise Ledoux; I asked him if he had a receipt to show for it; he said he had not that he had given it to him in the dark on the road I asked him if he has got no character of Ledoux from his clergy before he would give his sister to him : he said he had seen such a character but he aid not keep it; I usked him the name of the priest; he said he did not know : he also stated that he got a giving his sister to him; I asked him if he had it, ind he said he had not - he had destroyed it ; I usked him then if there was nothing he had kept ; he said there was pothing between him and Heaven that would clear his character. I told him that he should produce Moise Ledoux, or find him the very first thing, and he said he would do so.

Next, for the defence, a witness of the name of Stephens L. Pearce was brought forward who

Stephen L. Pearce was the first witness called : I lived in Buckingham; knew Babin, clergyman, for two years; heard of the death of his sister on the 27th June ; after the body was found and when the inquest su: was present at several days of inquest: prisoner was arrested and could not go himself in search of Ledoux ; witness did ; could not find him. but had two detectives on the scent : examined prisoner's premises to find Ledoux's letter to him; found some torn scraps which he had teason to believe were portions of the letter prisoner said Ledouz had written him ; these were destroyed a short time since when the house of witness was burned down; had made a sketch of what they were like from memory, and could produce it; witness believed that they were portions of Ledoux's letter, because he had written to prisoner asking what letter, but Mr. Walsh objected, and after a very long argument between counsel, the Court ruled it could

can be given ; nor can it be credited that any Ottawa-if there be any such person-who re-Catholic priest ever did recommend the notorious commended Moise Ledoux, the loafer, as a rebave heard the case spoken of; and would, it is person to take charge of the Rev. M. Babin's morally certain, have long ago come forward of the story were it in his power to do so.

may be termed the documentary evidence !--lars on account of his sister, to a man of whom, at the very best, he could have known nothing ; and whom-if he know anything at all about bim-he must have known to have been a blackguard-in, the words of his own witness, the woman Jolicœur-" a loafer at botels, a miserable man, and of very bad character"-and yet time the death of Marie Babin was not publicly he does not so much as take the obvious precaution of asking a receipt for this, to him, large sum of money! Again: The extreme importance of the letter, said to have been written by Ledoux to the Rev. M. Babin, and which the latter again by a singular fatality destroyed, is

> pointed out to the suspected person by his friend and brother clergyman the Rev. Mr. Seaborn. And yet when, subsequently to this warning, "some torn scraps" of paper-which the Rev. Mr. Babin's friend Mr. Pearce, then engaged by the prisoner to search for the fragments of the letter, " believes" were portions of that very important document in question, were fortunately and marvellously discovered - so little pains were taken to preserve these mute but powerful witnesses, that they were allowed to be destroyed when the prisoner's house was burnt. Surely, again we say comments upon such a Second-Professor Coungton's Æneid-Em. story would be an insult to the intelligence of the pedocles-The Loss of Calais-Submarine Tereader. •

> To sum up. The facts of the case, as established on the trial, from which alone the Jury could deduce their verdict, were these. That on the night of the 12th April last, the one servant gul having been sent out of the way, Marie Bahin | their rightful sovereign, when the latter havoens was left in the house with the prisoner and his

wife; that there is no reason for believing, or suspecting even, that, during the night in question, any stranger, or third party approached the house; that some one during the night must have carried Miss Babin down stairs, out

of doors, and then thrown her into the river. quite close to her brother's house. The question then simply was " who did this foul act ?'

The jury returned their answer by a verdict of "Not Guilty" in behalf of the prisoner, and to the full legal benefit of this strange verdict he is entitled. Whatever may be the case morally, he is legally absolved of the charge of having thrown his sister into the river with his own hands. By implication it is asserted, that the crime was perpetrated by the "loafer" Ledoux to whom, to whose lust, or brutality, the Rev. M. Babin in the dead of night made over his young and helpless sister. Compared with such an act as this, to which he, the Rev. M. Babin, pleads guilty, the subsequent drowning of the poor girl appears a very venial offence indeed, almost a harmless indiscretion. No verdict of

THE DUBLIN REVIEW. - New Series .-January, 1867-Catholics, readers of the English blackguard and loafer Moise Ledoux, referred spectable person to the Rev. M. Babin must language, cannot be too often or too strongly exhorted to take this, the leading Catholic periodical of the day. The articles are all of spontaneously to testify to the truth of this part sterling quality : its principles are of the soundest character, and have the true Papal ring about And then the singular fatality attached to what them. There is no mawkish Anglo-Catholicity to be found within its covers, and it hesitates not to adopt in their integrity all the conclusions which flow from its " ultramoutane" premisses. We subjoin a list of the contents :- 1. Richard Whately. 2. The Relations of S. Paul with S. Peter. 3. Mediæval Manichæism and the Inquisition. 4. Dr. Pusey on Ecclesiastical Unity. 5. Joan of Arc and Her Mission. 6 The Directorium Anglicanum. 7. Two Criticisms on the Dublin Review. S. Dr. M. Cosh's " Intuitions of the Mind," and "Examination of Mill's Philosophy." 9. The State of Affairs, 10. Appendix to the October Article on Marian Doctrine. 11. Notices of Books. 12. Correspondence.

> THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. - December, 1866. Dawson, Bros., Montreal,-Rather a dry number. We have an article on "Conclaves" and the election of Popes, in which the writer does not make more than the ordinary number of those blunders of which all Protestants are guilty when they write upon matters connected with the Catholic Church. Then there are articles on the "Relation of the Food of Man to his Muscular Power"-The Irish Church Establishment-The Emperor Frederick the legraphy.

> In the article treating of the loss of Calais by the English during the reign of Mary Tudor, we find one passage ; which we quote as illustrative of Protestant patriotism and Protestant lovalty to to be a Catholic.

> All Mary's plans for the defence of Calais, the last of England's Continental possessions, were inustrated by the treachery of her Protestaur subjects :---

"Calais was lost because Englishmen whose creed or interest . iffered from that of the actual Government, were ever and shop on the alert to give information to the French, and to urgo them to undertake an attack against England."—p. 233.

The Protestants of England in short were just what the French Hughenots always were: traitors to their Sovereign and their country; conspiring to betray the latter into the band- of foreigners.

L'ECHO DE LA FRANCE - Always a weicome visitor, this serial comes before us this month with especial claims upon our largeable attention. We heartily wish it success, and publish its table of contents for the current month :--

Hygiene et Salubrite-Les Desinfectants-Revue Brittannique.

Nouveaux Memoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris -Le Second Empire-Par Louis Vecco.

given over his sister in charge on the night in ques- ; ed by the prisoner to look for a letter from Moise non to a man named Moise Ludoux, who had been Ludoux -- being recelled, also testified that, on previously recommended to han by a Catholic | Sunday 19th of August last, when returning priest in Ottawa; that to the said Ledoux he from church, his little girl handed hun a bit of had paid \$50, as the price of ber board ; and paper, which the Rev. Dr. Strong said was imthat betwixt the night when Miss Babin so portant; that he also found 20 or 30 bits of mysteriously disappeared from his house, till the papers with writing on them, and these he be-

finding of her body in the river, he, the Rev. M. i hered to have been part of a letter from the Babin, had never seen his sister, had never had mysterious loafer Moise Ledoux to the Rev. M. anything to do with her. This ime of defence Babin. The Court however refused to enterimmediately suggested several questions. For tain this kind of evidence. For similar reasons

that tendered by the Rev Dr. Strong was also (1) Who is Moise Ledoux ? Where is his refused. Several witnesses, amongst others the Protestant Bishop of Quebec, and several Protestant ministers, testified strongly in favor of the prisoner's general character. And this Lordship Mgr. Horan. (2) Who is the Catholic priest in Ottawa closed the evidence for the defence.

Now that the trial is over, we may be permitted to make some remarks upon the case, our with the care of his infirm and beloless sister. | contemporaries having already availed themselves of the same privilege. Well then, from his own story, put up by the accused in his own defence. the following facts-if his story be true-are to be gathered.

> That he had in the dead of night, made over his young sister, unprotected, and a helpless crinple, * to a man of infamous character, of whom, at best he knew, and could have known nothing ; and upon the mere recommendation of another nerson, of whose very name, and place of abode be was, and is, utterly ignorant !!! Surely to any man of ordinary decency, of ordinary humanity and respect for temale modesty, comments upon such treatment of a young sister by a brother must appear superfluous. Oa one part of the story, the Montreal Herald, however, comments as follows :---

The facts that told against Mr. Babin were that he either could not, or would not, for some time give doux, but who had not seen um in 1866. He, the name of the party in whose charge his sister was to be placed in Ottawa, nor the exact locality of his the witness, had in fact only seen him three times residence, nor the name of the party who took her He merely stuted that the man with whom she was to board had been recommended by a Catholic priest in Ottawa, who also was unknown to him - Mont. Herald.

> This " Babin Murder Case" has for a long time caused great excitement in Ottawa, and the neighborhood. The Roman Catholic priest in

a Jury with all its power to dama, could possibly have added one shade to the foul tints with which the Rev. M. Babin has seen fit to denict his own character. As he has drawn himself so let him stand, the scorn and execration of all honest men.

> ORDINATIONS AT KINGSTON .- On the 30th ult. the following O:ders were conferred by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston in his Cathedral.

Sub-Deacons-J. F. Leonard and C. Gauthier.

Priest-Rev. E. H. Murray.

The last named gentleman is a aephew of His

His Lordship the Administrator of Quebec has received from the Holy Father a Brief, couched in the most flattering terms, in acknowledgment of his translation into the French language, and for the use of the faithful of his Diocess, of the New Testament. The Holy Father congratulates Mgr. de Tloa upon the successful accomplishment of his great work, which will furnish not only spiritual food to the faithful-but another refutation of the calumny that the Catholic Church prohibits the perusal by the laity of her sacred books.

FRENCH PROTESTANTS .- A certain Louis Bertrand writes to some of the Paris papers the comfortable tidings that amongst the Mormon sect of Protestants are to be found several Frenchmen, lately converted to the holy non-Catholic faith. This should encourage our Canadian Swaddlers to renewed efforts.

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY PAPER. -January, 1867 .- The present issue is of the ordinary character, containing much useful information, several interesting tales, and some well executed illustrations.

THE CHURCH OF OLD ENGLAND .- December, 1866 .- There is nothing very remarkable in the present number, but its general tone is that of the High Church Anglican, of the schelar and the gentleman. There is in it a short but encouragement of an intelligent Catholic public. fair appreciation of the Ecce Homo which has The price of subscription is but Two Dollars attracted so much public attention of late.

L'Imitation de Jesus Christ (Ein)-Par Lamartine. L'Opinion Nationale et Galilee. Therefore Muret a La Trappe-L'Union. Un Consin de Passage-Scene de la Vie de Chateau (Fin)--Revue de Bretagne. La Clef D'Or-Nouvelle (Suite)-Zenaide Fleuriot. Sylviculturs-Une Visite aux Arbres Geants. Conferences de Noire Dame-Par le Pere Hvacinthe-De la societe domestique dans le plan general de la societe numaine-Semaine Religieuse. La Celebre contestation entre St. Etienne et St. Cyprien-Par Mgr. Tizzani, Archevequede Nisibe. Necrologie-M. Thomine Desmasures et le Pere Phillippe de Villefort. Lettres de Laurette de Malboissiere-Par le Vie d'Yzaro Freissiget. Les Poetes-Mine. Peuquer, Mme. Ackermana, J. M. Jouffroy-G. de Cadoudal. Les Odeurs de Paris-Par Louis Veuillot. Les Evenements du Mois-Par L. Lavedan.

Pensees Diverses.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE .- We learn with pleasure, and so will numbers of our French Canadian friends, that the prospects of this periodscal are most encouraging : so much so indeed, that, without raising the terms of subscription, its proprietors have resolved to greatly increase its size, so that henceforward each monthly number shall contain SO, instead of only 64 pages as heretofore.

La Revue is supported by a bost of writers, the most distinguished in Lower Canada for their talents, and their clever advocacy of sound principles. Thus is it enabled to redeem its pledges to furnish its readers, and the Canadian public with an indigenous literature. We need only mention the names of Mgr. Desautels; of the Rev. M.M. Raymond, Ouellet, Nantel, Lamarche, Poulin, Moreau; of Messrs. Tache, Bourassa, Lemoine, Fabre, Marchand, Lemay, Sulte, Prud'homme, Provencher, Bellefeuille, Lesage, Senecal and Royal, to whom others are constantly allying themselves-to show how so" lidly based is the Revue Canadienne, and how well worthy it is of the continued support and per annum.

* Her feet were deformed.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

TO THE REVEREND OLERGY AND THE LAITY | happiness to be associated in so blessed a work, and OF THE DIOUESS OF KINGSTON : THE BUMBLE APPEAL OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOTEL DIEU, KINGSTON

وفاقت المعام والمتهد والتراجي والمراجع

It is with much besitation, and after having long considered the subject, that we have decided on addressing you thus publicly, of laying before you a plain statement of our pressing wants, and of begging your generous aid to assist us in carrying out the charitable objects of our institution.

Twenty-on- years have goue by since the Hospital of the Hotel Dieu was opened in Kingston, and during that time we have received into the sick wards persons coming from every part of the Diocess. Into the Orphan Asylam we have admitted not only orphans belonging to the City of Kingston, but also from other places; and there are but very few Mis-tions which have not, at one time or other, sent children to our asylum, where we have ever sought to bestow on them the charitable care their pitiable condition demanded at our hands. In our labours, we have not been unsuccessful. God has blessed our efforts ; and whilst we have been rejoiced to see the patients entrusted to us recovering under our care the health of the body, we have had reason also to thank a merciful Providence for making use of us as humble instruments to bring back to the practices of Religion many who had lost sight of those sacred duries

We have long felt that, to carry out fully the objects for which we were established in Kingston, it would be necessary to erect new buildings and to remove to some other part of the Oity, so as to be able to afford to convalescent patients in the wards, and also to our orphans, means of taking out-door exercise. The building we at present occupy is much too small ; the vontilation of the words is extremely deficient, and there is no way of remedying the evil or of increasing the comforts of our poor sick. Add to this that owing to the want of room we are unable to follow, as we should, the Rules of our Holy Institute ; the spartments occupied by the Sisters are too confined to be nealthy. Our little community has been thinned by suckness and death. In a little more than five years, seven of our Sisters have been hurried to a premature grave, and the impaired health of many of the remaining members gives us just cause to fear other loases. Under these circumstances we have, after much prayer and mature deliberation resolved to appeal to the christian sympathy of the Catholics of the Diocess. The noliness of the cause for which we labor make us hope that our voices will be heard, that no one will refuse to assist us in providing for the wants of the sick and the orphan .-Oh yes I our appeal will not be made in vain ; this entire Diocess, so distinguished by its generosity, will respond to the call we now make. Need we say that we : hall ever feel grateful for what may be done to assist us in our necessity. Our prayers shall be daily poured forth for the spiritual and temporal weitare of our Benefactors, and once each month we will offer our Communion for them.

To the Reverend the Gentlemen of the Clergy, we commend our cause in a special manner. We date hope that as they have hitherto repeatedly shown a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of our young Institution. they will now lend us their cowerful influence and organise subscriptions in their respective missions. We are well aware of the greatness of the work we wish to undertake ---To build a Monastery and Hospital is something far beyond what we might hope to accomplish if we only relied on our means and an ordinary help. If we approach the undertaking with courage, if our hopes of success are great, it is because we trust in that kind Providence which has hitherto provided for our wants; because we trust in the powerful protection of the Immaculate Mother of God and of St. Joseph our Holy Patron. Finally, we hope to succeed because we have confidence in the generous aid of the Reverend Clergy and of the laity of the Diocees to waess inexhaustible charity an appeal nas never been made is vain,

- Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph.
- Kingston, 12th January, 1867. 5
- EDWARD JOHN HORAN, BY THE MERCY OF GOD AND THE GRACE OF THE APOSTOLIC SEE BISHUP OF KINGSTON, ASSISTANT AT THE PONTIFICAL THRONE, ac, &c., &c.
- TO THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF OUR DIOCESS, HEALTH AND BENEDICTION IN THE LORD.

Dearly Beloved Brethren :- We have just celebrated together the festival of Uhristmas 20 dear to every Chistian heart. Once more we have been invited by our Holy Mother the Church to some to the Crib of Bethlehem and contemplate the love of God for man as displayed in the joyful mysteries of the incarnaeaus Ohtist to driid bas ac our baviour hath appeared the charity of God in us, because God hath sent His only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through Him-1 John iv. S. And whilst meditating on the wonders of Redeeming love, whilst, reflecting on the merciful interposition of Heaven to save us from eternal woe, and res ore to us our title to the eternal Kingdom, must not our hearts. have glowed with gratitude towards God, must pot wo have asked ourselves what returns we could give for such infinite mercy and how, in what manner, we could show forth to the world our ardent love for a God who was made flesh for us. Dearly Beloved Brethten, the Apostle St. John, whom Jesus honored with a special friendship, tells us in his epistle what return we should make to God for the love exhibited towards us in the incarnation and nativity of our dear Lord, and what is the orincipal fruit we should derive from meditating on those holy mysteries; my dearest, doth he say, if Goil hath so loved us, we also cught to love one another -1 John iv. 11. In the Gospel according to St. Matthew we meet the following passages: Come ye blessed of my Futher possess you the Kingdom that yous prepared for you. For 1 was sick und you visited me. Then shell the Just answer Him saying : Lord, when did we see Thee sick and came to Thee? And the King answering shall say to them : Amon I say to you, as long as you did it to one of these, my least brethren, you did it to me - Matth . xxv. 36. 40. Take heed that you despise not one of these little ones, it is not the will of your Father who is in heaven that one of those little ones should perish - Matth zvii. 10, 14

to be admitted to a share in so great a charity .--Since our dear Lord has been pleased to declare that He will consider as done to Himself whatever we shall do for or suffering brethern, that He will grant His oternal rewards to those who shall have visited Him in sickness in the person of His sick members, you will not fail to make sure of this hap piness by placing your offerings in the hands of the Sisters, and thus associating yourselves with them in their works of mercy and love.

But the charity of the good Sisters does not confine itself to the sick. They have also under the charge coming from all parts of the diocese, in the depth granted to those volunteers who are incapacitated the orphan girls From thirty to forty poor children, of winter, and at great expense and inconvenience, from attending to there avelage commentation is who have lost their natural protectors, are yearly provided with a home, their wants supplied, their minds cultivated, and their hearts formed to sentif ments of religion and virtue. The Scriptures tell us that God is the Father of orphans, (Ps. lxvil. 6) and Our Blessed Lord, who came not to destroy the law but to fulfil it, toaches, that to His followers is left the care of the orphan: Thou will be a helper to the orphan-Ps. x. 14. Oh 1 what a rich reward will not Jesus grant to all those who mindful of His words, result. will have taken an active interest in those poor little ones, for whom He ever showed such great affection, and to whom He declares the Kingcom of Heaven to belong. Hesten then, Dearly Beloved Brethern, to ensure for yourselves and for your families an ample share in the heavenly blessings, by assisting in the fullest measure of your means, the good Sisters, so that they may be enabled not only to continue, but even to increase their good work. The orphans will be taught not to forget their generous benefactors; their prayers will be heard by your care might suffer, you therefore resign the their Father who is in Heaven, who will not fail to stewardship, and thus manifest a noble and genreward, even in this life, your charity for these little ones'

If the Sisters now appeal to you for assistance, it is not for themselves that they ask. Quite willing to submit to any personal inconvenience as they have hitherto done, they would still consent to inhabit their present house, although it is neither heatby nor safficiently large. They appeal to you not on account of what they themselves have to suffer, but in the interest of their dear orphans and of their poor sick patients, for whom they wish to obtain more space and better accommodation. Surely this appeal, prompted as it is by the purest and most disinterested charity, will find a response in every heart. No one who is possessed of christian feeling will refuse to listen to the voice of those Holy Sisters pleading the cause of the poor for whom they are ready to sacrifice their lives. No one will refuse to come forward and subscribe liberally in favor of a work which so strongly recommends itself to the best feelings of our nature. Come forward then, Dearly Beloved Srethern, and filled with gratitude for the infinite love which Jesus made manifest when He was born for us in Bethlehem; come and make to your iniant Saviour an offering of some portion of your wordly goods by subscribing towards the building of an Hotel Dieu, that is to say, a House dedicated to the Almighty for the relief of the poor who are, here below, the representatives of His divine Son, Our Lord Jesus Christ.

To the Reverend Clergy We confidently recommend this good work. They know the happy fruits the Hotel Dieu has already produced, and from the interest ther have constantly manifested in this Institution, We feel certain that their co-operation will not be wanting. Thus with God's blessing, which We fervently invoke, and the powerful protection of the Immaculate Mother of God, and of St. Joseph, the Special Patron of the Community of the Hotel Dieu, We will goon have the consolution to see in Our Episcopal Oity a building which will be alike honorable to the Catholics of this Diocess, useful to our fellow-creatures and acceptable to God in whose honor it will have been raised.

In order to give hill effect to the touching appeal [J. M. Bruyere, & of Our Reverend Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, after P. F. Grandos, having invoked the Holy name of God, We have Chs. Constituan decreed as follows -----

1st-A subscription list shall be opened in each of E. B. Kilroy, 4. the Missions of this Diocess, and all the inhabitants ; E. M. Johan, J. Murphy, shall be earnestly exhorted to contribute to this J. Byrne, eminently Christian and Catholic work. An Hospital has been very truly called ' The Bank

P. Fauteux, of God.' Any sum that the faithful subscribe to the J. Marselle, Hotel Dieu will be placed in a Bank where it will Joseph Gerard, produce interest a hundrad-fold. 2nd-The moneys collected by the Rev. Clergy, who will, We doub; not, gladly undertake the task, are to be sent to the Reverend Mother, at the Hotel

3rd-The Reverend Clergy will explain more fully aroand him, at this inclement season of the year Per Rev. PJ Gouin, L'Av the subject of the present Pastorei, and make known aroand him, at this inclement season of the year Per Rev. PJ Gouin, L'Av to their people the great interest all Catholics should to pay this tribute of respect to their Bishop. Per P McCabe, Port Hopetake in the welfare of the Hotel Dieu, an Institution which, if well supported, is so eminently calculated to contribute largely to the glory of Our Holy Religion and to the Substion of Souls. The grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the

THE DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF SANDWICH. To the Editor of the True Witness.

truly an affecting scene, to witness so many priests to express their regret in parting with him.

always the best understanding-the most cordial and more liberal graduated scale than that folattachment; and as a proof of this, they took His lowed in the imperial service. In other cases of Bishop, but even themselves, when they saw the tent of the loss of time resulting from such

The following address was read, on the occasion by the Rev. Dean Crimmon :--

your Lordship, with feelings of deep regret on information. account of your departure from the diocese.

From your declining health, you fear that the stewardship, and thus manifest a noble and generous spirit of disinterestedness, worthy of all praise. Well do we remember the sad state of chief Pastor; there were few churches, and still fewer priests; whole counties were committed to the care of a single Missionary, who travelled both by day and night, to afford spiritual aid to the faithful and was yet unable to attend to one half of the calls of the children of the Courch.

When we call to mind this sad state, My Lord, and witness its improved condition, we have reason to be thankful to God, who enabled your Lordship to do so much for our holy religion, with means so limited, and under so many trying and difficult circumstances. Now, we benold with gladaess the improved position of the diocese, with its very many substantial Churches and Presbyteries erected; schools in a flourishing state, and priests seven or eight in number, where there thousand dollars to the ton. Parties from was formerly but one. These facts, My Lord, speak well for your pastoral solicitude and will remain as a proof to your successor, that the good work has not suffered in your hands. There is one other part, My Lord, which we cannot pass over in silence : that is your ever kind and benevolent feelings towards the priests of the Diocese. In our many cares and troubles, we have always found in you a kind and indulgent father, encouraging us in our difficulties, and sustaining us in our adversities.

Here we have always had a welcome home, and a kind father to receive us. Miniful of all and a kind father to receive us. Mindful of all the late James Walsh, Esq., M.D., of Balline, County this, My Lord, and grateful for all you have Mayo, Lehand, to Mary Istballa, daughter of Mr. done for us, we beg to assure your Lordsing, that Archited MacDonnell, of Quebec. we will ever remember you with gratitude and affection.

P. F. Granos,

Paul Andrieux.

dministrator, Desu,	J. Wagser, 13. Volkert,
, S.J.,	P. Schneider,
. Л	P. D. Laurent, Juseph Bayerd,
	W. B. Hannett, J. Sesalao,
	L. Wasspreau,
	A. D. Gelinas, A. P. Villeneuve.
	J. McLaughlin,

B. Boubat. His Lordship replied, by expressing his cordial thacks for this generous manifestation of their \$2 50; M Lyros \$2. regret and attachment. He assured them that it was very consoling to him to see all his priests He felt happy to be able to testify that a more respectful and devoted body of clergymen he never M Kenny, S2. knew; that they were always submissively respeciful to him, zealous in the cause of religion, : and exemplary in their conduct-which was very consoling to him, and edifying to their congregations. In regard to his successor, he hoped that that they would cheerfully co-operate with him ; in the advancement of our holy religion ; and by doing so, they would have the blessing of God, and a rich reward from the Lord of the Vinevard, both in Time and Elernity, for which, be, their devoted servant in Christ, would ever pray.

D. C.

OFTAWA, Jan. 24. - The Government has taken prompt action in considering the several taken prompt action in considering the titles has been round in the townships of claims for pensions and gratuities resulting from Lutterworth in Victoria, and also in the townships of the Fenian raid in June last. The total number Sherbourne on the Bobbargeon road, in the country Dear Sir,-The Priests of the Diocese of the Fenian raid in June last. The total number Sandwich having learned the time of the depar- of claims submitted and upon which action has of Peterboro: ture of their Bishop, assembled at the Episcopal been taken is ninety six. Pensions have been Resideace at Sandwich on the 15th inst. to pay granted to the widows and children, and, in some CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. their respects to His Lordship, and to manifest instances, to the mothers, of volunteers who their slacere attachment to their Bishop. It was were killed in action or who died from disease contracted in service. Pensions have also been of winter, and at great expense and inconvenience from attending to their ordinary occupation in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted Between the Bisnop and his Priests there was while on service; the whole according to a fixed Lordsbip by surprise by making a liberal and wounds, mjury or eickness, compensation has generous offering which astonished not only the been awarded by gratuities measured by the exwounds, injury or sickness. This act of justice to those volunteers who, in response to the call of their country, have had suffering entailed upon My Lord,-We, the undersigned priests of them, will be halled with satisfaction. It is unthe Diocese of Sandwich, respectfully approach | derstood that the list will be published for general

The simplicity of the editor of the Ottawa Volunteer Review is very refreshing. He good work of our heavenly Master committed to naively says in his last number : 'No more than a decade ago, the present writer, with all the trusting faith and loyalty of boyhood, advanced the idea of a Prince ot the Royal House of England as ruler over this new diocese when your Lordship hecame its Canada. The articles were amongst our earliest contributions to newspaper literature, and we fest correspondingly proud of them. Well do we remember selecting neatly printed sheets, folding them with great exactness wrapping them in irreproachable paper, and addressing them to -The Queen !

> THE MADOC GOLD DISTRICT .- The reports from this gold region are increasing in importance. The Richardson mine having passed into the hands of a new company, has been opened for the purpose of being thoroughly tested. The prospects are much greater than were expected. and very rich specimens of quartz have been dis covered which, it is stated, will yield several Chicago and other American cities, are at Madoc, posting themselves up in the gold regions tickets and agents will be supplied with a correct list in that county. Every acce of Crown land has been bought up by speculators, and the lands in the adjoining townships are being gradually secured. Every indication is in the highest degree tavorable.

Married,

On the 21st ult .. at Sr. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. P. J. Doberty, Professor of English, Quebec Seminary, Mr. Theddeas Joseph Walsh, Cushier, Supervisor of Cullers' Office, second son of

Died,

At Serei, on 16th January, Dapiel Morgan, Mer-chant, uged \$4 years .- May his soil rest in pence.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ascomption, III, Rev P J Badard S20 U S cy Almoute, R O'Bries St; Lochgarry, Capt J Kencedy S2; Boucherville, Dr DeBoucherville S2; Plattsburgh, Rev Oblate Fathers 54; Luchine, Rev Oblate Fathers S2; Meaford, M Robinson S2: Seely's Bay, A McArdle \$4 ; Allisonville, J Furlong 52 ; Roxhury, Mass, Rev J Griffin S2; Esuclair, Wis, W M Gillia S2; Sombra, M J Hawkins S7; Brome Corners, O Cowan ST U S cy; Ouslow, J Reshan S2 Per W Harty, Lacolle-Seit S2; Rev A Labelle

Per Rev J J McCarthy, Williamstown-J Hay S2. Per A S McDonald, A'exandria - T Ohisholm 33. Per Rev. P.J. Gouin, L'Avenir-Self, S2 50; P.

The Lindsay Advocate reports on what it considers good authority that gold in no inconsiderable quan-tities has been found in the townships of Ridout and

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY THE **REVEREND FATHER BAKEWELL, S.S.,** OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, IN NORDHEIMER'S HALL, On WEDNESDAY, 6th FEBRUARY, 1867. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOCIETY. Subject :- " Social Effects of Protestantism." Doors open at seven o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each P. McLAUGHLIN, President. NORTH AMERICAN GRAND GIFT CATHOLIC CONCERT To take place at DURHAM'S HALL, KANKAKEE, ILL., FEBRUARY 25TS, 1867, Under the Authority of the Government.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TWO CHURCHES, ONE

CONVENT AND CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

SPLENDID MUSIC CAN BE EXPECTED. After the Concert the Company will make a Gift of S108,000 to the ticket holders, present or not. Three persone, appointed by the ticket bolders will proceed to distribute the gifts to the ticket holders, in the way they will think the most honest, fair and equitable.

14,010 Gifts, valued at S108,000, will be presented, including S25,000 in greenbacks. Number of Tickets issued 105,000. Price One

Dollar each. One Tickot of most every Five receiving a Gift.

The Gifts will be distributed, by lot, to the ticket holders, by the committee of three, selected as above who will be put under onth, and will act under the directions of the manager, and according to the numher of tickets sold and at his discretion. The drawing is to be fair, honost and equitable ; all purchasers of of drawing as soon as can be published. A clear tille will be given. Parties hoding tickets will re-tain them antil after the drawing, and if their nums bear appears in the list of drawn numbers they will forward it immediately, with fall directions as to the shipping of the goods, we. Tickets will be sold in the most important cities, towns and villages in the United States and the Canadas, and at our office on Court Street, Kankakee, Illinois. Price S1 each; sent by mail on receipts of price and stamps for retarn postage.

Address, JOHN B. LEMOINE, At Montreal, No. 1, St. Thereso St. or at flox No. 83

er at Box No. 835

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

SPECIAL TERMS OF OLUB RATES.

5	Ticke.a	to one address	S4	50
10	do			
20	do	do		00
39	do	do		25
40	da	do		00
50	do	do		50
100	do	άð	,	00
	15	GANADA MONEY	Y ONLY.	

In every case send the name of each subscriber and his Post office address, with town, county and State in full, and the number of his ticket, so that it can be recorded in a book kent for that purpose.

54 000 will be given to the Church of Kankshee, \$1,000 for a Oburch in Obicago, Ill., and the balance for one Obuvent and Oatholic Schools.

LEMOINE, LUSIGNAN & Kankakce, Illinois. HON, LOUIS FRANCHERE, Cashier. JOHN B. LEMOINE, Manager, Montreal,

5

them to practice you will ensure to yourselves the possession of those blessings which Jesus at His birth brought into the world.

A happy opportunity offers itself to you, dearly Beloved Brethren, of testifying your love and gratitude for your new-born Saviour. By responding generously to the appeal of the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu, you will be helping, in its present wants, an institution which merits your warmest sympathies and most cordial support as Christians.

The services rendered by the good ladies of the Hotel Dieu since their establishment in Kingston, bave even unceasing. Devoted to the service of God and of the poor, they spend their days and their nights in watching beside too beda of their suffering patients, ministering to their wants, consoling them in their afflictions, and teaching them to suffer with resignation to God's holy will the evils and pains of this life. Oh I how many for whom the days spent in the sick wards of the Hotel Dien have been days of mercy and survation. How many who influenced by the examples of charity and of exalted virtue they have there witnessed, and by the kind words of sympathy whispered into their ears during the dreary hours of sickness, have experienced in their hearts holy feelings to which they had long been strangers thedral. and have returned to the practice of their religious duties which they had all but forgotten.

The smount of good produced by an Hospital under the direction of such devoted servants of God is incalculable. To have an idea of it, one must be a daily witness of the labors and self-sacrificing zeal of the Sisters, and observe the happy fruits which their holy and disinterested charity is con-

charity of God, and the communication of the Hely Ghost, be with you all. Amen. This Our Pastoral Letter is to be read in all the

Churches and Chapels of this Diocess on the first Sunday after its reception. Given at the Episcopal Palace at Kingston, under

Our Signature, the Seal of the Diocess, and the counter-signature of our Sec etary, the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

L. S.

† E. J., Bp. of Kingston. By His Lordship's Command, Walter Babbett, Szo'y.

ST. PATRICK'S INSTITUTE .- At the regular weekly meeting of the members of the Saint Patrick's Literary Institute, held on Wednesday evening last, the President, John Lane, ir., Esq., in the chair, the following gentlemen were elected -Rev. Mr. Maguire. 1st Vice President-Mr. D. D. O'Meara. 2nd Vice President-Mr. William Delaney. Recording Secretary-Such are the teachings of the Guspel. By reducing Mr. William H. Laroche. Corresponding Secretary-Mr. M. S. Shee. Treasurer-Mr. Geo. Neilan. Vice Recording Secretary-Mr. Edward Boland. Members of Council-Messrs. John Lane, jr., Thomas McGreevy, M. J. O'Doherty, R. W. Behan, P. Henchey, L. Stafford, John Lilly, M. S. Shee, William Kirwin, M. F. Walsh, M. O Leary, and J. Mackenna .- Quebec Daily News.

> Propogation of the Catholic Faith taken up in Lower Cauada last year amounted to a total of front by 24 in depth; and houses to be up be- GN and atter the 2nd day of JANUARY next, this 4,401 dolives, which shows a decrease compared fore January 1805, to entitle proprietors to the institution will allow interest at the rate of FIVE per with the previous year. Sixty-seven parishes per centage. contributed towards this, L'Assomption heading the list with 204 dollars, and Ste. Julienne closing it with 75 cents. Montreal itself gave

about 1,400 dollars, 486 dollars of which were from St. Peters, and 317 dollars from the Ca. miles of the limits.

GUNBOATS .- It is stated that a gunboat will be stationed at Kingston in the spring, as, owing to the number of Fenians that will be in the Penitentiary, the Government think it prudent to keep a gunboat stationed off the building .----There is also one expected to be stationed per-Ataatly bringing forth. You should, Beloved Bietlein, consider it a real maneatly on the Niagara river.

Stratford, C.W., Jan. 19th, 1857.

QUEBEC RELIEF FUND .- A full meeting of the Rehef Committee took place last night. We give the following synopsis of the proceedings: The Treasurer's report snowed a total received of 345,150 dollars; expended, 96,277 dollars; and balance in hand, 248 579 dollars. The D.s. office-bearers for the current year :- President tribution Committee's report showed that 3,297 dwellings were destroyed, thus classified : Estimated at 500 dollars and under, 1,069; at 501 dollars to 1009 dollars, 391; and at 1,001 and unwards, 1.837; and recommended that, to aid in the erection of dwellings of incombustible BELLEVILLE, C. W., a competent person to take materials, a premum be given each indigent, uninsured proprietor as follows : first class named above, 110 dollars; second, 150 dollars; and meat (during leisure bours) in town and vicinity. 3rd, 200 dollars; --making 1.510 uninsured pro. | Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) 3rd, 200 dollars ;- making 1.510 uninsured proprietors who will receive 19,981 dollars. The claims of indigent, uninsured parties to be considered. The Committee stated their belief that the adoption of this scheme would lead to the The subscription towards the fund for the erection of 1519 houses in incombustible mate-

ruls; the dimensions not to fall below 18 feet

The scheme was adopted, the Rev. Dr. Cook protesting.

A motion was proposed by Mr. H. S. Scott in favour of petitioning Parliament to prevent derived from the Parish Church, 428 dollars the erection of wooden buildings within three

> It was passed, as was also another authorizing the Distribution Committee to carry out the recommendation of the report.

> The meeting then adjourned for a fortnight. A portion of the report of the Distribution Committee pledges the dispensing of the balance, after setting aside the building funds and such moneys as may bereafter come in, to the relief of the temporary wants of the sufferers.

Per P McCabe, Port Hope-J Traynor SG Per HOC Trainor, St Mary's-W Dwyer, S2;

Per J Killorne, Seaforth -P Dinning \$1.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDHEIMER'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 4th inst. 17 A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of importance will be brought before the

Meeting. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ORGANIST WANTED.

WANTED, for ST. MICHAEL'S (R. C.) CHURCH An efficient person would find lucrative employto the

VERY REV. DEAN BRENNAN, P.P. Belleville, Jan. 14, 1867.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT BAVINGS BANK NOTICE.

cent per annum on deposits.

By orde: of the Board, E. J. BARBEAU, December 31, 1866. Actuary.

WANTED,

IN a CATHOLIC LADIES' ACADEMY in Montreal a TEACHER well qualified to give instruction in the English and French languages. Address "A.B." at Messrs. Sa"lier & Co.'s Book Store, Notre Dame Street, Muntreal.

JAMES CONAUGHTON,

CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866. Post Office Box 825,

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

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

Catholics are respectfully requested to answer, at once to the call of our Venerable Prelates, who are so desircus to see our enterprise crowned with success, the time is fast slipping away, and very few Catholics are so poor as not to be able to sacrifice cue dollar for such a good purpose as above set forth. A certificate of deposit mad, at the Jacques Oar-

tier Bank, payable at the order of Rev. Auguste Marchal, Pastor of Kankakee, Illinois, will be received in payment of tickets.

Tickets can be had at our office at No. 1 St. Therese Street, Montreal, or by letter Box 835, Montreal.

JOHN B. LEMOINE, First Manager.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In re F. X. BEAUCHAMP,

The Creditors of the Insolvent are hereby notified to meet at the office of Charles Daoust, Erq., No. 2, Little St. James St., City of Montreal on the eleventh day of the month of February, 1867, at eleven o'clock in the forencon, for the public interrogatory of the Insolvent and for the settlement of the affairs of his borks in general. The Insolvent is also hereby notified to be present at the said meeting. FRANCOIS PERRIN,

Syndic.

Montreal, 24th January, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of ALEXIS RIENDEAU, as Oo-pariner in the late firm of "Ridedeau & Oo." as well as individually, of St. Remi, C.E., Trader,

Insclvent,

The Oredstors of the Insolvent are potified that be has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act, to me, the undersigned As-signee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath; with the vonobers in support. of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montrea, 24th Jan. 1837.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE .--FEBRUARY :, 1867.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

According to the Avenir Nationale the cabinet at St. Petersburg has addressed a circular note to the French Government on the Eastern question which contains the following propositions. The independence of Montenegro and the Bowanian provinces.-The independence of Egypt. The annexation of Thessaly and Epirus to Greece. The separation of the Isles from Turkey and their annexation to Greece or independent existence. Bosois and the Hersegovina to be erected into a kingdom under an Austrian Archauke. The independence of Servia. Balgaria to be recognized as an independent principality, under a Russian Prince; and, lastly, the European possessions of Turkey to be united to Roumelia and Albania France was to reply in a few days.

The Liberte has the following : 'It would be vain to decy what is about being plotted in secret-the division of the Ottoman Empire between Russia and England, both of them cordial allies of Prussis .-Their not disinterested instrument-England-is to have the whole of Egypt; Prussia the whole of Germany; Russis to have Turkey, from which, however, would be cut out a kingdom of Greece of a suitable size for King George, the brother in law of the Prince of Wates-the heir apparent to the English throne, and brother in law also to the presumptive heir to the throne of Muscovy- and there ore the bond of union between Russia and England.

Since the accussion of Napoleon III, a sum of £270,000,000 sterling has been added to the national debt of France, which now amounts to 1483,000,000. As his wars and foreign expeditions have not cost more, we are to'd, than £100,000,000 at the most, we are left to suppose that the annual deficit in the revenue since 1861 has averaged something like £10,-000,000 sterling.

A correspondence in a morning paper of Monday, Jays that the phantom of the Eastern question is Leginning to excite alarm in Paris. 'People there wo not like the turn affairs are taking between Greece and the Porte, and fears are entertained that the trumpery Orctan insurrection may precipate matters. There is little reliable news from that part of the world, and the telegrams are so notoriously mere fabrications, that it appears to me very difficult to form an opinion on the subject. The general public here care very little for the Turks, and less for the Greeks. If they could destroy each other without an European intervention, i.e., war, the French people would view the result with perfect indifference. But every one in France is fally conscious that such cannot be the case, and that anything that endangers the waning vitality of the Sick Man must bring about complications of a far more serious character than the Austro-Prussian difficulty last year. My own belief is that all these apprehensions are premature, and I do not believe that the blow which is to prostrate the Turkish Empire will be struck by King George's subjects. So far as regards the 'difficulty' between the Porte and the Cabinet of Athens it appears to be real. The Porte is about to send a 'note' to Athens, and the Puirie informs us that the Turkish Ambassador yesterday communicated the document to the Marquis de Moustier. The Patric also believes that the ' Candian insurrection, insignificant in itself, is likely to bring about perilous complications ;' but, if this belief is grounded on nothing more substantial than a telegram, it proves nothing beyond your contemporary's credulity?

The Etoile Belge (Brussels, Saturday) says :---'France has addressed propositions to England for the conclu ion of an alliance between the two countries in view of the existing complications in the East Similar proposals have been addressed by the French Government to the Usbinets of Vienna and Florence.'

"The Morning Herald has a letter, dated Paris, Saturday which says a report, current in this capital for some days past, is noticed by a Belgian paper. It is to the effect that the French Government, anxious to be prepared for any complications arising out of the Eastern question, is endeavoring to form an alliance ud hoc between England, Austria, Italy, and herself. I am unable to state what degree of reliance is to be placed in this report, and only mention it quantam valcat. But whether the French Government has sounded ours or not on the subject, there is no doubt that it views with great uneasiness the events taking place in the East. In many well-informed quarters it is believed that the French Government is anxious to renew the alliance with England which nocence of Jesus Christ, and the misfortune that enabled it to carry on the Orimeau war to a successful issue, and that her Mejesty's Government has been sounded on the subject. It is moreover asserted that these overtures have met with an evacive reply, England, in the present state of Continental alfairs. not thinking fit to enter into engagements which affect neither her honor nor her interest.

ception on the New Year at the Tuileries. No lady with a proper sense of what was due to her own would receive under such circumstances dignity But till the most authentic news arrive, it will still be possible to hope and to believe that victory will eventually, and in spite of all appearances, declare itself upon the side of right and of propriety, and that Her Mejesty will not be interfered with merely to satisfy the idle caprices of a Foreign Office .- Saturdan Review.

A FRANCE ABBE ON IRELAND .- A French priest, the Abbe Domenech, has just lately published two volumes, to be followed by a third, of a tour in Ireland, different in most respects from works of similar kind which have preceded them.

The Paris correspondent of the Times, in noticing the book and the writer observes : - His principal ob ject, for the present, is to recount the numberless legends which once peopled ' the tairy sky of Green Erinn,' to rescue from oblivion the pantheon of spiteful or of benevolent spirits which seem rapidly to disappear. He is one of those who regret the decay of popular my thology and traditions of the West and South. I am not quite sure whether many are left who now believe in the existence of the supernatural eels with which the peasantry used, not many years ago, to people their lovely lakes ; the guardians of enchanted abodes beneath the waters, and of conntless treasures, such as those of Carrigroban, neur Cork, and of Gougane Baira, where the limpid Lee has its source. The inconstant and capricious Leprechaun is seldom met with, I fear, even in the wilds of Glengariff; and the wail of the Baushee is no longer heard announcing the approaching death of the chieftain of the old race. The temperament of the Abbel Domenech is essentially poetical; and he

cannot help regretting the decay of these superstitions. To the good qualities of the Irish he renders ample justice. Their hearts are warm, and their heads more ao. They are gay, expansive, generous, impulsive, and impassioned. The brilliant gifts of the mind are more common with them than most other people. As for wit, M. Domensch, who is himself a good judge of the article, says that it may be met with any day in the streets of Dublin.

To the hospitality of the Irish he pays a just tribute. Indeed, he seems to think that it sometimes borders on the oppressive, and becomes, by its excess, a sort of persocution which it is not easy to escape. He, himself, is a notable examp'e. He had, out of pure politeness, to accompany a gentleman on a long walk, to visit certain rules, under a pelting rain, and on his return had to swallow, still out of politeness, a mysterious liquid which burned his very entrails, -a liquid fire capable of molting the bardest diamond-whisky, no doubt, that had never seen the face of a gauger ; and when he took his departure his pockets were stuffed with eatables.

The author is greatly alarmed and irritated at the almost absolute extinction of the native language, and he reproaches the Irish for their neglect of it. When the women have about their nacks a Ceitic brooch, or sing one of Moore's melodies, they think they have given sufficient proof of their devotedness to their country.' But if any one asks of them to study their own tongue, or to make it fashionable. they will politely send their adviser to Jericho. M. Domenech is more Irish than the Irish themselves. The remedy he proposes for the restoration and spread of the Irish language is a desperate and a dangerous one:-

Had I to give advice to the young woman of Erinn, it would be to recommend them to found, not archery clubs, but a vast patriotic association, the first statute of which should be that no one of them would consent to marry a man who spoke anything bat Celtic, and to obstinately reject all who did not speak it.'

'At any rate the renedy is. original. As for the association, if it were even formed it would soon dis. solve of itself,out of fear of the members being driven to that desolate community of spinsters whose chief occupation consists in what the French call ' coiffer Sainte Oatherine.'

PILATE'S WIFE.-St. Matthew the Evangelist, in chapter xxvii., v. 19, tells us that when Pontius Pilate was seated at the tribunal, about to judge and condemn Jesus Ohrist, his wife sent for him and said. Have thou nothing to do with that just man, for 1 have been much troubled in a dream this night because of him.' The Fathers of the Church generally believe that this dream came from God, and that in nocence of Jesus Christ, and the misiortune that | Family of Naples were present at the ceremony, as would befall Jerusalem, and her husband, if, out of human respect, he were to let himself be induced to shed the blood of the just. Monebat uxor, says St. Ambroze-bis wife gave Pilate precious warnings, and he did not heed them. Uxor prococal ud salutem, adds St. Augustin-Pulate's wife knew the true policy far better than her husband, but he turned bis back

them to learn that, if the Empress Eugenie is dis- 'extraordinary' expenses that may arise), and I nobles and citizens of Rome, had placed themselves [count of his experiences. The case of the other Ame. comfited, ebe will not have been discomfited without regret to say that its calculations have the appear. a struggle. Of course there will be no evening reance of being well-founded and free from exaggeration. Nor is this surprising when we recall all the charges the country has been put to in 1866. Two years ago, at the time of Sella's famous exposure of the nakedness of the land -which, like a nauseous but salutary medicine, d'sgusted many at the time, but has since had a most beneficial effect-the defici was fully 300 millions. A considerable amount of fresh taxation has since then been imposed, but not all of it has been very judicious or productive, although it was perhaps the best that could be done under very difficult circumstances. In 1866 we have had the expenses of the war, which will certainly not have been fully met by the proceeds of the forced loan ; there has been a large sum to pay to Austria

which could only be done by fresh barrowing ; and Italy has taken on her shoulders at lesst 20 millions acnually for her share of the Pontifical debt. It has often been urged that she is not heavily taxed in proportion to many other European countries, but in estimating her capability of supporting taxation other circumstances must be considered beaides the num. bers of her population and the natural wealth of her territory .- Times Cor.

At a reception given at Forence on Tuesday by King Victor Emmanuel to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, his Majesty thanked the senators and deputies for the sentiments of perfect devotedness which they expressed in their own name and in the name of the country. 'The new year,' said the King, 'reminds Italians that they have now occureà the independance of their country, and with it an improvement in the civil administration and increased public prosperity. During the period of peace apon which we are entering we shall not cease to devote our attention to the army. The army is not only necessary for the preservation of that independence which it so greatly contributed to acquire, but is in itself a solid guarantee for internal security, and an element of moral unity and of that civil

training which renders disciplined nations strong and capable of accomplishing great deeds.'

TRAVISO, - An Anti-Papal demonstration of some importance took place at Treviso on Christmas Day The Bishop of the town Monsignor Zinelli, preached on this occasion in the Oathedral, and in the course of his sermon made some pointed remarks on the persecution' to which the Pope is being subjected. These remarks were received by the congregation, which was a very numerous one, with marmure bisses, and loud exclamations of dissent, and al hough the bishop did his best to restore order the tumuit became to great that he was obliged to leave the pulpit: So excited were the people that when the bishop left the cathedral it was found necessary to send for a detachment of cuirassiers to protect him from ill-treatment, and while proceeding through the streets to his place he was greeted with hisses and groans. A large crowd assembled in front o the palace in the evening, and several of its windows

were broken. The 'instruction,' or rather Court-Martial on Admiral Persane, of the Italian Navy, was to have concluded its report on the 15th inst., when, it is believed, that he will be acquitted of treason and cowardice-two of the charges preferred against him -and found guilty of the third, incapacity.

The Roman correspondent of the Pall Mall Gasette is nonplassed by the turn affairs have taken.-Being unable to earn his salaries by describing the downfall of the Temporal Power, he is driven to such news as the following : During the celebration of the eighteenth centenary of the martyrdom of St. Peter, to which all Oatholic bishops are invited, the Pope will promulgate the dogmatical deficition of the Assumption in the spirit and in the flesh of the Virgin Mary, in the same way as he decreed the immaculate conception, which was not an article of faith with Catholics till 1854. Other religious matters are engaging attention at Rome. In February the Pope will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his first Mass and it was expected that he would send out many invitations to the solema ty; but it has been decided that the service, though it will embrace great pomp. shall partake of a private character.'

The Roman Journal says that on Ohristmas Day, at nine o'clock in the morning, the Holy Father celebrated Mass in the patriarchal basilisque of the Vaticun, and himself administered Holy Communion to the cardinals and to certain noble laymen. The Mass being ended, His Holiness gave the apostolical benediction, with a plenary indulgence. The King of the Two Sicilies and the princes of the Royal

at the disposal of the Pope to defend the Holy See. His Holiness thanks them for their generous offer and declares that he will arail himself of it should the occasion arise.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBORG, Jan. 5 .- Three ukases concerning Poland, and bearing date the 19th of December, have been issued to day. The first introduces the Russian system into the financial administration of Poland. and establishes a provisional financial direction at Warsaw, under the control of the Finance Ministry at St. Petersburg. The definitive constitution of this office as a permanent finance direction is reserved. The second ukase regulates the postal administration of Poland, and subordinates it to the Russian Ministry of Posts and Telegraph:. The third decree simplifies the general Polish ad

ministration. It orders that from the 13th of Japuary Poland shall be divided into five, instead of ten, provincial governments, and 85 districts, and that offices for the payment of the taxes shall be established on that day in the governments and districts ac cording to the new division of the new kingdom.

It also grants fuller powers to the Governors, and orders the formation of local bodies of guards.

The sentences passed upon the Polish exiles who took part in the revolt in Siberia having been confirm. ed by the Emperor, have been carried into execution. Of the seven condemned to death, four have been shot, and the remainder sent off to be kept at bard labour, together with those who were sectenced to the latter panishment. Corporal punishment has been remitted in all cases.

The Incalide Russe, commenting upon the ukases relating to Poland issued to-day, says that the object of these decrees is the practical union and equalization of the regulations existing in Polaud with those in force in Russia. 'A iministrative assimilation,' it adds, ' will enable the Government to extend to Poland all the improvements which have been introducad in Russia."

Russia watches the progress of the Austrian agitation in Poland with much anxiety, and is likely to anticipate the Hapsburg movement by a bold counter stroke.

The Russian Government, as you may well imagine, are attentive observers of what is going on in their immediate frontiers. The Oracow correspondent of the official Warsaw Dziennik writes home as

to the Pollsh cause, hope that he will soon be back from Mexico and transfer the political centre of gravity in these parts from Cracow and Lemberg to Warsaw and Kieff, if not farther. Risum tencutis I can solemnly assure you that these fantasies are credited by very many persons here, dreaming about war, against barbarous Muscovy by Austria and France.

This intelligence is improved upon by the Paris correspondent of the same official organ reporting that the Polish committee at the French capital more impatient than their brethren at home, are organizing ' the cutres of a national army.' They, too, according to the same authority, flatter themselves with the hope that Maximilian will be shortly made King of Poland by the party that tailed to constitute him Emperor of Mexico.

TURKEY.

Turkey, who begins to suspect the fate that awaits her, is making her arrangements, but where is the money to pay the fresh troops? This state of things explains the haughty attitude of Italy towards Fur key. Italy is playing her card.

THE AFFAIR IN KOREA.

Very few Englishmen, except naval officers, have ever seen the coast of Kores, or ' the Cores,' se it is sometimes called, after the manner of the French and the interior of that large peninsula, which runs down from Manchuria to the islands of Japan, may be said to be very nearly unknown. It occupies a geographical position towards China in the north closely resembling that of the Annamese peninsula in the south ; and its government, like that of Aunam is independent of the Colestial empire, though its people both in their physical and social characteristics present, so far as they are known to us, many points of resemblance to the Uninese. With the treaty of Tiensin, and the opening of regular communications from Shanghai to Japan and the Gulf of Pechelee, it was inevitable that Korea should begin to be atbeen done in the way of orening it up. It is now no obscure retired maiden who requires to be sought out in her seclusion, but a perso 1206 verv nromi before the desiring eyes of Ohion merchants who are always eager to tempt Oriental simplicity with their cotion and weollen fabrics. Americans have had their attention specially turned to it by the rumour of its containing an immense quantity of minefal wealth. Russian frigates are always hovering around its coasts, and the agents of the Propaganda have found in it a new field in which to manifest their skill and devotion; but though little progress has yet been made, attention has been called in this country to Korea by recent events of such a character as to indicate that matters there will not long rest as they rested for so many centuries. It is not at all surprising that when Roman Catholic missionaries first enter a country which has hitherto or for long been secluded they contrive to obtain a fooling when no other class of Europeans could do so, and yet after a time bring down persecution, torture, and massacre on themselves and on their converts. This has frequently been illustrated before, in India, in Obina, in Japan, and in Oochin China. The missionaries are in great part men of superior mind and character, who really unreservedly devote themselves, hand, head, and heart, to the perilous labour in which they engage. In this way they soon make great progress; but, ere long, the rulers of the country discover that they have admitted a power which tareatens to be inimical to their own power and privileges, and consequently try to crush it by violence, while the priests, if there are priests, appeal, to the same end. to superstitions of the people. This history was repeated in Korea a few months ago; for the French missionaries who had managed to establish them. selves there with apparent ease were almost all cruelly put to death, only a few escaping to the mountains and one to Shanghai, while those converts who refused to recant were massacred en masse. The French Admiral then took up the question, and the whole affair, so far as it has gone, is an exact repetition of that of Annam. War has been declared by the French, and in September and October last the Admiral advanced on a reconnoitering expedition, from Prince Jerome Bay, some distance up the river which leads from the coast to the capital. Against a current running five miles an hour he he found it easy to reach the city of Kang Hoa, a distance of five miles. From that point navigation was more difficult, the current being still more rapid, and there being many sharp turnings, shoals, and sunken rocks; but some of the gunboats got up twenty miles above Kang Hos, to within sight of bay-ool, the capital of the kingdom. At one or two places the expedition wis fired upon, but the fire was soon Bilenced, and in one instance the authorities came on board and presented provisions. The French have resolved to suspend further operations until winter is over, but it would seem, from what has been learned, that there will be no difficulty in the way of reaching the capital with a small force. At the same time there come to us accounts of a very opposite character in regard to the fate of the crews of two American vessels which have fallen into the hands of the Koreans. In the one case the crew, there is no doubt, received a greater amount of care and kindwe may all have confidence in His all powerful arms ness than they would have got in any civilised country, while in the other it is to be feared they were put to a cruel death. The first case was that of the schponer Surprise, the captain of which, M'Oaelin,

"iean vessel, the General Sherman, is so different from that just noted that we cannot but enterta n a hope that it may turn out to have been misreported. It was an armed vessel, with a large crew, and two Englishmen (one of them Mr. Thomas, a linguist and missionary), on board, and seems to have gone to Korsa for the purpose of what the Americans call 'prospecting generally.' Having run aground on the bank of one of the rivers which it attempted to ascend in August last, it is said that the authorities, by order of the King, fastened the crew and passen. gers down in their berths, and the set the vessel on fire. The evidence in proof of this story is not of a very satisfactory kind, but the mere fact of the good treatment of the other ship wrecked crew can go very little way in refutation of it; for the Koreans might think themselves justified in acting towards vescels that intruded up their rivers very differently than those accidentally shipwrecked upon their coast. It is understood that even it the two Englishmen on board the General Sherman were murdered her Ma. jesty's Government will take no action in the matter. - Pall Mull Gazette.

The China Mail of November 15 states that the news of the burning of the General Sherman American schooner by the Koreans and the consequent death of all on board is confirmed Passengers and crew were tied on their berths and burned with the ship. The French fleet, consisting of one frighte, three corveties, and four gunboats, left for Korea on the 11th of October, and on the 15th entered the town of Kanghon, some distance up a river, describ. ed as a small place of only 10,000 inhabitants nearly all of whom deserted the town on the French ap. proach. The fact of the murder of the missionaries is fully admitted by the Koreans, and a mandarin who was captured and taken on board the admiral's ship seemed to glory in the fact. The King invited the French captain to proceed to the capital to me. gotiate; but this was declined, as a trap was suspected, and a despatch was sent instead, in which demands were made for punishment of the manda. rins who had instigated the murders, and for the appointment of a plenipotentiary. News had been brought to the French by a Korean convert that junks containing stone had been sunk in the river Scoul, between Kunghoa and the capital; and that the Viceroy had despatched an army of 15,000 strong to attack them. The Scoul is officially de-clared under blockade by the French.

With regard to the French expedition to the Korea. the London and China Telegraph (Dec 27) has received the following telegenm via Kiachta without date :- French evacuated Korea. Expedition total failure. The natives greatly elated, and European prestige much damaged.

M de Mantalembert has been long engaged on a work, which to him is a labour of love, the 'History of the Monks of the West.' It is incribed in a short but graceful and affectionate dedication, in Latin, to Lord Dunraven, who accompanned the author during his visits to fona, ' from which,' as Sir W. Scott observes, ' the light of Obristianity shone forth on Scotland and Ireland,' and to other aucient sanctuaries in England and Scotland.

The new volume opens with a sketch of the English nation in five or six pages, vigorously and elequently written, which I (Times Cor) have thus translated :-⁴ There exists tu modern Europe, at seven lengues distance from France, within sight of our northern coasts, a people whose empire is more vast than was that of Alexander or the Casars, who are at once the freest and the mightiest, the richest and most manful, the most undaunted and the most orderly that the world has known. No study is more instructive than the character of this people; none present so orginal an aspect, or stranger contrasts. Liberal and intolerant, pious and inhuman, loving order and security as much as movement and recown, they feel a superstitions respect for the letter of the law and practice the most unbounded personal independence. Conversant, as none others are, with all the arts of peace, and yet us conquerable in war, of which they sometimes are even passionately fond, too often strangers to enthusiasm, but incanable of faint-heartness, they know not what it is to be discoraged or enervated. At one time they count all by the measure of their gains or their caprices ; at another they get beated for a disinterested idea or a p asion. As fickle as any other race in their affections and their judgment, they always know where to stop, and they are gifted at once with a power of initiative tempted, and the wonder only is that so little has which nothing astonishes, and a perseverance which nothing turns aside. Eager for conquest and discovories, they wander or rush to the utmost boundries of the earth, and they return more attached than ever to their home, and more resolute in up holding its dignity and properuating its ancient stability. Implacable haters of constraint, they are yet voluptary slaves to tradition and to discipline freely accepted, or to prejudices handed down to them through generations. No people have been oftener conquered, but none have so absorbed and transformed their conquerors. None have persecuted Oatholicism with more unrelenting and senguinary hatred; even at this day none appear more hostile to the Church, of which yet none have more need ; none have been more wanting to it; none have left in its bosom a more irreparable void : but none have lavished on our proscribed bishops, priests, and monks a more generous hospitality. Inaccessible to modern convultions, that island has been an inviolable asylum for our exiled fathers, and our Princes, not less than for our most violent enemies. Notther the selfishness of these islanders, nor their indifference, too often cynical, towards the sufferings and the servitude of others, should make us forget that in their country, more than any other, man belongs to himself and governs himself. It is there that the nobleness of our nature developes itself in all its splendor, and there attains its highest perfection. It is there that the noble passion of independence, combined with the genius of association, and the constant practice of self-control, have given birth to those prodigies of energy, of indomitable vigour, of stubborn heroism, which have trimphed over nature and tyranny, and have excited the envy of all peoples and the haughty enthusiasm of the English. Loving liberty for her own sake, and loving nothing without her, they owe little to their Kings, who were nothing but through them and for them. On them alone rests the formidable responsibility of their history. After undergoing as much, and more than any other nation of Europe, the horrors of political and religious despotiem in the 16th and 17th centuries, they were the first and the only people who threw it off once and for ever. Reinstated in their ancient rights, their proud and brave nature has ever since kept them from delivering over to any one their rights, their destiny, their interests, or their free will. They themselves know what to resolve and what to do ; governing, raising up, inspiring their great men, instead of being seled astray, or made the matter of traffic by them. That English race has inherited the pride, as it has inherited the grandeur of the people whose rivals and whose heirs they are, of the Roman people-not the vile Romans enslaved by Augustus but the sterling Romans of the Republic. But that race, like the Romans to their tributaries, has been fierce and ranacious in Ireland, and has inflicted, down to procest times, the servitude and degradation which it repudiates with horror for itself. Like ancient Rome, often hated, and too often deserving of batred, it will always excite even among its most favorable indges, more of admiration than of love. But more fortunate than Rome, that race is, after a thousand years and more, still full of youth and youthful vigor. Progress, gradual, imperceptible, but never interrupted, has created for it an inexhaustible store of force and life. Its sap overflowed yesterday, and it will overflow to-morrow. More fortunate than Rome, and despite of a thousand inconsistencies, a thousand excesses, a thousand foul blots, the English race is of all modern races and of all Obristian communities

From 1862 to 1865 there were 986 French shipwrecks or disasters at sea. The crews of the vessels amounted in the aggregate to 3,280 mon, 1,853 of whom perished. Of the disasters registered 598 were caused by the state of the weather, 107 by negligence, want of experience, or bad management, 240 by overloading, bad rigging or defects of construction. -There were two explosions one case of barratry one fire and 127 cases owing to unknown causes. There were 23 collisions.

All English ladies who are warmly devoted to the great cause of feminine authority have got their eyes just now upon the Empres of the French. It is understood in English nomastic circles that the Empress has decided to go to Rome, and that the Emperor has decided on her staying at home, and the interest of the situation is generally thought to be intense. The ocean race between the yachts was nothing to it. Every woman of spirit has been betting heavily this Ohristmas upon the Empress, and praying mentally for the defeat of the Emperor, and every new telegram that bears upon the subject of the difficult controversy is scanned by hundreds of dove-like eyes every morning with indescribable eagerness. M. Reuter, who is a man probably, if he is not a joint stock company, is believed not to be altogether an impartial historian ; and it is felt in many drawing rooms that what is wanted on this occasion, at the telegraph offices, is a sound and resolute Madame Reuter, to correct the deviations of M. Reuter's compass. In default of all trustworthy telegraphic intelligonce, Englishwomen are compelled to fall back on their vivid imagination, and to construct a picture of what 18 happening from the depths of their own moral consciousness. And several things their moral consciousness tells them are clear and certain. The first is, that the Empress Eugenie is an injured and interesting victim. She has made a vow, under the very touching circumstances of measles in the Imperial nursery, to pay a visit to the Pope; and Oabinet Ministers like M. Lavalette, who throw suspleion on the binding nature of such a holy maternal obligation, are worse than 'S. G. O.' In the second place, she has set her heart upon going. Even if a vow were not binding, this is. It is mere nonsense to say that her pilgrimage would interfere with politics. A woman's fine tact is often of considerable use in politics, and the sight of the Prince Imperial in his mother's arms might exercise the most beneficial inflagnce on the Pope's mind. Pio Nono has held out hitherto in the most inexplicable manner against the Prince Imperial's photograph, but he never could resist a sight of the original And thirdly if a wife and a mother may not have her own way about going to see the Head of her own Church, when is she ever to have her way at all, and where is the line to be drawn? The next downward step in a husband's declension will be to prevent her from frequenting all religious exercises; or, still worse, from selecting her own halls and evening parties. This is what

A good woman was she, and her name was Clau dia Procula.

How much better would Pontius Pilate have prorided for himself and for his family, if, instead of yielding to the perfidious Jews who sarrounded him. he had obeyed the holy counsels of his wife. Had we been at his side when he turned his back upon the warning of the good Claudia, we would have said to him : 'Ab, Pilate I Pilate! You are a mighty man to-day, and you can laugh, but the hand of God

will soon be heavy on your head. You will go into exile, and will die miserably. Your name will de-scend to posterity, branded with infamy, while the just man, whom you abandon to his enemies, will rule the world, and will triumph in heaven, conqueror over death and hell.'

But perhaps Pilate, on hearing these our warnings would have had us bound by his guards, and crucified with the two thieves. And yet everybody sees to-day that we should have given him excellent advice, and should have shown ourselves a hundred times kinder towards him then those wretches who in order to induce him to proncunce the fatal setence against Jesus Christ. flattered him, and came and cried, 'We will have no other king but Ozear.' How do you bring in-somebody will say-how do you bring in Pontius Pilate and his wife? Why does the ' Units Oattolics,' instead of talking to us about Rome, and about the Pope, hold discourse about Jerusalem and Claudia Procula? The reason is, that we are sometimes surfeited with politics, and like to turn from the topics of the day back to Gos. pel history .- Unita Caltolica.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-In round numbers, the Italian revenue for this year is estimated at 866 millions, and the expenditure at 1,052, showing a deficit of 186, or something less than 71 million sterling.

The interest on the debt alone amounts to 334 million francs, in which there does not appear to be included the 5 millions of Renles lately issued, and which would bring this heavy item alone to £13,600-000 sterling. The difficulty of getting in the taxes has also to be taken into consideration. This his been spoken of in previous letters, and may arise partly from the bad organisation of tax collection in this country, but also, in great measure, from want of means on the part of the taxpayers. A Florence paper two days ago said ; --

'It is certain that a portion of the tax on the ric. chezza mobile (income-tax) for 1865 has still to be got in. As to that for 1866, only a small part of it has yet been collected - that part which is deducted from the salaries of public functionaries and of persons employed in banks and other establishments; but by the mass of contributors it, has not been and could not be paid.'

The same paper goes into calculations to prove my life; in whom shall I be afraid? that the true deficit will be nearly 250 million francs, The Pope has addressed an autogra English ladies feel keenly. It is some consolution to instead of 186 millions (to say nothing of any fresh

were also the Corps Diplomatique accredited to the Holy See, the staff of the Pontifical troops, and many illustrious personages, both Romans and strangers The people, moved by devotional feelings, hastened in crowds to the patriarchel and other churches -Ua coming out from the High Mass, the Holy Father (we read in the Monde) received, according to custom, the congratulations of the Sacrad College. The Cardinal Vicar, taking the place of the senior cardinal, gave utterance for his brethren to the expressions of their loyalty and fidelity to the Holy See The following is the substance of his Holiness's raply: -' in the midst of the great storm which now agitates the Church, I have the utmost pleasure at bearing the vows to which on this solemn occasion the Sacred College has given utterance, and the centiments of its devotion and respect are for us a support and the trials which Providence has thought fit we should bear. We, the ministers of God, we, who have the happiness to be fed daily by the bread which strengthens man, we, who use able each day to recruit our strength by feeding on the bread of life in the feast of the Eucharist, we ought not to fear dangers, nor ought we to be frightened at the proofs wanted of our courage, but we should fight with boldness and courage the battles of Our Lord. We have this day learned that several priests in the Corea have given their life for Jesus Christ. This recent example shown us by now martyrs ought to inspire us to be always ready to sacrifice our lives rather than betray our dulies. It is true that at this moment we are not called upon to submit to martyrdom like in Oorea ; the trials to which we are subjected are hypocrisies, the seduction of friends, the deception of enemies, the diabolical artifices by which our enemies are permitted to fight against the Ohurch and to tread under feet its rights and its divine powers. Wo see these enemies appear before us with the most flattering promises. Every day we have a renewal of the temptations with which Satan was permitted to tempt Jesus Christ from the pinnacle of the temple : ' All these things will I give you if you will fall down and worship me' But, after the example of our Divine Master, we ought to know that it is our daty to reply with energy, 'Get thee be-bind me, Satan.' I hope that the tempest by which the barque of S. Peter is threatened will not become more violent; but, whatever may happen, we ought to be ready to give the greatest proof of confidence in God, who increases His assistance in porportion to the peril: 'Where there is the greatest danger, there is also the greatest help.' If we receive offers of conciliation, or if we are presented with the olive branch of peace, we, the ministers of peace, we, the representatives of Him whose chief attribute was mercy, we ought certainly not to hesitate as to what is our duty to do, but always on condition that our rights will be safe and intact, and that nothing will be effected against the divine constitution of the Church and the Holy See. For the rest we place our

whole trust in God : it is from God that we expect help and strength under all circumstances, certain that He will know, always how to dictate our con duct, our words, and our answers. Pray God that to say on all occasions : 'The Lord is the strength of

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the committee of Roman nobles who, in the name of the has reached Shanghai in safety, and published an ac- | the one which has best preserved the three fundamen-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE ---- FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

tal bases of every society worthy of man-the spirit of liberty, the spirit of family, and the spirit of reli-gion. How has this nation, in which pagan pride still survives and triumphs, and which has yet remained even in error the most religious of all the nations of Europe, how came it to be Christian? How, and by what hands have these imperishable roots been implanted ? The question is surely the most important of all those which bistory make mention of, and I its interest is the more important when we consider effort upon the brain and nerves, besides becoming that on the conversion of England depended, and still depends, the conversion of many miliion of souls. English Christianity was the source of the Obris-tianity of Germany From the depute of Germany the missionaries formed by the Anglo-S-xons carried the faith into Scandinavia, and among the Siaves; and day after day, at the present moment, either by the fruitful expansion of Irish orthodoxy, or by the stubborn impulsion of Protestent propagandism, Christian societies are created, spoaking English and living Euglish life, throughout the whole of North America, in both the Indies, in vast Australia, and Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and sliDealers in among the islands of the Pacific. Over nearly half Madicine. the world Christianity has flowed, or will flow, from the source which first gusbed out from the soil of me source which has gassed out from the son of Britain. To that question we are enabled to reply with rigorous exactness. No people on earth have received the Christian faith more directly from the Roman Church, and more exclusively through the agency of the monks, than the English."

a and the consider poster of

THE DOMICILE ERECTED BY JOHN. TRANSLATED FROM THE VULGATE M. GOOSE BY A. POPE. Behold the mansion reared by diedal Jack. See the malt stored in many a pletboric sack,

In the proud cirque of lyan's biyounc. Mark how the rate' felonious fangs invade

The golden stores in John's pavilion iaid. Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides, Subile Grimalkin to his quarry glides, Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce rodent, Whose tooth insidious Johann's sachcloth rent l

Lo | now the deep-monthed canine foe's assault. That vexed the avenger of the stolen mait, Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall, That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crampled horn

Whereon the exacerbating bound was torn. -Who bayed the feline slaughter beast that slew The rat predaceous, whose keen fange run thro' The textile fibres that involved the grain, Which lay in Hana' inviolate domain.

Here walks forlong the Damsel crowned with rue. Lactiferous speils from vaccine dugs who drew, Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn Tossed to the clouds in fierce vindictive scorn, The harrying bound, whose braggart bark and stir Arched the lithe spine and reared th' indignant fur Of Puss, that with verminicidal claw Struck the weird rat in whose insatiate maw, Lay reeking malt that erst in Juan's courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb that seems in sooth Too long a prey to Obronos' iron tooth. Behold the man whose amorous lips incline Full with young Eros' osculative sign, To the 'lorn maiden whose lact-albic hauds, Drew albu lactic wealth from lacteal glands Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn Distort, to realms ethereal was borne The beast catulean, vezer of that sly Ulysses quadrupedal, who made die The old mordacious Rat that dared devour Antecedanecus Ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo ! here with hirsute honours doffed, succinct Of suponacecus locks the Priest who linked In Hymen's golden banks the torn untbrift Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift, Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn, Who milled the cow with implicated horn, Who in fine wrath the canine torturer skied, That dared to ver the insidions muricide, Who let auroral effluence through the pelt Of the sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantankerous Shanghae comes at last, Whose shouts arose the shorn ecclesiast, Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament, To him who robed in garments indigent Exosculates the damsel lachrymose, The emulgator of that horned brute morose, That tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that kill

LIBBLE ON THE FLOWERS,-The incense-breathing blossoms of every clime are infamously libelled by parties who attach the names of these exquisite pro ducts of nature to preparations manufactured from FLURIDA WATER, for thirty years the standard perfume of Spanish America, is frequently similated by impostors, whose preparations are not only worthless but deleterious to health, producing a perpicious rancid and disagreeable to the sense of smell soon after contact with the air. Beware of such. Avoid them. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the purest and most lasting of wil perfumes. 531

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WORDS OF CONFORT TO THE WEAK. - In addition to the ailments common to both sexes woman has special ailments of her own, which demand our sympathy, and should receive relief if possible. It is possible. In her peculiar trials she needs strengthening and sustaining, and the functional derangeening and sustaining, and the functional derange-ments to which she is subject can only be removed by a preparation combining the properties of a tonic and regulating medicine. Alone among remedies of this nature stands BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. Wholly vegetable, perfectly inaccuous and espe-cially adapted to delicate and over susceptible organizations, it will be found invaluable in all the peculiar prysical exigencies of the sex. Used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, BRISTOL'S VEGE. TABLE PILLS will be found a powerful help in effecting a complete cure, carrying off from the system the vitiated and depraved humors set free by the Sarsaparilla, and thus enabling the organs to resume their healthy functions at the proper and natural seasons. 510

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