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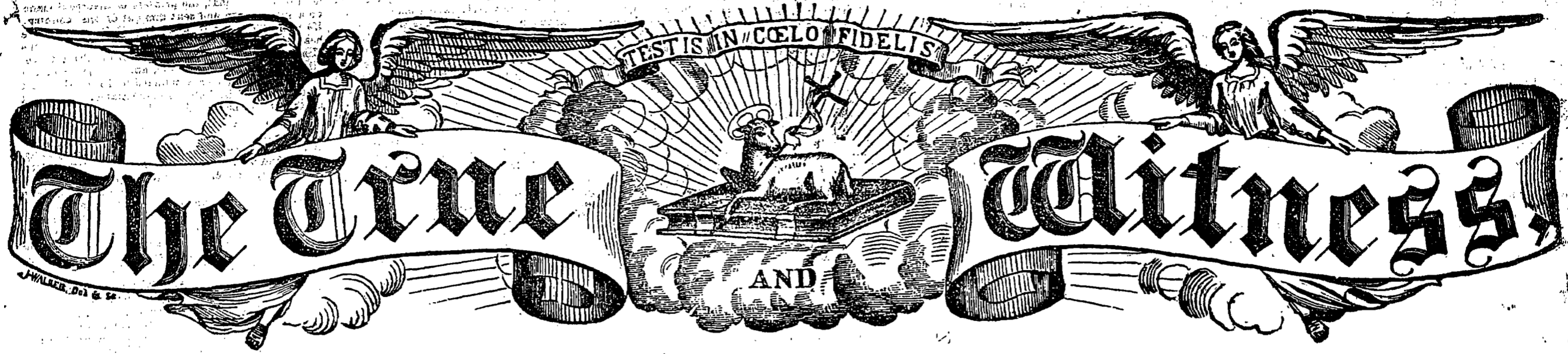
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVI.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1865.

No. 17.

THE STORY OF A PIN.

XXVII.—(CONTINUED.)

Borghese re-entered, and found Madame Wolff seated between the two sisters, who knew not how to express their gratitude.

'Tell me, Jeanne, have I not been worthy of your namesake, Jeanne d'Arc, in the camp of the English? They have all bit the dust!'

'And who has sent us this unhoped-for relief?' asked Jeanne.

'Your mother,' replied Borghese, 'and when you shall be less agitated, dear children, you may read the last wishes of that tender mother who still watches over you. It was George who made this fine discovery in searching behind the portrait which you lent him. But weep no more, said she, embracing them warmly.'

'Do you wish to enter into our conspiracy for George's happiness?'

'Do with us what you wish,' said Jeanne, exhausted by so many emotions.

'Ah well,' said Borghese, 'George will not break his vow. But it is you, Jeanne, who should come to relieve him from it. Your days of trial are ended. His mother wishes to see you married as soon as possible. Your apartment, which you will find exactly like this, is ready in a separate suit of rooms. You will be in your own house. We came on horseback, but we have also a carriage. You must go there to carry the things that are indispensable to you at first, and, above all, your sketches and paintings; you will find, for the rest, everything ready to receive you. And beg Madame Blanchemain, your good neighbor, to come with you.—You will feel more at ease by her presence until the great day with which we are occupying ourselves. But, above all, be prudent. George knows nothing about it, and Monsieur Wolff wishes that he should have all the pleasure of this surprise.'

'Anna,' said Jeanne, embracing her sister, 'do you still believe in the presentiments of stormy days?'

She passed before the garland which ornamented the crystal vase, and kissed a little cross.

'We resign ourselves to you,' she said with gaiety. 'Come, Anna, bring these studies and these paints. I will run to Madame Blanchemain.'

An hour after, the two ladies and their good neighbor were in the carriage; the two amazons galloped beside them.

'Louise,' said Borghese to her friend, 'do you not feel more happy in occupying yourself with the happiness of others? Is it not more like living?'

'I have never passed a better day,' replied Madame Wolff, 'and you have been heroic.'

And they congratulated each other at the result produced by their stratagem.

Madame Blanchemain, in the rapidly rolling carriage, half believed it only in a dream, and had a thousand things to say. The two sisters held each other by the hand, thinking of their mother, and of George, of the past and the future.

XXVIII.—AT LAST!

It was towards evening that the equipage reached the mansion, and entered by a gate.—Dinner was ready in Jeanne's apartment, which, with the exception of some indispensable additions, faithfully represented the chambers in the white house. Mademoiselle Borghese and Madame Wolff remained to dinner, and to provide for the most favorable installation of the newcomers.

'But can we not, on this evening, see the poor exile,' said Jeanne. 'To know him so near us, and yet so unhappy?'

'It will be too late,' said Borghese, 'and you have been sufficiently excited for one day. You have great need of repose. For the rest, let me assure you, I will go and carry him good news, and that your troubles are ended. Sleep, dear children, as in your little white house; your friends are watching over you.'

Jeanne and Anna did not attempt to thank her. A look, a smile, the pressure of a hand, expressed all they felt.

When alone, they fell upon their knees and thanked God for these happy events. They found upon a praying-desk the little diamond cross attached to the will of their good mother. Jeanne read in a trembling voice these few words, written with an unsteady hand:

'Dear children, love each other in remembrance of me, and never leave each other.—So long as you are united, I will be with you.'

How happy they were at having found in their own hearts, and George's also, the accomplishment of this respected will!

The night was passed without sleep, and appeared to them unending. They reviewed in their minds the various and rapid incidents which had brought such a change in their destiny.

They were up at day-light. Their household duties were attended to with as much care as in the little white house, when Borghese entered and asked if Monsieur Wolff could be introduced.

Monsieur Wolff was confounded before the calm countenance of Jeanne, which recalled to him, feature for feature, the ideal of his favorite Corregio. He thanked the young ladies for having lent themselves to his plans for surprise. He told them all the affection he bore to the worthy George, and all which he wished to do to attach him to himself permanently.

'But Mademoiselle,' he added, 'your distance from us took away half of his heart, and we could no longer dispense with you.'

They agreed that the young ladies should remain in their apartments until the first interview; and Monsieur Wolff, greatly amusing himself at the effect which he wished to produce, withdrew to prepare the denouement which was very easy to foresee.

Two hours after, Monsieur Wolff was walking with George in the great English garden of the mansion.

'My dear George,' said he, 'it is some years that we have worked together; I have appreciated all your attachment, all your knowledge, and, above all, your devotedness. You have occupied yourself with my fortune: it is now time that I should remember yours, since you appear to forget it. I know you have some savings. I wish to double them, to put you in a position of becoming a partner in the house of Wolff and Company. Will you agree to that?'

'Dear sir,' said George, 'my devotion to you was purchased, and I have nothing to wish. This new mark of your esteem and confidence renders me too happy.'

'Ah, well,' said Monsieur Wolff, 'we are about to have a serious conversation. Sit down there. I will go and look for a plan of partnership which I have sketched out, and it will not be a bad arrangement to look at it here.'

George remained upon a garden seat, under some thick acacia and hazel bushes, which leaned against the pavilion so recently transformed into the white house.

His reveries were directed towards his proteges. He now knew that they were relieved from trouble, and he saw himself more and more in a position to secure their fortune. His heart was gladdened in these thoughts, when he fancied he heard through the foliage the sound of a chamber organ. Listening with more attention, he was not long in recognizing the same plaintive melody which Anna loved to play, and which had made such an impression upon him one summer evening, the evening of his leave-taking at the white house.

He arose, sought his way through the thick bushes, and he could not believe his eyes, on finding before him a pavilion with the parlor, the white roses which tapestried the ground floor, and clambered up to embrace the windows of the second story—in fine, the perfect imitation of the place which his thoughts were unceasingly picturing to him.

The parlor window was opened.

'Well, now,' said a well-known voice, 'how proud you go by, Monsieur George! You do not wish then to breakfast with us?'

'Are you here, dear Madame Blanchemain! Have I become mad? Speak again; without doubt I am dreaming, and I fear to awake.'

'If you dream when you are wide awake, it is not my fault,' said Madame Blanchemain, opening the door; 'we have moved: that is all the matter.'

George entered with fixed eyes. 'Take care,' said she, 'it is dangerous that which you are doing. Joy makes me afraid.' And he regarded this dining hall, so like that where he had passed some happy moments, and he regarded Madame Blanchemain, who asked permission to continue feeding her canaries.

'O yes,' said she, 'it appeared that you no longer wished to come and see us, so we have taken a dwelling here.'

'We?' exclaimed George; 'is she then with you?'

'Ah! but will you not go and see?' said Madame Blanchemain; 'do you not hear her sister at the organ?'

'I beg you, go up with me, dear Madame Blanchemain; I can scarcely support myself.'

'Come, child,' said Madame Blanchemain, 'and learn to endure happiness, as it may perhaps be necessary some day to endure misfortune.'

They ascended a little stair-case and knocked at the door.

'Come in,' said a joyous voice.

Jeanne, surrounded by her studies, was seated at her work-table; a splendid bouquet was before her.

'At last!' said Jeanne, arising, and going to meet George.

Who could dare to describe those moments of overflowing confidence, during which two pure

friends mingle in a like feeling, and all their sufferings are forgotten in a smile?

Madame Blanchemain left them in this silent communion.

'You have suffered too much!' said George. 'You, also,' said Jeanne; 'but each has followed the way of duty, and God has had pity on us.'

They left them some time to exchange these tender words; then Anna, then their friend Borghese, Madame Wolff, and Monsieur Wolff, surrounded them. They came to give them notice that Madame Blanchemain had prepared breakfast.

'How is it, George,' said Monsieur Wolff 'I appointed a rendezvous to talk of business, and I find you engaged in conversation with the neighbors. We will return there by-and-by: to-morrow we will talk of business.'

Then he gave him a letter from his mother, which informed him that she would come in a few days to assist at his marriage.

George threw himself weeping into the arms of Monsieur Wolff; and he had not hands enough to respond to the testimonies of friendship from every one.

XXIX.—RESTITUTION.

It was in the little Church of Saint Germain, that Jeanne and George wished to be united without any parade. They made but few invitations, but some unknown friends interested themselves in the denouement of their simple romance.

When they passed under the peristyle, George took the holy water, and offering it to Jeanne:

'Do you remember?' said he.

She replied by a glance.

They wished to kneel before the altar of the Virgin. It was there that George had come to pray, on the first day, for the success of his undertaking.

Jeanne had not the constrained and timid air which some maidens assume on being conducted to the altar; nor had she any more the gay and careless air with which young ladies sometimes conceal their embarrassment; her charming features possessed the calmness and serenity belonging to the consciousness of duty accomplished.

Her form, flexible as a blade of grass, gave no evidence, even on this solemn day, of any constraint.

Her bridal dress was most simple, and had nothing remarkable but a crown of wild roses, which appeared living. In the symbolical bouquet which trembled in her girdle, the eye was attracted by a drooping eglantine, which discolored in the depths of its highly tinted cup, a beautiful drow of dew, which was no other than a fine pearl; it was a gift of Madame Wolff.—The diamond cross, a family souvenir, was suspended from her neck by a black velvet ribbon; and—to tell the whole, the poor pin had not been forgotten; it was resting completely happy upon the bosom of the bride.

Jeanne was the mark of all eyes; and bore all these glances very well, responding by a friendly sign to persons whom she recognized.

'She has nothing,' said a mother to her daughter.

'Does he take then the two sisters?' said another lady.

'It is really what he had better do,' replied a neighbor, 'for one could not live without the other.'

'Heaven bless them,' said the poor people, whom George had not forgotten.

Harmonious music came to impose silence upon this meagre conversation, which is the accustomed small change of these ceremonies. It was not difficult for George to know that the clever Mademoiselle Borghese had wished to raise to heaven these pious chants whilst the priest was blessing their union.

Every one was bent in reflection, under the influence of those pure accents which respond to the feelings of the faithful united in the little church. Each one took his little share of happiness.

The good father, who knew so well the most secret thoughts of Jeanne, made the assembly a most touching address. He had taken for his text these words: 'Seek, and you shall find; and, although the priest referred to moral generalities, and abstained with propriety from all allusion to the adventures of the newly-married couple, the attentive audience bore in mind all which they knew George had found by his spirit of study and observation, from a pin, to the worthy woman whom he had come to demand of God in this same place, and whom he led to-day before the altar of the Virgin.

The carriages were in waiting; they went back to Paris, after having exchanged some most affectionate farewells with friends who promised themselves to see them again.

Monsieur Wolff, who had wished to conduct Jeanne to the Church, presided at the entertainment which was given at his house. He had

the bride on his right hand, and on his left the good mother of George, who was completely happy at the good fortune of her well-beloved son.

George was placed between Madame Wolff and Borghese, the two benevolent fairies who had prepared this dream. The good Madame Blanchemain was radiant.

When George found himself in Jeanne's little chamber, she leaned upon his shoulder. 'Take back this pin,' said she to him, in a low voice, 'it is truly yours.'

XXX.—POSTSCRIPT.

It was thus that I, the poor little pin, returned to the possession of my dear and ancient master. The increase of his fortune would have allowed him a more costly summer residence, but he purchased of the good Madame Blanchemain, and he wished to preserve unchanged, the little white house of Saint Germain.

If any one asks how I have been able to recount so many circumstances to which I have not been a party, it must be admitted, for my justification, that all the events of this simple history have been frequently repeated and commented upon before me in the young household.

And to-day do you wish to know where I yet rest? Bring yourself to the little chamber whose view is extended to the distant horizon, and whose window is garlanded with roses.

A cradle is in the middle of the chamber, and around the cradle they are all silently regarding a beautiful sleeping infant. George holds Jeanne by the hand; Anna, the second mother of the little angel, is occupied with the thousand details of household affairs. 'It will be the perfect picture of Jeanne,' said Madame Blanchemain, taking a pinch of snuff with satisfaction.

And I, poor little pin, I fasten the swaddling-cloth of the sleeping infant.

But ask me nothing more. We will leave our friends at the highest point of happiness of which the wise can dream. These delicious moments are of short duration. It must be foreseen that unhappiness, that inevitable guest, guards all its rights, and the pin which hears the beatings of that little heart, a pledge of the future, will fasten, some day, perhaps, a shroud!

Now, in all fables there is a moral. Seek, therefore, the one which can be drawn from this beautiful history.

If George had not loved and respected his father, he would not so carefully have followed, in memory of him, his most insignificant directions, and he would not have stooped to pick up a pin.

If he had not picked up this pin and placed it in his sleeve, he would not have interested Monsieur Wolff.

If he had not had taste for the beautiful and good, he would not have met, in the Munich gallery, the image of the one whom the future had reserved for him.

If he had not acquired experience in works of art, he would not have been sent to the *Jardin des Plantes*, and he would not have found in his way the same one whose image and remembrance already occupied his thoughts.

If he had not been honest and courteous, he would not have won the wholly sisterly and devoted friendship of Mademoiselle Borghese, who led him as by the hand.

If he had yielded his pin to the whim of a beautiful lady, he could not have lent it to his charming unknown, nor formed that first fragile bond which began to unite their two destinies.

If he had sought his pleasure only, and if he had not applied himself to the study of a foreign language, he would not perhaps have been in America, and he would not have found, at the other end of the world, the means of being useful to his proteges.

If he had required the poor pin, when it was necessary, in obedience to Jeanne, to submit to the painful exile, he would have been less worthy of her.

If he had not passed through the church, upon entering Saint Germain, perhaps he would not have found the one his heart was seeking for, or, at least, he would not have entered her dwelling with so religious a feeling.

And what has held all this together?

A pin.

THE END.

PIERRE PREVOST'S STORY

OR,

TRUE TO THE LAST.

CHAPTER I.

In one of my summer rambles through the north of France, I came across a little seaside village which possessed so many charms that it was the greatest difficulty in the world to tear myself away from it.

It was indeed a lovely spot. The village, situated on a noble cliff, was enclosed almost in a

semicircle of richly wooded hills, which stretched, as far as the eye could see, into the very heart of noble Normandy.

At your feet the glorious sea came dashing in to a shore over which great masses of bold rock were liberally scattered, and round which the waves used to play in the summer-time, however little obstacle was afforded to their fury when fierce winds blew up a storm in the cruel winter-time.

But perhaps the most attractive feature of the place to me was a splendid river, within a mile's walk of the village, which was plentifully supplied with fish, and afforded me many and many a day's amusement, and not a little excellent sport.

My time was pretty well my own, and I had made up my mind for a tolerably long spell of idle enjoyment; so, under these circumstances, it may not appear strange that I resolved to take up my quarters at—

The inhabitants of the place were mostly poor fishermen, who used to ply their trade nearly the whole of the week, and by great good luck frequently got back to their wives and families towards its close.

A very pretty cottage, with a bay-window commanding a splendid view of the sea, took my fancy immensely, and though it was rather a humble sort of place, I determined if possible to make an impression on its possessors, in order to secure two rooms for my use during my stay.—Alphonse was certainly not the most sweet-tempered woman I have ever met, in fact rather the contrary; at the same time I fully persuaded myself that a great many disagreeables would be counteracted by the possession of my much-coveted bay-window.

Alphonse evidently ruled the establishment with a rod of iron. She was a tall, thin, ill-favored looking woman, who was always prepared for a wrangle, and who looked uncommonly sharp after her own interests. However, by paying pretty liberally and in advance, I soon won her heart, and I flatter myself that it was by excellent generalship on my part that I contrived very soon to be entirely in her good-books. Her hard face used sometimes actually to relax into a grim kind of smile in my presence, and I fancied her harsh voice used almost imperceptibly to soften in addressing me. Besides, she was accustomed to bustle about in a rough kind of way in order to get things straight and comfortable, and I really think tried to do her best to make me feel at home. What more could I want than this? And then she had two delightful children, a boy and a girl, with whom I was especially friendly, and who tended to enliven me up a bit whenever I chanced to be at all dull.—The boy was about thirteen years old, and his sister, who looked a year or two younger, was indeed a lovely child. She was as fair as a lily, and had that sweet expression of countenance which is so often found among the peasants in Normandy; her eyes were large and exquisitely blue, and with all this she had a decided will of her own. But then she was the daughter of Alphonse. It was some little time before I made the acquaintance of the master of the establishment; for he was always busy fishing, and as I have said before, the fishermen who lived in the village seldom got home before Saturday evening, and had to be off again either on Sunday even or by daybreak on Monday.

However, Saturday soon came round, and with it Pierre Prevost.

He was about five and thirty years old, very dark and singularly handsome. His hair, which was thick, fell about his head in ringlets; he was short, and had most expressive eyes. I was not long in perceiving that he was in every way a great contrast to Alphonse. His expression was sad, and he seldom or never smiled; and I noticed he seemed to shrink rather nervously from the piercing look with which he was very frequently favored by 'la belle Alphonse.'—His sweet and handsome face soon disposed me favorably towards him, notwithstanding that there were circumstances which occurred on our first acquaintance which would otherwise have tended to prejudice me entirely against him.

I was smoking a pipe and chatting quietly to Alphonse in the great chimney-corner on the evening I allude to, when all at once the two children came tearing in from school with their book under their arms.

'He is come!' cried they, in their shrill treble voices. 'We saw his boat just coming near the shore. He will be on the sand almost in a moment. We may go and meet him, may we not, mother?'

'What's the use?' said she, in rather a more disagreeable tone than usual. 'I am sure he would much prefer to come alone. Besides, I want you both. Go into the garden to get me something to make a salad of. Come now!'

The last words settled the matter, and the children were soon off, without another word about the expedition to the sea shore.

'That's strange,' thought I to myself; 'I wonder if this Pierre can be a bad father, or at any rate a bad husband.'

Pierre Prevost was one of the first to start, but he went a long way round to get to the seashore, and passed before the windows of the rose-covered cottage.

The London 'Times' under Police Surveillance.—The London correspondent of the Irish Times says:—Among the recent triumphs of the Irish police in their pursuit of Fenianism, may be recorded the surveillance to which they subjected Mr. Delane, editor of the Times.

SEARCHING AT QUEENSTOWN.—Whether or not with the object of evading the search to which passengers arriving from America are subjected, at Queenstown, none save vessels having mails to land have called at this port on their homeward voyage.

REMAND OF DONAVAN AT BLACKROCK.—On Monday night, 30th ult., a man respectfully attired, and who presented the appearance of an American, was brought in custody to Obanery Lane Station House, where he was charged by Acting Inspector Rice and Acting Sergeant Magee, of the G Division, with having unlawfully presented a five chamber Colt's revolving pistol at Mr. Lynch, of Blackrock, at the public house, 12 Orampton court.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ARCHBISHOP McHALE.—As a patriot of the highest order, he is public property. Irish Nationalists feel that their character must receive additional brightness from the lustre of his.

THE HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—A good deal of local excitement has been lately created in Westmeath by the fact of the Roman Catholic High Sheriff, Mr. Dease, of Turbotstown, having refused the application of the Hibernian Bible Society for the use of the County Court House for the purpose of holding their annual meeting therein.

SUMMONS AND PLAINT—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Thomas Clarke Luby, of Parliament street, in the city of Dublin, proprietor of the Irish People newspaper, plaintiff, His Excellency John Wodehouse, Baron Wodehouse, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, of Dublin Castle, in the county of the city of Dublin, defendant.

THE ACTIONS AGAINST THE ROYAL BANK.

We are authorized to state that the directors of the Royal Bank of Ireland have intimated to Mr. John Lawless, that on considering the opinion of Messrs. Butt, Q. C.; Sidney, Q. C.; Dowse, Q. C.; and Michel, O'Loghlin, they have come to the conclusion that they would not be justified in any longer withholding the money standing in their books to the credit of Mr. O'Leary, and that they are prepared to honour cheques to the amount of his account.

ACTION AGAINST DETECTIVE OFFICERS.

Writes of summons and plaint, in every respect similar to those against the Lord Lieutenant and Sir Thomas Lyrcorn, have been served upon Mr. Superintendent Ryan and Acting Inspectors Smollean and Dawson, at the suit of Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby.

Maria Higgins, of Tuam, arrested in Dublin and transferred to Galway for examination, on a warrant against him as a Fenian, has been committed for trial.

The Dublin Exhibition was formally closed on the 9th inst.

THE ORANGEMEN OF IRELAND.—The perfection of our organization gives us the means of rendering service of incalculable importance to our country at this time; use those means advisedly, extend our organization, and observe in all respects a rigorous compliance with the laws; exercise the utmost vigilance in suspected localities.

ORANGEMEN NEAR LURGAN.—An act which has caused considerable commotion in this neighborhood was perpetrated on Sunday last by the Orangemen. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, P. P., usually celebrates Mass in the Cross chapel, a remote building, which he has to reach by passing through a place called the Blue-Stone-lane.

THE MARRIAGE LAW.—The recent trial for bigamy in this city... report of which appears in our columns—will, we trust, fix the attention of our legislators once again on the scandalous state of the law affecting the marriages of Catholics and Protestants in Ireland.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS' INSTITUTE, Mr John Gough read an essay on peat and its products, which contained the following information about the bogs of Ireland:—

There are nearly three million acres of the surface of Ireland covered with bog, yet of this only about 2,250,000 is sufficiently deep to justify the outlay of capital in converting it into fuel on a large scale.

A correspondent of the Ulster Observer ('Ardamacanua') bitterly but forcibly complains of the treatment sustained in Armagh by Catholics—who are always set aside from serving on juries.

THE O'CONNELL MONUMENT.—A bitter feud exists between the O'Connell Monument Committee and the Associated Trades of Dublin, a powerful local body, as to the design of a statue to O'Connell, to be erected in the city (for which no less a sum than £10,000 has been subscribed), and as to the sculptor to be selected to execute the work.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—On Tuesday week about midday, a farmer named Meagher, residing at Ballymoreen, within a half mile of Littleton, was terrified by a shock which his house received.

WE ARE VERY GLAD to learn, on the authority of mercantile gentlemen of long experience in Limerick that trade and business in general have never been in a better condition in the city since the period of the famine years than they are at present.

OF THE LOCAL CROPS and late weather the Sligo Independent says:—The weather during the week has been of a very changeable character, the heavy falls of rain having been frequent.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.—Fatal Case in Ballymena Workhouse.—On Monday last it was rumoured throughout Ballymena that a death from Asiatic cholera had occurred in the union workhouse on the preceding day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN CHILDREN OF ENGLAND.—There are in England thousands of well-intentioned, good-natured, and charitable people, who meet year after year in Exeter Hall, and month after month in their own villages to sympathize with the benighted and tormented heathen in Asia, Africa, and America.

WE HAVE ANOTHER instance of how 'Dowd' is taken care of in the Church Establishment. The Rev. Robt. Moore died the other day, leaving the enormous sum of £250,000, gathered from a grateful country thus:—

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The London Times says that it is impossible for the American Government to abandon the claims for the deprivations of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a government to yield nothing, yet do nothing.

and with a good resolution to dedicate their next halpenny to the benighted Pagan. How they would open their eyes if they were told that children as young as themselves, born like themselves in this 'Christian land,' were as ignorant of all matters of religion as the most benighted Pagan, and had very little reason to thank their stars for having their lot cast in the mine or factory counties.

LORD PALMERSTON AT SCHOOL AND COLLEGE.—Of his old school fellows at Harrow but very few remain. We can count only three—Sir Adolphus J. Balmfryle, the Earl of Londesdale, and Earl Onslow, though possibly one or two more may be still alive.

SIR,—Happening to live in close proximity to the offices of the Protestant Institute, and knowing that the directors of that society are men who profess great zeal for liberal education, I have been much exercised in my mind by certain symptoms and incidents.

THE TIMES lately quoted the words of some eminent Scotchman, who said that his countrymen were 'the most priest ridden people in Europe.'

ON DEDUCTING THE Deaths from the Births it is found that the natural increase of the population in England in the 92 days of the summer quarter, was 68,238 or 742 daily.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—According to the official returns of the Government emigration officials at Liverpool yesterday, it appears a large, and indeed sudden increase has taken place within the past month in the exodus from the port.

THE SHENANDOAH has been handed over to the American Consul, and will be sent to New York.—The Captain and all the crew were unconditionally released.

ON DEDUCTING THE Deaths from the Births it is found that the natural increase of the population in England in the 92 days of the summer quarter, was 68,238 or 742 daily.

PRACTICALLY, for all statistical purposes, England, Scotland, and Ireland are one. The population is always moving from one part to the other; our large towns are continually recruited from Ireland and other distant provinces, and emigration, in a large proportion of cases, is preceded by a migration.

THE PROTESTANT INSTITUTE of Edinburgh is a politico-religious association, established with the avowed purpose of agitating for the repeal of Catholic Emancipation, and also for that of circulating books and tracts filled with calumnies and blasphemies against Catholicism.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 30, 1865.

THE NATURE of this Sunday work may be I have no means of knowing; possibly the statistics of Sunday desecration which the secretary informs the public by advertisement may be had on application at his office.—I am, &c.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

THE TIMES lately quoted the words of some eminent Scotchman, who said that his countrymen were 'the most priest ridden people in Europe.'

THE CATTLE PLAGUE is said to be on the decline, and has not, after all, been near so destructive as had been represented.

ON MONDAY, Dr. Hardwick, the deputy coroner for Middlesex, held three inquests on the bodies of infants who appeared to have been murdered.

A CUNIOUS BEQUEST.—The following notice was lately posted on the doors of the parish church at Holsworth, Devon:—'Extract from the will of the late Rev. Thomas Meyrick:—I give and bequeath the sum of £100, in trust to pay the dividends annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Holsworth, who shall openly give 22 10s. to the young single woman resident in that parish who is under 30 years of age and generally esteemed by the young as the most deserving and the most handsome and most noted for her quietness and attendance at church; and on the next day shall openly give the remainder of the dividend to any spinster not under 60 years of age, and noted for the like virtues and not receiving parochial relief.'

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—According to the official returns of the Government emigration officials at Liverpool yesterday, it appears a large, and indeed sudden increase has taken place within the past month in the exodus from the port.

IN THE MOST perfect Constitution, and certainly in the most popular, there will always be a majority of men looking about for somebody to attach themselves to, to sell themselves to, it need be, to swear by, to be their lord and master. If it is not a Peer, or a great landowner, or some notable of that sort, it will be the head of a party, from whom not only guidance but more substantial advantages are to be expected.

UNITED STATES.

SMUGGLING AT DETROIT.—From \$5,000 to \$10,000 worth of Goods Smuggled Daily.—An adjourned meeting of the merchants and business men of Detroit most interested in the breaking up of the immense traffic in smuggled goods across the Canadian border there, was held at the Young Men's Christian Association Reading-room, on Thursday, Mr. J. W. Naal, presiding.

A nice little quarrel has broken out between the Editor of the New York Times and the leader of the Fenians in New York Mr. Raymond recently very truly called them 'a set of scamps in idleness, notoriety and patent leather boots,' and refuses to retract the expression, whereupon Magnus O'Mahony challenged him to mortal combat—'pistols and coffee for two'—and brands him as a coward and 'no gentleman, because he refuses to go out with him.'

FENIAN IMPOSTURE.—Hundreds and probably thousands of poor, honest, unsuspecting Irish, living in the unsophisticated sections of this country, have been coaxed into making remittances to the managers of the Order here and elsewhere—not one tithe of which, they may depend on it, are used for any other purpose than maintaining a set of stamp affidavits. Stories come to us of remittances of Fenian funds to Ireland. Most of these stories are doubtless intended to show that the contributions received are actually expended for some revolutionary end.

THE NEW YORK Times states that 'no jury drawn in the ordinary way' would convict Mr. Davis.

THE TIMES special says the estimate for maintaining the army for the ensuing year on the present peace footing is thirty-three million dollars.

A WIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO lately put a petition of divorce in the court on the ground that her husband was a 'confounded fool.'

THE DIFFERENCE, SUGAR, CORN, &c.—A letter from New Orleans, Oct. 29, asks: 'Are you aware of what the people of the United States are now paying to foreigners for what they need to get from their own countrymen and their own soil? The answer is:—

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.
 PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
 2, No. 369, Notre-Dame Street, by
 J. GILLIES,
 G. E. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:
 To all country subscribers, Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, a case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half.
 To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.
 The True Witness can be had at the News Depots. Single copy 3d.
 We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.
 The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER—1865.
 Friday, 1—Of the Feria.
 Saturday, 2—Sto. Bibiane, W.M.
 Sunday, 3—First Sunday of Advent.
 Monday, 4—St. Peter Chrysostomos, B.D.
 Tuesday, 5—St. Francis Xavier, C.
 Wednesday, 6—Fast and Abstinence. St. Nicholas, B. D.
 Thursday, 7—St. Ambrose, B.D.
 The "Forty Hours" Adoration of the Blessed Sacrament will commence as follows:—
 Friday, 1—All churches in the Diocese in which the *Quarantes Heures* have not been held during the year.
 Sunday, 3—The Cathedral, Montreal.
 Tuesday, 5—St. Francis Xavier, Sault St. Louis.
 Thursday, 7—St. John.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The chief event of importance in the Irish news of the past week is the arrest of Mr. Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre for Ireland. A large reward had been offered by the Government for the capture of this gentleman, and great efforts, all ineffectual for a long time, were made by the Police to lay hands upon the leader of the projected insurrection. A strict look out was kept at all the ports, and passengers by vessels for America were closely watched. This vigilance was all in vain, for in the meantime Mr. Stephens, under the assumed name of Mr. Herbert, was living quietly in the suburbs of Dublin at a place called Fairfield House on the banks of the river Dadder. The mansion was sumptuously furnished with every luxury that the wit of man can devise, or the heart desire, and here for a long time leading a secluded life, Mr. Stephens baffled the researches of the Police.— At last, some information was received by Detective Dawson, a very smart officer, on the strength of which a warrant was issued, and Fairfield House being carefully surrounded by a large force, an entrance was effected, and the long searched for Head Centre was arrested, together with three of his comrades—Messrs. Kickham, one of the conductors of the *Irish People*, Hugh Brophy, and Edward Duffly. The prisoners were brought up for examination, but were remanded at the request of the Crown Officers, who demanded time to bring forward their witnesses, Mr. Stephens making ostentatious proclamation of his resolve not to avail himself of the services of a lawyer for his defence. The description given of the style in which Mr. Stephens lived in Ireland shows that the office of "Head Centre" must be a very lucrative one indeed, and that few professions pay so well as that of a patriot. The gardens, the hot-houses, and other appendages seem to have been fitted out in a style of almost regal splendor, and utterly regardless of expence. We can understand therefore the philosophy of the large collections of money taken up by the Fenians from amongst the poor peasants of Ireland, and of the tax levied upon the wages of the industrious Irish servant girls of this Continent. The sums thus wrested from the pockets of the poor serve to keep up the splendor of the Head Centres who live at home at ease. The trials of the persons accused of participation in the conspiracy were to have commenced before a Special Commission on the 27th ult.

There is nothing of importance in the news from the Continent of Europe. There is still much discussion as to the intentions of the French Emperor with regard to the withdrawal of his troops from Rome, but nothing on that head can as yet be predicated with certainty. The position of the Emperor seems to be this. As a sovereign, as one in authority himself, he would espouse the cause of sovereigns, and uphold the principle of authority: as given over soul and body to the secret societies of which before his elevation to his present dignity he was a member, he is bound under pain of assassination to do their bidding, to promote the cause of the Revolution to which the Pope and the Temporal Sovereignty are the great obstacles. He moves therefore, but moves reluctantly, doing as little as he possibly can to forward the designs of the *Carbonari*; who when they deem him too slack, send him a gentle hint in the shape of a pistol by the hands

of a Greco, or of a dagger in the hands of Orsini, to remind him of his engagements, and stimulate him to action. Meanwhile a class of simpletons who assume that the Papacy originated in 666 and that therefore the mystic 1200 years are about to close—and who assume that the Pope exiled from Rome the Church would fall, are giving to the world their lucubrations in the shape of interpretations of the apocalyptic prophecies, and exulting over the approaching downfall of the Man of Sin.

Cholera in one instance is said to have declared itself at New York. With the exception of the usual daily lists of murders, and other dreadful crimes with which the papers are full—there is nothing worthy of note in the journals from the U. States. The greater part of them denounce Fenianism as an impudent attempt to extort money upon false pretences.

AN IRISH GRIEVANCE.

Our Protestant contemporaries do well, as loyal subjects of Queen Victoria, to denounce Fenianism; but it is foolish on their part to overdo the thing, and to pretend that the Catholics of Ireland, that is to say the majority of the people, have nothing to complain of as against their Protestant rulers.

We speak not now of the laws relating to the tenure of land, we allude not to the Education question, nor even to what in the phraseology of the "penny a liner" is termed "Ireland's monster grievance," the Established Church. We speak of the actually existing infamous Marriage Laws, imposed on Catholics by Protestant legislation; laws so infamous, so immoral, so insulting, so cruel and injurious to society, so well devised to keep alive animosity betwixt Catholic and Protestant, that even from the Bench, on a late trial, the Judge denounced them as infamous and as a disgrace to the Statute Book. It is nonsense to speak of the Penal Laws as things of the past, whilst this vile Law remains un repealed; and whilst condemning Fenianism, we should also be careful, as loyal subjects, to condemn the acts of the Legislature which almost seem to excuse it.

According to the Law as it stands, any marriage celebrated by a Catholic priest betwixt two persons of whom though both profess to be Catholics, one has not been a professing Catholic for at least twelve months before the said celebration, is null and void. Availing himself of this Statute, a man named Finney, who some seven years ago, and as a Protestant, was married in England to a Protestant wife still living there, contracted a second marriage in Ireland, with a young Catholic girl, after a courtship of about six months. He professed himself a Catholic; the bans in the ordinary manner were published on three consecutive Sundays or holidays in the Catholic chapel: and all precautions, as it was supposed, having been taken, the wedding was duly celebrated.

Shortly afterwards a brother of the first wife appearing on the stage, brought to notice the fact that the said Finney had been previously married, and that his first wife was still living.— Finney was arrested, and tried for bigamy, but was defended on the plea that, as the twelve months prescribed by law, had not fully elapsed betwixt his profession of the Catholic religion, and his second marriage, the latter was null; no marriage at all, and that in consequence the crime of bigamy had not been by him committed.

It was on the same vile plea, and under the shelter of the same infamous Penal Law, that that shabby fellow, Major Yelverton, was enabled to cast off and repudiate his legitimate wife, whose case for many years occupied public attention.— Thus it will be seen that the Law is by no means a dead Law, but one which is still in force, and is applied by Protestants to the vilest of ends, to wit, to the seduction and dishonor of the Catholic daughters of Ireland. Who then can presume to say that the Penal Laws are all repealed? or that as against the Protestant Government of Great Britain, which maintains those Penal Laws, the Catholics of Ireland have not strong and reasonable grounds for complaint?

We would ask of any reasonable Protestant what he should say if the case were his own? How, he would feel, as towards the Laws, and towards the Government under which he lived, if he were the subject of analogous legislation?— What would be his feelings, his language, his conduct, were his daughter or his sister to be entrapped into a marriage before a Protestant minister, by a fellow professing himself a Protestant; and if the latter were by law enabled to repudiate that marriage on the grounds that when it took place, he had only been a Protestant for eleven months and twenty-seven days? Would not the Protestant father or brother, with his daughter or his sister thus repudiated, thus thrown back on his hands dishonored, deem that he had valid grounds for complaint against the Government under which such things were legal, nay, expressly provided for by Statute? Would he not deem that armed resistance to such a Government which had enacted such Statutes expressly for his degradation, was a mere question of prudence? Marriages before all manner of dissenting

Protestant ministers are valid in the eyes of the law. Marriages into which no religious ceremonies whatsoever enter are valid, and cannot be set aside on the plea of nullity. Marriages contracted in the presence of, and celebrated by, the Catholic priest in the House of God, before the public, and blessed with the most solemn rites of Christianity are alone subject to this legal disability; and yet Protestants have the impudence or dishonesty to assert that the wrongs of Ireland are all imaginary—that the Catholic population of that country have no real grievances to complain of! We should like to see the experiment tried upon some Protestant father; to hear how he would bemoan himself, how and in what terms he would denounce the wicked law which should authorise the hypocritical profligate to seduce his daughter, and make of her a public mockery!

The Protestant Penal code has, it is true, been greatly relaxed in Ireland, but the old persecuting spirit of Protestantism is far from being extinct, and would persecute almost as actively as ever, had it not learned a little prudence.— Of this the retention of the Irish Marriage Law in its present form on the Statute Book, in spite of its evident injustice and inexpediency, in spite of the abominable uses to which it is constantly applied by unprincipled scoundrels to the ruin of innocent and unsuspecting girls, in spite of its immorality and thoroughly anti-Christian character, is a convincing proof. Framed indeed with the sole intention of insulting Catholics, and of placing them in a social position, inferior to that of Protestants, it works now for the sole benefit of the profligate, and of the libidinous seducer; and enables him, with impunity and under the sanction of the law—the law of a country which, with solemn mockery, calls itself Christian, and blasphemously boasts of its "open bible"—to gratify his vile lusts with impunity. And with this Law, this living Law staring them in the face, and daily asserting its odious presence, in cases such as that of Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, and the fellow Finney, to whom we have above alluded, Protestants have still the folly or the impudence to cry aloud that Irish Catholics have no real grievances to complain of!

In the last instanced case, the Jury, we are happy to say, found a verdict of Guilty in spite of the Law, and the Judge sentenced the prisoner to five years of penal servitude, intimating however that it was possible that on appeal the prisoner might still evade the consequences of his crime. Perhaps, or at all events we hope that, the discussion which this case will provoke in the Protestant press, will induce our Legislators to revise their Irish Marriage Code, and thus from prudential, if from no higher motives, to erase from their Statute Book, this relic of their Protestant predecessors.

In this prayer every loyal subject should join, as it is the existence of these Penal Laws that gives a color of truth to the many bitter accusations which Britain's enemies bring against her. It is indeed impossible whilst they exist, for the British subject to reproach Russia with her conduct towards the Poles, without exposing herself to the retort that charity begins at home, and that dwellers in glass houses should not throw stones.

And although the Fenians care not for religious grievances of any kind, though they are themselves the enemies of the Catholic Church, and not her champions, yet should we be careful not to leave them even the shadow of an excuse or pretence for their conspiracy, not the slightest apparent justification for their seditious. Grievances, real or imaginary, are what they live on, without which they would soon perish of inanition; what folly then, as well as wickedness on the part of those ultra-Protestant legislators whose hatred of Popery is such, that to gratify it they scruple not to tarnish the fair fame of their native land!

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., FOR THE YEAR 1864.

This is a Blue Book containing statistics of the several Hospitals, Lunatic Asylums in the Province, together with those of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the Reformatory Prisons of Upper and Lower Canada.

The most interesting portion of this Report is, in many respects, that devoted to the details of the Provincial Penitentiary, and the common goals throughout the Province, as from thence we may deduce some conclusions as to the moral progress of the community. Thus we have the gratifying intelligence that the numbers of professional criminals in the Province must have much diminished of late, since the numbers of convicts annually sent to the Penitentiary have greatly decreased—as will be seen from the subjoined extract:—

"It is satisfactory to have to record a marked reduction in the number of convicts sent to this institution (the Provincial Penitentiary) during the past year (1864) as compared with former years. The total number admitted last year was 166; whereas the number of admissions during 1863 was 209. The smallest number in any of the eight years preceding the last was 211, and the annual average during that period was 256."—p. 15.

This marked diminution in the number of commitments to the Provincial Penitentiary since 1863 is, in another part of the Report, attributed to the fact that, during the war, the Federal

army attracted, and absorbed a great portion of Canada's criminal population; they enlisted as soldiers; to put down the South; and thus indirectly the war, and the Northern recruiting sergeant conferred a great moral benefit on Canada; the one like a thunder storm purifying our atmosphere; and the other officiating as a sort of moral scavenger, picking up and carrying off with him our long accumulating filth:—

"I can only account," says the Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary, "for this decrease in the number of male convicts from the fact that great numbers of the idle and marauding population have left this Province for the United States, being attracted there by the report of high wages for labour, and excessive bounties given for substitutes to serve in the Army of the Northern States."—p. 162.

If this explanation be correct, it is greatly to be feared that the disbanding of the Army of the Northern States will have the effect of inundating this country with crime, and of raising the criminal statistics for 1865 to at least their usual level.

Of the convicts committed during the year to the Penitentiary there were furnished by,—

Upper Canada.	Lower Canada.	Total.
120	46	166
The several nationalities of the convicts are not given; but of the said 166 there were,—		
Non-Catholics.	Catholics.	Total
96	70	166

The actual number of convicts in the Penitentiary on the 31st of December, 1864, was 729.

The Report takes into consideration suggestions that have been made for improving the system of Penitentiary discipline. It discusses these suggestions as means "towards solving the difficult problem 'how shall we best reform our adult criminals?'"—and if indeed this were the great, or even the principal problem to solve, the question might more easily be disposed of. But we contend that the great question at issue, the problem which it is of transcendent interest to solve, is not "How shall we best reform our adult criminals?"—but "How shall we deal with them so as most effectually to deter or frighten other from repeating their offences against life and property? The first and paramount duty of Society or the State towards its non-peccant members is to protect them; the reformation of the criminal is a matter of very secondary importance—a matter to which it is well to attend no doubt, especially in the case of very youthful offenders who are, perhaps, sometimes, and under very peculiar circumstances susceptible of a moral reformation; but the first duty of the State is to provide, not for the reformation of the criminal, but for the protection, in person and in property of the non-criminal, of the honest, peaceful and industrious citizen. How this can best be effected, is the great problem which the legislator is called upon to solve; and we do not think that that solution will ever be found, so long as the physical condition of the convicted criminal is better than, or equal to, that of the most wretched member of the non-criminal section of society; so long in short as the convict is better lodged, better clothed, better fed, better attended to in sickness, and not more hardly worked than is the very poorest of the honest laboring poor, who has not by theft or other crime qualified himself for a bed in the great Provincial caravanserai.

We are aware that there many who contend that crime—thief, or arson, or murder to wit—is a moral disease: a thing not to be punished, but to be cured or relieved by a judicious system of moral therapeutics. According to this theory a prison is not, or should not be, a Penitentiary at all, but simply a moral Hospital, to which the State sends the sick amongst its subjects to be carefully tended and cured; according to this theory it would be as silly and as cruel to punish the criminal, by way of making a deterrent example of him to others, as it would be so to treat a case of compound fracture, or of typhus fever: and if this be the true theory of crime, then, but then only, is the great problem of secondary punishments correctly stated in the Report before us.

If on the other hand our theory be the true one: To wit, that the first duty of the State is towards its non-peccant subjects, and consists in protecting them in person and in property: then it follows of logical necessity that the first paramount object of the State in its treatment of its criminals should be to deter not only them, but all others who might be tempted to follow their example, from wrong doing. It is true that the element of uncertainty which enters into all human affairs, that the chances of escaping conviction will always to a certain degree counteract the beneficial effects of the severest, best devised, most exemplary or deterrent system of secondary punishments; but still the legislator should take heed that that system should be such as to strike terror into the breast of every one still hesitating betwixt the paths of crime and rectitude; such, so dreadful, so repulsive, that in comparison with it, the lot of the poorest honest beggar on the face of the earth should appear enviable, even from a purely physical or material point of view.

Under our actual system a criminal is supposed, or said to be reformed when he subsides into what is called a "good" prisoner: that is to say a quiet prisoner, who listens with apparent attention and unction to the Chaplain, who keeps

his cell in order, his plate and drinking can clean, and who generally observes the rules for the internal discipline of the prison, giving little or no trouble to the Warden and jailers. It is true that the "best prisoner" is almost always the "worst man;" that it is your most hopeless scoundrels, and most abandoned ruffians who the easiest and the soonest "drop down to their luck" as the phrase is, and manifest these outward signs of reformation: whilst, on the other hand, the prisoner who frets, who like the captive bird madly dashes himself against the walls of his cage, and who is thus a source of constant trouble and annoyance to his keepers, is one in whose bosom every spark of good has not been utterly quenched. Nevertheless so long as the present abominable system of secondary punishments is upheld, we must be content with this, for the fault lies with the system itself, and not with those by whom it is administered. They do their duty, and do but faithfully carry out the spirit of the system, when they make it their first and most prominent object to transmute the criminal into a "good prisoner." Indeed we believe that in no part of the British Empire is the system itself better and more ably administered than it is by our very excellent Warden of the Provincial Penitentiary; and therefore it must not be supposed that in our remarks we have any design of imputing to the officers charged with the discipline and internal economy of our prisons, the evils which are inherent in our actual system of secondary punishments. We shall return to this subject, and the Report before us in our next.

THE NEGRO MASSACRES AT JAMAICA.

There are many points of resemblance betwixt the Sepoy Mutiny in India, and the late sanguinary outbreak of the Jamaica negroes, and as in the case of the Sepoys, it is not an easy matter to determine the provoking cause. The mutiny of the former was commonly, perhaps erroneously attributed to the greased cartridges; that of the negroes is inexplicable, seeing that they had no grievance real or imaginary, to complain of. The thirst for blood which seems inherent, and ineradicable in the African negro, which displays itself in the "grand customs" of Dahomey and all over the African Continent inhabited by the true negro race, can alone account for it, and for the fiendish cruelties exercised by the insurgents towards the whites, without discrimination of age, sex, or condition. The object of the Jamaica murderers, if definite object beyond blood and plunder they had, like that of the mutineers in India is enveloped in obscurity: but in the case of the former, the chief inciters to the diabolical work, and the most prominent actors therein were Protestant preachers of the Baptist sect—and some of them seem to have been men with a smattering of education. It is a consolation to know that many of these sanguinary wretches have already met their deserts on the gallows; whilst the minor fry, a number have received salutary admonition to behave themselves from a vigorous application of the cat-o-nine-tails. The Jamaica authorities have acted with much vigor and sound discretion; it is to be hoped that terrified by the examples set them, the negroes of that Island will return to their ordinary avocations; but it will be no easy matter to re-establish anything like confidence betwixt the two races.

By our latest advices the Bishop of Montreal was still at Rome. His Lordship's health was good, but it is yet unknown when he will return to his diocese.

The Church of the Gesu erected by the Rev. Fathers of the Society of Jesus in De Bleury Street, is now nearly completed, and will be opened for worship on Sunday next.

A collection, that realised the sum of \$500, was taken up in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday the 19th ult., by the Rev. M. Mullen, G. V. of the Diocese of Portland, for the benefit of the Sisters of the Congregation of the same diocese.

The Kidnappers have been admitted to bail by Mr. Judge Badgley. Of course if enlarged we shall never hear of them again, and thus through the dishonesty, and deliberate perjury of jurors a gang of scoundrels guilty of an attempt to commit a crime not less atrocious than murder, will have been enabled to get off scot free. At the same time if the law was on their side, and if they were legally entitled to bail, we can find consolation in the reflection that here in this free country law is supreme, and that the despotism of the United States is impossible. Better that a hundred criminals should escape, than that the law should be strained, or its majesty violated.

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.

We read in the Montreal Herald of Saturday last an account of the death of Patrick Costello at Belleville. "Being infirm from age," he walked into the water, and was unable to extricate himself." We confess that we do not clearly understand why the deceased should have walked into the water because he was infirm from age.

THE JUBILEE.—On Sunday last commenced in the City and Parish of Montreal, the exercises for the Jubilee. To gain the benefits of this Jubilee, five conditions are required...

The special exercises for the Irish and English speaking portion of our population will commence on the 10th inst. A Mission will be opened by the Redemptorists Fathers from Baltimore...

There is published in the Canadian Churchman (Protestant) an account of a very curious scene that occurred lately in Upper Canada, upon occasion of the reception of a Methodist preacher into the Anglican sect...

If the case before us it appears that a Mr. J. Simpson, for the last twenty years a Methodist minister took it into his head to renounce one form of heresy for another, and to join the Anglican sect...

The Priest standing before the penitent addresses him. Priest—Wilt thou be received into Communion with the Catholic Church?

Ans—That is my desire. Priest—Dost thou renounce the errors, the heresy and schism of that sect known as Methodists, in which thou didst heretofore live?

Ans—I renounce them all. Priest—Art thou heartily sorry for the evil and injury thou hast done to the souls of men by leading them away from, and maintaining them in rebellion against, the Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church?

Ans—I am heartily sorry for it. Priest—Repeat the confession of thy faith. The penitent here recites the Nicene Creed, and answers—All this I steadfastly believe. The Priest kneels and recites Ps. 85, Pa. 130.

From this we may gather: That, in the opinion of Anglicans, Methodists are in as "parlous" a condition as Catholics; that they are servants of Satan, sitters in darkness, miserable rebels against the truth...

mere matters of forms, and ceremonies, leaving all the essentials of Christianity untouched. Omitting all consideration of the fact that the differences betwixt Protestant sects extend to such trifles as the Trinity, the Person and Nature of Christ, His work upon the Cross...

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—December, 1865. Messrs. Dawson Bros. have already received—and have on hand for sale the December number of this popular and entertaining periodical. The Magazine commences with an explanation of the various processes in its printing and making up...

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.—II. Part. Messrs. Dawson Bros. Montreal. This, the last of Dicken's tales is now concluded and before the public who are called upon to pronounce a verdict, thereupon...

The Bishop of St. John, N.B., the Rt. Rev. Dr. Sweeney, has gone on a visit to Rome. The Rev. Luke O'Regan, Roman Catholic Priest on the Nepesin Station, died on Wednesday week. We understand he was much liked by persons of all denominations in the district in which he officiated...

We understand Mr. Worthington is publishing a priced catalogue of his stock of Books which is one of the largest collections in Canada, some of which are in the best style of binding.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. M. TIMLIN. On Sunday evening last we had the pleasure of being present at one of those very agreeable affairs which never fail to make a lasting impression on the Christian heart. We refer to the presentation of a splendid set of Breviaries and a Missal to the Rev. M. Timlin, by the Catholics of Port Hope...

James O'Neill, Esq. came forward and addressed the Rev. M. Timlin in very appropriate and feeling terms, expressing the great obligations which the Catholics of Port Hope were under to him for his having administered to their spiritual wants during the absence of their own much beloved pastor...

nor the very noble and handsome gift which he received as a substantial token of their kindness and generosity. He ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics of Port Hope for twelve years, as a part of his mission, and during that time he had an opportunity of testing their fidelity to the faith, and in no case had he ever been disappointed...

Very Rev. McDonagh, V.G., then addressed those present in a few very affecting remarks. He considered himself fortunate in enjoying the privileges of being present on the happy occasion, and expressed the very great pleasure he felt in listening to the expressions of kindness and interchange of mutual affection between Father Timlin and the Catholics of Port Hope...

The testimonial consists of a beautifully bound and highly finished Roman Missal, embossed and gilt, and a set of Breviaries, very handsomely bound and highly finished in gold gilding, and corresponding to the four seasons of the year. The whole affair was got up in good taste, carried out to the entire satisfaction of all, and reflected great credit on the gentlemen who so successfully carried it out.

The Catholics of Antigonish are making preparations to erect a splendid Cathedral in that Town. THE FRIARS SCHOOL.—A set of rascals living near Cote street have been amusing themselves lately by pitching stones at the windows of this Institution, and have succeeded in doing considerable damage...

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—At the recent session of the Circuit Court in St. John's, Mr. Justice Sicotte rendered a decision of great importance on that much vexed point in the School Law, as to the right possessed by a non-resident proprietor in the disposition of his school taxes. The action was brought forward last term by the School Commissioners of Lacolle against Wm. Bowman, of St. Valentine. The defendant is the owner of property in Lacolle parish, on which he refused to pay taxes to the Commissioners...

FILTHY PIG STYES.—It is strange that notwithstanding the talk made about the health of the city and the measures taken, or to be taken, to ensure cleanliness, that the Corporation do not pass a By-law to prevent pigs from being kept within the city limits. Cases are every now and then brought before the Recorder's Court, but the parties having nothing whereon to levy, almost invariably escape, there being only the fine and no alternative punishment...

PERSONAL.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Ant. Comie has been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city, in the room of the late Mr. Le Tourneau. This selection will give great satisfaction to the insurers in this Institution, Mr. Comie being a gentleman of long experience, and well-qualified to conduct the Company's affairs.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A meeting of the Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the City of Montreal, was held on the 18th November instants, at which meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: That it is with the deepest regret that the Directors of the Company have learned the death of P. L. LeTourneau, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the said Company, who died on the 14th November, 1865.

That the said P. L. LeTourneau may rightly be considered as having founded the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in this city. That he has deserved the praise and gratitude of the citizens of this city generally, and of the members of this Company especially, by the unremitting attention he gave for a great number of years to the interests of this Company.

The Globe says:—We understand that there is a demand for all descriptions of skilled laborers on the railways of Nova Scotia. Masons are particularly wanted, and are paid \$2 per day. Any number will find employment at this rate. The proprietor of the Canadian Churchman has adopted the plan of publishing a Black List of delinquent subscribers. In the Churchman of the 15th inst. there is one half column specially devoted to the names of defaulters. The company is more than usually respectable, more so than commonly figures in the culprit's dock...

DETAILS OF THE REVOLT AT JAMAICA.—The Jamaica Guardian gives the following account of the origin of the revolt:—Dr. Underhill, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, in the early part of this year, addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for the Colonies—the Hon. Edward Cardwell—in which he set forth the imaginary wrongs of our peasantry, dealt in strong denunciation of the legislation of this country and of the powers that be amongst us, and sought, at the hands of the Colonial Secretary, the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the things of which he complained. His letter, which was referred to our Governor—Edward John Byre, Esq.—soon found its way into the newspapers of the colony, it having been the desire of Dr. Underhill and his friends that it should be widely circulated here. From that time till now the country has been kept in a state of continued excitement in consequence. This opposition to their views produced a loud storm and fury of passion on the part of Dr. Underhill's sympathizers. They got up public meetings in every direction of the country, at which all manner of wild and nonsensical talkings about 'oppressions' and 'wrongs' were indulged in and strong resolutions passed in which they sought to endorse the statements of their apostle in his letter to the Colonial Secretary. Then Underhill conventions became formed, and—as has come out since the rebellion—a secret society entitled the African Liberation Society. One of the prime movers was Mr. Gordon, a large landed proprietor, and a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of the country. Mr. Gordon, in wild, intemperate zeal, travelled from one part of the country to the other, beating up the forces of the Underhill party, and loudly preaching up the doctrines that Dr. Underhill had enunciated to the Secretary of State. The press warned him that he was pursuing a course that was fraught with danger, and could be productive of nothing but evil. But he still held on; going on from folly to crime, he preached sedition. As a member of the Legislature this man represented the parish of St. Thomas in the East in the Assembly. His influence among the lower classes of that parish, was unhappily very great. In that parish the sect of native Baptists abound. Gordon gave great encouragement to these people. He had himself recently become a Baptist, by which his influence among them became more firmly established. He preached to them, and had several chapels, which seemed to have been placed under the special charge of a black American under the name of Warner—an uneducated and unprincipled character—with whom was associated a notorious savage, brutal, blood-thirsty wretch, by name Paul Bogle, who resided in the neighbourhood of a dark glen called Stony Gut. This was Bogle's headquarters, here he had a chapel and here the most terrible scenes of the revolt were enacted. The Renegades.—As early as 1864 associations had been formed at St. Thomas in the East, at the instigation and direction of William Grant, a saddler at Morant Bay, and that among the principal officers holding various ranks Paul Bogle appears to have been the chief, the officiating minister of a negro chapel at Stony Gut, where the meetings were held, and which place was ultimately fortified as a garrison for the insurgents who congregated there. For the sake of brevity we give these rebels' names and offices in a com-act form:—Commander-in-Chief—Paul Bogle, of Stony Gut negro chapel, a Baptist parson. Captain general—Bute, Morant Bay, a Baptist preacher. Secretary—George Craddock. Assistant Secretary—William McLaren. Captains—William Grant, saddler; Moses Bogle, Duncan Stewart, George Clarke, Paul Bogle's son-in-law; George McIntosh, carpenter; William Osholm and W. Miles. Ringleaders—William Ward, David Copeland, James McLaren, Baptist preacher; James Mitchell, London Missionary Society's teacher, Thos. Walker, Charles Fleming, Leith Hall estate; Lewis Stewart, Thomas Taylor, James Walker and Jack Diley.

MR. DUNKIN'S BILL.—A poll was held in the township of Hillier, C. W., last week, to adopt or reject the Dunkin Act; only two votes were recorded, one for and one against the proposition; the general indifference being attributed to the settled conviction that intemperance is not to be controlled by such legislation.

THE TENANT UNION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—We find the following important announcement of a resolution recently adopted by the leaders of the Island Tenant Union: "Resolved,—That on account of the high-handed acts of the present Government, in collecting rents at the bayonet's point, and reviving an obsolete law relating to the service of legal process, the Central Board permits all tenants belonging to the Union to satisfy their landlords' claims for the present, if they are disposed to do so. Rather than witness the scenes of misery, cruelty and bloodshed that would probably follow from collecting rents by a military force, they recommend tenants to commit no breach of the law, and having done their duty, by making a fair and equitable offer for their lands, to rely on the honor and integrity of the British Government to fulfill their promise, by redressing our oft-admitted grievance. In the meantime, those who have been put to expense by their connexion with the Tenant Union will be assisted as far as funds will allow, on application to the Central Board."

The Halifax (N.S.) says: 'R. M. S. Delta from St. John, Newfoundland, arrived on Sunday. The elections in that colony had been completed, but the returns were not received up to the date of the steamer's sailing. So far as heard from, they vote that the Government were sustained, with one more than they had in the last House. This settles Confederation in that colony for the present, as the Government are opposed to the Quebec scheme—Mr. Kent, the Attorney General, having distinctly repudiated it in his address. The steamer Thames arrived at Quebec on Wednesday, 15th inst. and proceeded to discharge 600 barrels of powder for Quebec; a large portion of the balance of the cargo consists of Armstrong guns, ammunition, and military stores. A volunteer guard has been mounted over the armory in Kingston. A detachment of the 16th regiment has been stationed at Stratford, C. W., under the command of Major Grant. As the point of intersection of two railways, both touching the frontier at exposed points, it is a military position of some importance.

TO GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES. WASHINGTON done by MRS. GALLAGHER, at No. 15, MAYOR STREET, Head of Biary Street. Nov. 29, 1865.

RAFFLE OF A SEA-MOSS AND SHELL BASKET, VALUED AT TWENTY DOLLARS. WILL BE RAFFLED, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 2nd December, commencing at Seven o'clock, at a SEA-MOSS AND SHELL BASKET, made by a lady in this City for the purchase of a SEWING MACHINE for the wife of a BLIND MAN, by whose industry her husband and five children are supported. The BASKET may be seen in the window of Mr. SADDLER'S BOOK STORE, corner of Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets, where names and money will be taken.

TICKETS, TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

Salt springs have been long known to exist in the County of Peterborough, C. W., and an attempt is now being made to test the quantity of brine obtainable by boring, at Salt Creek, in the township of Percy. The work is progressing well, and the brine flowing from the hole is said to be very strong.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED. Smith Falls, P. McDermott, \$3; Oronwal, D. G. McDonald, \$2; Champlain, N. Y., Rev. O. LaSalle, \$6.87; Lansdowne, D. O'Connor, \$3; Niagara, P. Clarke, \$2; St. Hyacinthe, G. Madore, \$1; Beaufort, Mr. Charland, \$2.50; York, T. Murray, \$4; London, Rev. S. Burns, \$2; St. Louis, Rev. J. Fitzpatrick, \$6; Norton Creek, P. Sullivan, \$2; London, James State, \$3; St. Peter, P. E. L. A. McGormick, \$2.

Per J. Flood, Farmersville—Self, \$1.50; Uhas J. Fox, Adm Estate of A. Fox, \$2.50. Per W. J. Goutis, Valetta—Self \$2; Buxton, Martin Drew, \$2. Per F. O'Neil, Fitzroy—T. O'Conroy, \$1. Per F. G. Quarry, West McGillicuddy—S. P. Quarry, \$2. Per F. Ford, Prescott—D. Crowley, \$4.

Per E. McGormack, Peterboro—Leon Gaiess, \$2; A. McDonald, \$2; Lemay & Turcott, \$1; P. McIntyre, \$2.50; South Douro, J. Leahy, \$2; Otonabee, M. McMartin, \$1; Westwood, Asphodel, N. Keating, \$1.

Died, On the 16th ult., at his father's residence, London Township, C. W., from inflammation of the bowels, James State, jun., aged 16 years and 6 months. Deceased was born at Sorel, G.E., in May 1849, where his father then served as Government Storekeeper; and grew up to be one of the finest specimens of mankind that Canada could boast of, measuring, at his death, 6 feet in height, and beautiful in proportion of every feature and limb. He was the chief support of his parents, and departed this life without spot or blemish, full of innocence and virtue, having received the consoling rights of his Church and the blessing of his parents. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Nov. 28, 1865. Flour—Pollards, \$0.80 to \$0.90; Middlings, \$4.50 to \$4.75; Pine, \$4.90 to \$5.20; Super., No. 2 \$5.00 to \$5.70; Superfine \$6.05 to \$6.10; Fancy \$6.70 to \$6.90; Extra, \$7.00 to \$7.40; Superior Extra \$7.50 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.25 to \$3.27 per 112 lbs. Eggs per doz, 00c to 00c. Tallow per lb, 00c to 00c. Pork—Quiet; New Mess, \$00.00 to \$00.00; Prime Mess, \$00 to \$00.00; Prime, \$00.00 to \$00.00. Oatmeal per bri of 200 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.10. Wheat—U. C. Spring ex cars \$1.20. Asbes per 100 lbs, First Pot, at \$7.40 to \$7.45 7 Seconds, \$0.00 to \$0.00; First Pearls, \$7.50 to \$8.00. Dressed Hogs, per 100 lbs. \$9.00 to \$10.50. Beef, live, per 100 lbs 5.50 to 7.00. Sheep, each, \$4.00 to \$6.50. Lamb, 3.00 to 4.50. Calves, each, \$0.00 to \$0.00. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$0.00 to \$0.00.



THE Regular MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place in NORDEHEM'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 4th instants. A full attendance is particularly requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock. By Order, F. M. CASSIDY, Sec. Secretary.

(No. 6105.) PROVINCE OF CANADA, District of Montreal, Circuit Court. ALEXANDER D. MACLEOD, Plaintiff, vs. JAMES NICKOLDS, Defendant. THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA. T.S.

NOTICE Taken in Execution and will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the ninth day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the foot of Jacques Cartier Square, in the City of Montreal, the Goods and Chattels of the said defendant, consisting of Chairs, Iron Bedsteads, Crochery, &c. &c. Sale to commence at ten o'clock a.m. Terms cash. A. BROGAN, B.S.C.

Montreal, 29th Nov., 1865. COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, C. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev. E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Pupils. T.E.R.M.S: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half yearly in Advance). Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on the First Thursday of July, July 21st 1861.

SPECIAL NOTICE. DALTON'S NEWS DEPOT, Corner Craig and St. Lawrence Streets.—W. Dalton respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps constantly for sale the following Publications:—Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Harper's Weekly, Boston Pilot, Irish American, Irish Canadian, Comic Monthly, Yankee Notions, Nick-Nax, N.Y. Tablet, Staats Zeitung, Criminal Zeitung, Courier des Etats Unis, Franco-Americain, N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, News, World, and all the popular Story, Comic and Illustrated Papers. Le Bon Ton, Mad. Demorest's Fashion Book, Leslie's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Harper's Magazine.—Montreal Herald, Gazette, Transcript, Telegraph, Witness, True Witness, La Minerve, Le Pays, L'Orde, L'Union Nationale, Le Perroquet, La Science and Le Delfricheur.—The Nouvelle, Dime Novels, Dime Song Books, Tols Papers, Aimecan, Diaries, Maps, Guide Books, Music Books, Drawing Books, and every description of Writing Paper, Envelopes, and School Materials, at the very lowest prices. Albums, Photographs and Prints. Subscriptions received for Newspapers and Magazines.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

The Union Medicate states that the cholera appears to quit Paris, not suddenly and then to return, as occurred on former occasions, but gradually, still striking down some victims, especially among the impudent, the improvident, and sometimes those who from outrage or for professional reasons give their attention to the unfortunate patients.

The majority of the Powers, to whom the proposal of the Emperor's Government for the meeting of a sanitary conference was addressed, have given their assent. Public opinion has understood the opportuneness of this measure, and the eagerness with which the idea has been taken up augurs favorably for the result of the studies and deliberations which will take place at Constantinople.

The Patrie asserts that the French Chambers will be opened on the 15th of January next. Accounts from Toulon of Tuesday, published in La France, state that the frigates Mogador and Eldorado got up steam on Sunday, and it was supposed that they were about to sail to Civita Vecchia to bring back troops from Rome.

A nice pair of duellists.—A duel, says the France, has taken place at Ancey, near Nantes, between two officers. The combatants were, it is said, M. de Cadoudal and M. de Fleurant. They were, it appears, pretty equally matched, one being engaged in his 33d duel, the other in his 23d. M. de Cadoudal received a sword cut in his chest, but the steel having slipped the wound is slight. In return for this thrust he wounded M. Fleurant in the right hand.

How to get subscribers.—The Tribunal of Correctional Police yesterday tried a man named Fleury aged 27, calling himself an architect, on numerous charges of swindling, by obtaining money under false pretences. It appeared from the evidence that the accused wished to establish an advertising journal, entitled the Tambour, and in order to find subscribers for the same he adopted the strange expedient of publishing an advertisement in the Sicis announcing that a young and beautiful lady, named Mlle. C., possessing a fortune of 2,000,000, wished to enter the holy state of matrimony with an honorable man, and that the possession of fortune on his part was to her a matter of perfect indifference.

THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE SAYS:—

The intention of the French Government not to continue the occupation of Mexico beyond what is absolutely necessary, and thereby to remove all cause of dispute with the United States, is more decided than ever. This intention has been strengthened by different acts on the part of the Mexican Cabinet, and more especially by the reception which the financial mission of M. Lagrange met with. It is even said that the speech from the Throne at the next meeting of the French Chambers will announce the immediate and entire evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

LIGHTNING STATISTICS.—The following curious particulars are given by M. Bondin in the French scientific periodical 'Cosmos' of the number of persons killed or wounded by lightning in France between the years 1835 and 1863. The total number killed during this period was 2,238. The greatest number killed in any one year was 111, and the least 48; double those numbers were hurt. About a quarter of the persons struck by lightning were women, and when the electric fluid fell on a group of persons it generally struck the men more than the women. Many persons have been struck by lightning several times.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—THE ASSASSINATION OF THE KING OF ITALY.—The Times correspondent, in writing from Florence on Oct. 30, says:

A family council is alleged to have been held at the Palace in Turin, and such was the desire, it is added, to have it complete that even Prince Otto was present at it, notwithstanding his youth and infirmity. The natural question is, what was the object of such a council, what the weighty matters to be discussed and decided on? As an answer to that inquiry, a very big word has been repeatedly spoken in Florence during the last few days, and that word is 'abdication.' One meets with persons who think that a great crisis is at hand, and certainly, if they be right—which pray observe that I am far from urging you to believe—Italy is on the eve of a coup d'etat.

solved rather to risk the consequences of depelling the Italian dream of Rome for a capital. Such are the things one hears in Florence just now. There is certainly a feeling of uneasiness abroad, and an idea that something is impending. If anything of great importance be really in the wind it is known but to very few, and they keep the secret well. Among other things it is said that Signor Boggio's pamphlet is thrown out as a feather and pilot balloon. That pamphlet, entitled 'La Questione Romana studiata in Roma, Impressione, Ruminazione, Proposte,' is very voluminous. The proofs of the first eleven pages are now before me, and I bear there is as much more to come. I have not had time to read it, but its tendency, judging from a glance, seems to be to recommend the abandonment of Rome by Italy.

TROUBLES OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.—Still these Ministers are likely to have a difficult game to play in the new Parliament. Their opponents will find many points of attack. The negotiations with Rome are likely to be one of these. It is rumored that the papers relating to them will be laid before the House. The Convents Bill will be one of the earliest brought in. Upon the principle a large majority of the Chamber will be found agreed, but the manner of carrying out the measure and of applying the proceeds of the property will be likely to give rise to earnest discussion. Finance will be the real difficulty of the Government, and the Opposition has done its best to indispose the public mind by alleging the most ruinous projects. We have plenty of people here who go for a fall—whether of the funds or of the Cabinet we need not pause to inquire. Gloomy old bears are constantly to be met with who tell you that the struggles of Signor Sella are the more painful to contemplate because they are a mere useless protraction of the financial agony of Italy, and that by far the best plan would be at once to accept bankruptcy and reduce the interest on the debt from 5 to 3 per cent.

Although the Roman question is to the foreigner the most attractive and salient point in Italian politics, finance is quite as much thought of here, and indeed, is more urgent. You have already been told that the Italian Government does not propose stirring in the matter of Rome until the Ecclesiastical Property Bill shall have passed; but money must be had, the end of the year approaches, the Finance Minister is pledged to reduce the deficit for 1866 to 100 millions; he has hardly waited until now to reflect how he is to do that; his plans, if not set down upon paper, are doubtless settled in his head. What are they? You will not be far wrong if you believe their principal feature to be a culture-tax—an impost on corn-grinding; or, in other words, a tax upon flour. Truly, a most important, not to say a formidable resolution on the part of Signor Sella, if we remember how very farinaceous is the food of the lower orders of Italians, consisting, besides bread, of macaroni and similar pastes in a far larger proportion to the animal food consumed than in the case in most other countries. There is a great deal to be done in Italy in the way of administration which would have results highly beneficial to the revenue. There are taxes of which the cost of collection is so exorbitant as to be explicable only by corruption or by great mismanagement. Others, like the income-tax, are so unequally distributed as to give rise to the utmost discontent, and to call loudly for better regulation. But such reforms require time, and the present need is urgent. The choice lies between another loan at no very distant period or the imposition of a new tax which shall bring a large sum into the treasury. It seems that the culture-tax is the best Mr. Sella has been able to devise. Doubtless he means it to be very productive. It would be folly to resort to so unpopular a measure except for the sake of large results. The question is will it be carried, and, if carried, can it be collected? Many persons doubt that the new Chamber will pass it.—Times Cor.

FLORENCE NOV. 1.—The elections for deputies to the Italian Parliament have terminated. The following will be the strength of the political parties in the Chamber:—

Table with 2 columns: Party Name and Number of Deputies. Includes Moderates (286), Constitutional Left (101), Clerical Right (9), and Doubtful (48).

The Italian Minister of Grace and Justice has drawn up a new Bill for the suppression of religious corporations, which will be brought into Parliament early in the new Session.

ROME.—Deputy Boggio, whose visit to Rome gave rise this summer to many conjectures and mistaken assertions, is about to publish a pamphlet concerning it, of which a Florence paper has been enabled to publish some extracts beforehand. In one of those passages the Piedmontese deputy professes to give a conversation he had with the Pope, in which Pius spoke to him as follows:—

'France is profoundly Catholic,' His Holiness said to me at Castel Gandolfo in the beginning of the month of September.—

'Notwithstanding the Voltarism of its political men, Prince Louis Napoleon would not have been elected President of the Republic if the Catholic majority had not given him its suffrage—won by his letter to the Apostolic Nuncio at Rome, and by the pledges he had given to the Catholic religion. The Prince President could not have proclaimed himself Emperor if the French Catholics had not given him their support, their motive being the attitude he had assumed in opposition to the revolutionary party, enemies of the Pope and of religion. Napoleon III. wishes to die Emperor of the French, and to leave, if he can, his throne to his son. Knowing his country well, he knows that both those things become very difficult if he wounds the Catholic sentiments. Do you know how long it is that I have left him at liberty to depart? Seven years ago I wrote to him that he might leave Rome and Civita Vecchia when he pleased. Seven years ago I declared to him that he was wrong to trouble himself about me; that the protection of Providence sufficed; but he has not stirred. When Napoleon III. told the Austrian Ambassador at the beginning of the month of January, 1859, that there was a little State in Italy for the guarantee of which the presence of two foreign armies was necessary, and that it might from one moment to another be the cause of a general conflagration, I immediately wrote two letters—one to the Emperor of Austria, the other to the Emperor of the French—declaring that I would not be the cause of conflicts and the effusion of blood; that they had better both withdraw their troops at once without troubling themselves about me. For I had put my trust in God. Well, the Austrians went, but only because they were driven away. The French have not stirred, and will not so easily stir.'

'However, I (Boggio) then said, Napoleon took so solemn an engagement in the face of Europe by the Convention of the 15th of September that I do not see how he can evade it.'

He is a brave and loyal gentleman, and a good military administrator.

The French garrison is to be diminished next week for a whole regiment of the line, a battalion of riflemen, two squadrons of Hussars, and two batteries of artillery, are going to leave the Papal territory, but not to return to France. They are going to Algeria to help to put down the new insurrection of Bedouin nationality.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—The taxation is the great grievance, every kind of property, every sort of produce is subject to duties so heavy as to have trebled the impost and the price of living. The distress and discontent reaches to every class, and there is but one voice on the matter—the more clamorous, as it is well known that two-thirds go into the pockets of the administration, all of whom are accumulating enormous fortunes. The taxes, too, are raised in the most cruel and arbitrary manner, and if they are not paid exactly to the day a heavy fine is imposed. Such are the material blessings of the present regime. As to the moral ones, they are such as it is very difficult to speak of. The open encouragement to vice, the tolerance of every kind of immoral literature, stares one in the face all over Naples, and the fathers and mothers of families see with despair that their sons are daily becoming more and more corrupted by the inducements and incentives to wickedness which the revolution has purposefully introduced.

Atheist works, too, are sold at the corner of every street, and it is scarcely possible to enter a bookseller's shop without being outraged by the infamous publications exposed for sale.

There is a great Propaganda in favor of Protestantism carried on by the English ladies resident and the Paesagian priests. A new church and schools, close to San Pasquale have been opened, and wretched children are paid to go there on the most approved system. A few Liberals go there to spite the Catholic clergy, but more in the scoffing than the praying mood, and with the best will in the world, they cannot respect their new pastors, who are all notoriously immoral.

In December it is probable that all the orders will be swept away and Garibaldian priests appointed to all the monastic churches. At Piede grotta one priest alone remains. The rest of the Lateran canons were expelled in May, and the government has twice tried to place a Liberal there, but the population rose at once and resisted it.

The prisons are now rigidly closed to the public, save by very high interest, but they are fuller than ever, and are now fourteen in number. At Nisidia, where I was sketching yesterday, there are 1,220 persons condemned to the galleys, of whom only 200 are for civil crimes, the rest for so-called brigandage, of whom 450 are soldiers and officers of the ex royal army. Since Lord Henry Lennox's visit in 1863, all distinctions have been abolished, and priests, guardsmen, advocates, and professional men, condemned for Reaction, may be seen working in chain gangs with thieves, murderers, and forgers. Two parish priests were pointed out to me, and I recognised to my horror in a group of convicts who passed me a young officer of the Royal Guard who had been taken in Calabria at the time of Borgias's expedition. These are facts of which any visitor to Naples may satisfy himself; in fact, you cannot visit Nisidia without seeing these unfortunate men who are employed in the new excavations which are invariably shown to strangers, and the guides, who are all Royalists, take care to point out the political prisoners, for whom they have full and earnest sympathy. The Royalists, I was told, are very much worse treated than the common criminals, but not by the soldiers who guard them, and who are almost all young Neapolitans.—At Messina there are 2,000 convicts for reaction—at Ischia, 700, at Venturose, 300, at San Stefano, 500, at Ancona, 1,000, and so on, to the fearful number of 180,000, counting the relegations, penitentiaries, and preventive prisons.

The army is apparently in a most effective state; but I know from indubitable sources that it is completely disaffected, and prepared, at least where the regiments are Neapolitan, to desert en masse or turn on their officers.

The Piedmontese regiments have been now mixed with the recruits of other provinces, and this has badly distressed the army, as there are now elements of disaffection in every corps. The return of the Bourbons is looked for 'as the coming of the Messiah,' as an old soldier said to me a few days since, and this feeling only waits a crisis which cannot be far off to take a far more definite shape.—Correspondent of Tablet.

BLESSINGS OF PIEMONTESE RULE.—There has been for some time a considerable emigration from Naples of the best artists in various trades; many have left for Florence and Northern Italy, where vast public works are going forward, and wages are much higher than here. Many have gone off to Egypt, and especially to the Suez Canal, where labour is paid twice as much as in this province. Last week as many as 87 persons left from the one commune of Sala, in the province of Salerno, for Egypt. The levy has already deprived the South of many of its agricultural labourers, and if to this should be added an increasing emigration, the inconvenience would be great.—Times Cor.

The King of Naples has informed his Royal cousin of Bavaria that if the French really evacuate Rome he shall be obliged to follow their example, or perhaps anticipate it, by being himself the first to go. In this event he will probably avail himself of his cousin's proposal to come and pitch his tent in the vicinity of Munich, or may be at the good city of Bamberg, where the late Basileus of Greece, another victim of the times, is reflecting in his retirement on his commissions and omissions in the past.

A Naples letter contains the following:—The Convent of San Domenico Maggiore has been evacuated by the Dominican monks who occupied it. This was the building in which St. Thomas d'Aquin taught in 1272.

In a letter of the 27th, from Naples, published in the Nazione, the following paragraph appears:—

The English squadron has given us, at a distance, a bloody spectacle. Four condemnations to death—four corpses dangling at one time from the bowsprits (yard-arms) This is how the thing occurred: Some days ago, while the commodore was still collecting sanitary information to see if the sailors might be permitted to land without danger, serious disturbances occurred on board one of the vessels, on account of the crew not being allowed to go on shore. The ship put out to sea; fresh disorders occurred, and were suppressed; but the court-martial was inexorable, and four lives atoned for the breach of discipline. This fact excited an indescribable feeling of horror in Naples, although our public has no great cause to praise John Bull, when represented by certain individuals in blue woollen shirts and trousers, who drink beyond the contents of their purse, and pay the overplus with fisticuffs.

The only important part of this paragraph—the assertion that four English sailors have been hung at Naples—is confirmed by the Pungolo, a Neapolitan journal, which says that the crew had committed violent breaches of discipline, and had set at naught the prohibition to land. The disturbance, it says, amounted to mutiny; a court-martial (apparently drumhead) was called together on board the vessel, and its sentence promptly carried out. There may be exaggeration or error in these statements, which need hardly have been noticed had they come only from the correspondent of the Nazione, but you will doubtless receive correct particulars of the affair direct from Naples. It seems incredible that four English sailors should have been hung in a time of peace even for so great a crime as mutiny.—Times Correspondent.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 30.—On the part of this Government

there are indications of a wish to lay the storm which has been raised by the recent proceedings of the two great Powers at Frankfurt. During the last few days there has been a very active communication between this city and Berlin, and its result is that Prussia and Austria have instructed their diplomatic agents at Frankfurt to make known to the Senate of that city that they are not content with the reply given to their despatches. If I am well informed, the Senate will now be requested to state,—1. Whether the authorities of the free city have the power to prevent the meetings of the German delegates; and 2. whether they have the will so to do. Should the reply be unsatisfactory, this Government will bring the matter before the Bund and move that as Frankfurt is the seat of the Federal Government a stop must be put to the illegal political agitation which is now going on there.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.—The Abendpost publishes a second article upon the recent speech of Signor Sella before his constituents, in which it repeats, that the fundamental ideas therein expressed are hostile to Austria.

'So long,' continues the Abendpost, 'as a thought of acquiring Venetia is officially proclaimed as the real policy of Italy, an understanding with that country is impossible. The establishment of settled international relations between Austria and Italy is, doubtless, desirable in the interests of both countries. Any concession in this direction would, however, involve no change in the policy of Austria in the Venetian question. In order to arrive at any understanding, both parties must be actuated by goodwill; but Italy shows no such disposition.'

PRUSSIA.

The Government of Holstein has instructed the police authorities to forbid the editors of newspapers published in the Duchy, and all other persons, to give to any person titles and denominations which appertain only to Sovereigns, and which during the provisional state of things can only be applied to the King of Prussia in respect of Schleswig, and the Emperor of Austria in respect of Holstein.

Editors and others are further to be prohibited from adding figures to the names of any persons which would make them appear to be legitimate successors of a dynasty.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

An Imperial decree has been issued, dated October 26, which orders the recruitment for the Russian army to take place throughout the empire from the 15th of January to the 15th of February, 1866.

The number of soldiers required is equal to four in every thousand of the male population.

Official accounts published in the Russian papers state that the Russian steam navy was composed of the beginning of the present year of six ships of the line, eight frigates, two iron-coast frigates, 22 corvettes, one clipper, three iron-coast batteries, 11 iron-coast gunboats, 80 barks mounted with cannon, four yachts, 24 galiots, 70 transports, and four lighters for landing troops, being two vessels less than the previous year. The Russian steam navy represents a force of 37,244 horses. It is armed with 2,005 cannon. The Russian navy is further composed of the following sailing ships:—One corvette, six schooners, three tenders, 11 transports, nine yachts, two gun brigs, and 11 barks, carrying 75 guns. To these must be added 14 iron-plated floating batteries carrying 28 guns. The ships in the floating docks and those attached to the various seaports are not comprised in these returns.

With the wonderful elasticity of their race Polish patriots seem to be taking courage again. I do not know what little bird has whispered to them that after all that has occurred it is yet too early to say die; but the fact is, that, in their opinion, a constellation of international politics more favourable to their purposes than any that has yet existed is drawing near. A Pole, cannot help being sanguine about the future, though the present may be all misery and despair. As a sure sign that the flattering dream of their lives is obtaining mastery over their minds again the three revolutionary papers in their native idiom which were publishing at London, Brussels, and Zurich have been discontinued. It is also a symptom of the times that the Pan-Slavonic nationality idea, which in Austria is chiefly advocated by the Czechs, has been again and again rejected as altogether nonsensical by the Czars. This organ of the Polish national aristocracy loudly asserted but a few days ago that the Slavonian races have been too variously developed in the course of history to consider themselves as one in these modern days; and that the Poles in particular, even in their decline and fall, have no reason to render the recovery of their liberties dependant on the establishment at some future period of a united Russo-Polo-Czecho-Servo-Croato-Bulgarian empire. Naturally enough, the severity of the Russian authorities is not diminished by this heaving and stirring of a hostile spirit. The other day five more Polish nunneries and monasteries were shut up at a moment's notice. The man, too, who had been at the head of the Polish Church since the banishment of the last two Archbishops, Vice-General Rzewuski, has been transported to Astracan, and no successors have been appointed in his stead. He stands charged with having entered into direct communication with the Pope, instead of sending and receiving his Roman correspondence through the Foreign-office at St. Petersburg. Another offence—which, however is not mentioned in the official catalog of his sins published by the Warsaw Gazette—is his having prompted a priest who on a ceremonial occasion the other day had to preach a sermon before General Berg to utter a few words setting forth the grievances of the Catholic Church. The merchants of the kingdom have been warned against keeping accounts in Polish florins. All ledgers recognizing any standard coin besides the orthodox rouble will henceforth be considered as symptomatic of treason.

From Wilna the exportation of Polish political prisoners to the far East continues at the rate of about 200 a month. In those Lithuanian parts, the Polish element, which for a couple of centuries supplied the nobility and upper classes, generally speaking, as far east as the Duna and Dneper, is to be crushed immediately, and if the thing be possible, to be bodily removed from the land. As one auxiliary measure among many others adopted for this purpose, I may mention that the Lithuanians have been ordered to use the Russian alphabet in writing and printing, and that the book shops at Wilna have been repeatedly searched for primers in the prohibited Latin characters. Throughout Lithuania and Ruthenia the orthodox churches and chapels are being prepared at a considerable cost, and new churches built in the larger towns. The priests of no less than 2,000 chapels have had fresh cassocks, surplices, and altar covers presented them.—Times Cor.

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

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

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

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

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THE LAMP, New and Improved Series, in Monthly parts, price 9d. Yearly, \$1.75. The Lamp in 1865. It is little more than two years ago since the New Series of the Lamp commenced. The great increase in its circulation has been the most convincing proof that satisfaction has been given by the improvements effected in the periodical.

Encouraged, therefore, by the blessing of the Vicar of Christ, which is never unfruitful, and the approval of His Eminence, the Conductor of the Lamp looks confidently for increased support from the Catholic public. Much has been done to improve the Lamp; much remains to be done; and it rests chiefly with Catholics themselves to effect the improvement.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

Having been an Auctioneer for the last twelve years, and having sold in every city and town in Lower and Upper Canada, of any importance, he dares himself that he knows how to treat consignees and purchasers, and, therefore, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. I will hold THREE SALES weekly, On Tuesday and Saturday Mornings, FOR GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, &c., &c. AND THURSDAYS FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c., &c. Cash at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar will be advanced on all goods sent in for prompt sale. Returns will be made immediately after each sale and proceeds handed over. The charges for selling will be one-half what has been usually charged by other auctioneers in this city—five per cent. commission on all goods sold either by auction or private sale. Will be glad to attend out-door sales in any part of the city where required. Cash advanced on Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, Plated Ware, Diamond or other precious stones.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, HELD BY THE GREY SISTERS, CONVENT OF OTTAWA. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. GUIGUES.

THIS Institution, established some Twenty years ago, is well calculated by its position between Upper and Lower Canada, to afford the greatest facilities to French and English Young Ladies, for acquiring a complete knowledge of the French and English languages.

Nothing has been neglected that could contribute to attain this double end; and the ample and honorable testimony constantly rendered, proves the effort to have been successful. Among many means employed to develop the intellect and cultivate a literary taste, are a well regulated Post Office and a Weekly Newspaper, edited exclusively by the young Ladies.

A similar number of Mistresses preside over the different kinds of Painting in Oil, Pastille, Pencil, and the different kinds of drawings, Embroidery, Wax Work, Artificial Flowers, &c. The Ornamental is not permitted to supersede the useful; for all the pupils are obliged to learn the theory and practice of Domestic Economy.

No distinction of Religion is made in the admission of Pupils. Children of different denominations, though obliged to conform strictly to the order of the House, are not required to assist at the Religious exercises of the community. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained by addressing the Lady Superior. The Classes will re-open on the First September. Ottawa, Aug. 10th, 1865.

A. & D. SHANNON, GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 38 AND 40 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirit, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1865.

JORDAN & BENARD, LUMBER MERCHANTS, corner of Craig and St. Denis Streets, and Corner of Sanguiet and Craig Streets, and on the WHARF in Rear of Bonsecours Church, Montreal.—The undersigned offer for Sale a very large assortment of PINE DEALS—3-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality, and CULLS good and common. 2-in.—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality and CULLS. Also, 1 1/2-in. PLANK—1st, 2nd, 3rd quality. 1-inch and 1 1/2-inch BOARDS—various qualities. SCANTLING (all sizes) clear and common. FURRING, &c., &c.—all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices; and 45,000 Feet of CEDAR. JORDAN & BENARD, 35 St. Denis Street. March 24, 1864.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

REMOVAL. THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has REMOVED from his Old Establishment, known as "Goulden's Hotel," to his new three story Stone Building, on the Corner of Sussex and Bolton Streets, within three minutes' walk of the Steamboat Landing and Railway Station.

CHARLES GOULDEN, 12m. Ottawa, Dec. 16, 1864.

L. DEVANY, AUCTIONEER, (Late of Hamilton, Canada West.) THE subscriber, having leased for a term of years a large and commodious three-story cut-stone building—fire-proof roof, plate-glass front, with three flats and cellar, each 100 feet—No. 159 Notre Dame Street, Cathedral Block, and in the most central and fashionable part of the city, purposes to carry on the GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS.

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March 27 1864. L. DEVANY, Auctioneer.

CHEAP AND GOOD GROCERIES, &c. THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his Customers and the Public that he has just received, a CHOICE LOT OF TEAS, consisting in part of— YOUNG HYSON, GUNPOWDER, Colored and Uncolored JAPANS. OOLONG & SOUHOONG. With a WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS, FLOUR, HAMS, PORK, SALT FISH, &c., &c. Country Merchants would do well to give him a call at 128 Commissioner Street. N. SHANNON. Montreal, May 25, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE.

MATT. JANNARD'S NEW CANADIAN COFFIN STORE, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, MONTREAL. M. J. respectfully begs the public to call at his establishment where he will constantly have on hand COFFINS of every description, either in Wood or Metal, at very Moderate Prices. April 1, 1864.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES.



The Great Purifier of the Blood, Is particularly recommended for use during SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the body rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every portion of the system, and should be used daily as A DIET DRINK, by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness. It is the only genuine and original preparation for THE PERMANENT CURE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS AND CONFIRMED CASES OF Scrofula or s Old Sores, Boils, Tumors, Abscesses, Ulcers, And every kind of Scrofulous and Scabious eruptions. It is also a sure remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, SCURVY, It is guaranteed to be the PUREST and most powerful Preparation of GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the only true and reliable CURE for SYPHILIS, even in its worst forms. It is the very best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, and particularly so when used in connection with

BRISTOL'S (Vegetable) SUGAR-COATED PILLS. THE GREAT CURE For all the Diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, Put up in Glass Phials, and warranted to KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in harmony with the greatest of blood purifiers, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humors or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferers need not despair. Under the influence of these two GREAT REMEDIES, maladies, that have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROPSY, and PILES.

Only 25 Cts. per Phial. FOR SALE BY J. F. Henry & Co. 303 St. Paul Street, Montreal General agents for Canada. Agents for Montreal, Devis & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Davidson & Co., Picault & Soc, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. S. Le, sham, and all Dealers in Medicine.



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