

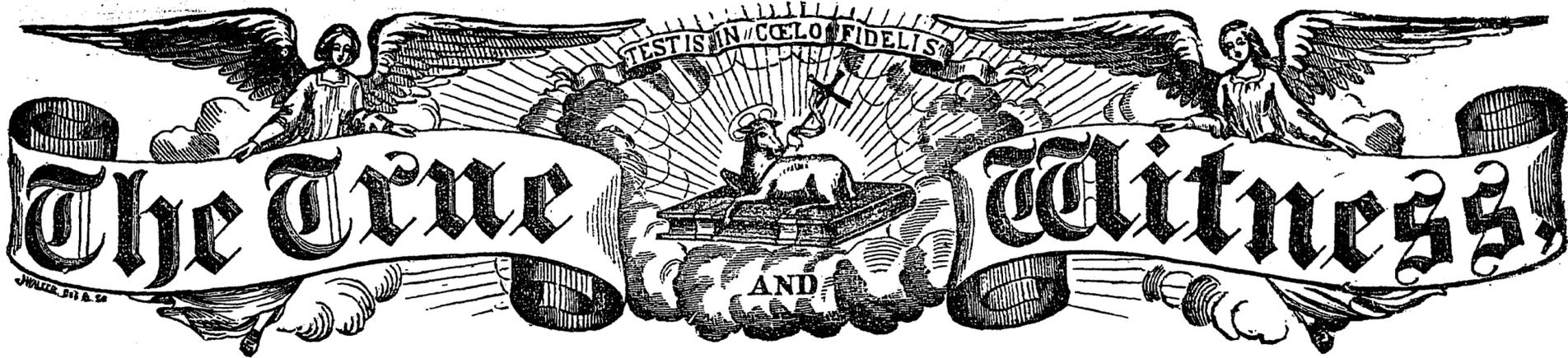
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1868.

No. 25.

THE HOPE OF LEASCOMBE;

OR,

THE CONSTANT ONE.

A TALE OF THE SEA.

(From the N. Y. Metropolitan Record)

CHAPTER VII.

'My name, my dear sir,' he began, 'is Edward Lester, once a captain of an East Indiaman—'

'What name did you say?' gasped William. 'Edward Lester!' repeated the other quite startled.

'Do you know that signature?' asked William, hurriedly opening a letter, and showing the following words: 'Yours ever, my dear William, Sophy Lester.'

'Speak, man!' cried the other, grasping his hand convulsively—'can it be my child; and she, my wife?—He could say no more.'

'You must be that long lost Edward Lester. Merciful God! thy ways are inscrutable. Your wife is well, still mourning ever for you.'

'God be for ever blessed!' said the poor man weakly. 'And you?'

'I am, with your permission, the affianced husband of Sophy Lester!'

'Whom God has sent to deliver me from bondage. But tell me all—how you met them—what they are doing.'

William briefly told all he knew. 'Heaven bless them! And now, my dear friend, I owe you my story. I sailed from Calcutta seventeen years ago, to come home by order round Cape Horn, and was wrecked with fifteen men there where you see the carcass of my brig. One life was only lost; and we saved cargo, and everything but the ship. We found the island inhabited by an inoffensive race of beings, whom we soon made our friends. We became, in fact, one family. Most of our crew married native women; and, save our poignant regrets for home, were comparatively happy. But we all have longed, and still long for England—that has been the hope of every hour; and now I dare look forward to a chance of its being realized. Three of our crew perished in a wild attempt to gain another island at a great distance; of the remainder, two I know will not quit the spot. They were very young, and married, and have children whom they love beyond home. There are nine, then, in all, who desire a passage. I know your position is difficult, but I answer for my crew. At first turbulent enough, they are now steady fellows, who will obey you as they should, grateful enough to be taken home at any price. Could you not leave your prisoners?'

'I could wish to do so; but where are my proofs of innocence save in the bringing forward of the guilty? My dear sir, if I let these men go, I and my crew proclaim ourselves pirates and murderers. Besides, they deserve punishment; and to leave them here would be to punish your colonists.'

'True, true. But now, from this moment, command us all. The island and its contents are at your disposal.'

'Thank you. In the first place, I wish the prisoners to be taken ashore, and placed under strict guard; you answer for your subjects.'

'As certainly as any other despot. But my tyranny, founded on their own choice, and capable of being overthrown in an instant, is far more powerful.'

'Let us go on shore, then, at once,' said William, leading the way.

The prisoners, well secured, were put into the schooner's boat; then all the crew followed with Harvey and the still wondering Lester, and in a few minutes stood upon terra firma. They were surrounded at once by about fifty men, as many women, and a number of children, all speaking English or attempting to do so. They were wholly unarmed, arms being prohibited except for hunting, the natives being as yet so far uncivilized as to be ignorant of the art of war. A grand banquet was given to the new comers, and then plans were entered into for the future. The nine men signed articles at once as portion of the crew, while the other two offered to do the same if their wives and children could accompany them. This Harvey could not consent to from the size of the schooner, but promised to indicate their position so publicly, that some vessel must soon visit them.

Next day all set to work. English and natives, although the latter labored sadly enough, every one wishing their white friends to remain. But they only shook their heads, and still did their best to assist. The schooner was refitted, its masts set up firmly; it was provisioned amply for the home journey, and at the end of a month she was ready. Harvey, however, now consented to remain a few days, that his men might rest and survey the island, which was small, but rich in fruits, fish, trees, and different kinds of wild fowl according to the season. It was full, too, of

sleep—a circumstance that was once a source of delight to the natives, who owed this great blessing, as well as domestic ducks, to the brig being well stocked.

Captain Lester had, after a few years, allowed his men and the natives to treat the brig as a complete wreck, and to take such goods as they thought fit. So they had an ample supply of tea and sugar, wore silks, rich shawls, and became wild dandies. Every man had a neat house, and many comforts; so that nearly the whole had a half inclination to stop after all, and even talked of returning, if they found no friends alive in England, as did indeed two some years later.

At last the schooner set forth on its long journey, in proper trim, well provisioned, splendidly manned, and by a willing crew, with two experienced officers at their head.

The prisoners begged earnestly to be left behind; but not only did Harvey give the reasons already mentioned for not leaving them, but the islanders refused to receive them on any condition. Murder was a thing unknown there, and excited such horror, in the simple minds of the natives that on their departure, the cabin in which they had lived was burned to the ground and a post erected to mark the spot where two men slayers had once dwelt.

The voyage was rapid and prosperous. The old captain was perhaps even more impatient than William to get home. The letters of his child spoke doubtfully of her mother's health, and the long-exiled sailor wished once more to see his wife, whom he had never forgotten, any more than the dear babe he had left with her. Harvey, too, was deeply anxious for his reunion; and his daily dream was the joy that his Sophy would feel when he brought back her father to bless their union. There were thoughts in his heart, too, of his own father, but these he kept down, unwilling to acknowledge his errors even to himself.

At last, to the delight of all, they arrived at the mouth of the Ganges—to the delight of all save the murderers, who now were the cowardly most criminals of their nature are when the deed is done, found out, or even suspected. Just as they were about to enter the Ganges, an armed government schooner hailed them.

'What schooner is that?' asked the commander in a loud voice, sliding right up to them. 'The Ganges,' replied William in a calm voice.

'Where from?' said the other in shriller tones.

'From the South Seas, bound for Calcutta,' continued William.

'Lie to them, and let the captain come on board,' said the other in ironical tones that William well understood.

He, however instantly obeyed, and in a few moments stood on the deck of the Devastation in a firm but respectful attitude.

'And pray who are you, sir?' asked a naval officer in a severe tone, while officers and crew of the armed schooner crowded round.

'William Harvey, captain of the Ganges, with the assassins of Matthew Finlayson on board.'

'Who are you then?' said the officer somewhat staggered, and starting at our adventurer.

'I declare, sir, that I embarked as second mate of this schooner, under mysterious circumstances that suited my age and disposition. But during a storm, learning from a terrified lad the manner in which my officer came into possession of the schooner, I mutinied and took the command. I came home as fast as I could; but, providentially, putting into an island to refit, I have been able to bring away the captain and crew of the Three Presidencies, wrecked seventeen years ago.'

'I believe you, young man. Your manner is sufficient. But I may tell you that Finlayson is not dead. You have acted, however, like a man, and may expect the gratitude of the government and of the owner of your schooner.—What you say of the Three Presidencies is really wonderful. But go back to your ship, Captain Harvey; we will sail up in company.'

Next day, William Harvey was the lion of Calcutta. The prisoners were given up, tried on the evidence of Finlayson himself and the boy, and sentenced to severe terms of imprisonment. The consignees of the Three Presidencies gave Harvey a handsome letter to the owner in London, and the command of a vessel bound thither, with the consent of the authorities; and so Harvey and Lester sailed for England.

CHAPTER VII.

More than a year had passed without news of the wanderer, and the inhabitants of Leascombe began to lose all hope. The father was half inclined to think that his son might have taken offence at some word or expression in Sophy's letters; or that, as changeable as he was violent, he had again sought other affections. None would allow that it could be possible for any evil to have happened to him. The mind of man is not easily disposed to look at the worst side of events. Some natures there may be so consti-

tuted as to paint everything in black; but such were none at Leascombe. Sir Edward himself always thought that Harry had sailed on some fresh voyage, or that he had gone up the country, or entered into some foreign service. He never supposed for one moment that tempest or battle had deprived him his son. Lady Templeton grieved in silence, said little, but hoped on ever. Sophy, though anxious and sometimes terrified lived still in hope, and pursued her studies with avidity.

The society of Mrs. Desmond, her reading, and her own natural character, had made of the humble Sophy a thorough gentlewoman. In thought and feelings she had always been so; but there is a certain refinement and polish never acquired but by constant association with the high-bred and highly educated.

Sophy in her secret heart had many painful misgivings about the prodigal son. She set too little store by her own powers of fascination, to believe herself capable of enchanting permanently the affections of any man. She believed that William Harvey had taken more than a fancy to her—a very sincere affection; but she thought it quite possible he might change. At others times she had more hope on this point, but more firm hope on another. She traced a strange similarity in the fortunes of her father and her lover, and at length allowed herself to believe, that perhaps some fate similar to that of her dear parent had befallen the young man. His last letter had been so cheerful, so hopeful, so affectionate, it was scarcely possible to think that in so short a time he had forgotten one he had entertained any real affection for.

It was early in May, and the breakfast-parlor was laid out, awaiting its several guests. Mrs. Desmond and Sophy came down first, then Mrs. Lester, and a few minutes later Sir Edward and Lady Templeton. It was a charming morning, the trees were all in bud, many flowers were in bloom, and the sun shone serenely on the lawn and park. The window was open, and the perfumed fragrance of morning came in, with still an odor of the sea-breeze, though the sea was five miles distant. The breakfast was instantly brought in, and Mrs. Desmond, as usual, took the place of honor to pour out the tea.

'How long is it now, Miss Lester,' said Sir Edward, 'since you heard from my dear boy? This was the same question generally asked about twice a week.'

'It is now, Sir Edward, nearly fourteen months,' replied Sophy gently. He was scarcely conscious how often the same question had been so rarely replied to.

'It is a long, long time,' he continued. 'Would we could have some news!'

'I would we could!' echoed the mother with a deep sigh. There was a slight rustling at the door.

'Come in,' said Sir Edward simultaneously with the hurried entrance of the butler. 'What is it, Markman?' asked Sir Edward.

'A foreign letter, sir, for Miss Lester,' replied the butler in a low voice, and with some emotion. He was a servant who had been fifteen years in the family when Master Henry was born. All rose with one accord, and Sophy took the letter with a trembling hand.

'From Mr. Henry, sir?' said the butler respectfully.

'I believe so, Markman,' replied Sir Edward in a trembling voice.

'Yes, Markman,' said Miss Lester.

'Thank you, sir—thank you, miss,' replied the butler, quite proud of the confidence; and then he retired.

'It is a very long letter,' said Sophy, blushing at the first words: 'May I just glance over it?'

'Of course, my dear girl. I am too happy to see his handwriting—God bless him!'

'Am coming home?' said Sophy, attempted to read aloud; but her voice trembled, and at length she said nervously: 'I cannot read it.—Mrs. Desmond will be kind enough.'

'Certainly, my dear,' replied the sister; and began carefully and slowly to read the long letter. It told all that had happened, save the name of the rescued sailor. It finished thus:—'I am coming home, my dear Sophy, an altered man; not altered so far as you are concerned, but in many things. I do not suppose that my conduct or position will be much changed, but I hope to avoid many faults into which I have fallen in the course of my life.—My terrible position in the schooner Ganges headed by a murderer, whom my hasty temper brought me into contact with, brought home to me a lesson I shall not easily unlearn. I hope it may benefit me all the days of my life. God bless you! Perhaps I bring you news you little expect.'

'He means, I suppose,' said Sir Edward 'that he will now own his family, and end this unfortunate separation.'

'O Heavens! if he meant something else,' cried Mrs. Lester wildly.

'What, my dear madam?' asked the baronet kindly.

'If he meant that the rescued sailor was my poor long lost husband,' she began.

'It is quite possible,' said Sir Edward musing.

'Do you think so?' asked Sophy timidly.

'I think the tone of his letter such, that this explanation is more likely to be correct than mine.'

'But, my dear mother, such a surprise would kill you,' faltered Sophy.

'No, my dear,' cried Mrs. Lester; 'it is only grief that is fatal—joy never kills.'

'Then, my dear mother, it is true!' half shrieked Sophy. It is true. Hear the rest:—'Break it gently to your mother; but tell her that she may bless the day she met me, for I bring her home her husband, her own true, loving husband, whom, by the mercy of God, I have rescued from his seventeen years imprisonment on a distant island of the South Seas.'

'My God!' was all the widow—widow no longer—could say.

'Wonderful indeed,' said the baronet. 'Mrs. Lester, I congratulate you on your happiness.—But in your own joy forget not us. I think my boy is coming home very well disposed to be all we could wish. He has perhaps not now made up his mind to seek us, but I do not think he will avoid a meeting.'

'My dear sir, will you leave all to me?' said Sophy earnestly, 'I think I could manage him better than anybody. Nay, I am sure of it: let me at least try.'

'I trust wholly to you, Miss Lester—we all trust in you. Command—we obey. Restore to us our son, our hope, and our gratitude is illimitable.'

'And my husband is to be restored to me?' began Mrs. Lester, beside whom her daughter was sitting.

'Yes, mamma; but do not excite yourself. You are not strong; and you must try to be well by the time he comes home.'

'He does not mention any particular time, I think I remarked?' said the baronet, who was anxious to read the letter himself, who was anxious to read the letter himself, although too well bred to exhibit such desire in any direct manner.

'Pray, read it yourself, sir; I have perused it rather hurriedly. Never mind,' she added blushing, 'the first few lines—it's all nonsense about me.'

'The simple truth, so far as it describes your charms and your character. I hope and believe it is equally so as regards his own estimation of your worth,' said the baronet emphatically. He then eagerly devoured the letter, presently taking his wife aside, and reading it over to her; while Sophy and her mother, folded in each other's arms, talked anxiously of him who had been as it were raised from the dead.

'Come, come!' said Mrs. Desmond suddenly; 'no one has yet taken any breakfast, which is neither wise or prudent. I insist on everybody sitting down and doing justice to my fragrant tea and new eggs. You must all be well and strong to hail the return of Harry and his father-in-law.'

This well-timed speech brought them back to a little reason, and the breakfast proceeded.—The rest of the day was spent in commenting on the letter.

Two days later, another came. It was brief and definite. William Harvey, as he still styled himself, had arrived in England. His ship required his presence for forty-eight hours; but after that he would be free, and would bring Mr Lester down to Newton Alway.

'To Newton Alway of course,' said Sophy; 'of course he thinks us there. You leave all to me. Well, mamma, you and I must set out tonight for the village and our old house for a couple of days. Ask me no questions. There shall be no delay; no, not the delay of an hour. But I must have a talk with him first. I will then bring here; I answer for it.'

'God bless you!' said Lady Templeton.

'Act as you will,' added Sir Edward.

'Then please, sir, let us have the carriage at once. Let it then be sent every morning to wait for us at the Little Red Cow above our village, and I promise to be here in little more than an hour after he arrives.'

The carriage was placed at their disposal; Mrs. Lester and Sophy, dressed in their village costume, entered it, and drove down to Alway. The cottage was inhabited by old friends, who readily gave it up for a week. Sophy was quite happy in her old home once more, although she felt she should never like again the drudgery she had once submitted to with so much complacency. But she was glad to renew her acquaintance with the sea, to see her old friends the children, and to talk with some of her young companions, now hard working fisherwomen. Still, nothing drew her thoughts away from those who were coming; and it was with a wildly beating heart she saw, on the morning of the second day, two men de-

scending the pathway to the house. They moved slowly for one was obliged to lean on the other for support.

'My husband!—my wife!' was one cry, and the long separated pair were folded in a trembling embrace.

'My dear Sophy!' said William Harvey, with a fond and happy smile, kissing her, sailor-like, on both cheeks. 'What a beautiful woman you have become!'

'You are only a little darker, and a little more manly,' replied she trembling.

'My dear girl!' exclaimed Mr. Lester; 'but let this brave young man say his say to you, for to him we owe all under God's blessing.'

'We owe more than we can ever repay,' added the wife gently; 'but come in and sit down, my husband; I cannot stand.' The long separated pair entered the cottage, leaving the lovers on the outer bench.

'And now, my dear friend,' began Sophy, after ten minutes had passed, 'now that we have spoken of ourselves, let us think of others.—During your absence, my mother's illness compelled me to leave this place. We went to live in a family, where we have remained ever since. They have been very kind to us, and take a deep interest in our welfare. They made me promise to bring you to them at once. Besides, the owners of this house want to come back again. Will you oblige me, William, and do all I ask of you for one day?'

'For one day, and every day!' exclaimed William eagerly.

'Then do not let my friends wait longer,' said Sophy. 'Come, mamma, let us go home.'

'Are you not at home?' said Mr. Lester curiously.

'No papa. We left this because the sea-air was too keen for mamma; but you will like our other home better still. Mamma will tell you all about it as we walk. Let us make haste, because we promised to lose no time, you know.—And she took William's arm, and pressed on first. 'O William!' she said tenderly, 'what a blessing it is to find both one's parents alive!—What a blessing to have a kind father and mother!'

'It is,' replied he with a sigh.

'You sigh, William dear,' she added; 'have you no father and mother?'

'No—that is—yes; but I am not friends with them,' faltered William.

'What! not friends with your father and mother, William? Why, how is that? How can people be unfriendly with their father and mother? There must surely be something bad about them if their very son abandons them.'

'No, love; they are everything that is good and kind; and—'

'It is you, then, who must be a bad man!' said Sophy, gently taking away her arm. 'How can I respect a son who will not be friends with a good father and mother?'

'The fact is, dear Sophy,' exclaimed William eagerly, 'it is simply that our tempers are different. We could not agree; we had a quarrel.'

'And do you mean to keep it up. William—a quarrel with your father and mother?' asked Sophy gravely.

'One cannot argue with you; but I will explain all, and leave you to judge me. By your advice I will then be guided.' And here William Harvey told his story, calmly and dispassionately, without disclosing his name, but with scrupulous regard for truth, and rather for thank against his father. So animated did he become, that he never remarked that for ten minutes he had been standing still, restrained from advancing by the gentle pressure of Sophy's arm. 'And now, my beloved,' said he fondly, 'what would you have me to do? Command: I will obey.'

'I will have you, Henry Templeton, step with me into your father's carriage, and drive 'home'—to your own home, and my home, where your parents are waiting for you with an impatience you can readily understand!'

'Henry Templeton! you know my name, you have been living in my father's house; your home is my home!' said the young man wildly.

'Within a few months of your departure, I became the inmate of Leascombe Park, as companion to your widowed sister; the handwriting of your letters did the rest. They have read them all, Henry,' said the young girl, now as timid as a child.

'Then let us go,' cried the young man—'let us go and ask their blessing.' And he leaped into the carriage, which, in twenty minutes, swept them up the broad avenue of the park, to stop only at the door of the hall.

Markman was standing there. Sir Edward and Lady Templeton were too much moved to come to meet them; but the servants raised such a clamor, that they knew all was right; and in one minute more, the Hope of Leascombe was embraced by his mother, while one warm pressure of the hand was sufficient explanation be-

tween father and son. That was the only reference ever made to their estrangement. 'God bless you, my dear father!' said Henry, when he saw that Mrs. Desmond, Sophy, and her mother, had left the room. 'I know not how to thank you.'

or in commencing to establish them, is to be found the only security for peace, and the only security against continual danger and final catastrophe. Let us look back a little. From the year 1688 to the year 1782 learning was under the ban of law in Ireland; no one could learn the alphabet without violating the statute. That is, for three generations all that time no one could acquire the elements of wealth, dignity, or civilization in Ireland. The positive effects in brutalizing the population may be easily estimated; the negative effects which left them behind very other people are equally clear. In the face of such facts—the facts of having driven a whole people back upon the road of progress, and of having made it impossible for them to come up to the progressing intelligence of peoples who have centuries the start of them—what will justice do to repair the wrong? We think it sufficiently evident that justice will by every means, commence to restore equality—equality in intelligence.

norly whom she permitted to aggrandize themselves. The export of cattle was not allowed lest it should lessen the value of English land. Then the export of wool was forbidden, unless under great restrictions and only to a few places. The export of cloth was then prohibited, and almost every kind of import, too, unless the cargo was first discharged in England. A King promising from his throne to 'discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and essay after essay showing how to utilize Ireland for English wealth, without seeming to deem it worth a thought whether Ireland decayed to ruin or not, are the singular phenomena of English rule and Irish subjection, from the reign of James I. till the year 1782. Thus it came to pass that those we call the native population found no country before them in 1772, when they were allowed some of the privileges of Irishmen. A Parliament that to retain the enjoyment of its prejudices, took every loyal message as law, sold their best interests for the pride of ascendancy, and brought Ireland to the verge of bankruptcy.

which statesmanship should not tolerate for a moment. This country always looking for a change, thinking any change whatever a chance to be prayed for and seized upon: any enemy of England becomes by the fact of such enmity a friend to Ireland; Ireland ever ready to condemn or misunderstand or oppose the views of the Imperial Government, on the principle of an antagonism whose mission is active resistance to a changeless foe—all is injurious to Imperial influence everywhere, and, however long it may have to wait, will find its hour of retaliation at last. We think ourselves no enemies of the Commonwealth by seeking to preserve it from such trials as are shadowed forth in the state of affairs just described.

nately weaker when he is legislating for Ireland in a mixed assembly in London, than it would be if he were legislating for Ireland in an Irish House of Commons in Dublin. But we had better leave to Irish advocates of Repeal the task of proving that Repeal would benefit Ireland. Our most valuable contribution to the cause would be proof laid before the English Government and public that Repeal would do no harm to England, and would be really an advantage to the Empire. We believe sincerely that it ought to be easier to prove that Repeal would benefit the Empire than to prove that it would benefit Ireland. The chief difficulty is to know with what arguments to begin when one has nothing to meet but vague impressions, foregone conclusions, and an obstinate reluctance to believe that the point is even arguable. We really do not know what evils are apprehended for England as likely to follow Repeal. But we feel sure that if they were stated it could be shown either that they would not arise, or that they would be preferable to the fruits which the Union has borne and is bearing to England.

DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

The following is the text of the Catholic Manifesto alluded to in our last:— We, the undersigned Catholic clergymen, believe that we have arrived at an epoch of great trial and some danger, and that it is due to the people, the Government, and our own position frankly to expose some of the evils under which Ireland labors, and the remedy which in the presence of God, we believe to be the most efficacious, if not the only one, to give peace, security, and progress to the country.

Secondly, the poverty of the Irish race has been directly produced by the government of the country. We do not speak of the confiscation of the lands which took the means of living out of the hands of the natives, and left them penniless in so many cases; nor of the possession of nine-tenths of Ireland by assentees who spend its produce beyond the seas, although we believe that drain upon this country rises nearly to five millions annually; nor of the abstraction of all the savings of our farmers to swell the means of English and Scotch enterprise (occasioned by the ignorance before mentioned); nor of the singular arrangement by which Ireland pays an interest on 600 millions of debt which she never contracted; we do not speak of all or any of these inflictions which so severely deal with our capital now—we speak of the laws which were framed and put into operation with the direct aim and object of pauperizing, casting forth, and reducing to a 'state of nature' the whole native population of this country.

England could purchase in any or every market in such a contingency. So could France. So could almost any country; because every country but our own has something to live upon besides the price of the produce of the soil. We had nothing, because law had utterly swept everything that in our trial could sustain us; and thus it happened that we lost two millions of our people by death and emigration, and gained many lessons that now-a-days produce their fruits in thoughts and aspirations which become some trouble to the empire.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE. REPEAL.—We believe that it would do more good to England than to Ireland, and that if the objections of the Irish were not entitled to consideration, the English Parliament would do well to carry the measure in the very next Session. If, indeed, the strife and hatred which at present divide in Ireland the Catholics from the Protestants, and keep the lower classes alienated from the higher classes, were to continue, we do not see that Repeal would be of much use to Ireland. But we believe that the strife and divisions between different classes and professors of different creeds in Ireland are kept alive by the Legislative Union with England, and that a body of Irish gentlemen treating of the affairs of Ireland would find themselves able to come to some definite arrangement, and to establish, at any rate, some modus vivendi with one another much sooner if they were brought together by themselves in College-green than meeting, as they do, in Westminster, among a crowd of English and Scotch representatives. Irish affairs form only a portion of the business transacted as Westminster, and only a portion of the multitude of the Parliamentary readers of the In and Outs; they are discussed more or less parenthetically; they are constantly brought on at off-hours; they are relegated to a sort of second or third-rate position. All these circumstances help to make an Irish member's sense of responsibility indefi-

nitely weaker when he is legislating for Ireland in a mixed assembly in London, than it would be if he were legislating for Ireland in an Irish House of Commons in Dublin. But we had better leave to Irish advocates of Repeal the task of proving that Repeal would benefit Ireland. Our most valuable contribution to the cause would be proof laid before the English Government and public that Repeal would do no harm to England, and would be really an advantage to the Empire. We believe sincerely that it ought to be easier to prove that Repeal would benefit the Empire than to prove that it would benefit Ireland. The chief difficulty is to know with what arguments to begin when one has nothing to meet but vague impressions, foregone conclusions, and an obstinate reluctance to believe that the point is even arguable. We really do not know what evils are apprehended for England as likely to follow Repeal. But we feel sure that if they were stated it could be shown either that they would not arise, or that they would be preferable to the fruits which the Union has borne and is bearing to England.

The Report on Irish Criminal Statistics for 1866, compiled by Dr. Hancock, which has just been published, presents some favourable points which it is gratifying to have notice at a moment when there is unfortunately so much to record to the discredit of the country. We find that the year 1866 presents a smaller number of persons for trial at Assizes, the Dublin Commission Court, and Quarter Sessions than any year of the last ten. In 1857 the number was 7,210, in 1866 it was 4,325. Allowing for the reduction of population, the decrease of crime in Ireland in ten years is from 122 to 77 in each 100,000 of the population, or 37 per cent. This result would be much more satisfactory if we had not to set off against the general diminution of other crimes a progressive increase in the charges of treason-felony. There were none of these cases in 1863, there were 11 cases in 1864, 44 in 1865, and 52 in 1866. The statistics are stated to be, on the whole, highly creditable to the tradesmen and labouring classes. There was not one for trial for destroying machines or goods in process of manufacture in 1866. There were six for demolishing buildings, and three for combinations. Two persons were executed, which is about an equal proportion to the executions in England and Wales having regard to the relative population. There were 64 verdicts of wilful murder brought in by coroners' juries, which is 42 less than 106, the proportion which 402 verdicts of murder in England and Wales in 1865 would give for a population equal to that of Ireland. Infanticides and other murders were more numerous in England than in Ireland. The numbers proportionate to 175 verdicts of infanticide in England and Wales in 1865 would be 46 for Ireland whereas the total number was only 40. The proportion to 227 other verdicts for murder in England and Wales would be 60 for Ireland, whereas there have only been 24. In both countries, however, infanticides are excessive compared with other murders. The characteristics of Irish crime are indicated by the number of indictable offences returned by the police and not disposed of summarily, compared with those observed last year, the most unfavourable being treasonable and seditious offences, malicious offences against property, riots, assaults, inflicting bodily harm, and other assaults. There is an excess in the number of minor offences disposed of summarily, arising probably from the fact that the police are twice as numerous in proportion to the population as in England and Wales. The Dublin Metropolitan police are in the proportion of 1 to 302 of the population, while in the London district the force is in the proportion of 1 to 468 of the population. In the rest of Ireland the police are 1 to 450 of the population, and in the rest of England and Wales 1 to 302 of the population.

The Waterford News gives the following particulars concerning the late large sheep robberies around Thomastown:—Intense excitement was created in Thomastown on the 20th, by the arrest of a family named Tobin, who held a respectable position in that town, on the charge of being concerned in the wholesale robberies which have for some two or three years past been committed in that neighborhood, and which have hitherto defied detection, for the simple reason, it is now evident, that the depredators were parties ranking amongst those to be least suspected. It appears that the Tobins keep a public house close to the police barracks in Thomastown, and in addition held some considerable tracts of land, causing them to be classed in the rank of 'comfortable farmers.' Their landlord is Mr. Marsh, Springfield, near Mountbawn, Queen's county, to whom the Tobins owed £100, for rent and money advances. On Mr. Marsh asking for this sum, he was told by the Tobins that when they had sold some sheep then on hands the money would be paid—whereupon Mr. Marsh wrote as he wanted sheep, he would by them at the market price, and 30 sheep, at 3s. each, passed from the Tobins into his hands. Mr. Seigne, agent to Sir J. Power, who was the last victim of the depredators, visited Mr. Marsh's farm at Springfield on the 19th, and identified the sheep so transferred as his property, when Mr. Marsh delivered them over, and they were driven back to Kiltane. Further investigation proved a number of other robberies.—The official count of the total number of sheep stolen, from the first robbery in 1865, inclusive, is 274, and the total number accounted for is 95. The first operation was on the night of the 15th of February, 1864, when 20 sheep disappeared from the farm of Mr. E. Greene, of Cappagh; and the final campaign of the gang was on the night of the 11th October last, when Mr. Seigne suffered a second visitation, but had this time for a companion in misfortune Sir John Power, Bart, the former losing another flock of 41, and the latter 26 sheep from the adjoining lands of Kiltane. Mr. Marsh, on Saturday, proceeded to Thomastown, to see to getting something else for his year and a half's rent, as he had given up the sheep; but it was found everything saleable had been cleared off Tobin's farms. It is stated that relatives and servants of Tobin on the ground of claims for wages and debts, had laid hands on everything available to pay themselves, and had driven all the cattle to Bennetsbridge fair, on Saturday morning and disposed of them.

William Butler, who is charged with attempting to murder Honora Harley, a servant at the Red Abbey, Cork, on Monday evening, has been arrested and was brought before the magistrates on Friday. He is only 15 years of age, and is described as a slight delicate looking boy. He appeared to be anxious, but cool and collected during the investigation. The girl is about 20 years of age, was examined and stated the facts. She said she had sent the prisoner every week to put a little money into the penny savings-bank, and five weeks ago she desired him to give notice of an amount which she wished to draw out. On three successive Saturdays he told her that the bank was closed, and beginning then to suspect him she went on the following Saturday herself, and there found that her money was 2s. short. She reproached him with not having paid in the last 2s., which she had given him, and he then said that if she would promise not to disclose it he would tell her a secret. This was, that he had been putting 3l a week for the last seven months into a hole in the floor of the Castle house, and that when he got it out he would pay her. About 5 o'clock on Monday evening, he sent a child for a candle, and, having obtained it, went to the top of the Abbey, and returning in about a quarter of an hour, said he could see the box, but that the clay had got through the lid, so that it was too heavy for him to lift himself. She then accompanied him, taking with her a candle and a box of matches. When they got halfway up the steps he took a hatchet out of a hole in the wall, observing he wanted it to break the bottom of the box. Before she reached the top the candle was extinguished by the wind, and, before she knew where she was, she received a blow of the hatchet. Supposing that he meant to strike the box, she said, 'William, you are striking me!' He then struck her repeatedly on the head, so that she could no longer be deceived as to his intention, and, screaming for mercy, she managed to clutch the hatchet. He asked her to forgive him, and she said she would if she got safely down the steps. He led her down by the hand, and on reaching the street she called out to a man who was passing, and he led her to her home, whence she was conveyed to the infirmary. A constable who had examined the place stated that the passage up to the first floor was very dangerous, and at the top was a square platform unroofed, and at one side of it he found a hole dug about 6 feet long, a foot deep, and about the breadth of a grave. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Dr. Gillooly Catholic Bishop of Elphin, at a meeting to express sympathy with the Pope held at Roscommon, and attended by a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen, has expressed astonishment at the 'mania of blind, remorseless hatred against the Pope which exists among the great English people.' In nothing else has her Majesty's Government, added the Bishop, more faithfully represented, at home and abroad, the popular feeling of England than in this insensate hostility to the Pope; and yet England counts her Catholic subjects in Ireland, Britain, Canada, and Australia by millions. How could cordial union of the countries exist under such reckless provocation? Let us insist that they shall at least observe a strict neutrality, and withdraw all countenance from the aggressors, whether monarchical or revolutionary, on the Pope's sovereignty. The acts of the Garibaldians (continued Bishop Gillooly) were declared to be right in England, but 'now the dagger has come home to ourselves, and the bombs and the powder casks are exploded at home by ourselves.' The audience cheered this portion of the Bishop's address. The dagger now pointed against the English breast was the Mazzinian dagger that was pointed against the defenders of the Pope. Here at home, in England, there are thousands, continued the speaker, waiting for the moment when they may seize upon the fat lands and swollen coffers of England. Irishmen execrated those crimes; but if they had the effect of causing the English Government and people to condemn revolutionary agencies and attacks on Rome, good would come of it, and they might hope for better days. The O'Connor Don, M. P., also spoke. How would England feel (he said) if Canada were absorbed by the United States, as Victor Emmanuel wished to absorb the Papal States? What a howl of rage there would be in Europe if Belgium were sought to be annexed by France! Resolutions were passed applauding the chivalry of Catholic France and the energy of the Emperor in giving effect to the wishes of the people. Pall Mall Gazette.

Enthusiasm has a very ready entrance into the breasts of Romish Churchmen. They live a comparatively unselfish life, unengrossed by the cares of a wife and family or the narrowing details of business, and when men have no deep private interests or affections their minds will ever seek an occupation in watching the course of public affairs, and will tend to cherish strong opinions and sympathies. Our own clergymen are spirited if rather unpractical, politicians, and the Romish Clergy have almost taken their fair share, or more, in the political conflicts of every country. No one ought to be surprised, then, at the existence of discontent—we will not say disaffected priests. The clergy live among the people, they have sprung from them, they subsist on their dutiful offerings, they are propertied with the people's increase and they must decay with their decay. So far from being amazed that there are clergymen who say mass for the Manchester convicts, and to make political speeches from the altar, we rather wonder that these sympathizers are so few. The hot Irish blood and the fluent Irish tongue, delighting in pathos, satire, and denunciation, have not been lost by Ordination, and a man must have a little strength of mind to resist the temptation to say what he can say well when it is looked for by his friends and neighbours.

On the other hand, the priesthood, like all priest-hoods, is more or less conservative. The Church is, all over the world, on the defensive; it feels that it is the representative of a great traditional system which a powerful section of mankind is endeavouring to overthrow and its general tendency is to stand by the established authority in temporal things as an ally against what is called 'the Revolution.' This sentiment has been visible in the action of the Irish priesthood up to the present time. No one can accuse the clergy of being footed Fenianism, or even, of late years political discontent. Both here and in America they did their best to crush Fenianism in its germ. That organization was essentially a lay organization of men who had, to a great extent, cast off the control of the clergy, and were somewhat in relation with the general revolutionary party in the world. The Fenians avowed their object to be republicanism; their means to be conspiracy and insurrection; they hardly denied that they contemplated confiscation; they were more than suspected of Communism. Not one of these names is anything but terrible to the ear of the Church which has been denouncing them in the Continent for the last twenty years. The Irish priesthood could hardly ally itself with men who came under all the reprobation of the Pope's Encyclical. This general reprobation still exists, and it may be taken for granted that the Church, whatever may be the individual sympathies of its clergymen, will as a body, oppose this particular manifestation of Irish discontent.—Times.

The Tipperary Advocate, of the 21st ult., says:—In our impression of this day week, we described the burning of a quantity of hay, and the malicious injury of three cows, the property of Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien, Poor Law Guardian, Cunnahur, near this town (Neunagh). We have this evening to add another to the list of barbarous outrages. On Sunday night two more of Mr. O'Brien's valuable cows, which were in a byre near his dwelling, had their paps cut off by some in-human miscreant.

The Dublin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette telegraphs on Thursday:—'Everything is quiet in the south, but the authorities were completely prepared for whatever might have occurred. Troops were in readiness to move to any point in the province. The Catholic Bishop Moriarty has issued a pastoral in disapproval of requiem masses for members of an excommunicated secret society. The men who attacked the house of Mr. Mathew, near Cork, were not Fenians, but merely burglars.'

The LATE FUNERAL PASSIONS.—LIMERICK SATURDAY. I understand the Castle authorities have instructed the police to furnish the names of the most prominent leaders of the late funeral procession here in honour of the three men executed at Manchester. In compliance with these instructions the police have furnished the names of over 90 persons who took part in the procession, and again to whom it is reported legal proceedings will be instituted. Irish Times.

THE LATE ARREST AT DUNGARVAN. Early on Friday the man who gave his name as John S. Quinn, arrested on Tuesday by Head-Constable Thompson, and committed on Thursday by Henry Rodmond, Esq. R.M., on a charge of having a revolver and ammunition in a proclaimed district, arrested at the quarter sessions, was escorted to the County Gaol at Waterford under a strong escort of the Royal Constabulary, with arms.

The Dublin Freeman of the 23rd ult. says:—The Mayor of Kilkenny, the High Sheriff, the ex-High Sheriff, the Mayor Elect, the Aldermen and City Magistrates, and fourteen Town Councilors, have signed the Catholic Declaration. We hope other cities will enable us to add their names to the supplemental list, to be published on the 30th along with those of the patriotic men of the 'City of the Confederation.'

A fatal fight occurred on Sunday after the fair at Newport, county of Tipperary, between two rival road contractors and their assistants, who made a numerous muster of men and women on both sides. It was fortunately interrupted by the arrival of a party of the Royal Irish Regiment, but serious injuries were inflicted while the melee lasted. Two were dangerously wounded. Four of the combatants have been sent to Bridewell.

DUBLIN, Jan 17, evening.—At the examination of Leon yesterday, Sergeant Kelly, the survivor of the two policemen who were shot, and a woman both swore they fully recognised the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol shots which wounded one policeman and killed another.

CORK, Jan. 17th.—A rival of Greek fire was thrown yesterday to one of the witnesses for the Government in the Fenian trials here, but the material failed to ignite. No injury was done. No clue to the perpetrator.

The Examiner announces that Capt. Mortimer, who had been incarcerated on a charge or suspicion of Fenianism, was recently discharged from Mountjoy Prison, on consenting to return to America.

GREAT BRITAIN. PASTORAL LETTER BY THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF SCOTLAND.—Read in all the Catholic Churches at the different Masses on Sunday last.—A time has come when to remain silent, we feel convinced, would render us highly criminal in the sight of God, and wanting in our duty towards our most cherished flock, for whose souls we shall have to render account at the dreadful seat of Divine Justice. Knowing, beloved brethren that the principles of your Holy Religion are your guide, we should not deem it necessary to repeat what is already familiar to you, did we not fear that our silence might be wrongly interpreted, at a time when lawless and wanton outrages committed by a few have aroused so universally and so justly the horror and reprobation of every right-minded person in the land. Wherefore, in the first place, we call upon you to raise your voices, in union with ours, and those of your zealous pastors, in abhorrence of the deeds of violence and bloodshed which have recently filled all men of good will with pain and sorrow. In the second place, we exhort you with all the earnestness of our souls, to remember that, as the Holy Scriptures tell us, we are but 'pilgrims on this earth, hastening towards eternity, which is to be for each one of us an eternity of happiness or everlasting separation from God. Anxious as we are to secure for your souls the happiness purchased for you by the blood of our blessed Redeemer, and to avoid the never-ending horrors of damnation, you will no doubt listen to the Apostle, who tells us that we are bound to live in subjection to the authority which God, the Supreme Ruler of the universe, has established for the maintenance of peace, and order in society. The Apostle of the Gentiles, addressing the Catholics of his time who were living under the rule of the most cruel persecutor of their holy religion, the infamous Nero, and contemplating the dreadful horrors of the revolution, declared that those who would allow themselves by a spirit of vengeance to rise in resistance to authority purchased for themselves damnation. This clear doctrine of the great St. Paul has been preached incessantly by the chief pastors of our most holy Church to their entire flock, dispersed over the whole world, and living under every variety of authority from the days of Saint Peter to those of his present successor, the intrepid witness of Catholic truth, Pope Pius IX.—The words of our most Holy Father, spoken in a late Consistory held at Rome, are:—'And here in your assembly (his Holiness addressing an assembly of the cardinals), confirming the memorable constitutions of our predecessors we reprobate and condemn, by virtue of our apostolic authority, those societies which plot, openly or clandestinely, against the Church or the legitimate Powers; and we wish it to be understood by all the faithful of Christ, of whatever condition and dignity, or wherever they may live, that these societies are by us proscribed and reprobated.' In the third place, we are filled with consolation, most dearly beloved brethren, to find that notwithstanding the pernicious example given in other places of these realms, you have maintained the peace, order and harmony of society in this country, of which we have the happiness of living in social union and charity with all classes of our fellow subjects. We entreat you with all earnestness not to listen to the advice of any deluded persons who would endeavour to deprive you of the advantages which you enjoy in this country of your adoption. By following this our paternal advice, you will begin your new year in peace and joy; during its eventful progress your happiness will be continually increased by the preservation of yourselves and your families from all the dangers of anarchy and disorder; your obedience to the sacred laws of the Church, to which you have ever proved so lovingly faithful, will stimulate many of your beloved countrymen to follow your example; and finally you will contribute much to improve the condition of the dear country of your birth, by securing for it the blessing of God, who at this most holy season has announced 'Peace on earth to men of good will.'

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON FENIANISM.—In the instructions he gave he was unbiassed by party politics. He would do just the same thing, whatever party were in power in the country. He had heard persons speak of Irishmen; but he knew of no distinction. He was a bishop of an English diocese, but he treated every man under him in precisely the same manner. They had read with pain several articles which appeared in the papers, cautioning the Irish people against the attempts they were making, or otherwise they would raise a feeling that would cause expulsion from the country. He asserted that 'very Irishman had as much a home in every part of England as in Ireland; he belonged to the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and wherever he wished to live and settle down was as much his home as where he was born, because the constitution could make no distinction between any of the classes in the community. For advice he would tell them not to war with the Government, but to devote their energies to obtain complete equality and independence. If the people in Ireland were as independent as those in any other part of the British Empire, he was at a loss to know what they required; but he protested against the law being broken by just such associations as were in existence abroad. The Holy Father condemned the revolutions of Garibaldi, because he was the representative of secret societies, the members of which were bound by oath, had the same set signs and passwords, and were in common sworn to obey officers. Such societies were forbidden by the Church, no matter where recognised. When certain fervent Catholics waited upon the Pope, and asked him to permit a counter association, he expressly forbade it, because the end did not justify the means. Though it was for a good purpose—his own protection, in fact—he was against it, for the secret oath, secret signs, and secret obligations to obey a commander, brought it within the category condemned by the Church. Therefore, the Fenian organisation, and those of Garibaldi, must be condemned on the same principle. He was very sorry to say there were certain Orangemen—about 500 in number—from St. Helen's and other places, in attendance in Liverpool, professedly to give aid and countenance to the Government. He did not think the authorities would receive any such aid, because the Government had no right to receive aid from those who were antagonistic to any other class in society. Therefore they might as well have got aid from 500 Fenians. They called themselves loyal Orangemen; but did not every one know that some years since that same society was brought under the notice of Parliament as a secret organisation to put the King of Hanover upon the English throne, had the right to do not done what they wanted? Loyalty was an affection given to the head of the State, whoever that head may be. The Orangemen had lost all title to a character for loyalty, and there was no reason why any sound government should tolerate such persons. They were as illegal as Fenians themselves, and it was the duty of the Government to put down such men and not allow any class—Orangemen or Fenians—to continue beyond the reach of the law. Suppose any man were to organise a body of volunteers, arm, equip, and place them under his own guidance, the Government would soon step in and put down the movement, for they alone possess the power to make war. What were Fenians, Orangemen, or Fenians, but independent bodies of armed men, organised through the country. They might not wear uniforms, but they were bound together by oaths, they knew each other by signs, and were bound to obey their officers. Each was an independent State within a State. Therefore, if the Government were alive to the real interests of the country they would at once put down all such organisations. If revolution in Ireland were a lawful thing, which he did not for a moment hold it to be, it should necessarily be by the will of the people, or those who represent them, by numbers, wealth, and

intelligence. No man could tell him that the Fenian organisation, numerous and powerful though it was, represented the Irish nation. They were but a small section, and even in the event of their gaining their wishes the opposing parties would be dissatisfied. They had no right to organize rebellion or revolution, and even if they had, no man would hold their right to practise it as they were doing, and expose the lives of innocent people, merely to carry out their own views. As long as his voice could ring and his arm had strength to carry the pastoral staff of Liverpool, so long would he stand between his children and oppression; and wherever it threatened them (from Conservatives, Whigs, or Radicals) he should be found in the midst of his children, and while he could raise his voice he would never be silent. At the same time his duty compelled him to warn them all against any attempts upon the stability of the Church or the State.—Northern Press.

IRISH ANTI-FENIAN MEETING.—A public meeting of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of Woolwich was held at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening last, in the school rooms adjoining St. Peter's Catholic Church when the chair was taken by the Rev. J. Cotter, missionary rector. Between 500 and 600 persons were present. The rev. chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he was happy to say that this meeting was called together at the request of a large number of the congregation, who earnestly desired to express their disapproval of the outrages recently enacted in London. For his part, as a Catholic priest, he was most decidedly opposed to all secret societies, whether Carbonari or Fenian. Legislation had removed many of the grievances which Irish Catholics had complained of, and it was his firm belief that all their wants would be remedied and their disabilities removed by peaceful and legal means. Obedience to the law was the first condition of every subject, and the man who committed a crime was his own enemy as well as the enemy of society, of God, and of his Church. The Rev. J. Landers proposed the first resolution:—'That as members of the Catholic Church, and therefore obedient to her authoritative teaching, we cannot approve or be members of any association whatsoever which our prelates condemn.' The Catholic Church condemned the Carbonari and all secret associations on the Continent, and it equally condemned such societies in England or Ireland. He contended, too, that the Irish were essentially a loyal people, loving Her Majesty the Queen, submissive to the law, and despising all treasonable and nefarious acts. The great body of the Irish people discarded the very name of this evil conspiracy, and had no sympathy with its object, for it did not spring from real Irishmen, either in Ireland or England, but from unscrupulous Americans, who might be many generations removed from an Irish ancestry, and had lost altogether the true Irish sentiment, the characteristics of which were love and loyalty. Mr. Greeney in seconding the resolution said he did not believe that this Fenian movement had extended to any depth among the Irish people, for he heard it everywhere condemned, and he hoped before long to see the foul conspiracy overthrown. The Rev. J. Fleming moved the second resolution:—'That, as Irishmen, we love to see the evils of Ireland removed or redressed by lawful constitutional means; but we hereby express our abhorrence against violence and resisting the civil power, convinced that such resistance is evil, and that evil must not be done, whatever good may come of it.' He said that in his history Ireland had suffered many and continued evils, and among these must be classed Fenianism. As an Irishman he longed for the time when the wrongs of his country would be removed but he would countenance none but lawful and constitutional measures; and the sooner the gangrene of Fenianism was checked and cured, the better it would be for Ireland and the Irish people. Mr. Cunningham called on the Irishmen in England, as they gloried in their faith and in their ancestors who had died for it, to repel the disgraceful suspicion that they had any sympathy with a conspiracy as inane as it was wicked, and in direct violation of the teaching of their Church. The resolutions having been unanimously agreed to, the proceedings terminated.

THE END OF THE YEAR.—The political and commercial gloom in which the year commenced still hangs over its close. The sky, as Mr. Disraeli lately said, is at best grey and colourless, and perhaps, he was too sanguine when he added that no storm was impending. The horizon has thus far not been cleared by the effects of his great legislative experiment. The cheerful enthusiasm which attended the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 is replaced by anxious doubt and general distrust. The discontent which is still cultivated by political agitators in England is, perhaps, superficial or factitious; but the abuses of Trades' Unions indicate grave social disorganization, and the growing insolence of the Fenian conspirators bodes ill for the tranquillity of Ireland. Commerce and credit have not displayed their wonted elasticity in recovering from the disasters of 1866. A rate of discount ranging from one to two per cent. has failed to stimulate enterprise; and the fresh disclosures of irregularity and unsoundness in the affairs of railways and other joint-stock undertakings have discouraged investment. The embarrasments of the Brighton, of the North British, of the Great Eastern, of the Great Western, and, above all, of the London, Chatham, and Dover, and the doubts which have arisen as to the financial condition of the Caledonian Railway, press heavily on the credit of the most prudent and prosperous Companies. The recent failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has once more illustrated the peculiar risks of banks administered by traders, interest in obtaining undue accommodation is likely to prevail over their regard for the protection of their shareholders. The actual or probable collapse of the French Credit Mobilier has thrown discredit on speculative Finance Companies; and ruinous litigation under the Winding-up Act produces a reasonable distrust of almost all undertakings which depend on associated capital.

The authorities at Portsmouth, Gosport, and the vicinity, have made arrangements to prevent any Fenian movement in that locality. A careful guard is kept in the dockyard and wharf; row guards are ever on the qui vive. Nothing, however, has occurred to lead to a supposition that there is any plot to molest a district guarded by so many thousands of the Queen's most loyal subjects—army, navy, and volunteers, being in strong force in garrison, harbour, and town. A ridiculous incident occurred last week. An artilleryman from Black-house Fort, on the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbour when in a state of some drunkenness, managed to leave the fort and get into a boat for the purpose, it is assumed, of getting more liquor. The man lost the oars, and being unable to manage the boat was drifted by the current towards the bows of the training brig Martin. The sentinel on guard, fully aware of the responsibility of his position, and alive to Fenian rumours, concluded, of course, that the drunken artilleryman (an Irishman) was a Fenian, whose purpose it possibly was to blow up the brig. An alarm was raised, when the boat rounded the bow and got clear into the harbour. Again the tide drifted the boat and its occupant, then lying at the bottom, against the St. Vincent, occasioning a fresh alarm. The man was arrested, and his progress aloft for one night stopped. This may be regarded as a sample of the many alarms raised in this district in connection with supposed Fenian outrages.—Hampshire Independent.

Dean Olose, in taking a review of the year in a sermon in Carlisle Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, pointed its principal features in every gloomy colour. As to Fenianism, he said he remembered the time when the nation trembled in fear of the invasion of a foreign army; when hostile fleets were anxiously watched upon the coast. He remembered the Bristol riots, but he never remembered anything like the present panic among us. Formerly when some of our fellow-countrymen rebelled they met us like

men—man to man and face to face; but the Fenian was an assassin. Men were not then stabbed or shot in the dark; women and children were not murdered. These things were altogether new in this country, and he thanked God those men were not Englishmen—'from his heart he thanked God they were not English assassins—who were in some sort bringing disgrace and reproach upon Great Britain. He had no doubt that during the past year religious evils had grown and become rank. While the working men had to some extent impelled infidelity from among them, infidelity lingered among our men of science and education. The speculations of men of science of the present day with respect to the creation of the world were more absurd and ridiculous than the doctrine that the world is balanced on the back of a tortoise. Nor could he pass by another form of evil which had been gathered from the dark ages. It was creeping in among us; and he asserted that no Fenian, no ultra-radical desired more heartily to break up the bonds between Church and State than do the Ritualists.—Pall Mall Gazette.

It is said that Rome ought to belong to Italy may it not with greater truth be retorted that Gibraltar belongs to Spain? Rome never belonged to Italy, but Italy to Rome; whereas, Gibraltar did belong to Spain. Besides the title of the Pope to Rome is better than the title of the dynasty of Queen Victoria to the English throne. The rightful branch of the Sturges lost the throne by treason, treachery and Rebellion; the Pope acquired his by the free gift of the people when the division of the Roman Empire into many kingdoms and diverse governments gave birth to the civil principality of the Roman Pontiff. A Protestant historian observes that the 'proudest royal houses are but of yesterday compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiff.' Platform orators would echo the taunt of the newspaper press that priests cannot govern. Out upon each cant! Have not the best rulers of States been churchmen? Where would England be if it had not been for the vigorous and enlightened churchmen who guided the councils of our Kings in the middle ages? 'It would be unjust,' writes Macaulay, 'not to acknowledge that the chief agent in the great deliverances which put an end to the tyranny of man in man, was religion. A successor of Becket was foremost among the refractory magnates who obtained that charter which secured the privileges both of the Norman barons and of the Saxon yeomanry. How great a part the Roman ecclesiastics subsequently had in the abolition of villanage, we learn from the unexceptional testimony of Sir Thomas Smith, one of the ablest Protestant councillors of Elizabeth. When the dying Elizabeth asked for the last sacraments his spiritual attendants regularly adjured him, as he loved his soul, to emancipate his brethren, for whom Christ had died' (Hist. Eng. vol. 1.) After this avowal of the abettor of the English revolution, which is corroborated by Blackstone, let us hear no more abuse of churchmen by those who value liberty.—Liverpool Northern Press.

THE LANGUAGE OF THE HANDS.—The other day I was sitting near one of the greatest men in England (perhaps it was in the House of Commons, but I shall not tell exactly where) and he was secretly suffering from suppressed anger, and he was being bullied from all directions. The man maintained his part admirably; he was calm and equable in reply; when he sat down, he put on an air of repose; he kept himself still, he governed his eyes, he governed that difficult organ to govern, the mouth; but his hands quivered with the emotion he felt, and his veins stood out upon them in stern relief. He little imagined he betrayed to me all that he felt by those hands.—Macmillan's Magazine for January.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Michael Barratt, not Marrait, as incorrectly reported, was placed under examination at Bow street to-day. He was identified by three Government witnesses. They testified that he assisted in preparing the explosion at the Clerkenwell jail and lit the fuse. Barratt had frequently been seen in company with the Fenians Burke and Casey. He narrowly escaped being captured when the latter were arrested, having parted from them only a moment before the officers came up with their warrants.

In England the doings and reported intentions of the Fenians continued the all absorbing theme of the journals. Among other rumors was one that two vessels, supposed to belong to the Fenians, had been seized by the naval authorities at Woolwich, but this, like many other reports, more or less alarming, proved to be unfounded.

The London Army and Navy Gazette, alluding to rumors about the Fenians, remarks that while there is nothing so unwise as indifference to proper precautions in such times as these, it is also necessary to take precautions against panic and against practical joking.

UNITED STATES.

A special from Washington says that it is probable some action will be taken in the House to-day on the case of George Francis Train. Nearly all the members of the House Foreign committee express themselves in a very decided manner relative to this outrage, and hold that such proceedings in the future must be stopped. Congressmen say that if this thing is permitted to pass unnoticed, not one of them can go to Europe if they feel inclined, for nearly one half of the prominent men in the Country have in some way or another given countenance to Fenianism.

They argue that under this decision of the English authorities Speaker Colfax and General Banks, and Henry Wilson, and W. E. Robinson, and Gen. Logan, and a hundred others, are liable to arrest if found on British Territory, as they have each and every one aided the American wing of the Brotherhood.

The Boston Traveller says. The arrest of George Francis Train by the English authorities, on the suspicion that he is a Fenian, is the best joke of the season. He will regard it as an honour and it will add to his popularity with certain classes in this country, though it will hardly make him President of the United States this year. Of course he will be speedily released, and perhaps our government will demand an apology for the arrest—but that will depend upon Mr. Seward's finding time to look after the rights of American citizens.

The progress of higher asceticism in this country is slow but substantial. The Trappists of Iowa are just entering on the broad highway of prosperity and before long their presence will be felt in the new impulse given to the contemplative spirit in this new and untried vineyard.

Their labors have been so successful that they are about to erect an immense cloister, costing between \$300,000 and \$400,000. This monastery will cover nearly three acres of ground. The details of the plan are copied from the order of architecture used by the Cistercians in the eleventh century, embracing much of the Gothic style. It will be a noble pile. As a monastery, it will be by far the largest of any order of monks in America. There are a few in Catholic Europe which are of larger dimensions. Duplicates of the plans were sent to the General Chapter of the Cistercian Order, last September, for approval. They were adopted, without any alteration, and the head of the order wrote to the abbot of New Melleray, that it would be the most perfect institution of the Cistercian Order in the world. The main buildings will be four in number, and will be erected in the form of a square, surrounding a court one hundred feet long by the same in width. They will be of stone each superstructure being thirty two feet high, resting on basements twelve feet deep. The projectors hope that every building will be finished by the first of June, 1870.—Missouri Watchman.

It is said that General Grant, if elected to the Presidency, is determined to get up a war with Great Britain.

The True Witness.

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBER, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country subscribers Two Dollars. If the subscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a-half. 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 3c. We beg to remind our Correspondent 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, JAN. 31, 1868. ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. JANUARY—1868. Friday, 31—St. Peter Nolasco. FEBRUARY—1868. Saturday, 1—St. Ignatius, B.M. Sunday, 2—Fourth after Epiphany. Purification of the B. V. M. Monday, 3—of the fifth Sunday after Epiphany. Tuesday, 5—St. Andrew Corsini, B. O. Wednesday 5—St. Agatha V. M. Thursday, 6—St. Titus, B. O.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Fenian excitement has not subsided in England; arrests are constantly being made, but no fresh outrages are reported. The results of the Clerkenwell explosion are put down at, seven deaths; forty-one cases of permanent injury, and mutilations of women and children; fifty-six families rendered homeless, and six hundred more families severely injured. No wonder that the public mind is excited over this hideous outrage. There have been no further outbreaks in Ireland; and His Lordship the Bishop of Kerry has issued a circular to his clergy, denouncing in noble and Catholic language the prostitution of religion to the glorification of men, who though not murderers in the vulgar acceptance of the term, were guilty of an offence which the laws of all civilized communities visit with severest punishment. "As priests of the living God" asks this Bishop of the Catholic Church, speaking her sentiments, "are we prepared" to counsel the repetition of such acts as those for which three men were lately hung at Manchester? and if we are not prepared to give such counsels, how can we pay especial and extraordinary honors to the men who were guilty of them? Prayer, adds his Lordship we offer for them; but we cannot hold them up to our flocks as examples to copy.

France is busy making ready her army against the critical moment. All is quiet at Rome for the present. The new Piedmontese ministry professes to be Conservative, and will, probably, be faithful to its profession so long as it shall be clear to it that it will not be allowed to attack the Sovereign Pontiff. Cardinal Andrea, whose attitude of hostility to the Pope has caused so much grief to the Catholic world, has made a full and complete submission, and confession of sin.

The arrest of Train caused quite a stir in the U. States; but his immediate release by the British authorities has deprived the stump orators of a splendid opportunity for airing their eloquence, parading their patriotism, and invoking the "Star Spangled Banner." Poor Train too, has been deprived of the political martyrdom that he longed for.

The plot thickens in Nova Scotia. At the repeal meetings held in that Province, but one sentiment prevailed: hostility to the union with Canada, and a determination to have that union dissolved, by peaceable means if possible—but dissolved anyhow. On this point the language of the several speakers was clear and explicit.

When a man sings out we may suspect that he is hurt; and the pertinacity with which the Montreal Witness and his friends, attempt to write down the mission lately given at the "Gesu," and the effects of the sermons delivered by Father Smarius, warrant the belief that the powers of darkness must have felt keenly the hard blows delivered by the reverend missionary.

A French Protestant—apparently an advanced Protestant, or rationalist, who rejects all dogma, that is to say revelation: and to whom the scraps, and fag ends of Catholic doctrine which the evangelical Protestant sects profess to retain, must appear as irrational, as superstitious as do any of the other dogmas of Catholicity which evangelical and rationalistic Protestants agree to reject—addresses a smartly written letter on the subject of the late Mission, to the Witness, to which letter our evangelical contemporary appends his editorial comments. To the first, i.e. to the letter itself, we have nothing to say at present: because we frankly admit that reason, of itself, is utterly incompetent to establish the

truth of any one of those dogmas wherein lies the difference betwixt Christianity, and what is called "Natural Religion." Were natural reason a competent teacher in the premises, there would have been no need of a revelation, or supernatural teaching to instruct man as to his duties towards God, and his future destiny.

On the editorial comments of the Witness—who ever halting betwixt two opinions, is a rationalist as against Papists, and a supernaturalist or if we may be permitted the word, a "revelationist," against pure rationalists, or free thinkers—we will offer a remark or two.

In the first place: If treating of the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, the Rev. F. Smarius cited the *Book of Maccabees* whose inspiration is asserted by the same authority that establishes the right of the *Song of Solomon* to a place in the Canon of Scripture—he did so, not as a proof of the truth of the doctrine to Protestants, who reject the *Book of Maccabees* from their Bible; but to prove the historical fact that before the days of our Lord, the Jews held the same doctrine, since they offered prayers and sacrifices for the dead. In the same manner does St. Augustin in his work *De Civitate Dei* c. 13 cite Virgil to prove, not the truth of the Christian doctrine of Purgatory, but the fact that even amongst the heathen the belief obtained that there was a Purgatory, in which the souls of the departed were cleansed from the defilements contracted upon earth. "*Hinc est Maronis sententia*" says St. Augustin, not as if Virgil were an authority on points of doctrine to Christians; and he quotes the well known passage in the 6th book of the *Æneid* in which occur the lines:— "Ergo exorcitur pœnia, veterumque malorum 'Sapphicia expendunt,' &c. &c.

In the same manner it is perfectly competent to Catholics to cite the *Book of Maccabees* even to Protestants, who do not admit its doctrinal authority, to establish the historical fact that the Jews of the time of the Maccabees believed in the existence of a state in which the souls of the departed might be assisted by the prayers and offerings of their fellow-creatures upon earth.

Besides, no Catholic ever does cite Scripture to Protestants as the proof of any one doctrine of his Church. Of the truth of all these doctrines the authority of the Catholic Church is the sole guarantee; as thus:—

- (1) The Catholic Church, as the means appointed by Christ Himself for preserving, and promulgating amongst all nations, throughout all time, the truths by Him revealed, is an infallible teacher.
- (2) But the Catholic Church teaches—such or such a doctrine.
- (3) Therefore that doctrine is certainly true.

The whole controversy is summed up in this syllogism: and the battle betwixt Catholics and Protestants must always be fought on the field of the major premises—which again involves a simple historical question, or question of fact. "What means, if any, did Christ Himself appoint for the infallible preservation, and promulgation of the truths by Him revealed?"—if indeed, He had any truths to reveal.

But if Catholics do not make the book called the Bible the basis of their religion—which they cannot do since they pretend that their religion is older than the Bible,—yet as their Church teaches that the Bible is inspired, and that its contents are therefore infallibly true, it is certain that if a real discrepancy betwixt what the Bible says, and what the Church says, could be established, the fallibility of the Church would be proved, but the infallibility of the Bible would not thereby be confirmed. On the contrary; it is only because their Church affirms the inspiration of the Scriptures, that the Catholic attaches any greater importance to them, than he does to other ancient and credible historical records, credible in the natural order, though devoid of all supernatural authority—as are the writings of Herodotus, and Tacitus. There can therefore we admit be no real discrepancy betwixt what the Bible says, and what the Church says, if the latter be infallible, and if the former be the Word of God. This the Catholic controversialist, this the eloquent divine, will like Father Smarius attempt to prove; citing for this purpose texts of Scripture side by side with the teachings of the Church, and showing that the latter always harmonise with the former rightly interpreted. This last distinction is important; for, if wrongly interpreted what apparent discrepancies, what startling contrasts may be found in the Bible itself; betwixt the Old Testament, and the New Testament: nay! betwixt the several precepts of the Mosaic Law, as laid down in Leviticus, and the apparent scorn for sacrifices, for the blood of bullocks, and of rams, and Ritualism generally, which breathes throughout the writings of Isaiah, of Jeremias, and the later Prophets.

For this reason we condescend to notice the Scriptural objections to the doctrine of Purgatory urged by the Witness, to show that there is no real discrepancy betwixt what the Bible says, and what the Church says:—

The penitent thief went at once to Paradise, says the Bible; and the Church says that, where there is true or perfect contrition for sin, as there was in the case of the penitent who acknowledged

Jesus in the hour of His agony and deepest humiliation as the Son of God, adoring Him as the Lord and Giver of life even when He was dying the death of the vilest malefactor; that for all who die in such faith, with such contrition, and with such perfect charity, there is no Purgatory.

St. Stephen, protomartyr, dying for the Lord, and with his last breath invoking Jesus, went not to purgatory says the Bible, but to Him Whom in his death he loved and invoked. And the Church says that to pray for the martyrs would be to insult the martyrs. '*Injuria est enim pro martyre orare, cujus nos debemus orationibus commendari.*' St. Augustin, *Sermo*, 169: therefore there is no Purgatory for the martyrs, and therefore no discrepancy betwixt what the Bible says about St. Stephen, and what the Church teaches respecting those who are not martyrs. What we have said with respect to the proto-martyr is of course applicable to St. Paul, another martyr, for whom therefore there was no Purgatory.

But again argues the Witness:—The doctrine of purgatory is diametrically opposed to the Gospel declaration that "the blood of Christ cleanses from all sin," for it assumes that the efficacy of that blood has to be supplemented by purgatorial fires."

But elsewhere it is written that whomsoever the Lord loveth He chasteneth, and that He scourgeth every son whom He receiveth. Are these punishments, these scourges inflicted by God out of mere wantonness, and without any spiritual advantage to him who is scourged? or, if spiritual benefit do thence accrue to the sufferer, is the blood of Christ thereby made of less effect? or are its all cleansing virtues diminished? No! Besides the vindication of God's justice, chastisement has, or should have, a subjective effect on the soul of the afflicted whom God chasteneth: and so the Church teaches that, in one sense, man may have if he pleases his Purgatory in this world; if in the spirit of contrition, and of deep humiliation; if with the heart bowed down and broken with the weight of sin, he patiently and thankfully accept the chastening of His loving Father Who is in heaven; if he will but kiss the rod wherewith he is scourged, and in intention unite his little transient pains and brief sorrows, to the sorrows and pains of Him Who bare all our infirmities upon the tree; Who was smitten for us, and for our salvation was, emphatically, the Man of sorrows.

Wherein then is there any discrepancy betwixt what the Bible says, and which the Church says? or where does the doctrine of the one, concerning the all powerful cleansing efficacy of Christ's blood, differ from that of the Church which in her offices tells us that one drop of the Lamb's blood is sufficient to wipe out the sins of the entire world?

THE IRISH QUESTION.—The Montreal Gazette with laudable impartiality has opened its columns to the discussion of this much vexed question. As a matter of course, betwixt the several parties who have engaged therein, there is much discrepancy of opinion. On two points both are at one, to wit:—that there is much distress in Ireland, much poverty; and in consequence much disaffection towards the Government—which by one party is held responsible for all the distress, but which by the other party is exonerated from all blame. We think that as is often the case, the truth lies between the two parties; that Government is responsible for some of, if not all the sufferings of the Catholic Irish; but that some of these sufferings are due to causes over which Government has no control, and to which legislation can apply no remedy.

By one party—the defenders of the Government—it is argued that the Penal legislation of the last century cannot be in any manner the cause of the present sufferings and discontent of the Catholics of Ireland, because that legislation has been repealed; and because the Protestants of the same country are prosperous and contented. Therefore they conclude that it is on their religious, and not on their political system that the Catholics of Ireland should lay the blame of their present unhappy condition.

But this argument is not logical. The sea runs high long after that the gale which lashed the waves into fury has ceased. The effects of the cruel Penal laws are felt, and will be felt in Ireland to the end of time; for every action whether in the moral or in the physical order, has consequences that must last to the latest generation. Besides, as the said laws were Penal, not as against the Irish as a people, but as against the Catholic Irish only, it is no wonder that the latter were, and still are the sole sufferers from a course of legislation by which they were unnaturally and unjustly depressed, whilst at their expense their Protestant fellow-countrymen were unjustly and unnaturally elevated. It is therefore perfectly true that much of the sufferings of the Catholic Irish at the present day is due to the Penal legislation of which their fathers were the more immediate victims: and it is simply ludicrous, if not worse—to assign to these sufferings a religious rather than a political origin, since Belgium, till lately one of the

most Catholic countries in Europe, is also one of the most prosperous in the material order.

On the other hand, we do not think that all the evils of Ireland are justly attributable to bad government, though bad government has aggravated them all: neither would we hold the present legislators responsible, since it would be unjust to deny that with a very few exceptions in England, men of all parties would only be too glad could they alleviate the sufferings of Ireland, and undo the evil work of their predecessors. But alas! man is so strong for evil, and so weak for good, that it is a hard task to set right, that which by folly or by malice has been set wrong.

To what then may we be asked, do we attribute the *restiduum* of those Irish grievances which we do not think can justly be attributed to the Government either past or present? We reply; to certain physical conditions of Ireland, which distinguish it from England and Scotland. Those conditions are climatic, and geological.

In the first place the great gulf stream, with its superincumbent mass of warm and humid air impinges first upon the Western coasts of Ireland; and the consequence is that the average annual rain fall is much greater in Ireland than it is in the island to the east of it. Now one result of this is, that for the cultivation of the cereals Ireland is not so well situated as is England, though for pastoral purposes it has perhaps the advantage.

In the second place Ireland has little coal: or at all events, its coal fields are so limited in extent, and yield such an inferior quality of coal, that for all practical purposes it may be said to be destitute of that most important of all minerals, upon which the entire manufacturing and commercial prosperity of England and Scotland is based. The coal-sack, not the wool sack should form the seat of the Lord Chancellor, for it is to her coal fields, and to them alone, that Great Britain is indebted for all her national greatness, and material propensity: for her commerce and her manufactures; for her shipping and her colonies: for her wealth and her enormous population, a population enormous if we consider her limited area. It is because of its coal that Scotland, with its hungry soil, in wealth so far surpasses Spain and Italy: that Glasgow is one of the most important sea ports in the Empire; and that the country around Edinburgh—to which Macaulay in disparaging contrast with Rome, refers—blossoms like a garden, and groans beneath the weight of golden harvests.—In a word, coal is the one thing needful: the Alpha and Omega of modern civilisation considered as a fact in the material order, and as the product of force, skill, and industry.

Given two countries, of equal areas, of equal fertility, with equal geographical and climatic conditions, governed by the same laws, inhabited by the same races, and both professing the same religion—of which however one should be rich in coal, and the other scantily supplied with that inestimably precious repository of heat, that is to say force (for heat and force are one and the same thing)—the first would sustain in comfort a numerous population; whilst the other would always be poor, and scarce able to afford a miserable sustenance to a population of greatly inferior numbers.

Let us but reflect what would be the condition of England and Scotland, if by some cataclysm their geological conditions were suddenly to be reduced to that of Ireland; if on the first of February the cry were to go forth that there was no more coal! The heart of man cannot conceive the horrors that would immediately ensue, horrors for which we should in vain search the pages of ancient or modern history to find a parallel.—All the industries of Great Britain would be smitten as with a pestilence: all its workshops would be closed, all its mills would be idle, all its furnaces extinguished, all its commerce suspended. Its ships would rot in the harbors, the cities would be deserted, the fields and highways would be covered with the innumerable multitudes of the dead, who would stretch themselves out to die, not by thousands and tens of thousands, but by millions. The navies of the world would not suffice for the new Exodus of a famishing nation: and in a few years, or rather months, the population would be reduced to the level of that of the days of the last Plantagenets and the Tudors. In a word there would be such misery, such intensity of horrors, as the world has not seen from the beginning even to the present day—and all this would inevitably happen, if suddenly the actual geological condition of Ireland were to be reproduced in Great Britain. In like manner we attribute all the material prosperity of Belgium, not to its theological, but to its geological conditions: not to the Catholic faith of the people, but to the fact that after Great Britain, Belgium has the best and most extensive coal fields in Europe.

And if Ireland had but coal, we should hear but little of the poverty of the people. Manufactures, without the aid of law, but of themselves, would spring up in every direction: with manufactures, or the products of intelligent force, commerce would flourish, and the splendid seaports of Ireland would be crowded with shipping.

Of the population, a large portion would be withdrawn from the land, for other industries; and the fearful competition for farms thus diminished, Tenant Right and the Land Questions might be left to take care of themselves. Instead of seeing twenty tenants running after one landlord, we should see twenty landlords competing for one good tenant for their farms. In a word, Catholic Ireland would be as prosperous as is Catholic Belgium, or Protestant England. Unfortunately however an Act of Parliament cannot restore the coal of Ireland, which as geologists tell us must once have existed abundantly in that country.

In the *Courier du Canada* we find reported the death of an amiable and excellent Priest, the Rev. M. Huot, whose loss has occasioned deep sorrow amongst the parishioners of Sainte Foye, and who is regretted throughout the diocese.

The Rev. M. Huot, who fell victim to a stroke of apoplexy on Saturday, the 18th inst., was born in Quebec in the month of April, 1809. After a brilliant course of studies, he entered the ecclesiastical state, and was ordained Priest in the month of June, 1831. His first post was that of vicar to the parish of Sainte Marie, Nouvelle-Beauce, from whence he was sent to serve the Mission of Perce, Douglstown, Paspébiac, and Bozaventure; in this laborious work he passed four years.

In 1834 he was appointed Parish Priest of Sainte Foye, where the last thirty years of his useful life were spent in the faithful discharge of his duties; by which he endeared himself to all his parishioners; of whom many were Irish and of British origin, and by whom the memory of the good priest will long be held in honor.

The funeral of the venerable servant of God took place on the 22nd inst., in the parish church wherein for so many years he had daily offered the Adorable Sacrifice, and in a vault constructed by the parishioners in proximity to the Altar. The service was attended by all the clergy of the neighborhood, and by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who at the close, delivered a touching address to the congregation, broken only by the sobs and sighs of the hearers. We understand that M. de la Rivière de Québec has been pleased to appoint the Rev. M. Sassaville, of the Parish of Ecureuls, to be successor to the lamented M. Huot.

L'INSTITUT CANADIEN.—This Society of which some of our readers may have perhaps heard, is not only an anti-Catholic Society, but an anti-British, and an Annexationist Society as well. In its first named capacity it has drawn down upon itself the well merited censures of the Church; whilst on the other hand it is warmly applauded by that portion of the Protestant community of which the Montreal Witness is the representative, and fitting organ.

But loyal and respectable Protestants, and there are many such, view the Society in a different light. They see that in religion it is not merely anti-Catholic but anti-Christian; that its spirit is the spirit of Voltaire and the Encyclopedists of the last century in France; and that its Protest is addressed not merely against Popery, but against all revealed religion. They see too that it aims not merely at the subversion of priestly authority, but of British rule as well; and that if in religion it is infidel, in things secular it is a Yankee Annexationist Society. Therefore, far from applauding it as do the Witness and other crypto-annexationist organs in Canada, they loudly and openly denounce it—as for instance in the adjoining communication which we clip from the columns of the Montreal Gazette of Saturday last:—

Sir.—I am glad to see that 'An Englishman' has called attention to the sayings and doings of the notorious Institut Canadien. Not that these have any more intrinsic importance to the body politic, than the sapient deliverances of other Debating Societies we wot of; but they serve to show the animus by which the members of the Institut are influenced in relation to the country, and these institutions, which Englishmen regard with pride and affection. During the past few weeks, this Society, by means of circulars, public writings, and the press, put itself into a prominent position before the English speaking portion of this city. It has made a great parade of its poverty, its wants for the objects it aims to accomplish, and of the fancied oppression it has met with from the so-called 'Priest party'—all to win our sympathy and get our money, and yet it appears to be a society whose spirit, sentiments, and aim all tend to the overthrow of British institutions. Truly the priests have shown great wisdom if they have endeavored to catch and kill such a snake in our midst; and if they succeed in doing this they will deserve the thanks of all loyal men. There is no place nor need for revolutionary organizations in this land. John Bull, no doubt, has his faults; but he loves plain-dealing and straightforwardness. I trust, therefore, that all his children here will rightly appreciate the speaking and unmanly conduct of the Institut; and that when its collectors come to their offices asking for pecuniary help, the request will be answered by the kick (metaphorical, of course) which such conduct so well deserves. I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant, ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN. Montreal, Jan. 23, 1868. P. S. Jan. 24.—I have read the letter signed P. Blanchet in to-day's Gazette. As there is nothing in it that disapproves what I have said above, I send this to you for insertion. If the liberty and the social freedom enjoyed by P. Blanchet and his confederates do not satisfy them, what would they have? Let them go to Yankee land. Amen.—T. W.

A grand Masquerade is to be held at the West End Skating Rink, on Wednesday the 6th of February, corner of William and Chatham Streets.

The Montreal Witness thinks the following instances of the persecution of Catholics by Protestant Governments "may be, and are unwise," he does not, however, seem to suspect that they may be "unjust" as well as unwise:—

"The Liberal Government of Lucerne has required the bishop to diminish the number of holidays." "The Liberal Government of Berne has prosecuted 13 cures for collecting money for the Papal service." "The Liberal Government of Schaffhausen has prohibited the Catholic cures from reading the episcopal letter of the Bishop, and asking prayers for the Pope."

We do not know how persecution and tyranny can be carried further than this; for if the clergy and bishops refuse, as we suppose and hope they will, to obey the tyrannical edicts of the Liberal Governments, they will be sentenced to pains and penalties; and in so far as the principle is concerned, it matters not one straw what these pains and penalties are. However it is pleasant to learn that in the opinion of the Witness it may be "unwise," but is not "unjust," for Liberal Protestant governments to deal with Papists in the manner above cited.

On Sunday the 19th inst. the following Orders were conferred by Monseigneur the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe. Priesthood:—The Rev. M. Maurice Beaudry. Diaconate:—The Rev. M. M. Blanchard, Jean Bte. Michon, Victor Charrier. Sub-diaconate:—The Rev. M. M. Ferdinand Coderre, Paul LaRocque, Jules LaRocque.

At the same time the following were admitted to Minor Orders:—M. M. Chas. Casimir Dumay, and Paul Allaire.

On the 21st inst. the very Reverend M. Trudeau, Grand Vicar of the Diocese of Montreal arrived in Quebec charged with the honorable duty of remitting to Monseigneur the Archbishop of Quebec the Pallium. The Reverend M. Trudeau was accompanied by the Rev. M. M. Brassard, Provost and Rector.

DIocese of SANDWICH.—Henceforth all letters and Papers addressed to His Lordship D. Walsh, or to Very Rev. J. M. Broysere, V.G., must be Directed to London, Ontario, as this latter place has been selected for the future residence of the Bishop of Sandwich.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, over the signature of A Howl from Exeter Hall, complains that the Anniversary Meetings "are becoming less interesting every year" and that this year in particular, with the exception of the Bible Society, they "have been failures." Indeed they have been so silly, and the discourses pronounced thereat so very mawkish that they are not worthy of further notice.

AN "ECCENTRIC ENGLISHMAN."—Catholic piety is urging the youth of Canada to emulate the zeal and courage of the Crusaders and to fly to protect the Eternal City, the centre of Christendom from the attacks of Victor Emmanuel's myriads. Pity 'tis these brave youths will have to cross swords with such an ignoble foe—the off-scouring of European cities—the dregs and scum of the disorganised society—the devil's pawn of freemasonry and Carbonari-ism in Italy. The Moslem, sensual and besotted though he might be at home, was at least a brave and determined enemy in the field, and as such a worthy foe for Christian warrior; but these poor degraded Garibaldians—the hired tools of British intrigue and bogus gospel propagation in Italy are so vile a lot, that a man of honor and courage must almost feel a sense of degradation in opposing so ignoble a foe. And "most degraded amongst this degraded crowd" stands undoubtedly in bold and bad pre-eminence that "brave Englishman" (alas that we should have to record so burning disgrace against our country!) who with long range rifle and telescope "amused himself" with shooting down at long range "and from a place of safety those brave Papal Zouaves, whom his courage dared not to meet in open and equal warfare. Alas for the days of English chivalry and English honor, when such acts as these are to be emblazoned upon the pages of her history as "the exploits" of her sons! and Oh for the days of mediæval ignorance! It would indeed be difficult to determine which is the most degraded in this degraded group; the human butcher of "an eccentric Englishman"—the newspaper correspondent who writes approvingly of his bellicose exploits; or the English editor who, without entering his protest against such fiendish atrocities admits the narrative into his columns. England was wont with pride to enumerate amongst the fairest of her virtues an intense love of fair play; but English society must indeed be rotten to its very core, when every voice in the land does not commingle in one huge—one overwhelming outburst of indignation and execration against this human fiend. "An eccentric Englishman!" amusing himself. Surely none but the pen of a Galenga or of an Italian patriot—or of a brave Garibaldi, could thus depict so vile a deed.

A TRUE ENGLISHMAN.

We are informed, that on account of the extreme lowness of the water in the St. Lawrence and Aqueduct, it was impossible last night to give the full supply to that portion of the city on and above the level of Sherbrooke street, as promised. The difficulty came so sudden that the authorities were unable to give the proper warning. To-day, water-carriers have been engaged to supply the water to those that are deprived of it. It is expected that the difficulty will be of short duration, and that the wheels will be started soon at their proper speed.—Montreal Witness.

(To the Editor of the True Witness.)

DEAR SIR,—I took the following communication from the St. Johns News of the 24th inst., viz:—

Editor of the News.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting, to day, of the lately elected Municipal Councilors for the Township of Stanbridge, John Gough, Esq., was unanimously elected Mayor. His thorough acquaintance with the Municipal law of 1855, deservedly entitles him to the honor of the Majority of the wealthiest and most populous Township of the county and also serves as a guarantee for an efficient discharge by him of the duties of his office.

INDEX.

January 22nd 1868.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I am able to record the fact, that, with the great diversity of origin existing in the population of the Township, and the great preponderance of the Protestant element, national and religious disagreements should be made subordinate to the general welfare of the people. In this Township, the election of a Roman Catholic Irishman to the Mayoralty is a new thing. People of all origins, creeds, and religions gave Mr. Gough their unqualified support at the polls. This is as it should be. We are one people—Canadians; we have one common interest; wars of Races and Religions should in no degree disturb the harmony of our internal affairs. The disagreements arising from diversity of origins have in many localities, especially in the Province of Ontario, been the bane of those localities. And it is our policy in the Townships, where the population is so mixed, to assimilate the views of governmental policy—as well the national as the municipal and local—in the mind of our heterogeneous people.

Yours, &c.,

PROTESTANT.

Stanbridge, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE BOOK OF ORATORY.—D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal.—This is one of the series of school books for the use of academies, colleges, and select schools. Its contents are for the most part admirable, and well suited for the use of the United States student; but there are, it must be admitted, others which are not altogether suited for the schools of a land which calls itself a portion of the British Empire. Some of the selected articles are too political, too bitter in their tirades against England and the English government, for Canadians. It should be remembered that there are two sides to every story, and that a dish that may be well adapted for the Yankee palate, may at the same time be too highly seasoned for British tastes; and after all we in Canada are, thank God, British subjects, as well as Catholics. As such we have no desire to change our condition, or listen to the laudations of the U. States, reiterated usque ad nauseam, or to the disparagement of our own Government which, though guilty of many faults, is, taken for all in all, in our opinion the best in the world; seeing that it is the government or political system that most closely approximates to the old Catholic and mediæval type; and from which the people of the U. States have inherited all that is best in their own political system.

We have to thank Mr. Ed. Ph. Leprohon, M.D., for a very able pamphlet on a most important subject, which however is more fittingly discussed in the Confessional, than in the columns of a public journal. The crime to which it alludes is fearfully prevalent in the United States, and is we fear by no means uncommon in Canada, thanks to the encouragement that its practice receives from the newspapers, which too often defile their pages, and corrupt the minds of their readers by abominable advertisements. Is there no weapon in the arsenal of the law that can be invoked against these sordid corrupters of public morals?

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, February, 1868.—We have received the number for next month of this very interesting periodical which well sustains its previous high reputation, and in every way is deserving of the support of the Catholic public. We learn from the Book Notices, with sincere pleasure, that The Comedy of Convocation has been published in the U. States, and will shortly be offered to the Canadian public by Messrs. Sadlier & Co., of this city. We venture to predict a rapid and extensive sale for this work, one of the wittiest, wickedest, and altogether charmingest thing that has issued from the press for these many years.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE, JANUARY, 1868.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—This is a very excellent serial, containing a judicious selection of tales and other articles, amusing and instructive, handsomely illustrated.

THE BOGUS DRAFT MEN. The brokers of Kingston were fortunate in recovering their money from the bogus draft men on Monday last, for the plans were well matured before detection followed the fraud. But in another quarter the gang has been more successful. We mentioned that one of the confederates (known as Nelson) of the two men arrested here had left Clifton (where he represented Dyer & Co) and gone westward; but instead he came eastward and stopped at Trenton and Belleville, where he victimized the brokers to a large extent. The Messrs. Folger, of this city, got two telegrams from J. W. Thompson, broker, of Belleville asking for information of the gang, putting the police here on their guard and stating that Nelson had sold \$3,000 of the bad drafts; Smith & Co., Belleville, \$2,000; and Mr. Christie, of Trenton—1,500—6,500 in all. He left there on Monday evening going west, with horse and cutter, but possibly he may have 'doubled' and turned back. Telegrams have been sent east and west, and a person has started from Kingston in pursuit of Nelson. The gang is supposed to have some connection with the woman, who a short time ago, presented different bogus orders on brokers and others, and succeeded in victimizing Mr. Spangenburg, jeweller, to a large amount.—Kingston Whig.

An action for slander, at Newmarket, Ontario, between politicians, and arising out of statements made during the heat of the election, recently tried at Toronto, terminated in a judgment for plaintiff, damages 20 cents, instead of the \$4,000 claimed.—Quebec Daily News.

Diphtheria of a malignant kind is raging in Paisley Block and adjacent sections of Guelph Township, and has proved fatal in a number of cases.

It is rumored that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island is to be convened for the transaction of business on the 4th of March.

About 23 years ago, a young man engaged as labourer with a farmer living in the township of Goderich, and soon afterwards mysteriously disappeared, nor could any clue to his fate be discovered. A sudden improvement was remarked in the circumstances of his employer, who not long after the youth's disappearance, sold out and went to the States. There on his death bed a few days ago, he confessed to having murdered the young man, for a sum of over \$1,000 in money which he learned the latter had in his possession. One beautiful spring day, he took his gun, proceeded to the wood where his victim was at work, shot him through the heart from behind, dragged the dead body with a yoke of oxen, threw it on a log-heap and burned it to ashes. He then secured the money, but fearing detection left for the States, where remorse has at length extorted from him this confession.—Evening Telegraph.

For several seasons past, the townships to the rear of Pembroke, on both sides of the Ottawa River, have been overrun by American pot-hunters, who have annually much to the disgust of the indignant inhabitants, carried off large numbers of the deer, once so abundant there, but now rapidly diminishing under their persistent and systematic attacks. Two of these depredators, however, lately received a well merited check at Almonte, on their way home with their booty. Made bold doubtless by the perfect immunity from unpleasant consequences which they have hitherto enjoyed in the prosecution of their devastating work, they altogether ignored the game laws of the Province, too lenient as these are in cases like theirs, and made their entrance openly into the village with the deer. Scarcely had they set foot there, however, when they were summoned to appear before the magistrate Mr. Rosmond, on a charge of having deer in their possession after the 14th January, contrary to law. They were fined \$30 and costs, with confiscation of the deer, 42 in number, which were afterwards sold at auction. The Americans have given notice of their intention to appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, which, should they do so, will no doubt sustain the magistrate's decision.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Saratoga Observer says: On Saturday morning, the 18th inst., a fatal accident occurred near the village of Widder, Township of Beauport, resulting in the death of a fine boy, about fifteen years of age, named Thomas Hastings, who had for some time past been residing with Mr. St. John, adjoining the village. It appears that the lad, along with a younger boy, had gone to an adjoining barn to procure some straw; that there they amused themselves for some time on a swing; that, afterwards, deceased desired his companion to get some straw; and that while doing so, the young lad shortly after turned round and saw the deceased in a half kneeling position, with his feet on the floor of the barn, and his neck in the loop of the swing, which was only about two and a half feet from the floor. He immediately gave the alarm, and several persons were shortly on the spot; but by this time the vital spark had fled. It is conjectured that deceased had fallen into the swing, and so got strangled, while in an insensible state. An inquest was held on the body during the day, and a verdict of 'accidental death' returned.

THE DISTRESS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Whatever is done for the Fishermen of Nova Scotia, should be done without loss of time. A correspondent to whose communication we referred some days since, urges the necessity of the very promptest action if the lives of many of these unfortunate people are to be saved. Through Back Agency, funds could no doubt be placed immediately at the disposal of the Halifax Relief Committee. We notice a communication in a Toronto paper, containing a telegram from Mr. E. J. Jones, agent of the Bank of Montreal at Halifax, and treasurer of the relief fund, which states:—'That the number of sufferers are estimated at fifteen thousand; that one person is known to have starved to death already; that hundreds of families are actually living on dog fish (a kind of fish usually given to pigs); that the distress is so great that many must die from absolute want if relief be not forthcoming.'

RECRUITS FROM CANADA.—The Mirror publishes the following as the terms on which the Papal Government will accept Canadian recruits:—'It will not organize Canadians into a separate corps unless they number five or six hundred men. Nor can it undertake to give them Canadian officers. That is possible only within certain limits, as persons competent for officers in Canada may not be so in Rome, where the French system of drill is followed instead of the English. Engagements may be for 2, 3, 4, or 5 years. No bounty money. Pay, five cents a day. Height must be not less than 4 ft. 8 in., and the recruit must be under 46, and neither married nor a widower with young children. He must be robust and in good health, have a Bap'tistal register showing that he is a Catholic, with a certificate of good conduct from his Confessor, and must undergo medical examination.'

We learn from the Water Department that the sudden cold snap on Saturday night and Sunday caused a lowering of the water in the aqueduct, and, consequently, a short supply for all the levels above Beaver Hall Hill. The Department had no means to give notice as the cold came upon them suddenly but they have commenced to employ cutters with puncheons as the only remedy now within their power: They think, however, this short supply will only prove to be temporary. The pumping, as the public are aware, has been for some time direct upon the city, the water in the Reservoir being kept for fire.—Gazette.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Armore's Hotel, corner of Bathurst and Richmond streets, was discovered to be on fire a little after 10 o'clock last night. The inmates were all in bed at the time when the alarm was given, but the flames spread so rapidly that many barely escaped with their lives. The House was well furnished, scarcely any of which was saved. There is a partial insurance on the building and furniture. The building is totally destroyed, being now a smouldering mass of ruins.—Montreal Gazette.

A Mr. Cooney of Ottawa, having recently got married a second time, some young fellows in the neighbourhood determined to chuck him. Their intended victim however hearing of their design armed himself with a hayfork, and when the noisy battalion presented themselves at his door, with the alternative of either treating them with whiskey, or being treated himself to a ride on a rail, he charged among them with the fork, where upon the whole gang, 20 or 30 in number took to their heels, dropping a gun and fur cap in their flight, which their pursuer carried away as trophies of victory.

A man named Michael Harley surrendered himself to the authorities at Halifax on Tuesday as a deserter from her Majesty's service. He stated that he belonged to the 84th Regiment and deserted from it at Jamaica a few months ago. He came to Halifax in a vessel, the cook of which knew him to be a deserter and at several times endeavoured to extort money by threatening to expose him. Not being willing to give any money nor yet the gratification of giving information, Harley gave himself up.

The agent of the Bank of Montreal at Halifax telegraphs: the number of sufferers is estimated at fifteen thousand; one person is known to have starved to death already; hundreds of families are actually living on dog fish (a kind of fish usually given to pigs); and the distress is so great that many must die from absolute want if relief be not forthcoming.

A company has been formed in Halifax to promote and assist emigration to New Zealand; a considerable emigration to the same colony from Upper Canada has been going on for some years past, sufficient to induce the Government to set apart a district for Canadian emigrants.—Quebec Daily News.

A valuable iron mine on the first concession of Dalhousie, Ont., belonging to Mr. John Playfair, is being worked by a company of Montreal gentlemen, at the head of whom is Mr. Alexander Cowan. The ore, which is Red Hematite, is being shipped at the rate of about 50 tons a day per B. & O. Railway, to Cleveland, where it is manufactured into steel of the best quality. A valuable fire-proof paint is also procured from it in the process of smelting. The mining operations have proved very profitable, and employment to a large number of men, while about 20 teams of horses are engaged in hauling the ore to the railway depot.

Several brokers in Guelph, have lately passed into circulation a number of what purported to be \$5 or \$10 parcels of silver quarters, which on examination were found to be 20 or 40 one cent pieces. These packages have in many cases passed through several hands unchallenged, and it is supposed that many more are in circulation which have not yet been discovered.

John A. Campbell was arrested at Kingston on Wednesday, charged with stealing \$21 from a farmer in Pickering, in whose house he was a visitor. The accused is a young man, a native of Belfast, well connected, and in receipt of an income, paid through A. B. Stewart of New York. A ticket for Portland, and \$75 were found on him.—Evening Telegraph.

A requisition is in course of signature, asking his Worship the Mayor to call a public meeting, for the purpose of taking steps to relieve the distress of the Fishermen of Nova Scotia—representing about a tenth part of the population—who are suffering from the almost absolute failure of the fisheries during the past season.

JOLIETTE, Jan. 23.—A building, the property of F. B. Golin, M. P. P. was discovered on fire at an early hour this morning, and was entirely consumed. The building was occupied as a double tenement, and nearly all the furniture was consumed. There was no insurance on the building or furniture. Loss estimated at \$1,300.

BRANTFORD, Jan. 23.—The following outrage was perpetrated on Tuesday evening at Alexander's Inn, Alton, in this county. A man who has been suffering from delirium tremens, was lying on the floor in front of the fire place when some young men coming in laid some slavings round his body and he was burned to death. The coroner's inquest will be held to day.

Sir Henry Smith writes thus to a member of the Quebec Legislature: 'We have three clerks, Messrs. Gilmore, Norman, and Y. nce. We pay our speaker \$1,000 a year, and have half a million of dollars idle in our Treasury; but will shortly invest in Dominion Stock. Our extra clerks are less than half a dozen.'

There is a small rebellion in Brockville just now against the Gas Company, and Coal Oil is in favor; the trouble is that during the last quarter the registered consumption by metre increased enormously, while there was no addition to burners or lights. The same phenomenon has been remarked here.

THE CANADIAN PAPAL ZOUAVES.—Le Nouveau Monde says it is rumored that the Reverend Edmond Moreau will proceed to Rome with the Zouaves as Chaplain and that the Reverend Mr. Lussier, Vicar of Boucherville, will also accompany them.

The Ontario Legislature granted \$5,000 in aid of the Nova Scotia fishermen, who are suffering much distress.

Birth,

At Point Edward, Province of Ontario, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. R. Reilly, of a daughter.

Died,

At Rawdon, on the 15th inst., Mr. John Greenan, of the County Monaghan, Ireland, aged 86 years; father-in-law of James Carroll, Esq., J.P. of the same place. Being one of the first settlers of that place, he was much respected by a large circle of friends who deeply regret his death.

At Clatsop, Jefferson Co. N. Y. on the 29th December, John Oatwell, ship carpenter, aged 48 years. Deceased was highly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. May his soul rest in peace.

At Perth, on Sunday, 19th inst., Mary Theresa Walsh, eldest daughter of William Walsh, merchant.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan. 28, 1868. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.60; Middlings, \$6.00 \$6.30; Fine, \$6.50 to \$6.60; Super., No. 2 \$7.00 to \$7.10; Superfine nominal \$7.55; Fancy \$7.55 to \$7.75; Extra, \$7.85 to \$8.00; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3.65 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bush of 200 lbs.—\$6.25 to \$6.50. Wheat per bush of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.70 Pass per 60 lbs.—85c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 45c to 46c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 95c to 1.00. Rye per 56 lbs.—\$1.00 to \$1.00. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.90 to \$1.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.25 to \$5.30 Seconds, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Thirds, \$4.45 to 0.00.—First Pearls, \$0.00. Pork per brl, of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$19.00 to \$19.25; Prime Mess, \$14.00; Prime, \$13.00 to \$13.50.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Jan. 28, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 20 6 Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 14 6 Indian Meal, do 00 0 to 00 0 Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0 Barley, do, 4 6 to 5 0 Peas, do, 4 0 to 5 0 Oats, do, 2 0 to 2 10 Butter, fresh, per lb., 1 6 to 1 8 Do, salt do 0 10 to 0 11 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0 Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0 Onions, per minot, 0 0 to 0 0 Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9 Beef, per lb 0 7 to 0 9 Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6 Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6 Lamb, per quarter 0 0 to 0 0 Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 0 to 0 0 Hay, per 100 bundles, \$7.50 to \$9.00 Straw 4.00 to \$6.00 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$7.50 Pork, fresh, do 55.50 to \$6.50



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the above Corporation will take place on MONDAY EVENING 3rd February. A full attendance requested. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

At Hamilton on 22nd January the wife of a wife to do mechanic started out on a begging tour leaving two little children, one only eighteen months old alone. By some means the clothes of the younger took fire, and it was burned to death.

A bill has been passed by the Ontario Legislature authorizing the publication of an Ontario Gazette.

HIGH COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

THE OPENING of the Semi-annual term of MASSON COLLEGE will take place on the SEVENTH of FEBRUARY NEXT.

Parents desiring their children to attend the classes of the Commercial course taught at Masson College should read this notice with the greatest interest for the fact that, the attending of the School term will enable many students to save one year. Six months study of arithmetic, or the French and English languages will make it easy for a great number to pursue next year's business class with advantage and those who should feel inclined, may study telegraphy even this year. There being a Telegraphic Apparatus now in full operation in the Establishment.

Public attention is particularly directed to the fact that the exclusive object of Masson College is to give a first class Commercial education to young men intended for business, and in order to accomplish a result so advantageous to the country, the public is already aware of the many sacrifices, the directors of this institution have made. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that their exertions have been highly appreciated in the United States as well as in Canada, and that the encouragement they have met with since the opening of their High Commercial course, has already exceeded their most sanguine expectation.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 34.

DAME ANGELE LABROSSE dite RAYMOND, Plaintiff: ALEXIS DROUIN, Defendant.

NO NOTICE is hereby given, that Dame Angèle Labrosse dite Raymond, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this District an action en séparation de biens, against her husband, Alexis Drouin, Teacher and farmer of St. Scholastique, in the said District.

OUMET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 27th January, 1868. 1m

CANADA, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } Dist. of Terrebonne, No. 32.

DAME MATHILDE DROUIN, Plaintiff: MAGLOIRE LALANDE, Defendant.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that Mathilde Drouin, has, this day, instituted before the Superior Court of this district an action en séparation de biens, against Magloire Lalande, her husband of the Parish of St. Scholastique in the said district, farmer.

OUMET & MATHIEU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Ste. Scholastique, 15th January, 1868. 1m

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1854.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of THOMAS MATTHEWS, of the City of Montreal, Saloon Keeper, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

THOMAS MATTHEWS, By his Attorneys ad litem, CURRIAN & GENNIER, 2m

Montreal, 17th January, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF 1854. District of Montreal, AND ITS AMENDMENT. IN RE:

JEAN BAPTISTE MILLETTE, Insolvent. NOTICE is hereby given that on Tuesday the seventeenth day of March next, at ten o'clock, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the Superior Court sitting in the City of Montreal for a discharge under the said Act.

NAROISSE MILLETTE, By his Attorneys ad litem, LORANGER & LORANGER, 3m

26th December, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. District of Montreal.

In the matter of FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, Insolvent. ON TUESDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

FRANCOIS X. BEAUCHAMP, By his Attorney ad litem, S. W. DORMAN, 2m

Montreal, 12th December, 1867.

SADLIERS, CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1868.

With full returns of the various dioceses in the United States and British North America, AND A LIST OF THE ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN IRELAND.

D & J. SADLER, Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most desirable and beautiful 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 will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages.

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

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—The Patrie in an editorial on the Eastern question comments on certain mischievous articles on France and Russia which have recently appeared in the Russian papers, and declares that it is the evident desire of these journals to create discord and bring about a rupture of relations between Russia and France.

The Epoque says the Emperor is preparing and will cause to be issued a manifesto assuring Europe that it is the desire and the policy of his Government to maintain peace.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—It is reported on good authority that the Emperor has forbidden the publication of Prince Napoleon's pamphlet on the subject of the foreign and domestic affairs of France. The appearance of this work has been looked forward to with great interest and there is consequently much disappointment.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The semi official La Patrie in an editorial, observes that Russia is the only power not now in harmony with the rest of Europe.

The Paris correspondent of the Brussels journal Le Nord says:—It has been proved that the Fenian organization has its accomplices in France, and that their name is legion. Searches have been made by order of the Prefect of Police in a certain quarter, which have led to the seizure of correspondence between the English Fenians. Among it were discovered plans of fresh outrages to be carried out in England, one of which is the destruction of the fleet and the names of the most important correspondents of the Fenian movement in London. The discovery has been kept quite secret; but the documents have been forwarded by the police of Paris to the government of Great Britain.

One of the principal contributors to the Opinion Nationale newspaper, M. Alexandre Bonneau, writes a great deal about foreign countries, with whose customs, laws, modes of thought, and habits of living he professes to be thoroughly acquainted. By the readers of the ultra-Democratic print, whose ideal of government is a vast association with a 'gerant' or manager at its head, M. Bonneau is doubtless accepted as an infallible authority; and how accurately they are informed about England, for instance, which seems to have a special claim to his favor, may be judged by an elaborate article in yesterday's number. England, he declares, presents in our days the most complete example of a social condition which is the issue of feudal times—viz., the scourge of human kind.

Having thus eased his conscience and performed his functions as a monitor and a prophet, M. Bonneau retires from the subject for the present with a tranquil mind. He at least has done his duty; and if Great Britain persists in persistently rushing to her ruin in spite of all he says, he will not be held answerable for the consequences. There was once, in a little provincial town of France, a sergeant de-ville, a well-intentioned man in the main, but given to obtruding his advice unasked, which was not always followed. Provoked by the obstinacy of his immediate superior, he said "Eh bien, je vais donner ma demission, et le Gouvernement s'en tirera comme il pourra." There is no fear that M. Bonneau will follow the example of the irascible functionary; or that he will cease to enlighten Great Britain on the fatal consequences of her obduracy, and on the terrible future in store for her, unless she adopts the remedies he has suggested.

It is undeniable that a coolness has arisen between Russia and France. In recognition of the honorable manner in which Russia has acted towards her since the Crimean war, France desired to meet her legitimate views in respect of the East. Hence the collective note of October last, which France did not hesitate to sign, whatever regret she may have felt at separating from England and Austria. She refused, however, to go further than the object she had at heart—the improvement of the condition of the Christian populations,—or do anything which would prejudice the authority of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Russia was displeased by that forbearance, and her displeasure is manifest from the language of her press. But does it follow that peace is seriously endangered? Russia knows right well that she cannot go to Constantinople but with the consent of France or of England; and as she has nothing to offer to either the one or the other which would be a sufficient compensation for the perils involved in the destruction of the Turkish empire, she has never conceived any serious hopes of it; and her disappointment cannot be very intense. She has had, moreover, to pronounce the conquest of Constantinople by force of arms; what she wants is to make the Christians take it from Turkey in order to transfer it to herself; and the question is, does she anticipate difficulties serious enough to prevent any Power from coming to the aid of the Sultan?—Times.

Commercial stagnation has not, since the establishment of the Empire, been so great as at this moment, nor the want of confidence more general. People may not positively believe, or would fain persuade themselves into disbelieving, that France is on the eve of any great commotion internally or externally. They do not give any precise reason for the existence of a feeling which is best expressed by the word malaise; but it is nevertheless a fact that, however tempting the purpose, capitalists will not engage in any operation of importance, and that they hasten to the Bank to deposit their money there, indifferent to profit, and only satisfied that it is unproductive by knowing it is in safety.—Times.

The Moniteur du Soir, in its political summary says:—"The year begins under favorable auspices. Peace is not disturbed in any part of Europe. Thanks to the wisdom of nations and their Governments, it may be hoped that the questions which occupy the attention of diplomacy will be amicably settled upon satisfactory terms. The peoples, enlightened as to their interests and duties, are called upon to assist one another in the work of progress as the object of their common efforts. The lesson of 1867 will not be lost. The anarchical attempts in Spain,

England, and Italy have encountered just reprobation from the good sense of the populations. Faithful to the traditions of her policy, France continues her civilizing mission. The Universal Exhibition has become the symbol of these ideas of brotherhood and solidarity which form the honor of our age. At home France has understood how to reconcile the principle of authority with the regular exercise of wise and fertile liberty. The country has availed itself of every opportunity to testify its gratitude to the Emperor, and has once more shown, in the recent debates in the Chambers, the intimate agreement existing between it and the Government. Abroad, France has exerted her influence in favor of the peace and the general interests of Europe. If France has energetically supported the Pontifical Throne, it was because the cause of the Holy See was that of right and justice based upon treaties. France, by opposing the excesses of revolutionary factions, has rendered a signal service to the Papacy, to the Government of Victor Emmanuel, and to the whole of Italy. France, in inviting indiscriminately all the European Powers to facilitate by the moral authority of their collective councils the work of conciliation, has given a new proof of her political impartiality. The Government of the Emperor, which has received the testimonies of sympathy from various Governments, hopes to cause the practical value of its proposals to be recognized."

From the Moniteur de la Meurthe a government organ:—

"To be, or not to be?"—(quoted in English).

"Is France to continue or to cease being a great nation? Will she carry out in the world the providential mission which she has to the present day so nobly fulfilled; or, fallen from her high estate, reduced to impotence, is she doomed to disappear, stifled in the bug of her gigantic neighbors? Such is the disquieting problem now before us, and the solution of which is at this moment in the hands of the Legislative Body. The moment is solemn! There must be no falling off—no mental reservation. Let us courageously draw aside the veil behind which lurks our adoration of material interests—behind which slumbers our lukewarm and offensive patriotism. Let us look the danger in the face; let us impose on ourselves the vigorous measures necessary for our salvation. Ours? no! but at least that of our children; for to blot out France from the map of the world cannot be the work of a single generation. It is high time to speak the whole truth. From the Rhine to the Volga, from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, innumerable legions have started forth. Sustained by the Slave Colossus, the peoples of Germany contemplate the reconstruction of a new Empire of the West. Already have they in part effected it; and, eagerly listening to every sound that comes to them from France, they wait with menacing attitude for us to give them a pretext for beginning the struggle. Are we ready for that struggle? Sons of '89, let us rise! Our fathers fought to establish the liberty and independence of the country; let us arm to defend its grandeur, and to maintain it in the rank from which it cannot descend without all mankind falling back into barbarism. Let us arm, and prone to Europe that this powerful fibre which vibrated in the hearts of our ancestors is not dried up in ours. Let us arm to save the future of the generations that follow us. Let us arm to be respected! Representatives of the country, will you be wanting in the courage which makes true legislators? Will you fear to enlighten the populations on the perils which encompass them, and to ask from them the sacrifices which are hardly proportioned to those perils? Think well on it, for the salvation of France is in your hands. 'To be, or not to be?'"—Times.

When, at the commencement of the last twelvemonth, we expressed our hope for the continuance of Continental tranquility, we spoke from a conviction that the terrible lesson of the campaign of Sedo was not soon to be lost on the great military Powers; but if at the opening of this New Year we should express an equally sanguine hope, we must draw our reliance would rest less on the wisdom than on the necessities of the warring European destinies. They are preparing for war; consequently, they ought to be wishing for peace. The monarch whose words have had hitherto the greatest weight has not hesitated to assert that the influence of a nation must be commensurate with the number of combatants it can bring into the field. Since that speech was made the strain on the warlike resources of every country on the Continent of Europe has been almost exhaustive. Armaments are everywhere carried on to the last man and to the last shilling; and the inevitable consequences at the end of a few years, or perhaps of a few months, will be that the relative strength of each State will remain what it was, but that its practical efficiency will have equally diminished in the very ratio of its increased expenditure.—Times.

If France did not go to war in the spring of 1867, it was, we are told, because she had not the muskets and she had not the men. In the spring of 1868 she will certainly have the muskets, but, instead of the men, she will have a law which will not give her the full complement of men before the end of from five to nine years. If we may believe M. Rouher, France with 620,000 men is, numerically, no match for Russia, Prussia, or Austria, and not even for Italy. With the 250,000 that the new law will yield, her material forces will only exceed those of the Italian kingdom. As to the other Powers, France will be on a par with them; she will, therefore, have either to keep the peace, or to contrive to engage them singly, or to muster some of them on her side against the others. The question is, therefore, no longer one of absolute or relative military preponderance—it is one of diplomatic interest; and, as we have the word of the Emperor Napoleon to assure us that 'all old alliances are on the ground,' we must conclude that recent armament have added nothing to the probability of war, however greatly they may influence its magnitude and duration. Colossal preparations are only indicative of gigantic fears.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.—FLORENCE, Jan. 1.—The New Year's reception was held by the King to-day. The Presidents and deputies from the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministers, the magistracy, the municipalities, and officers of army and the National Guard were present. In reply to the congratulations of the deputies, the King expressed his confidence in the future and said he considered the position of Italy had improved within the last few months. His Majesty honored the Chamber would act in such a manner as to render it possible to govern, and effect all the reforms expected by the country. Addressing the Mayor of Florence, the King expressed much gratification at receiving the congratulations of a city the inhabitants of which had so admirably conducted themselves during the late calamitous period, and regretted that their example had not been followed in some of the other

Italian cities. The King thanked the National Guard for their exertions to preserve order.—Times Cor.

If Italy, instead of being under the domination of a coterie, resting upon the most restricted electoral body ever seen in Europe, had at its head intelligent and patriotic statesman, she would try, as her first object, to acquire the force and credit which make people truly free, and for the last five years would have developed her resources. But her conduct has been quite different. She had no need for soldiers for she was covered by the protection of France, who had guaranteed Lombardy to her. The result of the war of 1859 was to relieve France from that guarantee. Italy has no longer the right to ask from France her co-operation, and France is perfectly free to consult only her own interests in determining her relations with her. Such is the situation which Italy disregarded when, on the morrow of the acquisition of Venice, she turned against France, and wanted to impose upon her the sacrifice of the Papacy. Such a sacrifice Italy has no right to demand. Neither is it for her advantage, for the Pontifical States present no danger to her, and could give her no material resources. The agitation of which Rome is the pretext has no serious motive; the cause of it is to be found only in the political and religious passions, and the interests of a turbulent minority who cling to power. Rather than let power slip from them, that minority would throw the country into a terrible crisis, and as they find the influence and the interests of France before them, they cast about everywhere for enemies to her.—Times.

FLORENCE, Jan. 19.—The party of the left has been defeated in the Italian Parliament on the motion to adjourn the debate on the budget for this year.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Count Sartiges, the French Ambassador at Rome, attended a fete of Francis Leard, the King of the Two Sicilies. Pleasant speeches were made, and there was much good feeling.

FLORENCE, Jan. 21.—According to a statement made by the government, the measures taken to prevent and put a stop to the invasion of the States of the Church by the Garibaldians have added 18,000,000 lire to the expenditures during the past year.

Prime Minister Menabrea has addressed a sharp note to the Spanish Government. It was called forth by the speech of Queen Isabella at the opening of the cortes. Menabrea informs the Spanish Cabinet that Italy will not admit the intervention in her affairs of any foreign power save France, in whose case such intervention is only allowed by special treaty stipulations.

Lord Clarendon's recent visit to Florence, where he passed three days on his way to Rome, gave rise to many reports, and an important mission, was, of course, attributed to him. On Sunday last he had a long interview with the King, and the whole of the following day he passed in receiving the visits of Italian political men, including Menabrea, La Marmora, Minghetti, Ricasoli, and others of the most prominent here. From what he heard he can hardly have conceived a favourable idea of the present state of affairs in this country.—Times Cor.

FOUR.—The Osservatore Romano of the 23rd has the following:

An Italian journal, reporting that the Prince of Wales has forwarded a large contribution to the Garibaldians to encourage them in their iniquitous aggression against the Pontifical State added that in so doing he had imitated Cardinal Antonelli who has volunteered in the Pope's army at the battle of Montecassino, to another Englishman, who was fighting in the Garibaldian side. The writer says:—

Amongst the originalities of this last campaign, I have learned one which deserves to be embalmed in history. An Englishman follows the Garibaldian forces. He is armed with a rifle of excessively long range, and made expressly for long shots; to this weapon is fitted a small telescope, and a reflecting mirror permits our Englishman to sweep the country as a distance of one thousand eight hundred yards. Comfortably installed on the height, out of reach of the enemy's shot, he picks off his men in an artistic manner, just as a sportsman shoots down larks. This sanguinary eccentric keeps a sporting book, in which he jots down the exact circumstance of every homicide which he commits. He has no political opinions he is a simple slayer of men; but, as no regular army would permit such 'sporting,' he attaches himself to the irregular Garibaldian bands. From the position he occupied at Montecassino, there is every reason to believe that it was he that killed [White] Russell, of whom I spoke in my letter."

This anecdote it is said met with a terrible punishment. A stray bullet did meet him in his fancied security and shattered his arm so dreadfully that it was necessary to amputate it. Then he lay in one of the hospitals of Rome attended by those whose friends and relatives he delighted to murder in cold blood. It was reported that amputation was not performed in time to arrest the progress of the gangrene which set in, and that he has since died.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.—NAPLES, Dec. 18.—May I call attention to an annoyance which is producing more discord in Naples than even the intervention of the French or any disputed question of principle? I allude to the heavy tax which is levied on paper the almost only medium of circulation which is left to us. The agio on gold has risen to 11 per cent., on silver to 9 per cent., and on copper to 6 per cent., and as the two former have completely disappeared, and as copper has become an article of luxury, not even a franc note can be changed without the loss of at least a sou, which is retained by the shopkeeper as booty as if it were his indisputable right. You may judge, therefore, how irritating has become an annoyance which meets us at every turn and enters into the smallest details of life. To the working and poorer classes it is much more than an annoyance and curses both loud and deep are as usual hurled against the Government, which, of course, is made responsible for a burden which ignorance has imposed upon itself. Nevertheless, the Government is to a certain extent responsible for the continuance of the evil for were it to pour into circulation a large quantity of that copper which from time to time we have been told is being coined, the hoards which have been accumulated by money changers and other speculators would be opened and a source of dangerous dissatisfaction would cease to exist.—Times.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 23.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs addressed a note to the diplomatic representatives of Spain at Florence, in answer to the despatch from Prime Minister Menabrea. The Spanish Ambassador is instructed to inform the Italian Government that Spain is determined to maintain the integrity of the temporal power of the head of the Church at Rome but in no other respect will she interfere in the affairs of the Italian peninsula.

AUSTRIA.

Austria has a great destiny before her; but it rests on her thorough acquiescence in the Treaty of Prague. What was once one Empire is now a dual State. Whatever may be the views of the Cisleithan Provinces, the Hungarians have no interest in the re-assertion of Austrian ascendancy in Germany. Whatever pang it may cost the 'warm German heart' of Von Beust, it cannot be denied that Von

Bismark's advice was no less sound than friendly:—'Austria should shift her centre eastwards.' It is only by renouncing all pretensions to Germany and by earnestly and truly reconciling herself to Prussia that Austria can hope to attain her proper position. She is the Queen of the Danube, and nothing but the infatuation which prompted her to waste her energies in Italy and Germany deprived her of the supremacy which nature had awarded her over the South Slavonic races. Whatever may be the jealousy between Austria and Prussia in their home relations there is no doubt that as to the rest of the world the two Powers are necessary and, as it were, complementary to each other. From the Baltic to the Alps and the Danube, against the West, no less than against the East, the great Teutonic family was intended as an insurmountable bulwark. There is nothing natural, nothing permanent, in an alliance between France and Austria, or between Russia and Prussia. So long as the two great German Powers are arrayed on against another there is no force in Europe that can bar the progress of Russia to the Balkan and the Bosphorus.—Times.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The United States Minister, Hon. Geo. Bancroft, is now engaged negotiating with the Prussian Government for the establishment of a new Commercial Treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation.

The Provincial Correspondence of January 2 publishes an article, says Mr. Reuter, reviewing the position of Germany at the end of the year 1867. It congratulates the country on the completion of the North German constitution, the further development of which, it says, may confidently be left to the future. The Federal army is as fit to take the field as the Prussian army. All the great Powers have recognized the Confederation. The separation of the North and South is in fact overcome by the military and commercial alliances. The German people feel themselves more united and powerful than they have ever been before. The change is appreciated abroad and acknowledged. Germany in all directions can throw the weight of her great national strength into the scale. The spirit of the people and the strength of the Government are a guarantee of new strength, and serve above all for the preservation of peace.

Against France Prussia has no grievance. France has accepted completed facts, and has allowed Prussia to profit by all their legitimate consequences. It is not France that stops the aggrandizement of Prussia on the Main, but the Treaty of Prague. If Prussia only wants to preserve what she has conquered she has nothing to apprehend from France, and there is no danger to peace. Were Prussia to disarm she would give a pledge of universal concord. The preparations made by her are, then, among the most disquieting symptoms of the present situation. Any attempt made by Prussia to destroy the independence and the liberties of Germany would seriously affect the security of France and of Austria, which a common danger would bring close together. Is it from Russia that Prussia would have the necessary support to triumph over the alliance which she would have contributed to form? What would Russia gain by supporting her against Austria and France, while England remained free to succor Constantinople? It is evident that it is on the Danube and at Vienna only that the integrity of the Turkish empire could be defended with advantage. England is, then, quite as much interested as France in saving Austria from destruction.

In carrying out her ambitious projects Prussia could look for support only to Italy. It is in Italy, indeed, that the most serious danger to peace is found, and that danger can only be conjured by a fair and resolute policy.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

FATHER RYAN.—We learn on good authority that Father Abram J. Ryan, the 'Oppressor-crowned Poet of the Lost Cause,' is about to take up his residence permanently in Savannah, Georgia. We heartily congratulate in advance the good people of our sister city on this truly worthy acquisition—the flower of the priesthood of the South. The City by the Sea would, we know, hail the presence of Meina with a joy such as it would not manifest for any other living man; but if we are deprived of the light of his countenance, we feel that he is with us in spirit. Go where he may, we are sure this consolation will abide with us.

We print the following description of him, clipped from the Memphis Avalanche. It is one of the best pen-and-ink pictures we remember ever to have seen:—

'Editors Avalanches: Yesterday it was my especial good fortune to meet with Father Ryan (Meina) in Chattanooga. The fame of the good priest, his authority, his visit to the beautiful little chapel in which he officiated, combined to induce me to attend Catholic services. I found the chapel filled with a most devout and attentive congregation, and was greatly surprised to find Mass conducted with all the ceremonies provided by the church, and with as much care and effect as we see in large cities. Father Ryan then delivered an eloquent sermon, the beautiful sentences and precepts of which were listened to with the most profound attention by his hearers. He prefaced his sermon by some remarks on a notice he announced concerning the opening of a parish school, the philosophy of which is well worthy of the attention of our people. Referring to the free school system of the North, he stated that some late investigations into the uses and abuses of the free school system in Buffalo, for example, furnished an exhibit of practices of heathenism and other horrible crimes, that are not only frightfully criminal, but also too common to bear publication. Holding the free school system in after abomination, the Church demands of its people the support of its own schools, and that the children of Catholic parents shall be educated in them. He stated that it is a sectarian view, but also in their political beliefs and abominations; that the taxation which is levied on one man to pay for the education of other children is unjust, and nothing less than theft. The Church submits to the decree of the law, but abhors its injustice. His scathing words are the truthful utterances of a brave man and I hope they may echo in the hearts of our people until those manufactures of crime and politics—free schools—may be eradicated from the land. In them are found only Radical text books, full of insulting references to our dead, and cowardly denunciations of our suffering people. Children are taught in Radical text books that the traditions of the war are only histories of crimes, that their parents are pronounced guilty of. In them Patriotism is the interpretation of morality and religion. As Patriotism is cowardice, crime, and the embodiment of all that is bigoted and detested, we pray for our release from its accursed taint and touch, and declare it to be our duty to avoid its influences, and especially to protect Southern children from its insinuating and poisonous doctrines, which destroy the social religious and political fabric of every nation on which its blighting touch falls.

Father Ryan is a man of about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, is spare made, of fragile form and appearance; his shoulders are slightly stooped and indicate a habit of leaning over books. His movements are rather quiet, but indicate much firmness and decision. His easy manner exhibits a perfect confidence and strength of character. When he appears before his people, the most listless observer arouses to a sense that an extraordinary man is before him. His impressive appearance consists of a beautiful expression of countenance, that is not dependent on outline for its cause, but rather on the intellectual light that shines from his eyes and radiates over his countenance. His face is long and beardless; his hair is brown, and worn cast back from his curls, broad forehead, and hangs in slight and graceful arch over his shoulders; his eyes are a

soft blue, mild in repose, and glow beautifully when he is aroused or eloquent, his brows are high and regularly arched. The eyes often droop, and seem to fall with a violet light radiating from them. His mouth has a slight curvature at the corners, is small and of pleasing appearance; his lips are mobile, and carry on their well moulded surfaces a constantly varying smile, that has much of that compassion that beams kindly from his eyes and face. His angular cheek bones are scarcely noticeable in a front view. His general appearance, as he stands in the chancel, is very feminine, yet giving the impression that he is an intellectual and poetical person of noble and good qualities. His manners, and especially his distinct tenor tones, indicate an unusually powerful and impressive voice. His utterances often reach a high key, but they are musically modulated and very pleasing to the ear. His thrilling sentences flow rhythmically like poetry, and are not only exquisitely pleasing, but convincing in every respect. Short torrents of eloquent words flow from him easily and without labor. No unkindly references ever grate on the hearing of his varied listeners. Kindly and calmly he tells the beauties of the Church; firmly he asks for faith from his hearers, and, without bigotry, he demands devotion and Christian practices from its members. His teachings carry conviction on their face, and wield an incalculable influence on his hearers. He hopes to visit Memphis during the autumn. What a welcome will he receive there! I assured him that his name would bring clustering about him many persons of all sects, who will tell him with their eyes, kindly greetings that he is enraptured in their hearts, and will be loved for ever with the memories of the Lost Cause, whose walls and sorrows he has interpreted in the poetical folds of 'The Conquered Banner.' That his presence in Memphis will be of service to the Church and an extraordinary pleasure to the people, should be efficient cause for the Bishop to send him on a mission thither, and we hope soon to see him there.

To those who are curious concerning his pseudonym 'Meina,' it is only necessary to state that it is one of Ossian's weird conceptions, and was assumed by Father Ryan because of sacred memories, the tenor of which may be learned from Ossian's description of the character.

DIFFICULTY ABOUT DIVORCE.—The recent divorce case of Samuel H. Cornell against Emma Cornell illustrates the dangers to which husbands and lovers are exposed who are rather 'too much married,' not enough in love, and inclined to be versatile in the distribution of their hearts dearest affections. Samuel had sued Emma, charging her with the deepest of all offences. After various delays in the progress of the case, Emma's lawyer applied as he supposed to Samuel's attorney for further time to answer. One of those free and easy individuals whose signature is always ready whether to a petition or a promissory note, seems to have been in the place where Samuel's lawyer was expected to be, and signed the required consent in his stead, without authority, but in a flowing hand which answered for the time equally well. The next day, no answer having been served to the complaint, the plaintiff obtained a reference and a divorce, which, though recorded on earth, does not appear to have been valid in heaven. Thereupon, and before he had learned of the irregularity, 'Samuel' married Miss Josephine Briggs not, we believe, a widow, unless she may be regarded as becoming such by the conduct of the Court in rudely bursting her hands of Hymen so soon after they are tied. Upon motion the Court has set aside the divorce, and the plaintiff trembles lest the statutes of the State applying to gentlemen and ladies who are too much married may apply to him. The case is rendered the more sad by the fact that Samuel's temporary marriage with Josephine seems to operate as a bar against obtaining the very divorce of which he was in search. If he could show that Emma actually set the gentleman with the free-and-easy signature in her lawyer's office, in order to entrap her husband into a false divorce, and a void marriage, and so prevent his obtaining a release from his prior engagement to Emma, it would still further mix up the case, greatly to the gratification of the lawyers and the aggravation of Samuel, Emma, and Josephine.—Tribune.

The Post's Washington special says the British Legation has positive knowledge that George Francis Train was sent to Ireland with the expectation that he would be arrested as a Fenian, in which event his case was to be made a test between England and the United States in deciding whether the former possesses the right to arrest Americans and hold them responsible for language not used within the bounds of the British Dominions.

NEW YORK, 20.—The Tribune editorially says. If it is true that Train has been arrested by England the American government must take decided ground. This government cannot permit the wanton arrest of American citizens by any power upon earth. If Mr. Train has been unjustly arrested he must be returned as promptly as we returned Mason and Slidell.

EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.—There are few points which seem less generally understood or more clearly proved than the fact, that exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness; and that the same exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and every ill; perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the sun for an equal length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well! The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere, produces abundance of bile; and powerful exercise, much more efficiently than medicine, will carry off that superfluity.

Amongst the many accounts current of O'Donoghue the fabled Chief of the Lakes, is that of his obduracy having the boots shod with silver plates. When the latter became entirely worn by their action on wave and shore as the boatmen believe or assert, the chief with his sword and attendants, will forever disappear from mortal vision.

Bus driver (to conductor of opposition bus)—'I've known yer ever since you was born. I knowed yer poor mother; she had two on her that time. One was a werry nice little boy, 'other was a hidiot—a sort of brown paper feller. The werry nice little boy died werry young, he did.'

'I resort to wine to stimulate my wit,' said a young spendthrift to an old one. 'Ah,' replied the veteran, 'that is the way I began; but now I have to resort to my wits to get my wine.'

Woman is like ivy.—The more you are ruined, the closer she clings to you. A v'ie b'che'e' adde, 'Ivy is like woman—the more it clings to you, the more you are ruined.' Poor rule that won't work both ways.

The philosopher Bion said pleasantly of the king who by handfulls pulled his hair off his head for sorrow, 'Does the man think that baldness is a remedy for grief?'

Amongst Atlantic Cables, steam navigation and those progressions of science and art that mark the nineteenth century, not the least useful, are Dr. Ayer's medicines. They take rank among the benefactions of mankind, from the rapidly and certainly with which they cure. Try AYER'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM on a cough and it is gone. What skin diseases or impurities of the blood withstand AYER'S SARSAPARILLA? AYER'S PILLS are the perfection of a purgative—every family should have them as almost every family does. Not a trifle to be thankful for are good medicines and the knowledge how to use them for protection from disease. These Dr. Ayer's preparation and publications furnish, and we do not hesitate to commend them.—[St. Louis Leader.



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