Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XVIII.

THE INSIDE OF A STAGE COACH. (Translated from the French of Souvestre)

One of the last days of September the rain had fallen all day in torrents, but finally, having ceased, left the sky so enveloped in fog that. though scarcely four o'clock, night seemed already to have overspread the earth.

A heavy diligence, with its relay of horses, ascended with difficulty one of the hills which separate Belleville from Lyons, while the postillions walked on each side of the team, pausing about every fifty steps to breathe and recover themselves. The wearied passengers bad descended by invitation of the conductor, and were trudging along in no amiable mond, scolding the horses, the rain, and the miserable roads. Two of them, who came last, stopped suddenly at the turning of the ascent. One was a man nearly fifty years old, with a mild and smiling counten ance; but the other much younger, had an air of gloom and dissatisfaction. Throwing his eyes over the surrounding country, half enveloped in fog, he said to his companion :-

What weather and what a year, Cousin Grugel! The Saone bas hardly entered its bed. and the valleys are again inundated.'

God preserve us, Gontran,' replied the man with the mild countenance; 'the rainbow can appear any moment above the deluge.'

'Yes.' replied the other traveller, with slight irony; 'I know your menia of hope. Jacques.' And I yours of discouragement, Dirvon.

Well, I am right when I examine how this world goes. Where do you see peace, order, or prosperity? 1 only hear of incendiaries, contagion, deluge, and murder. What man's wick edness spares, the wickedness of nature annihilates, for even prute matter seems to possess the instinct of destruction; and the elements, like kings, cannot remain neighbors without warring in making you nervous." against each other.'

· That is only one side of things, my cousinthe sad side; but of the other you never sneak. fields of ripe cora undulating at your teet. There your mind to believe it.'

· Well, I know nothing of it,' replied Darvon. in a tone of vexation.

But, yourself considered, may you not be

placed among the most favored?

True, Jacques, and yet I have not been able to find, in all the good accorded me, either peace or contentment.".

What have you to wish for? You are rich. honored, and have a family who love you.

'Yes,' replied Gontran; 'but this same fortune has cost me the law-suit for which I have of the midnight assassin, returns to her pillow just made the third voyage to Macon; my good reputation has not deterred the opposing lawyer from slander: and as to my family-Well ?' inquired Jacques.

Well! my sister, with whom I always lived

so affectionately, has just quarrelled with me. 'It will be a short quarrel.'

No, no; I am tired of working without profit to establish order in her affairs. I have been too much an oyed by her want of system and reason.

'Think of her excellent heart and you will

forgive her.? Oh! I know that you will always find a good reason for me to bear my sorrows patiently. you have a recipe for every wound of the soul. and if I press you a little, you will prove me in the wrong to complain, and that all is quite right

here below. Pardon me, replied Grugel; in the govern ment of this world I find much to wound me, but I am not sure I am the best judge. Lite is a great mystery, of which we comprehend so little Must I own it to you. there are hours when I persuade myself that God has not afflicted men with so many scourges without intention. Happy and invulnerable, they could be endured; each one could count on his individual strength, delight in his own isolation, and refuse all sympathy to his fellow being. But weakness has no such re source; on the contrary, it forces men to be friendly, to aid and love one another. Grief has become a bond of sympathy, and we owe to it

tion and piety. Well done, said Darvon, smiling; 'not being able to sustain the good in all things, you

our noblest and best sentiments, gratitude, devo-

give me the bright side of evil.' Perhaps so, said Grugel; 'only be sure that remedies from the sap of venomous plauts; wby, then, may we not from passion, mistortune, or inequality draw much that is good? Believe all the travellers. me, Darvon, there is no buman dross, however

poor, without its particles of gold.' In good fatth, then, I would like to know what can be found in our travelling companions,' cried Gontran, ' Let us see, cousin; suppose we put to the test these curious patterns of our | Why, this is horrible. You shall be informed race, as we proclaim it so intelligent."

'It is very certain,' said Jacques, smiling, the valley. Why don't you answer me, con- been asleep an instant. 'Hallo, conductor, how fate has not favored us."

' Never mind, never mind,' replied Darvon. whose misanthrony was niggardly in its character; 'disengage the gold from the dross, as you say. But first, bow many grains do you expect to find in this cattle merchant before us.'

Grugel raised his head and saw, a few steps in advance of the traveller who had called him cousin, a coarse man in a blue blouse, following with heavy stens the side of the road, while finishing his well picked chicken-bone.

'I declare, that is the seventh repast I have seen him make to day, continued Darvon, and the coach pockets are still laden with his provisions. When he has eaten enough, he goes to sleep, then he eats again, then goes to sleep in order to recommence his programme. He is a mere digesting machine, too imbecile to draw from him either response or information."

Our companion with the felt hat can suffi ciently acquit himself in that respect."

'Ah! yes, let us consider him and try also to extract his gold. He joined our party only this morning, and already the conductor has sent him from the imperiale to the travellers in the crupe who again have sent him to the interreur. We have had him but two hours, and he has already given us his own and his family history to the fifth degree. I know his name is Peter Lerree, that for twenty years he has been commissioner of colonial produce in the departments of the Soane and Loire, of Am, Isere, and of the Rhone, and he has been married three times. -Then if you did not have to bear his question ing; but he is equally talkative and curious, and when his confession is finished, he awaits yours, If you are reflecting, he speaks to you; if you sneak he interrupts you. His voice is like a rattle in constant motion, the noise of which ends

'Poor Lepre.' said Grugel; 'at beart, atter all, he is a worthy man.

'He has one merit,' replied Darvon, 'that of Your eyes are riveted on the volcano which dims annoying Mademoiselle. Athenais de Locherais: the horizon, but you cannot lower them to the for we almost forgot this amiable fellow traveller who, after recommending us all to get out to is happiness in the world, if you can make up lighten the coach, remained in herself so as not to dampen her feet."

'You must forgive ber,' observed Jacques; isolation has made her forget all ease of others ; her beart is contracted.'

"Contracted!" repeated Gontran, 'you are deceived, cousin: Mademoiselle Athenais has a great deal of love for berseif. The whole world seems to have been made for her special ease. and she can imagine nothing in it that does not bear upon her in some way or other. She is one of those sweet creature who, hearing the cry complaing of having been awakened.

Grugel was going to reply, but they had arrived at the top of the bill. The conductor, calling the passengers, urged them to remount, as a courier had just appeared with an appouncement, that, owing to the overflow of the Sorne, the passage by Villefranche would be impossible. and that in order to reach Anse they would be obliged to turn more to the right, passing the Niseran higher up and taking another road. The coach which had just preceded them, not baving taken this precaution, had been surprised by the waters, and some of the passengers were r'ported to have been drowned. Hannily this last intelligence was not communicated to the travellers, but they vociferated loudly when apprised of the by-road they were obliged to take.

'There is a malediction on us,' said Gontran, already very peevish with the length of the jour-

I knew it would be so, sir, cried Pierre Le pre, with volubility. The two postilions had just escaped from him, so he fell back on his travelling companions 'I was told on my way that the Ardiere and Vauzerme had risen con siderably; indeed, we cannot tell if we can pass to Anse, where we may encounter the waters of the Azergnes and the Brevanne. Where in the world are you taking us, conductor? Well, I know the mayor, a thin man, always smoking .-But, speaking of this, can we not stop again before we come to Anse?

'Impossible,' replied the conductor, brusquely; ' I am now eight hours behind time.'

Gracious! where will we sup, then?' cried the fat cattle-merchant.

' We won't sup at all, sir.' 'I declare, I wish I had some broth,' interrupted Mademoiselle Athenais, in a shrill voice. evil itself is not absolute. Science borrows its with head out of the coach door; 'I always take my broth at five o'clock.'

We have had nothing since morning, cried

Get in, gentlemen, called out the conductor; one bour's delay may prevent us from reaching there. You can't Joke with an overflow, and I

don't want my coach drowned.' Drowned!' cried Mademoiselle Athenais .against, conductor! I demand that you leave

ductor? I will complain to your chief.'

The diligence starting, cut the old lady's sentence in two, so she fell back in her corner with an exclamation of dissatisfaction.

Jacques Grugel felt himself obliged to tell her that the route they were taking would lead away from the Saone and avoid the danger.

But where will I get my soup?' inquired she, slightly reassured.

We will not stop till we reach Anse,' resumed Lepre; 'the conductor has said so, and God only knows what kind of roads we will meet with. Roads of the denartment; that says everything. And then I know the engineer, a talented man; his son was married the same day as my eldest. But we won't arrive till to-morrow, mark my words."

There was a general cry from the passengers. They had eaten nothing since morning, calculating on the lunch usually obtained at Villefranche, and Gontran had already proposed, with his usual vivacity, to make a descent on the first village and force them to serve up a supper, when the cattle merchant cried out:

'A supper! I have one at your service.' What! for everybody?' asked Lepre.

'For everybody, citizen. I can offer you three courses, with your dessert, and something

for a heeltap.? While speaking he drew from the pockets of the carriage a half dozen packets, and, rolling

his tongue around his mouth, proceeded to open

them; they contained provisions of every kind,

properly enveloped and tied with care. Won't we have a feast?' said Lepre, who had asked the cattle merchant, his inventory, my friend, what is your name?

Barnau. Good, Mr. Barnau; but what good care you

take of yourself.? ' How can a man be at his ease,' said the fat merchant, with a certain pride, 'if he can't eat the best of everything? However, these gentlemen and mademoiselle can judge of my victuals.'

Grugel turned to Gontrap, and gave him a significant look.

'Truly,' said he smiling, and in an under voice, here are the grains of gold you looked for.'

'Grains of gold!' repeated Barnau, who did not understand him; 'wby, man, that's a sausage with truffles." And these gentlemen would have us believe

grains of gold are good for famished neonle.' re-

sumed Pierre Lepre, laughing; that is a figure of speech, Monsieur Barnau. 'I have a son who studied these figures in rhetoric. He explained it all to me; but pardon me, let us first help mademoiselle. They presented the food to Mademoiselle de

Locherais, who returned each piece, but finally ended by choosing the most delicate, complain ing, as she ate, of the privations of travellers .--To console her. Barnau offered her some old brandy; but mademoiselle cried out with horror: Brandy to me! What do you take me for,

'You like sherry better, perhaps,' said the

cattle merchant, in a careless way.

'I drink perther sherry nor brandy,' cried Mademosselle Athenais fiercely. 'I take water only,' she said, turning toward Grugel. 'Did you ever hear anything like this rustic?" she murmured; 'offer me cognac, as if the spices he has given us were not sufficient to burn one's blood. I shall surely be ill from it.'

Finishing what she had to say, she arranged herself in her corner, so as to turn her back on the cattle merchant, picked up a pillow she had with her, leaned her head on it, and fell asleep.

The diligence continued its tedious route .-Though humid, the air was cold, and not a star was to be seen. Relieved by the repast which the gastronomical foresight of Barnau had permitted him to make, Lepre resumed his loquacity, and, although his fellow travellers had long since ceased to answer him, he continued to talk on without being in the least concerned to know if he was listened to.

This poise of words, the slowness of their progress, the darkness, and the cold combined to render the passengers cervously impatient, and every few moments might be heard yawns, shudderings, or subdued complaints. Darvon, particularly, seemed more and more excitable; a prev to pervous irritation. He had already opened and shut for the tenth time the blind of the coach door, leaned his head to the right, to the left, and back on the cushion, fixed his legs in every possible position that the narrow space of which he could dispose allowed him; and, finally, at the sash. the break of day, his patience was entirely exhausted.

I would give ten of the days which remain of and appealed to the other travellers. my life to be at the end of this journey,' cried

'Here we are at Anse,' replied Grugel.

long do you remain here?" Five minutes.

Open the door; I am just going to say good day to the postmaster. The door was opened, and Barnau got down with Lepre to renew his provisions. Nearly at

the same moment the clerk came forward to see

if there were any vacant places. 'Only one,' replied Grugel.

'How!' cried Mademoiselle de Locherais, who had just awakened with a start; 'would monsieur by any chance ask any one to come in bere ?

'A traveller for Lyons.'

But it is quite impossible, resumed the old maid; 'we are already frightfully crowded .--Monsieur, your coaches are too small; I will complain to the administration.

'Ah! without doubt here is our new companion,' said Grugel, who was looking out of the door. 'M. Lepre has already seized upon him.' He is a military man, cried mademoiselle.

A non-commissioned officer of the Chasseurs. 'Oh! is he coming in here? Why don't

they make soldiers go on foot? *In such a time as this it would be hard and

fatiguing for them, mademoiselle.' 'Is it not their trade? Such people are never fatigued. These public conveyances do give you such disagreeable neighbors! . . . The derangement of your usual habits, to have nothing warm, pass the night without sleep, be crowded, choked! . . I don't see why one of these

gentlemen don't get up in the imperial.' 'Notwithstanding the fog?'

What does that signify, for men? 'Mademoiselle would be less incommoded,' added Darvon ironically. She had better make

the proposition berself to our companion. 'What! I speak to a soldier!' said Mademoiselle Athenais fiercely; '1 prefer being in-

comm d d. sir.' Well, here he is,' said Jacques. The non-commissioned officer had indeed just appeared before the door, followed by the clerk with whom he was quarrelling. He was a spruce, dapper-looking young man, but his bragging and soldierly manners disgusted Darvon at first sight. He complained of the delay of the coach, having waited for it since the night preceding, and with words abused the clerk of the office, whose responses were timid and embarrassed. At last,

to the coach door and looked inside. Magnificent collection, murmured he, after having cast an impertinent look on the travellers; I wonder if the coupe and the rotonde are as well furnished. Have you no women aboard, conductor ?

the conductor declaring they must start, he came

'The insolent creature,' murmured Made-

"Well," resumed the soldier, "one must not be too particular in the country.' And he took his place.

Gontran leaned toward Grugel, and said in a low voice, 'This one completes our collection of absurdities.

'Take care he don't hear you,' replied Jacques.

Darvon shrugged his shoulders.

Bragging people inspire more disgust than fear, said he, and this one certainly needs a lesson in politeness."

Meanwhile, Barnau returned without Lepre. After having looked for the latter at the inn. and waited for him some minutes, the diligence started without him, to the great joy of mademoi selle, who hoped to be more at ease. But her joy short duration, for the non-commissioned officer, woo had located himself at first on the other bench, got up and took the seat next to ber .-The angry old maid adjusted herself brusquely, and pulled down her veil.

'Ah,' said he, in a mocking tone, 'madame on without me.' seems atraid of being looked at.

'Perhaps so, sir,' said she, dryly. 'I quite understand the reason,' resumed the soldier. But she can calm her nerves. I can deprive myself of the pleasure.' And as he noticed the movement of indignation of Made. moiselle de Locherais, continued, 'I speak solely for the interest of her health; and to allow her to breathe with her face uncovered, as we want air in this box, I think I had better lower the officer, he cried out:

window. 'I object to it,' said mademoiselle quickly: my doctor has forbidden any exposure to the

And mine has forbidden me to smother, replied the young man, putting out his hand to open friend of all the military. I should have had to

But the old maid cried out. The window was on her side, she had a right to have it closed.

However little disposed Darvon had been in favor of Mademoiselle de Locherais, he consi dered it right to defend ber, and the result was a True, upon my word, said Lepre, who had sharp discussion between him and the soldier, a condition, replied mademoiselle, in a discon-

which would have ended in trouble had not Gru-

gel ceded his place at the other window. The soldier accepted it with a bad grace, preserving a strong feeling against Darvon.

Now, the reader has already perceived that Gontran's predominant qualities were neither resignation nor patience. The contrarieties of the journey has excited his sickly mability, therefore the disagreement which had already broken out between them was renewed several times, and only awaited a favorable opportunity to become a later quarrel.

Some of the smaller baggage had been placed hy Darvon in a net suspended from the top of the diligence; the soldier pretended that it incommoded him, and wished it removed. Gontran refused to do it.

'You have decided it shall remain where it is?' cried the soldier, after a discussion in which he had grown more and more animated.

Decidedly, replied Darvon.

Very well. I will get rid of it by the coach door,' replied the young man, while extending his band toward the net.

Gontram seized the hand, and said, . Take care what you do, sir, in a changed voice.-Ever since you came in here, you have tried to make me lose my natience; your whole course has been one of abuse and tyranny, but you may as well understand I am not the man to put up with your tyranny."

'Is this a challenge?' asked the soldier, throwng on Gontran a disdainful look.

By no means, interrupted Grugel, annoyed v the turn affairs had taken; 'my cousin merely wished you to observe--

'I don't accept the observations of snarlers." 'And snarlers don't accept your insolence,' replied Gontran.

At this word insolence the soldier shuddered, deep redness suffused his features.

'Where do you stop, sir ?' asked he of Daron, in a voice trembling with anger. 'At Lyons,' replied the latter.

' Very well, we will finish our explanation there.

· So be it.'

Jacques, alarmed, wished to interpose, but his cousin and the soldier spoke at the same time, and repeated they would terminate this affair at At the same instant great cries were heard,

and the diligence was overtaken by a wagon entirely covered with mud. Mademon-le de cherais put her head out of the coach door. 'O Lord! what a misfortune,' said she;

Monsieur Pierre Lepre has overtaken us. Now we will be completely filled up.? As soon as they reached the public convey-

ance, the commissioner of colonial produce jumped out of the wagon, and presented himself at the coach door, which the conductor had just opened. 'Is this the way you go off without waiting

for the passengers?' cried he, furious. 'I warned you three times,' interposed the conductor.

' Six times is customary, sir, or even a dozen; you are very miserly with your words. Does it cost anything to speak? I could not leave the postmaster while he was telling me what happened to the diligence vesterday; for you did not know, gentlemen, that the one that preceded this was drowned." Drowned!' repeated every one.

' Very good,' interrupted the conductor; 'but et in.

'Anything but good,' responded Pierre Lepre; everybody is frightened enough." 'I beg of you to get up immediately.'

'And what will our families think when they learn this disaster 🏞 " Be quick, then."

details, when they came to tell me you had gone And we are going to do the same thing

Again, there was I trying to obtain these

again, said the impatient conductor-Bless me, cried Lepre, who hastened to get

up. 'I have had enough of wagons; here lam. conductor, lift me up. The commissioner of provisions was overwhelmed with questions, and he soon related all he had heard; then, interrupting himself, accord-

ine to his usual habit, and recognizing the young · Oh! this is the gentleman I had the honor of

seeing at Anse. 'The same,' reglied the soldier.

Delighted to meet you again, said Lepre.-Whatever you may think of me. I am the born serve myself if they had not found a substitute

He was interrupted by Mademoiselle Athenais, who just perceived that he was quite wet. 'It is this ahominable fog,' said he while

wiping the water off with his handkerchief. But people don't come into a carriage in sucl tented way. When you are covered with log, you might as well remain out.

'To dry one's self?' asked Lepre, laughing. Great goodness, I had enough of it; then my coachman was drunk, and just missed turning the wagon over into the river.'

The dence!' said Gontran.

We would have been added to the diligence of yesterday, unless we had found some good soul brave enough to fish for us. But such things have been. Three years ago, after a great mundation, a workman alone saved five persons who were drowning near the Guillottere.

We knew of him particularly, said Grugel as my cousin's best friend was one of the saved. "True?" asked the soldier.

And he owed his safety to the devotion of

that young man.

Oh ! all the details of that action were ad mirable,' said Darvon, with great warmth: ' the frightened horse had pulled the carriage into the looked on, without daring to go to their relief; there seemed to be no hope for the five persons in the carriage.

Bah! interrupted the soldier, perhaps some of them could swim, and have got nicely out of the scrape.'

Gontran disdained a reply.

" The carriage commenced to sink,' continued he, when a workman appeared with a small boat, which with difficulty he guided into the midst of the Rhone. Three times it was on the point of upsetting. The people who looked on from the shore cried out, 'Do not go any turther; come ashore; you are going to perish. But he did not listen to them-still advancing toward the carriage, which by dint of skill and courage, he finally reached.'

And most happily,' the military man replied. Without doubt, replied Grugel, who remarked Goptrau's movement of impatience, but only good-hearted people find happiness in such

'It was a beautiful incident,' interrupted Mademoselle de Locherais, and one that should have benefitted its author."

'Pardon me, madame,' said Darvon. 'The workman no doubt considered that the true recompense for any generous action is in ourselves; for, after having saved these people, he retired without wishing to receive either reward or praise.

'Humph! perhaps he thought it useless to demand payment,' said the officer. 'And is his name unknown ?' said Pierre

Lepre.

· Pardon me, he was called Louis Duroc. What! what do you say, Louis-'

Duroc.

Lepre turned towards the officer.

Why, that is your name?' cried be. 'This gentleman's name!' repeated all the

travellers. Louis Duroc, called the African; I asked bim his name at Anse, while were talking at the inn, and I have seen it, besides, on his portman-

Well, what next?' asked the officer, laughing. 'It certainly is my name.'
'Can it be!' interrupted Gontran: 'and you

are---The workman in question; yes, gentlemen. There would have been no use in telling it. I entered the service a week after the accident. and my regiment bad to leave for Algeria, so that I never again met my friends of the car. Kingdom. Five men were here put ashore, of whom riage; however, I however, I-hope to see them three fell into the hands of the police, and at last

agam at Lyons. while offering his hand to the officer; ' for I wish Gallagher had visited the ship and accertained her

we may be friends, Monsieur Louis.'

What, we?' replied the military man, regarding Gontran with hesitation.

Ob, please forget all that has passed,' replied the latter; 'I am ready, if necessary, to acknowledge I have been wrong-'

'No!' interrupted Duroc, 'no, indeed: I was the wrong-headed one, and I regret it, I give you my word of honor. Bad habits of the regi ment, you see. Because we have no fear, we like to show it on all occasions, and to each newcomer, and so play the bully, but at heart good children; so without malice, monsieur.

He had cordially pressed Gontran's hand, Lepre seizing his at the same time.

'Good !' eried he ; ' you are a true Frenchman, and so is Monsieur. Between Frenchmen people should always agree. I am delighted to bave made your acquaintance, M. Louis Duroc. But, a propos, do you know it was a most bappy coincidence that I obliged you to tell me your name, that you did not want to give me? Without me, no one would have known what you were

worth. 'It is true,' replied Grugel. 'If this gentle man had talked less, this explanation would not have taken place, and my cousin would have compassing the deposition of Her Majesty or the inmistaken the true character of Monsieur Louis. You see, chance seems to have taken the task of supporting my theory, and all the honor of the journey is mine."

As he finished these words, the coach stopped; they had arrived.

The travellers found the diligence-yard crowded with relations or friends awaiting their arrival. The misfortune of the day before was known, and had awakened all possible anguish.

Darvon no sooner stepped down, than he heard his name pronounced, and, turning, saw his sister hastening to him with cries of joy. Her anxiety on his account had caused her to forget their

They embraced over and over again: their eyes moistened with tears as they looked at each other smiling. They were reconciled.

As they went together from the diligenceyard Gontran met his travelling companions .-Barnau and Lepre saluted them; Louis Duroc renewed his promise to visit them; Mademoiselle Athenais de Locherais alone passed without any sign of recognition. She was too much occurred watching her baggage. Jacques Grugel turned then to Gontran.

There is the only objection to my doctrine," said he, pointing to the old maid. 'All our conflict between English and American authorities

us a supper; the babbler revealed a useful secret; the quarrelsome one gave proof of his generous bravery; but of what use has been to use the selfish egotism of Mademoiselie de Lecherais ?

· To make me realize the value of true devotion and tenderness,' replied Gontran, who pressed his sister's arm more closely to his heart. 'Yes, from to day, cousin, I will adopt your system .-I firmly believe there is a good side to everything, and that it is only necessary to know where to look for the vein of gold.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic prelates are following up their recent resolutions on the subject of University educa tion by an appeal for contributions in aid of the Catholic University. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen aduressed a circula to his clergy, which was read atrongest of the current; on the shore the crowd in all the churches in his diocess yesterday, recom-Dr. Woodlock on the subject, and suggesting that parochial meetings should be held, or at least petitions sent to Parliament making known the anxious desire of the parishioners to see the blessings of Oatholic education secured for the Catholics of Ireland.' The collection will be made on Sunday nert.

THE 'TIMES' ON THE FEMIAN TRIALS. - The Special Court of Assize now sitting at Dublin for the trial of prisoners charged with treason-telony has not as vet made so much progress as might have been ex pected. Since the conviction of Warren last week a General' Fariola has pleaded 'Guilty,' and a Captain' Augustice Costello had been tried; but the jury, after five hours ' deliberation, were discharged without having been able to agree on a verdict. Another man, named Ha!pin, and alleged to be the Fenian Head Centre for Dublic, pleaded for more time to prepare his own detence, and the indulgence was granted. His trial is now pending, and it will be seen that the use he made of the time granted bim was to refuse to plead at all. In the meantime, the Attorney-General stated, on behalf of the Government that he would not proceed against 'Colonel' Nagle before the Dublin Commission, but would send nim for trial in the county of Sligo where the overt act was committed This decision, coupled with the postponement of sentence on Warren, and an im pression that his appeal to the protection of the United States had not been without effect, appears to have somewhat shaken the confidence of the loyal Irish public in the firmpess of the Government. Such misgivings at the present moment ought not to be lightly indulged or treated with indifference. Not only the conduct of the police but that of jarors and witnesses, depends in a great degree on the assurance that Government is prepared to enforce the law and support those who stand by it with inflexible resolution, while the least suspicion of wavering strengthens the hands of the disaffected. We hasten, therefore, to declare our conviction that no shrinking from responsibility is to be apprehended on the part of the Irish Executive and that good reasons may probably be given for the removal of Nagle to Sligo.

It is important, in the first place, to bear in mind the circumstances under which be was arrested. It appears from the evidence sgainst Warren that a party of filibusters, 'all officers or privates who had been in the American service,' including both Warren and Nagle, dropped down from Sandy Hook on the 12th of April, and got on board a brigantine pledge ourselves arew to the work before us, and of 200 tons burden, formerly known as the Jacknell assure our brethern beyond the ocean that our hearts Packet, but afterwards christened by the more and their's worship at the same shrine, and throb romantic name of Erin's Hope. The expedition had been organised by 'Colonel Kelly,' probably the same person who was rescued at Manchester; 'they sailed without papers or colours or luggage, but had on board a quantity of arms of various kinds, packed in piano-cases, in cases for sewing machines, and wine casks all consigned to some merchant in the Island of Cuba' On the 20th of May the 'Erin's Hope' reached Sligo, and kept coasting along the shore occasionally dipping into the bay, as it is supposed within the territorial jurisdiction of the United one 'Colonel 'Burks' came on board and warned other day, and causally dropped into the reading-the fillibusters that it would be impossible to land room of the establishment to take a run over the arms at Sligo: not however, till after a nilot named true character. She thereupon left the coast of Sligo, and on the lat of June appeared off Helvick Head, near Durgarvan. A Council of War was now held, and it was decided that as provisions were running short, it would be safer to disembark some officers, and send the rest home to America. Accordingly twenty eight persons, of whom Nagle was one, seized upon the boat of a fisherman, named Whelan, and were conveyed towards an unfrequented point, where they jumped out into three feet of water and waded ashore. But the fortune of Erin did not smile upon them. 'Nagle and Warren hired a car to take them to Youghal, but were arrested on the way,' having previously been identified by a farmer, 'and the remaining 26, who broke up into small parties, were captured in different places by the police within 24 hours of their landing.' It will thus be seen that neither had time to commit any treasonable act on Trish soi), however clearly the complicity of Warren in a treasonable conspiracy for the subversion of Her Majesty's authority in Ireland may have been established on his trial. The guilt of Nagle must, of course not be assumed without legal proof, though we are not aware of any distinc-

> There is however, a material distinction in their legal status, which may well have been the occasion of the course adopted by the Government, Warren s a natural-corn subject of Her Msjesty, while Nagle, though born of Irish parents, is a native of the United States. It is true that under section 3 of the Act passed in 1848 any person 'whats ever' vasion of her dominions is rendered liable to the penalties of treason felony, whether the offence has been committed 'within the United Kingdom or without.' On the other hand, it is not certain that an application of this section to foreigners guilty of conspiring against Her Majesty without the United Kingdom would be consistent with the acknowledged principles of public law, or even with those of our own common law. 'It is evident,' says Wheaton, that a State cannot punish an offence against its municipal laws committed within the territory of another State, unless by its own citizens;' and the doctrine thus stated by Wreaton is generally, if not universally, maintained by international jurists. Foreigners are amenable to the criminal jurisdiction of the State in which they reside, as they are also entitled to its protection, by virtue of a temporary allegiance; but no such allegiance is owed by a foreiguer to a State, not being his own, in which he does not reside. It was proper, then, to recognise a distinction between the cases of Warren and Nagle, and it is possible to conceive judicious motives for remitting the latter to Sligo, where, if at all, his crime was committed. The more rigorously justice is administered against filbusters - and we hold it to be the bounded duty of Government so to administer it - the more essential it is to guard against any violation of international usage. We observe that counsel were instructed for the defence of Costello on behalf of the United States' Government, and we do not for a moment dispute the right of that Government to watch over the interests of its citizens, whether native or naturalized. Happily, there is no

tion between his acts and those of Warren.

themselves in our eyes: the gourmand procured | ings as these, and nothing is likely to be sanctioned by our own Courts which mutatu mutandis, would not be sanctioned by those of the United States.

I have been informed on reliable authority that a movement is in progress throughout England just now looking to the destruction simultaneously of all its important cities by Greek fire, provided any of the men now in custody for having participated in the rescue of Kelly and Deasy are executed. In this city a band of 1,000 picked Fenians are in receipt of the news through the Atlantic cable to destroy every British ship in the harbour. No matter how incredible the latter portion of this statement may appear, I am assured that it will be faithfully carried out. There is nothing really to prevent its consummation, seeing that a few policemen scattered along the wharves would be the obstacle. The Irish people of New York are very numerous and dangerous when excited by the feeling that a wrong of any kind has been practiced upon them. The news brought by cable that a Fenian privateer had been seized off the Irish coast was received here with a burst of merriment. Mr. Savage denies that there is any vessel bearing credentials from his party now cruising in Irish waters, and I am throughly satisfied that Mr Roberts does not believe in effecting the fredom of Ireland by sea until he has succeeded in securing the possession of some land first on which to plant the Irish Republican flag. The Captain who navigated the Plato round the Irish coast with 20,000 stand of arms on board, *c., is in New York at present, no doubt with some object of a Fenian nature in view, but what it is I cannot say. He was lieutenant in the regular naval service of the United States during the war, and left it to take command of the expedition to Ireland. He was once restored to his position after resignation under similar circumstances, and I suppose will be again if he applies for it. Mr. Savage has issued a circular to the circles throughout the country of great length and force. He calls for the exercise of redoubled energy in putting the machinery of the Brotherhood in a respectable state of organisation. He says that the aspect of affairs at the present day after the stormy past, is not at all gloomy; on the contrary, the prospects are even brighter than before, and augur well for a brilliant termination of their great struggle against the power of a mighty nation. An en thusiactic Fenian in the city, after hearing of an at tempt on the life of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria at Balmoral, wrote a long letter to our insignificant sheet, in which he recommends the capture of the Queen by his brother revolutionists, and her safe detention as a hostage on the top of the Devil's Bit.' until all the Irishmen in prison for political offences are unconditionally liberated. Other letters written in the same journal advise the Fenians to capture Lord Derby, the Prince of Wales, and, if possible, the remainder of the royal family. The Massachusetts Fenians have recently been in council at Boston. They warmly endorse the election of Mr. Savage to the chief executive, and wind up their deliberations by unanimously adopting the following resolutions :- Resolved that we emphati cally reaffirm our unwavering faith in the ability of the Irish race to accomplish the independence of Ireland by pursuing to their logical conclusion the principles upon which the Fenian organisation is founded. That we hall with pride the evidence of life shown by the home organisation in the patriotic action of fifty eight centres from Ireland, England Scotland, and the intrepid conduct of the men of Manchester in the gallant rescue of Col. Kelly and Captain Deasy. That the revolutionary spirit mani fested in the great towns and cities of Great Britain clearly indicate that the Irish longing for liberty has assumed a tangible shape in our generation and is fraught with glorious hope for Irelan and solemn warnings to her enemies That we with the same high hope; that we are enlisted under a common banner, and struggle in a common cause, and we bid them work and hope on with us, until the seeds we have sown hear fruit, and the mission of Fenianism is accomplished. The Fenians of Cali fornia and Nevada are also bracing themselves for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether .-Cor of Cork Herald

THE ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN O'BRIEN. - Our Paris Correspondent of the Dublin Irishman sends us the following letter describing the arrival of Captain O'Brien in Paris: -

I had business in an American banking-office the latest New York papers. While I was sitting there, and brawny, broad-shouldered young man entered, took up the Herald and fixed his eyes on a column headed ' Feniacism.' which I had just finished reading. He was a stern, soldierly-looking fellow, with tauned face and rugged jaws—every inch a cam-paigner. One of the partners in the firm happened to come in, saw, and immediately rushed over to salute him, Hillo, Mr. O'Brien, what the deuce brings you here?' He was addressed as O'Brien answered in a racy Tipperary accent, 'I've been over to see some friends in the old country and thought I'd take Paris on my way back' Did they arrest you as a Fenian - they set no honour on American citizenship in Ireland now I m told.' They did, but as Charles Francis Adams was somewhat lax in getting me out. I thought I'd save him the trouble and get myself out! 'How? What do you mesn?' I broke prison.'

I afterwards learned that my fellow reader of the military aspect was no other than Captain Laurence O'Brien, altas O.borne (as he is described in the Hue-and-Cry, which gives his portrait with elaborate minuteness), who effected an unique jail delivery at Clonmel on the 19th of tast September. The Manchester rescue taking place at the same time, attention was called away from Captain O'Brien's escape but from what I have heard it was one of the most daring and skilful ventures of the kind ever carried out. He had to cut the thick iron bare of his cell, get his burly frame through a space no wider than a stew can and lower himself some fifty feet to the ground, which was sentinelled by a watchman passing at intervals of half an-hour. He had then the prison wall to surmount-and recollect the prison is in the heart of a populous town and the immediate vicinity of a police barrack. This perilous task he accomplished successfully. I understand be bad no difficulty afterwards. He pursued the same underground railway which Charles Burke and Joseph Gleeson took before him, and here he is today safe, sound, and hearty. It seems that the outlaw has a welcome at every door in that rebelly Tipperary. Here is the third men on whose head a price was laid who has traversed it in safety within

he last few months. DUBLIN, Nov 12,-The Commission Court is still occupied with the trial of General' Halpin. His defence of himself affords another example of the danger of legal amateurs conducting their own cases. His cross-examination of witnesses was marked by considerable ability, but, owing to his want of professional knowledge, he was unable to calculate the risk of putting many of his questions, and the effect was to turn the point against bimself. In some instances be elicited facts which had not come out in the direct evidence of the witnesses.

The four men, M'Hale, Rooney, M'Donnell, and O'Loughlin, who were arrested in a publichouse— one of them being armed with a loaded revolver—on the night after the murder of Constable Kenna, were brought up yesterday on remand at Capel-street office. After hearing further evidence the magistrate committed O'Loughlin and M'Hale for trial at the Commission, and discharged the other two men. who were re arrested, however, under the Lord-Lieutenant's warrant.

The prominent part taken by informers in the prosecutions for treason-felony, and the system of espionage employed to defect the Fenian machina tions, is, it must be confessed, somewhat repulsive to our national instincts. A very little reflection, however, will convince the most scrupulous that such expedients are both justifiable and necessary. Treason does not, like other crimes, bear the marks of a criminal intent on the face of it. When a man is seen to plunge his hand into his neighbor's pocket, or to knock down a police constable, the act is os-tensibly wrongful, and it is for him to justify it if he can. But treason may be committed in its most dangerous form by acts which appear innocent till the key is supplied by some one accessory to the plot. To compass levying war against Her Majesty is an offence which hardly any vigilance on the part of the police would suffice to bring home to any one with-out the clue thus furnished. It is a melanchely necessity, doubtless, but still it is a necessity, which compels a Government to meet conspirators with their own weapons. Juries will always regard, and justly regard, the evidence of informers with a certain degree of suspicion and Judges will always direct them to distrust it, unless it be confirmed by documents or independent testimony. So confirmed, it is of the highest value, and the knowledge that it may be procured is one of the most potent checks upon treasonable conferences. There is no country in which this check ought to be more effective than in Ireland, for there is assuredly none in which traitors are more ready to betray each other through icalousy fear, or love of gain.

ALLEGED FENTANISM IN BEREHAVEN. - The tranquility of this district, bitherto so free from Fenianism. was on Wednesday last disturbed by the appearance of a party of three policemen belonging to Adrigole station armed to the teeth who were seen to proceed in the direction of Cahe mountains, in the neighbor bood of Glengariffe, in search of 'missing Fenians. The vigiliance of the conservators of the peace was on this occasion aroused by the fact of a ragged half-famished creature rifle in hand, having descended from the ab we mountains on the evening of Sunday last. Having got some refreshment in the house of a man named Leary, he left staying about an hour, but seems to have taken up his quarters in the neighborhood during the night, as he was again seen on Monday morning to retrace his steps. This circumstance led the royals to think that a number of Fenians were nested in the mountains; but after a day of fruitless fatigue, spent rather in searching the cabins of the peasantry than among the formid able and frowning mountains, the band returned with a whole skin, without bagging any game My informant was a peasant of the neighbor-

DURLIN, Nov. 8 .- It is satisfactory to find that there is no real ground for supposing that the resolution of the Government with respect to the Fenian prosecutions has been in the least shaken by the claim to American protection set up by some of the prisoners. One of the circumstances which occasioned some misgivings in the minds of loval people who are sensitively vigilant was the postponement of Nagle's tri-1. This, however, is now fully explained The Daily Express, noticing the misconception which existed, says: - We have authority to state that the case of the prisoner Nagle has been postponed from the Dublin Commission until the Sligo Assizes in consequence of information received by the Crown Solicitor that Nagle is an alien by birth, and of the advice of the Law Officers that, by reason of thi fact, there were technical objections to the inadmissibility on a trial in Dublin of some evidence essential to the prosecution in Dublin, but quite immaterial in reference to his trial in the county of Sligo. The impediment to Nagle's trial was what lawyers call a question of senue. There is no doubt that Nagle will be tried at the spring assizes for the county of Sligo.

John Heyburne, a Fenian prisoner, who was recently liberated, after undergoing two years imprisonment, has been re-arrested and committed to gaol on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. It was stated that documents of a tressonable character were found in his possession, which will be useful in evidence at the Commission.

The Daily Telegraph, has given up nearly two

columns of its space to a letter from an Englishman on the state of Ireland. The letter is splendidly written, ably thought out, and is on the whole, an exceptional credit to the writer. Perhaps a few pages from this most important document, which I praise most for the dogged, downright tru he that pervades Having described Ireland as discontented and bellicoise root and branch, 'Anglicanus' says :- 'From 1830 to 1845 Ireland had fifteen years' almost unceasing political agitation, and people said, 'Il O'Connell would cease from troubling us, the land would have pace; capital would pour in, and the people would be happy.' O'Connell was imprisoned and in a few years after died broken hearted; but conspiracy succeeded to agitation, and a few weeks of the abortive insurrection of 1848 was more inimical to industrial prosperity than the fifteen years of legal agitation. Again these was a period of repose From 1850 to 1865 Ireland had no great meetings, no popular orations, for the quiet, sober tenant-right discussions caused no alarm; and yet the tranquility did not bring progress nor mean content Underneath the surface disaffection was at work, and we see the result in a Fenianism which has the active support of all the young men of the middle and lower classes in the towns, and the passive sympathy of the middle and lower classes in country and We may completely reverse he policy of town. the past, he continues, 'but that is a very different thing from undoing its effects.' And he goes on to describe the hopelessness attendant upon any amount of concession on the part of the government in these pregnant and inclsive words. The Irish public will he good enough to make allowance for the mischiev ous sentiment that occasionally pervades them.— Here they are a little abridged:—'I am firmly convinced that if we passed to-morrow an Act of Par-liament conceding all the demands made by the Roman Catholic party in parliament—that is, abolition of the State Church, a large measure of tenant right, a charter and endowment for the Catholic University and full authority to the priests to control the rational schools--we should not make the least immediate impression on the Fenian cause. In politics remedies work slowly. The present generation of Fenians care little for farms and nothing for priests. They are as ready as the thousand of Marsala to face fearful odds. They have no man like the hero of Caprera amongst them ; they have no sympathy from Europe: they have no trained Italian army to follow in their rear, and crack the nuts too hard for their teeth. But anyone who has studied them, will observe the same purity of motives, the same unselfish devotion to their comrades and their cause, and the same want of military qualification. Of course, it we award laurels and fame on the principle of payment for result, the great Italian deserves a splendid crown, and the poor Fenians nothing but a sneer; but had Francis II been a man, Garibaldi might have met the fate of Pisani, and Italian Republicans would alone treasure up the recollection of his coreer But the parallel is only useful as indicating the difficulties of the Irish position.' The writer proceeds to avow his belief that the Fenians are determined to win Ireland's freedom, or to perish for it; and he winds up by declaring that until England caves in there will be no rest for her, and no content for up And this is the living truth - London Cor. of Dublin Frishman.

A special meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday for the purpose of determining what measures ought to be adopted having regard to the agitation with which the public tranquility is threat. ened by the meeting recently held in Hillsborough said he, pointing to the old maid. 'All our conflict between English and American authorities other companions have more or less redeemed upon the rules which ought to govern such proceed- and some hopes of his recovery are now entertained. and other cognate abuses, and of preventing remedial time, and the jury adopted his opinion

legislation for Ireland by overawing the Parliament of the empire.' Only three aldermen and 20 councillors, out of a council consisting of 15 aldermen and 45 councillors, attended in obedience to the alarming summons. The majority of the council comprising gentlemen of different opinions, conceived that they would be more properly occupied in attending to the husiness of the city which they were elected to perform, and remained away, leaving the extreme sec-tion of politicians in possession of the field. While they were engaged in listening to a long and elo-quent address from Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation, recalling the misdeeds of the assendancy party from the remotest periods of Irish history, some urgent matters affecting the interests of the city, such as the inserting of certain points in Parliamentary notices for next Session, were obliged to be held in abeyance. The Lord Mayor called attention to them, and requested a full attendance of members in a committee of the whole house to consider them. A resolution in favour of perfact religious equality was adopted salso one calling on the corporations throughout the country to co-operate in the movement Sir John Gray moved that a committee be annointed to prepare an address to the Queen, and Alderman Plunket, seconding the motion, expressed a hope that when Mr. Sellivan went into Parii ament it would be to one on College green. The Daily Express, in commenting upon the meeting, contrasts the conduct of the Liberal Corporation in Dublin with the Conservative one of Belfast as regards political and religious discussions. In the latter they would not be tolerated for a moment.

INCIDENTS OF IRISH LIFE. - Our (Irish American) correspondent sends us the annexed incident which we give as illustrating the strong faith and devos tional character of our people, especially of that por-tion of them whom some of our modern 'reformers' may, perhaps regard as lamentably slow in the march of progress:' - The incident of Irish life I am about to narrate ought not to remain untold. It is a true story, for I have it from a witness of the cirm cumstance, whose word is a guarantee for the fact. Last Lent there lay in St Viacent's Hospital, in this city, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, an old man suffering from a very painful disease. The tortures which he endured were excruciating His whole frame was racked by them; he turned and writhed in agony on his bed, and mouned aloud. -Thinking, perhaps, to render his expressions of pain less disagreeable than they otherwise might be to those around him, or, perhaps, as some sort of a soothing even to himself, be used to turn his moans to a kind of air or tune, like that of a keener at a wake, rising at the pitch of the note when his pain was sharpest, and letting his voice fall when it moderated The medical gentleman in attendance compassionated this poor fellow very much, did what he could for him, and left him till the visiting hour next day. When he came at the appointed time to see his patient, he found that he no longer complained, and that his face wore quite a tranquil expression. The following dialogue then took place:

Are you suffering pain now?

I am, elr.' 'Is it severe?'

'It is, sir ' Is it as bad as it was yesterday ?"

Bvery bit, sir.'

'As bad as it was yesterday!'

hus briefly but faithfully parrated.

'Just the same, sir.' Not a muscle winced or quivered while these re-plies were being given. The Doctor having done his part for the patient moved away, and meeting outside the dormitory the nun who was in charge of it, related to her this extraordinary circumstance.-Ah,' said the nun, 'I can explain to you the cause of the poor fellow's quietude. This morning he asked me if this were not Good Friday. When I informed him that it was. 'Well, madam,' said be, 'yon will not bear moan or groan out of me to-day. Whatever I suffer will not be equal to what our Lord suffered for me this day on Calvary; and I'll bear it, with God's belp, in peace and quiet, for His sake, and the sake of my soul.1. And the poor fellow heroically kept his word, bore his sufferings as a Christian martyr, and never, through that whole day and night, betrayed by word or look or gesture the fierce agony within him. A few days after he died a most edifying death, free from pain, consoled by all the rights of the Church, and in the humble expectation of soon seeing that Saviour who suffered for him face to face, where pain and suffering come no more. The Doctor who attended that noble specimen of an Irishman and a Catholic, is my authority for the facts

A Home Tenust !- From the Waterford (Ireland) News we quote these emphatic paragraphe: - No later than a few weeks ago at a public meeting in London, young Garibaldi stated that his father could not possibly get on but for the assistance which he received from the English people. What would be said in England if the United States Government, in place of stopping the Fenian troops on their way into Canada, or taking their arms and ammunition from them. gave them material aid and bid them proceed with their work? What would be thought if the French journals encouraged James Stephens, and asked for him money and arms, for the purpose of making Dublin his capital? Has not James Stephens as much right to rob Dublin as Garibaldi has to ron Rome? 'The last Garibaldian rebellion in 848, when the French troops had to drive the sanguinary pirate out of the city, cost the Papal Government 7 000,000 scudi of paner money - a thing that had never before been circulated in the Panal domipions—and this enormous sum the present Pope paid off, and had notwithstanding, in 1858, a balance in his exchequer. This was done too without imposing new taxes, in fact, in the lightest taxed territory in the world, a country in which there are no poor, laws, and in which no bumen being was ever known to die of hunger Can this be said even of London, with all its wealth the capital of proud and haughty England which, whilst it weeps over Fenianism at home, encourages by every means in its power, opened and blood-spilling Fenianism under another name in the dominion of the Pope, with whom it affects to be on friendly relations? Call this consistency and fair play!

An amusing incident occurred yesterday in the Dublin head police office. A boy, named Convill, an apprentice to a chimney-sweeper, was charged with attempting to commit a felonious assault on his master's daughter. The charge was proved, and he was sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days and kept to hard labour. While awaiting the arrival of the police van which was to bring him to gaol he was placed in a room at the basement story of the court, which he used as a lock-up, and there left in company with other prisoners, it was supposed, in safe custody. Scarcely, however, had the key been turned in the door when, turning to account his professional skill he plunged into the chimney, ascended the flue with smazing agility, and getting across the roof descended another chimney and made good his escape. Bis fellow-prisoners gazed in envious admiration and hore without a murmur the murky shower which came down upon them during his flight The expression of disappointment in the face of the constable in charge when he found that his vigilance had been baffled would have formed an interesting study for an artist.

A man named William Supple, who had been employed as a keener in the Zoological gardens, Phoenix park, was bitten on Tuesday afternoon by a python while he was engaged in repairing the reptile house. Violent vomiting ensued, which was supposed to be caused by fear, and he was removed to Steven's Hospital, where he died on the same evening. The resident surgeon of the hospital was examined at the inquest yesterday, and deposed to his belief that the deceased died of congestion of the lungs, from which he had been suffering for some was held in the County Court house, Belfast, on Friday last, the 8th inst., by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, to ascertain the value of about three acres and a half statute measure of land joining the Country of Antrim Lunatic Asylum, within half a mile of Belfast, and which it is proposed should be added to the asylum grounds. Several magistrates were on the bench, and Mr. Dobbs, D.L., of Castle Dobbs, having been moved into the chair, the sub sheriff swore a jury to try the question Mr Alexander M'Clintock represented the Board of Works and the board of Control, and the various other parties appeared by Mr. Falkines QC. Mr. Kishey, Mr. Torrens, and Mr. Cunninghame. The jury having expressed a wish to view the lands, proceeded thence, accompanied, by the sub sheriff. Mr. Brassington, C.E., and Mr. M'Auliffe, C.E. On their return, Mr. M'Olintock imformed them that an arragement had been entered into which would prevent the necessity of his troubling them further with the case, the parties having agreed to take 3 240/. for the land in question, which, he beleived, was a fair and ressonable sum for the same and which he was, therefore willing to give. Mr. M'Olintock then went into evidence to satisfy the jury upon that point, and they accordingly found for the sum named, being at the rate of nearly 1,000%, per statute acre. The parties interested were the Marquis of Donegall, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Oranston, and Mr. M'Cammon. -Dublin Express.

In the course of last month Lord Derby gave the only possible reply to a Memorial of 'The Imperial Grand Council of the Loyal Orange Order,' praying for a repeal of the Party Processions Act The memorialists appealed to the ready loyalty which had always distinguished their Association, to the repeal of a similar enactment in Canada, and finally, to the one sided operation given to the Act. which, it would seem has been applied to Orangemen, and not to the other party. They had insisted, too, as it would appear, on the exceptional character of the Act, which being framed for extraordinary circumstances. might reasonably be repealed when they ceased to exist. Lord Derby's reply is so exactly what every Englishman of average common sense would say in his place that we need hardly quote it. In the intarest not only of peace, but of religion, and rational loyalty itself, he deprecated all displays likely to wound the most susceptible feelings, and to result in collisions beyond the control of the leaders. If the Act had not been thoroughly and uniformly respecied or enforced, that was no reason for its repeal, but only a fresh proof of the evil to be abated .-

From a letter recently written in Rome, by the Rev. T. English, P.P., Clonmel, to the Tipperary Free Press we make the following extract: - A good number of French and Belgian young Catholics have come and are still coming to join the Zouaves. They are supported by their respective parishes; five hundred france per annum suffice for the support of each. It would be a grand triumph if all the parishes, or even a certain number of them through the Catholic world, would have their armed represen tative in Rome to defend Catholicity in its contrethe Vicar of Christ, and the tombs of the Apostles. It is probable that it will come to this. Formerly Catholic sovereigns had this honor to themselves but now it is likely to be enjoyed through their spontaneous act by the Oatholic people themselves. I hope Ireland, and in it Little Rome, will not be the last is the noble work. A fine young fellow named Teeling, of a respectable family, and from the county Wexford, arrived last week for the Zouaves.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE IRIUM CHURCH -At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation, on Monday, the following resolution was passed: - That it is absolutely essential to the peace, harmony, contentment, and prosperty of this country that every vestige of class and creed ascendancy should be abolished, and that all parties should be placed on a basis of perfect equality of civil and religious rights within the Constitution.' Other resolutions were passed calling upon other corporations throughout Ireland to co-operate in the movement, and ordering the preparation of an address to the Queen and petitions to Parli ment embodying the objects srated in the above resolution.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, one of the colleagues of O'Connell in the Catholic Association, died yesterday, at the advanced age of 80 years, at his residence, Pembroke-road. He formerly filled a large space in the field of Irish politics, and was twice imprisoned on suspicion of being concerned in the rebellion of 1798. He was born in Ennis. Of late years he kept altogether out of the arena of agita

Constable Kenna, one of the constables who was shot on Wellington quay, died at 3 o'clock yesterday in Mercer's Hospital.

On Friday the Lord Lieutenant telegraphed from Malvern to the Commissioners of Police directing them to forward immediately a sum of £10 to the father and other near relatives of the deceased constable.

. GREAT BRITAIN.

A requiem Mass for the slain soldiers of the Pope was celebrated in the pro Cathedral, Moorfields, on Tuesday. The tribunes of the church were occupied by the Ambassadors at present in London, whilst the nave and aisles were thronged to repletion. Archbishop Manning preached. This is a detached ex tract from his sermon :-

"I need not say anything respecting the Irish who are listening to me. They belong to a country which brims with sympathy for his Holiness, and melting with kindly and characteristic sympathy for his rights. But I would ask you, Englishmen, my own countrymen, who have been trying to destroy the character of those who have been fighting in defence of the Holy See was it not a higher and more chivalrous motive than anything connected with commerce or earthly interests?

IRISHMEN DENOUNCING FENIANISM .- The iron and coal industries of Derbyshire afford employment for a vast amount of unskilled labour, and a great number of Irishmen are employed in the collieries in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield. Since the Manchester Fenian outrage much uneasiness has been felt by the authorities lest the peace and order of the town should be disturbed. Great precautions have been taken The arms in the militia garrison have been comparatively disabled to prevent their being used against the local authorities, and the volunteers have been nightly on the watch. A public meeting, convened by Irishmen, was held on Monday evening in the schools adjoining the Catholic Church and the building was literally crammed, there being about 1,000 Irishmen present Mr. Charles Markham. managing director of the Stavely Works, occupied the chair and he was supported by Fathers Lee and Burch, the Catholic clergymen, and others. The Chairman, in a long speach, expressed his belief that the Irish in Obesterfield did not approve of Fenians. He believed them to be on the whole a quiet orderly, and industrious class of persons, and therefore he had willingly consented to preside at the meeting, though he had been told before the meeting that somebody would blow his brains out. William Lowe, an Irish workman of many years standing seconded a motion denouncing Fenianism. He had been 16 years at Staveley and during that time had always found that the poor starving Irishmen who came on tramp had ready work given them at Stave-For the last four years it was well known he had given his earnest advice against 'party business' because he had seen the result that had come of it in '31, '32 '33. He had seen the result of Ribandism at that time, and he was convinced from what he had seen then and later that it was not the working tion. Superintendent Owen sent an officer to Mr. Irishman but the idle class that both then and now

with prisoners, and had been present at the county Ass se at Maryborough in the Queen's County, when Judge Bushe sentenced 60 men to death and trans portation for that offence-nine of them to the capital penaity. The men, who thus suffered were, as usual, good men, who had been led away by idle scoundrels. From such things he had always advised his fellow-men to shun such party business. Michael M'Guire was the next speaker. He said be felt proud to see so many of his countrymen present behaving themselves, and showing that they were not the vagabonds they were represented to be. Many of them did not know what they were called there for, but ther came to show by their words and their behaviour that they did not want to violate the law and he felt proud of them. In Ohios, in India, through the Orimean war, and wherever Iriehmen went, they had proved themselves willing to support the flag of old England. If they were to go home to Ireland that night they would molest no man, woman. or child, but would leave their good English friends just as they found them and treat them as honourably as the English had treated them. He had been 25 years in England, but no law or money or anything else could make him anything but an Irishman. He had been all over England, but never went anywhere where he could not get his pint of heer without being insulted, though if he wanted to fight he could always find an Englishmen who would fight him. He had never yet met an Englishman who would interfere with his liberties, and he would defend Englishmen and women if occasion required, but he did not think it ever would, for their character was enough to defend itself. Some of them had married Englishwomen, and he should like to see the men who would interfere with them. Whatever affairs were between Ireland and the English Government, let them settle them quietly. It was not their business to interfere Let time show the English Government they were not ciphers in Iteland-let them see they ought to trest the land in an honourable Christian manner -and when they did that they would do more to put down Fenianism than they could do in any other way. He advised all parties to do to others as they would wish to be done by He did not think it was the English who would deprive them of their rights -it was the Irish landlords and men under them that wanted to get good situations, and did not care what became of the tenants In conclusion he urged the men to seek their rights in a respectable way. and called for 'Three cheers for Mr. Markham which were most heartily given. Mr. Murphy, a Chesterfield Irishman, was the next speaker. He did not consider there was any danger of any trouble between the Irish and English, but thought they were all working quietly to get their living. They wanted to work, not to fight, and came to England to mend themselves by working. He hoped they would always continue on good terms with their kind English friends. He believed Irishmen were soon touched, and they did not like to be called Fenians. He believed Mr. Markham and the other gentlemen were good friends to the Irish, and gave them good work and good wages, and he hoped they would have their reward for it. He trusted the name of Fenianism would go down among them altogether, and that they would never agitate men by applying it to them, for little things often led to They had all the same God to face, so let do right to each other. Patrick Hagan was the next speaker. He had worked at Staveley 16 years, and never had a wrong word with any Englishman. considered they all ought to live as brothers. Other speeches followed. ALLIGED FEMIANISM IN READING. - Much excite-

And the second s

ment was created in the town of Reading yesterday by the examination of two alleged Fenisus, named James Queen, an Irish hawker, and Peter Griffin, his step-son The former was charged with trying to administer the Fenian oath and the latter with attempting a rescue. Mr. Slocowbe, solicitor ap-peared for the defence. William Hunt stated that at about half oast four o'clock on Saturday afternoon he was walking along Broad street in private clothes and he saw Queen make grimaces at two policemen who had passed on either side. When he got up to the Duke's Head he stopped, and Queen entered into conversation with him. He asked him if he was an Irishman and he said he was; though it was not true, he having only resided in Ireland a few years. After some other remarks had passed between them, Queen turned to him and said, What do you think will you take the Fenian oath; and what way can we get at the magazine to night?' He replied he might tell him by-and-by. He was saked by him to have a glass of ale, but this be declined, and then Queen walked into the publichouse. Griffin stood outside on the pavement, and 'e asked him if he knew who that man was (meaning Queen). He made answer. 'I do not know snything about him, but he has lately come from America.' He informed police constable Toulman, of the Borough police, and also the superintendent at the county police station. The result was that he was sent by Colonel Blandy, the chief constable for Berks, to the Reading Police station, and at about 11 o'clock at night be proceeded with Superintendent Purchase to the Duke's Head Inc. He went to the glass door of a room, and there saw Queen sitting. He went to inform Superinteddent Purchase that the man was there; but before their return he had gone out. They went up the yard, presently he pointed out Queen as the man who had asked him to take the Fenian cath. Superintendent Purchase took the man into custody, Griffin afterwards rushed up the yard to get where Queen was, and, though pushed back, he persisted in ressing towards him as was appropried with the intention of rescue, and he was then taken into custody. Un cross-examination by Mr Slocombe, he said he did not know either of the men before Saturday. Toulman, another constable proved that on the e me day (Saturday) Queen offered to administer the Fenian oath to him. After Queen's arrest witness searched his lodging, but found nothing in it but such packs as hawkers carry round the country, and a hawker's licence. After some other immaterial evidence had been offered, Mr. Slocombe applied for the discharge of Griffin, against whom no evidence whatever had been given, and the mayor and magistrates accordingly discharged him. The prisoner Queen, however, was remanded till Wednesday, to allow time for inquiries to be made as to his character and antecedents

JAMES STEPHENS YIS-A-VIS WITH AN ENGLISH De-PROTIES - There is no doubt that Hend Centre Stephens is in Paris, and in anything but a flourishing condition. The officer from Scotland who holds the warrant for his apprehension, during a three weeks stay at the Exhibition, frequently met Stephens at a table d'hote and conversed with him, each man knowing to whom he was talking. Stephens alluded to a statement which had gone the round of the English papers, which set forth that he had feathered his nest' out of the Fenian funds with which he had been entrusted. 'Wrong entirely,' Stephens said, 'I bav'nt a cent, -am indebted to a friend for what I shall pay for this meal, who has also advanced me as much cash as will pay for advertising for employment as a teacher of English The officer took the trouble to inquire into the truth of what Stephens told him, and in doing so discovered that he had been turned out of two lodgings for want of money to pay his way. - Glasgow Free Press.

A FENIAN HOAX .-- A little after midnight on Tuesday a telegram was received by Mr. Superintendent Owen, of Holyhead, from the police anthorities at Manchester, giving information that a hody of armed men had gone to Holyhead that afternoon with the object of attempting to release a Fenian prisoner named Nugect, who was in the custody of three detectives from Ireland, and requesting the superintendent of police at Holyhead to use every precau-Rowe, chief officer of the coastguard at Holyhead, stirred up such movements. He had seen Ribandism requesting him to give notice to Her Majesty s steam | the present day. During his two years' residence the continue their services unless they are provided with the fourth Wednesday in March.

VALUE OF LAND NEAR BELFAST .- A court of inquiry supply the gallows with work and fill the hulks ram Wivers, which lies at present in the Victoria Harbor of Refuge. A detachment from the Wivern, the coastguard, under their chief officer, Mr. Rowe, and the police, under Superintendent Owen, took possession of the railway platform and a small body proceeded to the ticket platform. No party answering the description forwarded arrived by the 1 25 am. train. As the reading of the telegram was somewhat ambiguous, the authorities fancied that the party of rescuers might be coming from Ireland. On the approach of the London and North W stern Company's steamer from Ireland, the Wivern inter cepted her, and brought her to by firing across her bows. A company of marines boarded her and the passengers were examined, but no suspicious persons were found. The superintendent of police then tele graphed to Superintendent May bury at Manchester, information. In reply it was stated that a party of Fenians did absolutely leave Manchester for Holy head at 4 pm on Tuesday afternoon. As that train had arrived it was supposed that the men must have lett it before reaching Holyhead.

PARDON OF MAGUIRE-LUTTER FROM THE HOME Office. - Mr. Thompson, 38, Butler street, Manches ter, has received the following reply from the Home Office this morning by which it will be seen that the efforts made for the free pardon of Maguire will be carried into effect :-

'Whitehall, November 12, 1867.

'Sir-I am directed by Mr. Secretary Hardy to acknowledge the receipt of your letter regarding the case of the convicts now under sentence of death at Manchester; and I am to acquaint you that, after careful inquiry, instituted at the desire of the learned judges and the Attorney General, there appears to Mr. Hardy to be good reason to believe that the deeace made by Thomas Magnire was true, and be has therefore been recommended to her Majesty for an unconditional pardon.-I am, sir, your obedient servant,

'ADOLPHUS F. O LIDDELL. 'Mr. I Thompson, Butler street, Manchester'

Immediately on his release, Magnire visited the whole of the newspaper offices in Manches er to per sonally thank the member of the press who had signed the memorial on his behalf to the Home Secreary, for having interested themselves in his favour, and aided in obtaining his pridon .- Munchester Guardian.

RE APPREHENSION OF NUGENT. - John Francis Nugent, one of the prisoners acquitted on the charge of murder, and against whom a no le prosequi had been entered for a misdemeanor, was leaving the court, when he was re-apprehended by Head constable Thomas Welby, of the Irish constabulary, on a Lord Lieutenant's warrant, Nugent was one of those supposed to be implicated in the Fenian conspiracy in 1865. He was then released on bail. Subsequently, in March last, his arrest was ordered at the ime of the disturbances in Ireland. The police then arrested him at Drogheda, and he only escaped on that occasion by jumping from a window whilst they were reading the warrant against him. He was andcuffed or being arrested, and was removed to Albert street station, whence he was taken to Dublin in the afternoon, on the charge of escaping from lawful custody.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION. - On Tuesday evening, at a meeting of the Ethnological Society, held at their house in St. Martin's place, an interesting paper by Mr. John Crawford, F R S., their President, was read on the Ethnology of Abyssinia and adjacent countries. There were present, among others, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Sir Alexander Waugh, Capt. Sherard Osborn, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franks, Dr. Hyde Clarke, Lady Franklyn, Er. J G. Major. Dr. King Dr. Dune, Mr. Wyld, M P., Dr. Lockhart, Mr R. J. Slack, and Dr. Beke. The paper was founded on a report dated in 1854, by Mr Walter Plowden, who was at one time Her Majesty's Consul at Massowah He was a young and enterprising officer of the navy, whom fortune, after he had visited Bengal, led to Abyssinia, where he resided many years, becoming first a favorite with the then Ras, or Governor of Amahara, and afterwards with Theodore. Mr. Plowden was eventually weylaid and murdered by robbers or insurgents. According to him. writing in 1854 Northern Abyssinian is a State isolated from the ses and from the civilized world by surrounding tribes of savages, and was then fast lapsing from its former condition as a Christian realm, go verned by one absolute Sovereign into subdivisions of small tribes. It is separated also from its kindred province of Shoa by strong and sierce races called Uzila, who are independent. fessing Christians, is about 400 miles in length from north to south, and 300 in its greatest breadth. Ex cepting the border along the sea, Abyssinia is a range of vast table-lands and fantastic mountains, alternating and varying in elevation from 4 000 to 14 000 feet above the sea levol. Deep valleys, the hads of the larger rivers intersect this in various directions, but these streams, however circuitous their course, almost all finelly join the Blue Nile. The climate, on all the high land, is salubrious; but the valleys, at certain secsons, are rendered dangerous by fevers, particularly the low countries bordering on Sannaar, and these valleys produce the richest crops of grain. The tropical raics fall plentifully at the season with those of Bengal, from June to September, and the soil extremely fertile, might, from the variety of temperature at the different elevations, produce almost every article of human consumption. There are two large inland lakes; the one near Gondar, called Tana; the other, in the province of Tebluderee, called Halk. Gold and copper exist, and iron is found in great abundance; plains of sulphur and various salts, in the province now occupied by the Taltals, supply all Abyssinia with those commodities, and other wealth may be hid in that volcanic tract. The utter wants of roads and bridges, the stagnant, or lawless nature of the social system, the obstinate attachment to ancient customs the multitude of rulers, were fast roining a country of whose beauty and fertility its inhabitants might with some reason boast. The divisions of language in Christian Abyssinia are two, Teegre and Amharic. The former, a slight corruption from the ancient Gees, itself derived from Hebrew and Arabic. and the latter a distinct language, into which have crept many words from the former. The manners of Ambara are pleasing; their features are generally of the European or Asiatic, that is, Arab cast, and they are remarkably quick and intelligent. Their standard of morality is very low; sensual pleasures as intoxication, are gratified without scruple and with out shame. They have a great contempt for other nations, and scarcely know, or do not care, if any exist or not. Except tillage of the ground their pride renders them averse to labor; but the women are exceedingly industrious. The people of Teegre are somewhat different in character; with more of the obsticacy of their Jewish blood, they are ruder and vainer than the Amhara, noisy, talkative, and quarrelsome. Though nearer the sea, they are even more ignorant of other nations. As a nation the Abyssinians have never had any element of progress within themselves, nor do they appear ever to have wished for it. Coinage, and architecture in solid masonry, have never been attempted, though the Prolemies set them the example of both as shown by the remains of Axum, and the gold and copper coins found in those ruins to this day. The Portuguese introduced the art of brick-burning and built towers and bridges of excellent workmanship. No purely national antiquities of any kind exist. Individually they are brave, but in masses, being without disci pline are hesitating, and little to be feared. The whole dress of the people is of white cotton cloths spun and wove in the country; nor do they consider a foreigner as dressed at all unless he throws one of their white mantles over his own apparel When

most important Prince was the party called by Eu- arms. It cannot be denied that the recent frequency Amaraha, or the south western division of the kingdom. Soon after the traveller's departure the socalled Emperor was superseded by a Unief of Teegre, on the north eastern division of the kingdom, who became a kind of Mayor of the Palace, or Mabratta Peshwa, and ever since the Emperor has been a phantom the country having been ruled with none superseding one another. These are the parties known in accounts of Abyssinia under the name of Ras which, in the languages of the country, lite. rally signifies 'the head,' and metaphorically head man, or chieftain. King Theedore is one of those adventurers The report, of which this is necessarily a summary, was accompanied by some interesting comments of Mr. Crawford, drawn from his own researches, and still futher elucidating the subject.

LONDON, 26th Nov. - In the House of Commons this evening, the Right Hon. Mr. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moved a vote of supply of two millions pounds sterling for the expenses of the Abyssinian war. He supported his motion with a speech, in which he recalled the various pac fic efforts made in vain by England to obtain the re case of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a military expedition to Abyssinia. He thought that, should it be found necessary to replace the Indian troops sent on the expedition, the amount of the supply required by the Government might be increased £3,500,000. In the debate which ensued, Mr. Lowe made an attack upon the Ministry, to which Lord Stanley replied .-Mr Jacob Bright has been elected to Parliament at Manchester.

GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE .- On Sun-

day evening last, according to announcement after the Masses during the day, a meeting was held in the school room of St. Patrick's Anderston, having for i's object the raising of funds to assist the Pope, and the engolling of unanes of parties to join the Papal army. At a similar meeting held the Sunday evening previous a list of 36 names was made out of persons willing and even anxion- to assist the Holy Father in his present perilous position At the lest meeting besides the clergymen of St. Patrick's the Rev. Mr. Dwyer and the Rev. Mr. Milnnes-there were present Father Morrow, of St. Andrew's, and Mr. Gordon, of Greenock. Father Dweer explained the object of the meeting, and remarked that though the state of Roman affirs had considerably changed for the better since he spoke to them on that day week; that though the great enemy of Pius IX. was now in prison, still be could not accept the safety of the Pope as a permanent fact. For anything we know the present peace may only be a lull before the gathering of a new storm. On this account and because we are members of the Oatholic Church, of which the Pope is the visible Head, and incomuch as the Head cannot suffer without the body being affected, we cannot do better than give our Holy Father all the succor in our power. Those of us who could not go to assure the Pope of our attachment and fidelity to his cause, can at least contribute our mite to assist in maintaining the troops that are necessary for preserving peace to Dome is said now to contain 120,000 Catholic inhabitants and if each of these gave only a penny, the sum would be no inconsiderable offering to His Holiucen Father Dayer introduced Mr. Gordon who he said had lately returned from Rome and was going back in a few days. Those who trithed to go to Pome could make arrangements to see Mr. Gordon there, who he was sure, would give them a hearty welcame. Mr. Cordon made a few remarke in which he referred to the support gives to Caribaldi from this country and to the representations of the Times and other Protectant newspapers, which said that the these countries sympathiced more with the cause of the Garibaldi then the Catholic portion sympathized with the cause of the Pope. There was some truth, he said, in these remarks, but he was sure that n. w. when the matter was brought before them, and they had the opportunity, the people of Glasgow would support the Pops Father Morrow, of St. Andrew's said that 10 men of that parish had gone off to Rome the previous week, and that others would follow. He had made arrangements, he said, with the Belgian Committee that whoever went from Glasgow to Paris would have his expenses of the men going out from this to Paris. Three pounds will do this for each man; and if every one gives a little, as much will be raised as is necessary for this purpose. Man, to be admitted to go, must be of sound health and without aster, in the shape of trouble with the negroes. In impediment; must be between the ages of 18 and 40; and from 18 to 21 must have the written consent of are an ten to one to the whites, are armed and drilled. their parents. 20 men would be selected from the list of names, and would start on Tuesday first The schoolroom was densely crowded by respectably dressed young men, a number of whom remained be hind to add their names to the list. We may mention that Mr. Gordon is taking 40 men with him to Rome at his own expense. - Glasgow Free Press.

The Westminster Gazette says :- 'On the arrival of news of serious fighting in the Roman States several gentlemen started from England to join the Papal army. Among them we may mention the names of Mr. Kenelm P. Dighy and Mr. Bernard C. Molloy' The Weekly Register adds to the list as follows :- 'Among those who left for Rome last week to join the Papal army was the eldest son of the Hon. Mr. Kavanagh, Mr. William Vasavour, who is the heir to the title and estates of the Vavasour of Hazlewood, Yorkshire. We also, are able to add that Mr. Keyes Clery, a Brother of the Little Oratory in London, has arrived at Rome from America. The Oratory parish has also furnished three other volunseers, viz., Mr Joseph Hansom son of the architect of Plymouth Cathedral Mr. Percival Mitchell, and Mr. James Tierney. The names of Mr. Collingridge, and two sons of Mr. Watta Phillips. These last have been engaged in actual combat with the enemy, when Mr. Collingridge was killed, after having dispatched

several Garibaldians. SERIOUS RESULT OF MURPHY'S BLACKBURN DEMON-STRATION .- At the Blackburn Police Court, an Trishman, named M Donald was charged with attempting to shoot two men, Taylor and Leaver, on Saturday night. The case for the prosecution was that the men named, and six others, were standing at the corner of Byron Street shortly after twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when the prisoner and three other men came up to them. A few words, followed by blows ensued, when M'Donald drow a revolver, presented it at the prosecutors, and followed them a distance of about ten yards. Mr Dean said the explanation he had to give on behalf of the prisoner was that in consequence of a rabble having previously visited the house of Father Meany, for the purpos of making an attack upon it, the prisoner and other persons went armed to protect the chapel on Saturday night, anticipating another disturbance in consequence of the procession of Mr. Murphy's followers. He argued that the prisoner never had any intention of using the pistol, alleging that when he took it out of his pocket it was merely as a matter of precaution to prevent any accident taking place during the scrimmage that was going on. The prisoner was struck on the head with a stick by some one, and there was still a wound caused by the blow The Bench said there was no doubt that the case had arisen through the recent very objectionable lectures which had been delivered; still the prisoner was not warranted in presenting a pisto; in the street and the Bench felt it to be their duty to inflict such a p nalty as would be a lesson to others. Prisoners would be fined 20s and costs or a month's imprisonment in default. The money was paid.-Glasgow Free Press.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LONDON POLICE.-It is reported that thirty members of the O Division Bruce visited Abyssinia, almost 100 years ago, the of police have sent in their resignation, and that the the Bishop of Galveston.

country was in anarchy and civil war, and it is so at Oity Police force have intimated their inability to The time for the trial of

ropeans an Emperor, but known to Abyesinians as of murderous assaults on the police—assaults which the Athie or Negus, whose capital was Gondor in must fairly be attributed to Fenian organisation justifies the apprehensions thus expressed; and among the first duties of a Government is that of protecting its officials in the lawful lischarge of their duty. If the attempts at assassination should be carried on much longer, it may, we fear, become necessary to provide constables stationed on solitary heats with firearms. But only a grave necessity less extent of authority by a succession of chieftains could justify so serious a departure from our constitutional usages, and that necessity has certainly not yet arisen. The right to carry firearms involves of necessity the power to use them at the bearer's discretion; and even the most vehes ment alarmist would shrink from the idea of intrusting a body of men so little fitted for responsibil ty as the bulk of the metropolitan police with a summary power of life or death - for it would be nothing less. Let the police show first that they are able to make use of the great powers which they already possess, and then the public will be more disposed to intrust them with exceptional authority .- Daily Telegraph.

UNITED STATES.

In the United States House of Representatives on Thursday last:

Mr. Robinson (Democrat, New York.) submitted as a question of privilege a resolution, reciting that Chas. F. Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, has been charged with neglect of duty toward American citizens in England and Ireland in failing to secure their rights as such citizens, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into such charges, and to report thereon forthwith, to the end that, if such charges be true, articles of impeachment may be presented against him by the House to the senate; also requesting the President to telegraph to Mr. Adams to demand his passport and to return home; also instructing the Secretary of State to communicate all correspondence of and with the State Department on the subject of the arrest imprisonment trial or conviction of persons being or claiming to be American citizens in Great Britain or Ir land, to be onsidered, if nece sary, in secret session of the House

The Speaker held that as the resolution proposed the impeachment of an officer, it was a privileged question.

Mr. Robinson proceeded to debate the cases of Colonels Worren and Nagle under arrest in Ireland. After proceeding for some time he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

BEWARE OF AN IMPOSTOR. We have been requested by a correspondent, whose veracity cannot be doubted to publish the following:

We feel it our duty to warn our readers against a clercial impostor, who, for some time past has been going through the States, raising money under false protences, and who, we are advised, is about to visit this city. He appears to be an expert hand at his treds and has been, unfortunately but too successful. He has invented a variety of dodges which he draws Adn at discretion. He is, occasionalty, dressed in the garb of a Catholic clergyman parades a couple of Latin books, and cells himself the Rev. M. Oregon. In some places he chowe a printed card, bearing the name of a Octholic Bishop of Limerick, anthorizing him to collect funds in America for the reliaf of the poor in that post of Iroland. In Springfield, Ill., where he has lately been manipulating, the established object of bis collection was the erection of a courant and schools on Omein. When called on by the electronical there to produce his condentials, he only letters which he would about were one from the Very Rev. J. Bunn. V. G., Obligance, and another from the Rev. Thomas Burke, of Lincoln both of which wear discovered to be forgeries. The Vicar-General of Obicago, on being referred to, replied that he had been obliged to denounce him publicly, and that the Bishop in Omaha had written about him in the severest ferme

Should be turn up here, even though he should not be drassed in clerical contume, he man be easilysucseed at, as he is of low size and rather fair fees tures not at all bespeaking a mon devoid of all principle and lost to all honorable feeling .- St. Louis Guardian.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times says there are fears prevalent of a general negro rising in the rural districts: - In conversing with gentlemen from all sections of the State I find that there exist in the rural districts far from the towns the most gloomy forebodings of coming dissome places remote from military posts, the negroes and work in secret; and concious of their strength are incolent and overbearing, apparently courting s pretext for a quarrel. These apprehensions are shared by families living within the suburbs of Richmond, in eight of the American flag floating from the staff in front of the General's headquarters Indeed the women of Richmond are in constant fear of midnight artacks, massacre, and general conflagration. But while the work in the country might be bloody. savage and demoniac, and thousands of white men, women and children would perish, in the city a rising would amount to nothing more than a riot and would be promptly quelled by the military, aided by the white citizens and police if necessary.

HEATHBRISM IN NEW ENGLAND. - The Hartford Courant says that the Congregational ministers of Connecticut thoroughly canvassed beir parishes to ascertain the actual religious condition of the State. The result was unexpected. In one hundred towns at least one-third of the families are not in the habit of going to church. Irreligion was found to increase in proportion to the distance from the centre of the towns. It prevails more in sparsely-settled farming districts than in the manufacturing villages. The State Committee on Home Evangelization say in their published report: 'The returns give the impression that the Roman Catholic population do not often sink to so low a grade of heathenism as the irreligie ous native born population. They do not entirely abandon some thought of God, and some respect for their own religious observances. Uniformly the districts most utterly given over to desolation are districts occupied by a population purely n tive American.' A similar state of things is reported to exist in some parts of Massachusetts."

'At St Augustine Fla, we have been informed that the Freedmen's Union Commission had some of their best schools But 'the Catholics started a school, so finely appointed that, if they did not drive the commission from the field, they drew so largely npon its scholars that the commission thought it best to withdraw. At Raleigh they had a school in operation last year; and so far as we can learn, highly attractive and successful. At Mobi e they have put up a large substantial building the past season for colored schools, which, it is presumed, are now in operation. 'At New Orleans we are certain they have two fine schools, very likely more, but how many we have been unable to learn.'-N.Y. Christian Intelligencer.

THE IMPRACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON -- On Monday the Committee of the United States Senate presented a report recommending the impeachment f President Johnson. The Committee was nearly equally divided, five having reported the resolution, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours.' Two minority reports have been presented, which agree in recommending that the impeachment shall not be proceeded with, each of those being signed by two members of the Committee, whose ressons, however differ to some extent. 3 40

A company of French name, twenty four in number, and eighteen missionaries arrived in New York by the French steamer on Wednesday in charge of

The time for the trial of Davis, is finally fixed for

4...

The True Mitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY A No. 698, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. B. CLERK, Editor.

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivere of sarriers, Two Bollars and a-half,in advance ; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dellaca.

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

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no leters wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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

NONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DEGEMBER-1867.

Friday, 6-Feast, St Nicholas, B C. Baturday, 7 St Ambrese, B D Sunday, 8-Second Sunday of Advent, Feast of the Immaculate Conception. Monday, 9 - Of the Octave

Tuesday, 10 Of the Octave. Wednesday, 11 - Fesst St Damascus, P.C. Thursday, 12 -Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th ult... Mr. D'Israeli moved for an extra supply of Two Millions sterling, to defray the expences of the Abyssinian Expedition. This sum he proposes to raise by an increase of one penny in the pound on the income tax.

The Fenish excitement consequent upon the execution of the three unhappy men at Monchester seems to be kept up in England, and we fear that it will not soon have subsided altoge ther. In Ireland we hear from time to time of fresh outbreaks, and a report was transmitted by Atlantic Cable to the effect that an armoury at Cork had been broken into by a body of Femans, and that a considerable quantity of arms had been carried off.

Pending the assembling of the Conference on the affairs of Rome, there seems to be a lull in the agitation on the Italian question, though what the Conference can do when it assembles it is not easy to guess. The object of Louis Napoleon in summoning it, is obviously to divide the odium and responsibility of sacrificing the Sove reign Pontiff, betwixt himself and the other Eurobean Powers, instead of taking the entire burden thereof upon his own shoulders. But we may be sure that the Pope will never be a consenting party to any arrangement which proposes either to despoil the Church, the guardian of whose property he is, of what remains to her, or to ratify the usurpations and robberies of the Piedmontese Government. " Non Possumus" will still be his answer to every proposition to sacrifice the rights of the Church, and of the Holy

It is astonishing and instructive however to note the revulsion in English feeling towards Garibalds and the Revolution brought about by the ill-success of the latter to the late raid upon Rome. Had the issue of that raid been as that at Naples some years ago, Garibaldi would have been lauded to the skies; as it is the London

Times speaks of him in the following terms :-It was against all national, no less than international laws that Garibaldi drew his sword. Judged by the established rules of right and wrong, he was no less a recei to his King and country than a common foe to the neighboring States. Warfare like his in other lands would be called filibustering. - London

And if in England, and by Englishmen generally it is not so branded, it is simply because as Protestants they have two standards of right and wrong, two sets of weights and measures-one for themselves, and another for Catholics.

In like manner, as it has been eminently successful, the French expedition to Rome is now discovered to have been quite right and proper on the part of France, may the bounden duty of that country. Thus again the Times says :-

In sending an army to Civita Vecchia Louis Napoleon stood on his right. The King's Government had formally and freely undertaken to abstain from aggression on the Pontifical States -or, in other words, to forego for the present, and until further arrangements, the prize of an Italian capital. As it was perfectly understood that this forbearance would be distasteful to the Revolutionary party, as it was fully anticipated that the impatience of Garibaldi and his friends might hurry them against the barrier erected by the Convention, it was further stipulated that Victor Emmanuel, besides abstaining from aggression himself, should prevent aggression on the part of others-that is, should suppress all such insurrectionary movements as those now witnessed. It was also foreseen that the King's Government might be placed in such a position as to be unable. if not unwilling, to act against an enthusiastic and popular party among its own subjects; and therefore the Emperor of the French reserved also to himself that 'freedom of action' by virtue of which he assumed he daty which Victor Emmanuel had left undischarged. Thus, there is not only warrant for every step of Louis Napoleon's proceedings, but the events by which they have been occasioned represent precisely the contingencies against which the reservations of the Convention were framed.

the Fenian convicts, Halpin, Warren, and Cos- posed Intercolonial Railway, and making proviyears, had been removed under a strong guard on the Province. The Bill for prolonging the to Pentonville, there to undergo their several suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was carsentences.

Apprehensions of an outbreak at Manchester were expressed. Arms had been seized, but only one person had been arrested up to the evening of the 30th ult. At Cork also there was much Fenian excitement, and prospect of rict. These will no doubt be suppressed, though not without bloodshed: but the consequences will be most disastrous to Ireland, and such as all the true friends of that country must deplore. There is amongst men of all parties a growing conviction that Ireland has not been well treated by England: that it is both just and expedient that a new and enlightened policy of conciliation should be adopted, unless indeed Ireland is always to remain a source of weakness to the Empire, and the standing reproach to its legislation. Nothing, however, could more effectually impede the course of policy which Ireland's friends hope, and with good reason expect, to see inaugurated in the next session of Parliament, than fresh Fenian outbreaks whether in Ireland or in England. These of course might be productive of much misery to individuals, might lead to loss of life, and much destruction of private property: but they could do nothing towards winning justice for Ireland, and on the contrary would go far towards alienating the sympathies of of the warmest well-wishers to Ireland amongst the people of England.

. We have nothing from Italy. It seems that the government of Victor Emmanuel still hesi tates to give in its adherion to the proposed Conference, but seeks rather for assurances and explanations from Louis Napoleon, upon which its answer will depend. Mount Vesuvius is again in a grand state of eruption, but we do not hear of any damage inflicted.

la spite of the majority report in favor of the impeachment of President Johnson it is generally thought that the matter will be allowed to drop. That the President's policy is opposed to that of the majority of the rump, or section of the Congress of the United States now sitting; that he has on many occasions sought by means of his constitutional presegntives to thwart that policy. no one can deny: but it is impossible to prove against him any overt treasonable act, or any violation of that Constitution which he has sworn to defend. Indeed if the truth were to prevail, it would be established that, not the President, but the self-dubbed Congress is the guilty party -that from the latter, rather from the former have all asts of treason against the Constitution emanated.

PARLIAMENTARY .- With the exception of motions, for the most part made by private members, and generally withdrawn after a short dis cussion, little has been transacted in the shape of business in our Provincial Parliament, during the past week. The question as to the propriety of double seats, or seats in the central as well as in the local legislatures, has attracted a good deal of notice, and provoked some smart debates on the subject. A Bill to declare the practice illegal was introduced by Mr. Mills of Bothwell. but was withdrawn when the motion for its second reading was brought before the House.

This new Postal Bill was laid before the Senate on the 27th ult. Amongst other things it provides that a uniform postage of 3 cents per balf ounce shall be laid on all letters within the Dominion, the said postage to be pre paid. Letters posted wholly unpaid are to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office : but pertially paid they may be forwarded to their destination, subject to an amount of postage double of that omitted to be paid, and such postage shall be recoverable from the sender, if not paid by the persons to whom the letters are addressed.

frequently than once a week, and sent to subscribers in the Province or elsewhere by mail, land in which the alien finds himself. Were the the rate of postage is fixed at one cent for thiee numbers, or in that proportion for any greater number, to be in all cases paid in advance by stamp or otherwise. Exchange papers to be sent free. This new law is to come into force after the 1st of January 1869.

Amongst the notices of motions we find one by Mr. Anglin for a return showing the amount Great Britain has a right to annul, then evidently paid the delegates to England in 1866, or paid this law awarding to altens the privilege of a on their account to other parties to promote the "mixed jury," is a law which the Judiciary of passage of the Act of Confederation; distinguish- Great Britain is alone competent to interpret or ing the amount paid to each delegate, and amount apply. It is for the British Judge to determine for expences, and renumeration for services and whether, in every particular case brought before amounts if any, due.

claiming to be admitted to take his seat as mem- laid down the law that the case of Warren was ber far Kamouraska. It seems that on the day not one of those cases to which by its framers of nomination there was a serious riot, so that the law of the "mixed jury" was intended to the returning officer felt himself called upon to apply: and indeed there can be no doubt that in make a special return to the effect that there was the days of the Plantagenets such a case as that no election at all, owing to the extreme violence of the Febian prisoners, British born subjects, but

took his seat for Huntingdon. Sir J. A. Mac-Later telegrams from England inform us that | donald brought down his resolutions on the proried through Committee without any serious op-

是是我们的变形,但是是可能可能被引起,我们也没有的最终的,我们就是我们的人们的一个人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的人们的

ALLEGIANCE AND NATURALISATION.-ALother source of controversy betwirt the British Government, and that of the United States, seems likely to spring out of the late Fenian trials. The question raised is this-Does a British born subject, who runs over for a short time to the U. States, and having there acquired the rights of citizenship, returns of his own accord and on his own business to British territory cease to be amenable to the laws to which all other British born subjects are legally amenable?

The theory of the British Constitution, which perhaps savor somewhat of feudalism, is "once a subject, always a subject." A British born subject cannot by any process known to British law divest bimself, by his own act, and without the consent of his sovereign, of the obligations of his allegiance. This is the law, and it represents perhaps an extreme view of the nature and obligations of allegiance contracted by birth, which in the altered circumstances of the world, it would perhaps be expedient and just to modify; so as to enable the law to recognise the alien character of the British born, but subsequently adopted U. States' citizen, who should happen in case of war betwixt the two countries to be taken prisoper whilst actually engaged in the service of us adopted country. Whatever may be the theory, we are certain that in practice, the Britsh born subject would under such circumstances be treated as an alien, and as a U. States' citizen owing no allegiance to Great Britain, and therefore not amenable to the penalties of tresson .-It would be well therefore at once to bring the theory into barmony with what would no doubt be the practice in time of war.

But when the British born subject, and adopted United States citizen returns of his own accord. and on his own business to British territory taking up voluntarily his residence under the British flag, it is not so clear, that by the process of adoption in the United States, he has acquired any new rights against, or got rid of any of his obligations towards, the Government to which his ellegiance was primarily due: it is not for intance by any means clear, that, being arraigned on a criminal charge—he can plead his character as an alten, to entitle him to a mixed jury, or jury composed in part of aliens. And yet this is the very point now raised, and upon which it will be endeavored to bring about a collision betwixt the two governments - that of Great Britain and that of the U. States.

One of the Fenian prisoners lately tried in Dublin for instance, a man of the name of War-U. States' citizen, being arraigned on a charge of treason felony, claimed the right as an alen. or non-British subject, to be tried before a jury in part composed of aliens. This claim was disallowed by the Judge, on the plea that Warren was a British subject still, and could not by any act of his own to which the Government was not privy and a consenting party-throw off his natural allegiance. He was tried before, and found guilty by a jury composed of British subjects exclusively, and hereupon a great outcry in the U. States' press, some of which, with a gross ignorance of facts, or an equally gross disregard to truth, speak of the right of aliens in England to demand a "mixed jury," as a right springing from natural or national law—as part and parcel of international law.

This is to say the least as extreme a view, as is that which finds expression in the legal axiom "once a subject, always a subject." The right trial by jury at all, is not a natural right which For newspapers published in Canada, not less | the alien carries with him wherever he goes, but a right accruing from the municipal law of the law awarding the right of the "mixed jury" to aliens to be repealed to morrow by the Imperial Parliament, neither the Government of the U. States, nor of any other country, would have any valid cause of complaint against the Government of Great Britain.

And if only a municipal or Statute law which him, the provisions of that law are applicable: A petition was presented by M. Chapais and acting thus clearly in their rights, the Judges Papal territory by the French troops, would have sion from the Speaker, the petition was ordered Such prisoners would certainly never have been tent, morally and intellectually, to determine this nards Ecossaus. 5. Bibliographie.

in question.

And we fancy that, no matter what the language of an arresponsible press, the U. States' tello, sentenced to imprisonment for terms of ston for the expences which this road will entail authorities take a view of the case very similar to that taken by the Judges in Ireland. At all events Mr. Adams makes no remonstrances, and does not deem himself called upon to must upon the right of adopted citizen to a 'mixed jury 2' from which we conclude that if left to be settled by the high legal authorities at Washington, by the preted in the sense of its author. Supreme Court of the U. States, the decision of that eminently respectable tribunal, would be found in no wise to differ from that of the British Law Courts. But unfortunately amongst our neighbors, such questions are not invariably left to the calm and impartial decision of great states men and learned jurisconsults; the popular press, the stump orators, the mob get hold of them, and make them their own-sitting and adjudicating thereupon the more freely, and the more dogmatically, in that they are as irresponsible for their decisions, as they are for the most part mo rally and intellectually incompetent to give judgment at all. At all events, the rights and obligations of the "adopted citizep" ver. the natural born subject will soon have to be discussed, and more clearly defined.

> The annexed extract from a letter dated Rome, Nov. 11th, addressed to His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, and giving some details of the glorious victory won by the Papal troops at Mentana, over the Piedmontese raiders, led by Garibaldi, will no doubt prove interesting to many of our Canadian readers; the more so as it refers to the share which some of our own fel low-citizens had in that gallant and memorable

The gentleman, Mr. Hugh G. Murray therein referred to, is by birth a Quebecer, being the son of the late Hugh G. Murray, Esq., long a distinguished merchant of that City, and the pephew of His Honor Judge Maguire, and of Mgr. Horan, Bishop of Kingston Young Mr. Murray was educated at the Quebec Seminary, and at the termination of his course, animated by a chivalrous zeal for the cause of the Holy See he started for Rome, regardless of his worldly interests, and took service as a private soldier in the ranks of the Papal Zouaves, in the summer of 1861. In this new situation he soon distin guished himself by his attention to his duties and his soldierlike qualities, so that in a short time he was promoted to the grade of Sergeaut of his Company, No. 1, of First Battalion-no small bonor to a young man, when we bear in mind that the Papal Zauaves are composed of mem bers of the most distinguished families in Europe.

It seems that Mr. Murray was actually quartered in the Serstore barracks, which the Revolutionists in part blew up, but he escaped unburt. At the battle of Mentana, however, he was severely wounded: -

"Your nephew, Mr Hugh Gates Murray, was present at the battle of Monte-Rotondo and received a wound ren, by birth a British subject, and by adoption a in the right arm. At a moment when he was about to fire his rifle at the enemy he was struck by a bul let which entered the under part of the arm about four inches below the elbow, and came out at that ioint. Although the perves and s news have been lacerated neverthetess no bone appears to have been broker. When I saw him, three days after the battle he could move his fingers slightly.

"Mr. Murray is in a military hospital where the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent of Paul are in attendance. He has all the care and assistance which medical skill, religion and charity can afford .-Although the wound is painful, Mr. Murray has lost nothing of his wonted cheerfulness and is full of the hope of being soon able to resume the duties of a Zouave.

"These dispositions on the part of Mr Murray do not surprise me in the least. The young men who compose the Papal Zouaves are, more particularly at the present moment, objects of universal esteem and admiration on account of their piety, their courage, and their devotion to the cause of the Holy Father."

We agree with the Montreal Witness of the to be tried before a " mixed jury," the right to 20th ult. in this :- That neither in the decline. nor in the increase of numbers of Catholics in Great Britain, or in the U. States, during the present century, can be found a conclusive test of the truth of the doctrines which their Church teaches. But in the test proposed by the Witness, and which we cite below, we can certainly find no better guarantee for arriving at an infallible decision on this long contested question .-The Witness says,-

"The only reliable proof lies in an affirmative answer to the question, - Does Romanism in its doctrines and practices agree with the Bible ?"- Fitness,

Now waiving the point that the Witness assumes, or begs the question at issue betwirt Ca tholics and Protestants as to the supreme and ultimate authority of the book which it calls par excellence, the Bible in matters of doctrine and practice-and which authority is to be proved. not assumed - we are met by this difficulty-Who is to be judge in the premisses? Who is to determine whether, in its doctrines and practices, Romanism does, or does not, agree with

If this is a question to be left to private judg-

been completed by the beginning of the present to be received. On the same day Mr. Rose deemed "aliens" by the framers of the Statute | question, as any one Professant, or as are all Protestant theologians and doctors of divinity out together. Private judgment against private judgment, we would not yield one iota of our private judgment to that all the host of Protestantdom, from Martin Luther and Calvin downwards. Now in our private judgment, in doctrine and practice, that which the Witness calls Romanism agrees most perfectly with the Bible properly interpreted-that is to say inter-

The test therefore proposed by the Witness is naught, for it yields different results according as it is applied by the Romanist, or by the Protest. ant. Besides it requires as an essential preliminary to its application, an infallible interpretation of the contents of the Bible stself, and therefore an infallible interpreter. Where are we to find such an interpreter, since it cannot be in the person of the fallible individual?

Another proof of the worthlessness, or impracticability of the proposed test is to be found in this : - That were it good for anything, were it applicable, Protestants would long ago have applied it to determine and lay at rest the points of difference amongst themselves-which they have not dope. When Unitarian Protestants, and Trinitarian Protestants—to mention one only out of the many differences that obtain amongst the sects-shall have determined and settled their controversies by means of the test proposed by the Witness in the case of Romanism, then, but not before, will it be time to discuss its applicability as a test to the truth of the doctrines and oractices of the last named religion. " Physictan heal thyself:" take your own remedies, and when we see how they work, then will we take into consideration the propriety of swallowing them ourselves. Show us in short that by the application of your test you ever have, or ever can settle and determine the differences in the bosom of Protestantism itself; differences for instance such as obtain betwixt the view of the Protestant Witness, and the Protestant Bishop of Natal, and we shall perhaps then be prepared to recognise its value as a test of the comparative merits of Protestantism and Romanism.

Our attention has been directed to a very imnertinent paragraph in the Montreal Witness, in which not only is the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of this City reprimanded, or taken to task by our contemporary for having elected as its President a gentleman who carries on business in Canada as a distiller; but the St. Patrick's Society is held up to the reprobation of the ultrapious readers of that journal as made up of publicans and sinners, of " corner grocery men, and tavern keepers."

All that is necessary for the members of the two maligned Societies to reply is this :- That a man may be a distiller, and yet be an honest man. and that after all the business of a tavern keeper is as respectable and as useful to society as is that of the habitual bankrupt. We may, however, as unconnected with either of the Societies alluded to, remark en passant, that they are composed of the most respectable, and every way estimable amongst our Irish population: and though their self-constituted censor may perhaps be more wealthy than many of the members of these Societies, the poorest and humblest of them would deen it no advancement in the social scale, to exchange their poverty and lowly state, for his wealth, and his very well established and wide-spread reputation.

The 6th instant, will we understand be commemorated at Quebec as the anniversary of the Semipary of that City.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW-October, 1867 .-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The current number will well repay a careful perusal. It contains article on the following subjects :- 1. The Napoleon Correspondence. 2. Codification. 3. The Christians at Madagascar. 4. Trades Unions. 5. Miss Edgeworth: her life and writings. 6. Amendment of the Anglican Rubric. 7. The late Thomas Drummond. 8. The Session and its Sequel. This last is a very bitter attack upon M. D'leraeli and his Conservative friends who carried the late Reform Bill.

Birds or Prev - By M. E. Braddon. Messrs Dawson Bros., Montreal.

Sensational, as are most of this lady's novels, a lively style almost makes amends for the extravagance of the plot, and general unloveliness of the characters to whom we are introduced .-The hero of the novel is a blackguard of the first water, a har and swindler, without one redeeming quality, unless it be a " daikly handsome face and sleepy gray eyes balf hidden by long dark lashes." It is out of such stuff M. E. Braddon makes her heroes, but they are not pleasant companions, nor is the study of their adventures profitable.

LA REVUE CANADIENNE-November, 1867. -We have received the November number of this serial with the subjoined articles .- 1. Scenes de la Guerre de l'Independance du Mexique. ment, then have we for ourselves finally deter- 2 Etude sur le Moren Age. 3. Une Question It was expected that the evacuation of the of the mob. After a long discussion, and a deci- adopted U. States citizens, was never dreamt of mined it long ago: and we are fully as compe- de Marriage. 4. Le Regiment des Montag-

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-December, 1867. D. & J. Sadher & Co., Montreal. - We give a list of the contents:-

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O **The state of the state of the**

- 1. The Third Catholic Congress of Malines.
- 2. The Story of a Conscript. 3. Per Liquidum Æthera Vates.
- 4. Faith and the Sciences. 5. My Meadowbrook Adventure.
- 6. Joy in Grief.
- 7. The Present Condition of Christianity in France.
- 8. Ritualism and its True Meaning. 9. Peter Cornelius, the Master of German
- Painting.
- 10. What shall we do with the Indians?
- 11. Bellini's Romance.
- 12. The Inside of a Stage Coach. 13. Sayings of the Fathers of the Desert.
- 14. New Publications,-Prof. Whitney on Language and the Study of Language-Day's Grammatical Synthesis and the Art of Discourse-Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects - Madame Swetchine's Life and Letters-The Catholic Crusoe -Aner's Return-Madame Recamier's Memoirs and Correspondence-The Galin Method of Musical Instruction-St. Igna tius and the Society of Jesus-Meditations of St. Thomas-Mrs. Sadher's Heiress of Kilorgan - Prof. Haldeman's Affixes, their Origin and Application.

Terms of Subscription-\$4 per year, in advance; single copies 38 cents.

THE CURATE'S DISCIPLINE -A Novel by Mrs. Eiloart .- An amusing and well written tale. with not a little quiet and good humored poking of fun at the jealousies betwirt Dissenters and members of the Church as by Act of Parliament Established; and a truthful picture of the difficulties which naturally suggest themselves to the members of the latter when they consistently carry out the Protestant principle of "private judgment" as against a sect which calling itself the Church, admits that it is fallible, and may therefore err in all that it teaches, and enjoins to be believed.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW-October. 1867. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

It is seldom that we have a more interesting number of this old established Conservative periodical than the one before us. The list of contents we give, and every article will well repay perusal:-1. Royal Authorship; 2. The French Retreat from Moscow; J. Trades Unions ; 4. Sir Henry Bulwer's Historical Characters ; 5. The Talmud ; 6. Science in Schools ; 7. Portraits of Christ; 8. The Abyssinian Expedition; 9. The Conservative Surrender.

CASSELL'S MAGAZINE. This is, considering its contents, a really cheap publication. The illustrations are excellent, and the reading matter amusing and instructive.

FORGERY .- Alex. Barclay, alias, Bailey, who arrived from England on the 6th November, with very good letters of introduction to the firm of Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co., of this city, was yesterday charged with forgery at the Police Court. He remained at the St. Lawrence Hell for a time after his arrival in Canada, and then proceeded up the country to St. Andrew's, where he intended to buy a store from an old gentleman who was retiring from business. He and presented a four months note for \$4 000, and endorsed by Messis. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. Mr. Stanton suspected there was something wrong, but Bailey made excuse that his money was gone, and it was after bank hours. He was to call the following day. In the meantime. Mr. Stanfon ascertained from Messrs. Rimmer, Gunn & Co. that the note was a forgery. The matter was reported to Capt. Penton, who instructed a detective to watch Bailey, and if he found this note on him to arrest him. Cullen, the detective, saw him in St. Urbain street the following day. The officer went into Mr. Stanton's and Bailey came in shortly afterwards. Bailey offered the note to Mr. Stanton and after some conversation, seemed to Cullen to be desirous of passing the note. When asked by Cullen if the note was genuine, he said it was. He asked him what transactions he had with Messrs. Rimmer. Gun & Co., he said be had been a country merchant, and had sold them goods to that amount. Culien told him that the note was a forgery, and that he was a police officer, and was charged to arrest bim, on which he imme. diately replied, 'I have made a mess of myself.' He was examined yesterday, and this morning was fully committed for trial in the Court of Queen's Bench.

DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT TORONTO. -- Our readers will have observed various times that one Mason has been prosecuting in Upper Canada the undesirable business of informer against persons who commit infractions of the laws regulating the sale of liquor. On Tuesday there were a very large number of persons accused on charges arising out of these infractions before the Police Magistrate, all of them at the suit of Walter Tyler. On the cases coming up it appeared that the prosecutor was absent, and Mr. Mc-Michael the prosecuting Attorney applied for an adjournment, which the Magistrate very properly granted as it was shown that there was reason to think the Defendants had a hand in removing its being heard on side. the que tam plantiff-the prosecutor had been put out of the way in order to break down the cases, and he mentioned that several tavernkeepers had called at his office to inform him that a subscription list was being handed round to contribute money for this purpose. The Globe says that:

While these proceedings were going on a crowd collected underneath the Court room. These busied themselves discussing the propriety | Montreal Herald of the prosecution, and the appearance of an

the detective to the liquor sellers. These | do not suppose that a penny is the fatal rate, which | cases would be dismissed, and when the parties were aware that the contrary was the result inthat individual quietly listened to their denunciations from one of the offices overhead. Mr. McMichael by this time left the court and his appearance was greeted by loud yells from the whole rowdy assemblage.

There is an apparently well-founded rumour. that a subscription was collected to send the prosecuting witness out of the city, and that two parties saw him over the lines yesterday. The man was seen in the city up to seven o'clock on Tuesday night, and his sudden disappearance gives reasonable ground for the presumption. Further it is stated that two parties accompanied him over the lines yesterday, with the object of locating him in New York, and that a telegraph was received yesterday of his being safely over the border. It may be that the tavern keepers, have no connection with a transaction which movement, was shown by the conduct of the a very excited manaer accused him of connivance with Mason, for the purpose of personal gain by

Ship Carpenter's Union is affiliated with and has been pecuniarily sustained by similar bodies in New York, Chicago and Detroit. From the latter place a recent remittance of money was received, but with a notification that no further money could be sent, as the 'Union' there was breaking up .- those in Chicago and New York having already broken up-and the members were about to begin work at such rates as the builders could afford to pay. Having done the mischief here that they intended-baving di verted the trade from Quebec for the present, these yankee sympathisers prepare to take advantage of their intrigue, and the unfortunate workmen of St. Rochs may find themselves for the winter without support and without work.-Although ship builders have been working under great difficulties since 1860,—the cost of money alone being nearly 20 per cent for the various advances, the increased cost for iron kneeing, bolting and stranning, being about \$3 30 per ton, and a charge of 25 cents per ton for Lloyd's,owing to the lower rate of wages and cheaper cost of living here, our Quebec builders have been enabled to compete to a sufficient extent to keep their yards open up to the present. Now, however, there is every reason to fear that this branch of industry will collapse with us, and the misery and distress that must prevail during the winter now opening it is frightful to contemplate. - Quebec Meroury.

The subject of the Intercolonial Railroad will shortly engage the attention of the House of Commons, now assembled for the first time at Ottawa. It is needless to inform our readers that it is one of the most momen'ous questions that will present itself for discussion, and it is a feature connected with Confederation, presenting many difficulties. The cost of construction will, in the aggregate, exceed £3 000 000, for the liquidation of which the Dominion has become liquidation of which the Dominion has become Levi, a old and respected French Canadian named responsible. Whether this large sum could or Gabriel Royer, who attained the advanced age of the interests of the Dominion, by Ontario and days. The deceased was the twelfth member of the ciation are hereby notified that the Tenth Call of then returned to Montreal. On Friday last he went to the office of Mr. O. W. Stanton, broker, went to the office of Mr. O. W. Stanton, broker, cuss. That expenditure is one of the stipulstions expressly demanded by New Brunswick Nova Scotia, and concerted at the Confedera tion Congress assembled in London - Montreal

RECRUITS FOR THE POPE.-Mr. Gustave Drolet, Advocate, of this city, sailed from New York for Havre last Saturday, on his way to Rome, where he intends to join the Papal army. Mr. Drolet has the second and first class certificates of the Quebec Military School, and during the last Fenian excitement commanded a company of French Canadians.

A great case of coining has been discovered here. but though the particulars appear in the local papers in-day, the Government would not allow the particulars to be telegraphed yesterday, for fear of frustrating the ends of justice. The facts are these: - That Detective O'Neil on Wednesday night, went with six policeman to the township of Napsan, with a warrant for a young woman of respectable appearance, ramed Tierney, who had been seen nassing spurious coin. Her father being an old resident, and bearing a high character; a Justice of the Peace, and possessed of good property. They arrived at Tierney's form about 10 pm, and surrounded the bouse. In the upper story they found all the appliances for carrying on the nefarious trade on s considerable scale; a stove with a brisk fire in it. and a saucepan which had contained melted metal. In the same chamber were several moulds for Ameri can balf dollar pieces and one for British shillings Some of these had been recently used, for they were hot. In an angle of the room a bench with a lathe for turning the rough edges of the pieces, tools for milling the edges and a galvanic battery for plating them In a tray they also found several hundred counterfeit balf-dollers fresh from the moulds; another lot was discovered in a cloth jurged preparatory to milling, and some hundreds of dollars were found in other parts of the room done up in ten dollar packages, ready for circulation. Besides this, a variety of counterfeit tools were found in the room. Acids for the galvanic battery, metal similar to that of which the moulds were made, and a quantity of metal for making the base coin. From a small bell a cord passed into the room below, so that in case of strangers coming an alarm might be given. This bell was so small that there was no danger of

Tierney has hitherto borne a high character. Michael bis son, is a sharp, fine-looking young man, inclined to be fast, and given to horse-racing and such amusemetts. The ofuer two men arrested were Murtagh Tierney and Obss. Buckley. The pieces found were of the dates of 1860, 1861, 1866 and 1867, and were well executed. The milling was very well done, and the lettering, figures and designs were clear. Being plated, their appearance was very similar to field artillery, as we las 30 0°0 stand of small arms, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, that of genuine coins, and it was in the weight that have been brought by the Fenjans from different parts and they are required to furnish me, within two their true nature might be detected .- Ollawa Corr.

THE POST OFFICE BILL .- The proposed charge for of the prosecution, and the appearance of all letters but the new present bill, is three cents. That efficy of Mason suspended from a lamp post. letters but the new present be quite as moderate and over this stood a placard with the inscription, liberal se there is any reason to expect. The British Mason sold. On one end a man was depicted, Postage is, it is true, only a penny, or about two-hammer in hand, giving the last knock that sold thirds of the proposed Canadian postage; but we defence of the country as the circumstances demand.

procedings were under the assumption that the cannot be varied. We take it that the principle of the British postage is a very low, uniform, and prepaid charge, whether a trifle more or a trifle less than a panny is of snall consequence. Considering the dignation was manifested. Mason seemed to be extent of our territory, the trifling addition of a half the special object of their demonstrativeness but to the rate does not seem exorbitant, nor at all subversive of the Rowland Hill principle. There is, however, a change proposed by the new bill, which we trust will not be insisted ou--it is the prepayment of newspaper postage Throughout the country there are hundreds of persons who think nothing of the payments of the postage on their papers, who would think a great deal of even a trird of a cent for each paper added to the yearly subcription. A large number of papers are moreover sent or credit, and the publishers of these, who have now quite trouble enough to collect their dues, will hear af er. if they have to prepay the postage find themselves cut of pocket by all that they so pay and without any return .- Montreal Herald.

RUFFIANLY CONDUCT .- About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon a person named Smith, who was waiking down the Papineau Road in company with a ledy, received a shot wound in the neck. The shot came from one of two men who were apparently amusing themselves with killing small birds. Mr Smith went to them and asked them to desist, as using fire arms in so public a place was dangerous. The conveys so much disgrace; but their hand in the men were very abusive, and one want so far as to present his gun and threaten to fire unless Mr Smith Secretary of their Association a man named Evans, who descrying the magistrate yesterday, rushed across Church street to meet him, and in but Smith turned on him and seized the gun, and broke it on the ground. On this the decamped and Mr. Smith proceeded to the station and placed the re mains of the weapons in the hand of the police. The Information has transpired that the Quebec gunshot wound was not nearly so sovere as might have been expected.

NOT A ROBERT, BUT A FORCED LOAN. A Canadian of French extraction came over to visit the Exhibition in Paris and was hospitably as a relative, received into a French family for a month. One night be entered the bedroom of his host, picked a lock with consummate address, and extracted securities payable to bearer worth 55,900f., with their coupons attached. After the act he retired to rest, and in the morning took leave, left Paris by the railway, and reached Liverpool, whence he addressed a note to this effect to his victims:-'It is I who have taken your securities, your diamonds, jewels, and plate. But it is no robbery; it is a torced loan With its produce I shall do a great business i Cannda If I succeed will repay you with interest; if I fail, it will be a dead loss to you and to me '

SERIOUS ROBBERY ON THE GRAND RAILWAY CARS. Last evening as a Mrs. Blanchette was coming in by the Western train at 11 30, she suddenly perceived she had lost a sum of \$1 800 She supposed the theft was committed after the train left Prescott, and on her arrival here immediately informed the police. -Montreal Gazette 28 ult.

The election for Huntingdon took place yes erday. We understand that the Minister of Finance was re elected by acclamation. We believe he will be in his seat in the House again to night. - Montrea; Gazetie 29th ult.

THE CHARLY MURDER. -On Wednesday afternoon the body of Franchere, murdered lately at Chambly. was discovered in a pool in the river, locally known as La Peche On the forehead was discovered the mark of a blow, which from appearances had been given by a blant instrument, and seemed from the slight examination made by those who fourd the body to have been of a very serious nature. The inquest will be held this morning.

RECORDS -The trains westward lately have taken great numbers of our working classes to the States. the courtry parts have also contributed much to this emigration in anticipation of a hard winter. The last upward steamer is said to have taken on board about fifty persons at Three Rivers, like the rest bound south or west in search of employment they cannot get at home .- Quebec Mercury.

Last week was buried, in the cemetery of Point could not be disposed of more advantageously for one hundred and four years vine months and four SHAREHOLDERS of the St. Patrick's Hali Asso-

Mayor, and the only opposition is that which Mr. John Lemesurier will give.

Lt. Governor Belleau recently invited the ship builders of Quebec to an interview, with a view to a settlement of the dispute between them and their men. The result was a failure.

Mr. Bell Forsyth is mentioned as a candidate for for the Mayoralry of Queber, and should be refuse to accept a nomination, Dr. Sewell will be called

A new ship-yard is about to be erected at Sorel If the stupid ship-carpenters of Quebec don't look out they will soon be entirely out of employ-

The well-informed Ottawa correspondent of the Belleville Intelligencer, who is understood to be an M. P. from the vicinity, says in his last letter:-Among the reports here is stated that the new Militia Bill provides that each province is to have an Adjutant General. The name mentioned for Quebro is Col J. C Cou sol, and from what has been said of this gentleman, from those who know him, a more popular appointment could not be made he having the confidence of both the Raplish and French of Quebec No name is mentioned for Ontario.

Kingeren, Nov. 27 -A frightful murder was committed near this city to day. A man shot his sister and then himself John Waller, farmer, Pitts burg township, was taking his sister from this city to his farm where there was an auction sale of farm property While on the road in a buggy, his sister sitting alongside of him and in sight of his house he placed a revolver to the back of her neck and fired killing her instantly. He then jumped out of the buggy and placed the muzzle of the revolver in his own mouth and fired. He lived but a short time. His sister had married her decessed sister's husband, a person named Woolard, a tavern keeper of this city, only a week ago This so entaged the under the above Act to me, the undersigned brother who was fond of his sister, that he killed her. He hed previously breatened to do so if she persisted two months from this date, with their claims, speciin marrying Worlard. There is considerable excitement in the city, a'l the parties being well known here The murderer, about an hour before he com mitted the deed, was in town, and appeared quire claims. calm and no one for a moment suspected that he would be guilty of so dreadful an act.

The Kingstonians auffered another Fenian scare inst Sunday morning before daybreak; several craft being seen to hover about the entrance to the bay. proved to have been a tow of barges The garrison was aroused and the city authorities warned to be on their guard

The Prescott Telegraph says :- We are informed by a gentleman from Ogdensburg, who has good apportunities of learning the facts, and who is thoroughly trustworthy, that several butteries of of the States this fall, and deposited at certain points along the frontier between Ogdensburg and St. Albans. It is the opinion of the same gentleman that this movement of arms is a part of the Fenian preparations for a big raid on Canada in the spring. Our government are doubtless ar quainted with these

TORONTO, Nov. 29 -The Legislature is called together for the despatch of business on the 27th

The loss of the late fire at Sacuia is estimated at over \$40,000. A large part of this sum is put down to thefes of goods during the excitement and confu-

Birth,

In this city, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. M. Ronsyne of a son.

Married.

On the 26th ult., at St. Patrick's Church. Upper Town, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. S. O'Connor, P.P., Alexandria. Glengarry, cousin of the bride, seristed by the Rev. Father Collins, P.P., Mr. E. J. O'Connor, Extra Clerk, House of Commons, to Miss Maggie J O'Connor, both of Ottawa City.

Died.

In this city, on the 27th ult., John, second son of dr. James Thomson, aged nine years.

In this city, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illess, Mary Ann McLarec, beloved wife of William Owler, Printer, aged 42 years and 9 months.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 3, 1867

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$5,00; Middlings, \$5,20 6,00; Fine, \$6,20 to \$6,30; Super., No. 2 \$6.50 to Superfine nominal \$6,95; Fancy \$7,30 to \$7.40; Extra, \$7,50 to \$7,60; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,30 to \$3,35 per 100 lbs. Osimeat 1 er bri. of 200 lbs. - \$5,90 to \$6,15.

Wheat per bush of 60 lbs .- U. C. Spring, \$1 52 \$1,631

Peas per 66 lbs-00c. Oats per bush of 32 lbs. -- No sales on the spot or or delivery - Dull at 38c to 00c.

Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 68c to 72c. Rye per 56 lbs.-\$0.00 to \$0.00.

Corn per 56 lbs. - Latest sales ex-store at \$0,95 a \$0 98. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.15 to \$5 17 Seconds, \$4 85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4,49 to 4,50 .-

First Pearls, \$5.90 to \$0.00. Pork per brt. of 200 lbs - Mrss, \$18,25 to \$18,25;-Prime Mess, \$16,25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$00.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 3, 1867 8. d. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 00 0 Oatmeal, 14 0 to 15 Indian Meal. do 12 0 to 12 0 0 to 0 0 Wheat, per min., Barley, dο., 3 0 to 3 9 to Peas, do. 2 3 to 2 6 Oats. Butter, fresh, per 16. •••• 1 0 to 1 Do, salt do 0 8 to 0 10 Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 9 to Potatoes per bag Onions, per minot, 9 to 0 8 to 0 9 Lard, per lb 4 to 0 0 5 to 0 6 Beef, per lb Pork, do 5 to 0 6 Mutton do 6 to 4 0 Lamb, per quarter Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 11 to 1 0 Haw, per 100 bandles, \$6,00 to \$7.50 Straw \$4.00 to \$6.00 Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4,00 to \$7,00 \$5 50 to \$6.50 Pork, fresh, do



ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

QUEBRO, 29 h Nov. — Senator Uauchon's friends are isigning a requisition calling upon him to serve as ple & Hatchette, Dominion Buildings, McGill Street. (By order),

J. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEEKC.

District of Montreal.)

INRE:

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

Petitioner.

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

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

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

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JEAN BAPTISTE RIENDEAU, Trader, of Boucherville, District of Montreal,

The Creditors of the insolventure notified that he has made as sesignment of his estate and effects assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within tying the security they hold if any, the value of it and if none stating the fact: the whole attested un der cath, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 28th November, 1867.

INSULVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of OCTAVE J. HEBERT, Baker, of the City of Montreal, P.Q.

Insolvent

The Oreditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.
Montreal, 12th November, 1867.

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

BLACK TEA.

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

GREEN TEA.

Twanksy Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$:.

A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal.

October 3rd, 1867. 3m

GRAY'S

WILD FLOWERS OF ERIN!

THE MOST

ELEGANT PERFUME OF THE DAY. LADIES OF RANK AND FASHION

USE IT IN ALL

THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF AMERICA Price 50 Cents Per Bottle.

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

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

November 5, 1867.

inventor,

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOSCOPTICON

DISSOLV NG VIEWS.

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

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

Address-

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

November 5, 1867.

TEACHER WANTED.

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

Testimonials as to moral character required. Apply, stating sulary, to REV. JOHN O'BRIEN.

Brockville, 2nd Dec., 1867.

WANTED, FOR the Separate School of Prescott, a MALE TEACHER, holding a first-class Certificate. Testimonials as to moral character required. Address by letter (post-paid) stating salary, to the Rev. E. P. Roche, P.P., Prescott, Ontario.

JUHN FORD, Sec.-Treas., R. C. S. B.

November 14, 1867.

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Villinge, and take care of a small choir.

Apply to the Rev. Dr Maurice, Arthur Villiage, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholie Books, the works of English Catholic writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and mostly printed in Flanders. The books now offered for sale. are with very few exceptions, perfect and in splendid condition, and form such a collection as is very rarely to be met with even in England, and in this country has probably never been offered hefore For particulars apply at the Office of this paper

MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

where the books may be seen.

PURGATORY OPENED. To the Piety of the Faithful. OR THE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, Consecrated to the Relief of the Souls Purgatory.

PRICE, THIRTY CENTS.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most ag eeable and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have ocen

provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object. of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Continercial Education. Particular attention will be given torthe. French and English languages.

A large and well selected Library will be OPER

to the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payah half. vearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2.

The Annual Sersion commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday o July.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 12. - The French Foreign office is just now occupied in arranging all the preliminaries for the convocation of the Congress, so often spoken of, on the affairs of Rome, and Greece will be reserved for the last. Letters have already been addressed to several of the Governments with that object; and from the de Moustier and the representatives of the foreign States, it is thought probable that a favourable States, it is thought probable that a lavourable . We can no longer allow ourselves to be caught reception will be given to the proposition. M. by these wretched sucres. We cannot again recur de Sartiges is about to return to his post at to the ignoble lie of moral means. We now know Rome in a day or two

The words spoken by Lord Lyons on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, and His We can no longer expose ourselves to see Italian Majesty's reply thereto, are generally considered demagogues get some day before us to Rome and as far blully characterizing the relations subsist. seeking her allies among our enemies in order to defy mg between the two Governments and the two us. A Congress, we are told, is about to take the nations, and have given much satisfaction. The question is already resolved; or, rather, there is no assurance that the instructions of the Queen had been that nothing should be spared to maintain Church must be respected. That duty is now as and strengthen their relations we receive, ob- ever, and as has been loudly proclaimed, inscribed serves La France, ' with joy and hope.' This organ of the Senate, or, at least of the majority of that body, and edited by a Senator, repeats that the union of France and England has, in its judgment, always been, and is still a certain pledge that the great international questions will be resolved in the liberal spirit of modern civili zation; but that, if the same intimacy had always been as complete in acts as well as in sentiments. many events which have troubled the general nituation and deranged the equilibrium of the Powers would not have taken place. England ceased for some time to take any interest in Continental affairs, or in the policy of the West of Europe, which yet was a policy essentially one of peace and progress, and her influence has consequently suffered. Lord Stanley, however, on a recent occasion, protested against this systematic abstention, when he declared that Great Britain could not be at peace if the other States of Europe were at war; and it must be admitted that the friendly interference of the English Cabinet had in recent instances excellent results. and contributed greatly to the removal of grave difficulties. La France says :-

· We hail, therefore, as a guarantee of right and order in Europe the sympathetic words of the new Envoy of Great Britain. We believe them to be calculated to establish between the two Governments and the two peopels bonds all the more solid and durable as an examining the state of Europe, we see principles and interests common to both, which bring them closer together; and we see none that can divide them.

The Opinion Nationale Siecle, and the other ournals which defend the cause of Garibaldi, express the intensest reprobation of the insults lavished by M. Louis Veuillot in the Univers on him and his followers on their recent defeat. shoice in his language towards those with whom he has a controversy particularly when the subject is Rome and the Papacy : and, as might have been expected, he does not speak with great respect of the vanquished. This is certainly speak quite as in-ultingly of those whose cause he advocates. He cries:-

has so rashly encountered were glorious vanquished of Ca-telfidardo, what outrages unworthy of a soldier did he not discharge upon them? We have still our memory sullied by the ignoble abuse of the Holy Father, his army, and all Catholics. The Pope was the cancer, the vampire, the hideous oppressor of humankind; those who defended him were slaves and the scum of the galleys of Europe. Did he not also say that these mercenaries were not worthy of the bayonet, and should be attacked only with the butts of his muskets? This sort of literature required a different hearing on the field of battle. The Garibaldian journals that produced these fine things. and did not protest, but rather made it a merit to imitate them, must allow us to refresh their memory a little."

The sting of language of the kind remains on either side a long time in the memory. French military men, the old comerades of General Lamoriciere, than whom no other man was more conspicious for bravery in the field, have not forgotten the terms in which the report of the combat of Castelfidardo, published in the official gezette of Turin, and signed by General

Cialdini, apoke of him:—
General Lamoruciere, followed by a few horsemen fled from the field of battle : all the prisoners and the troops who have capitulated are indignant at his conduct.'

The clerical prints, and particularly the Univers do not seem to put much faith in the efficacy of a Congress on the Ruman question, nor in the accord which is sought to be established between Rome and Italy. M. Veuillot affirms that, even if all parties sincerely desired is, there can never be anything more than a brief compromise on such a basis -subject to all the fluctuations of internal and external policy, attacked by ever-recurring conspiracies, formidable to the Papacy, and dangerous to Italy herself. With the Pope in the power of Italy all nations would in turn demand an account of him, and she would constantly be obliged either to oppress him or to defend him. This would be precisely the same situation that Austria held in Italy, only aggrayated; and Italy would soon succomb. He says. however, that what could never be done with Italy might be immediately realized with Italies. What need is there of an Italian unity which Italy itself does not wish for? Why make one Italy which never existed but by force and conquest, and which force and conquest will never constitute for any length of time, when there are several Italies that could exist as they have before existed? Revolutionary Italy can only be anarchy tyrannized over by herself or by others. Internally there is neither peace nor order nor wealth; externally she is not free to choose her own allies; and she is neither esteemed

her climate. M. Venillot adds :-The nations, or rather the Governments, that have witnessed with a sort of indifference the vain efforts to make up one Italy, will allow, for different motives, several Italies to be made quite as willingly as they would have allowed the Church to be un. made. God has placed in human sffairs this disposition now more favorable than adverse. France for determining the relations between the Holy is mistress of her action She can pacify all instantly See and Italy. All the European Powers will and solidly; she can postpone peace, postpone way, be invited to form part of it. Turkey and prolong Italy, or resuscitate Italies. But a treaty which would, no matter by what means, allow Italy to again attempt the destruction of the Church would sooner unmake France than make Italy.'

The Bishop of Orleans has no better opinion of the conversations which have been held between M. efficacy of a Congress than the Ultramontane journalists. In a 'Pastoral' addressed to his clergy he 68y8<u>:</u>—

too well what they mean We can no longer leave hanging over the Holy Father's head the danger which has just been averted by Catholic volunteers. question into consideration. In my judgment the question at all. The sovereignty of the Head of the on our banner; the Pope must be master in his own house, and he must have frontiers to protect him -But if a Congress of Kings. I can with difficulty lancy the destines of Pius IX. and of the Church given over to Prince Gortschakoff and M Bismark? The Bishop of Amiens, who had already forwarded 85,000f. to the Pope this year, has just transmitted another sum of 80,000f, plus 2,100f. in bonds of the Roman loan.

The amount subscribed in France for the Pope

exceeds at present 2,200,000f. Nov. 10.-An order has been issued by the Prefect of the Seine, under date of the 8th inst., establishing measures which will enable the Paris bakers to sell bread of the first quality at 50c. (the muximum price) per kilogramme, second quality at 42c. An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from

the Government Bakers' Fund. 'COOKING' HISTORY FOR SCHOOLS. -A good story is told of the awkward consequences of 'croking' history for educational purposes in France. M. Duruy, the Minister of Public Instruction, at a school examination, put a lad to the stock test-What are some of the principal events of the present reign for which France should be grateful to the Emperor? The Mexican expedition and the Credit Mobilier, promptly returned the boy, to the borror of the Minister and consternation of the school master, who was afraid he would be held responsible. The Minieter left hurriedly, and as soon as he was gone the master gave the boy a severe caning. Upon this the boy's father summoned the schoolmaster before a lago, that the presence of the French gives perfect commissary of police for an assault on his son, and security, and that there is no risk of interrupion in the course of the judicial proceedings it came out that in M. Durny's modern history of France, pub. of Leghern, Orbetello, and Civita Vecchia. The lished for the use of schools, the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Oredit Mobilier are mentioned among the great acts of the reign. The boy, therefore, answered M. Duruy's own words. But then the official history was written a year or two since.

PIEDMONT. - The Caving-in of the Italian Government .- We are as yet without intelligence, writes the Paris correspondent of the Evening Standard on Wednesday night, as to the effect which this caving. in of their Government will produce on the Italians. It is no exaggeration to say that although the Italian Every one knows that M Veuillot is never very army has not burned a single cartridge, that the moral defeat their Government has sustained is calamitous Novara was a great military defeat, but it did not isvolve national humiliation. It is a grievous thing for Victor Emmanuel that he should have a parody on Francois Premier's famous mot put into his mouth - Tout est sauve fors l'honneur' very ungenerous; but M. Veuillot retorts by troops were to evacuate the Papal States at the bid reminding his opponents that they invariably ding of France, it was a great blunder to order them to cross the frontier and assume an equality of nosition with France which there was no power to make good. All the friends of Italy must hope that the cent occurrences and which is that the Pope's own Respect for the vanquished! Why, nobody Italians will display in the present emergency th has ever yet been these people so sensitive. Re- self control for which they have been so conspicuous spect for the vanquished is assuredly not one of since their country has risen into Italian existence the virtues of which they set an example, and that they will disregard the appeals of Signor Mazzini to war or barricade and patiently bide their time who has been so utterly regardless of it as Gari- until the last remaining leaf of the Italian artichoke bald: himsell? When the adversaries whom he is ripe for eating. As for negotiations on the basis of 'Rome, the capital of Italy,' which the Cabinet of Florence hints at in the manifesto brought us by tele graph I do not believe in their reality.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says: - Poor Italy her enemies - and in these parts they are numerous and powerful, and bitter - are exulting over the igno miry to which, after nationally witnessing the defeat of Garibaldi, she has submitted in evacuating the Papal territory leaving therein the French Her riends are asbamed of the abject cowardice the act displays. The former with great brutality of lauguage, say that her people are a most wretched herd. neterly unworthy to figure on the list of European nations. Her friends attempt not to present for her any excuse. In one respect the language both of friends and enemies is alike and that is in representing King Victor Emmanuel and his Ministers to be knowingly or unknowingly no better than traitors. and to have covered themselves with undying shame. These men, it is said, both broke their plighted words, and acted falsely to the French and to Garibaldi slike. They outraged the former by sending an army to keep them in check, and betrayed the latter by letting him be routed by his foes. They first placed their country at the feet of France then rose up against her, and then made their armies at a having given information to the police for the sum word from her fly like sheep attacked by a wolf, and the result is that Italy is dishonored and ruined.

From most undoubted authority a contemporary learns that the conduct of the Garibaldians at Nerola was so wantonly infamous as to be almost unfit for publication. One priest, who would not reveal where the church plate was they stripped stark naked and prodded him with bayonets until he fell half dead from loss of blood. The tabernacles of the several churches were broken open, the Blessed Sacrament scattered on the floor, spat on and trod upon; the ciboriums and chalices being desecrated in a manner too infamous and too filthy to mention. In a word devils from the infernal regions could not

have behaved more vilely than those scoundrels did. M. Weise, in the Journal de Paris, remarks that is there be any man of all those who have figured in these affairs whose conduct is strictly consistent and logical, that man is Garibaldi. He may be called by his enemies condottiere, bandit brigand, or whatever organs of Paris but of the St. Petershurg Journal, other appellation they choose to give him. Not to speak of the impropriety of such epithets when applied to a chief of partisans and a promoter of revolutions who serks to attain an object, whether good or otherwise, whether legitimate or not, Garibaldi has the right to ask himself and to ask of Europe what point of difference there is between his attempt against the Roman States and that of M. Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel against the same States, and against the Kingdom of Naples. He has the right to resting on the mind of any sane persons; but if any declare that in marching against Monte Rotondo he proofs of it were needed they might easily be found did nothing more than what he was allowed to do nor honored, for her incurable weakness condemns Francis II.; nothing more than what the Germanic foundation in truth. 'It was no conspiracy in her to duplicity. She must then have the constitu- Confederation was allowed to do against Denmark, which we were engaged, said the person whose in-

stitutes piracy, usurpation, and rebellion, Garibaldi is an usurper and a rebel against order in Europe in very illustrious company. What obstacle did Victor Emmanuel place in the way of the recent enterprise? None. What energetic, unambiguous Note did cials, and among the contributors were persons in France send to Florence two months ago, at the very authority. As far as Naples, too, was concerned, as moment when the armaments of Garibaldi were going on in the open day, to tell Garibaldi, beyond were attacked by force they should be defended and saved by force? None; or if France did speak in time she spoke in so hushed a voice that Garibaldi could not have heard it.

The Gazette de France says that it has received letters from Rome which it hesitates to publish, because they contain with reference to the late combat between the Pontificals and Garibaldians the names of persons killed or wounded, the accuracy of which t cannot guarantee. It gives, however, the following extract from one of them, which it affirms to be authentic .-

'The greater number of the killed, wounded and prisone s (Garlbaldians) had on shoes and pactaloons from the military stores, with the number of the regiment to which they belonged. The greater part had libretti militari (books containing an account of the arms clothing, &c., served out) The prisoners arow that they belonged to the regular army and they cry against the treachery of the Government that caused them to be massacred.'

FLORENCE, Nov. 26 - Garibaldi has so far recovered from his recent illness as to be considered by his medical advisers able to suffer the fatigue of travel, and by permission of the Government, he will immediately set out from Varignano for his home at Caprera.

The report that Italy had agreed to the proposition of France for a general Conference is premature. The Italian Government has not yet signified in any

way its intention of joining the proposed Congress Rome. - Now that Garibaldi is disposed of, and Rome once more in French occupation, the European Governments are taking measures to be again represented in the Papal city otherwise than by young secretaries acting as Charges d'affaires. For reasons of their own, they have of late kept their Ambascabors and Ministers away from Rome. Nearly all the principal of these were very lately absent. The Austrian ambassador returned some days ago. The Narvaez Government has just sent a worthy representa'ive of its policy and tendencies in the person of Alexander de Castro. We are now told that M. de Sartiges is returning to his post, notwithstanding the recent reports that he had left it for good. Mr. Odo Russell has arrived in Florence on his way back to Rome. It is to be hoped that the return of all these diplomatic personages will tend to relieve the alarmed mind of the tourist world, and will spare the trouble of answering innumerable inquiries to those persons who, for one reason or another, are supposed to know something about the state of Rome and of the road to it. With the same object I take this opportunity of stating that Rome is as safe a residence as ever it was, that the cholers departed some time on the line of rail from Florence by way journey is performed comfortably in wellpadded carriages, and in 14 hours, and if the traveller escapes being poisoned at the refreshment-rooms on the road he has nothing to fear Of a large class of tourists the timidity seems to be surpassed only by their We hear that Cannes, Nice, and other credulity South-French places are crammed with people who would gladly come on to Italy, but dare not, for fear of cholers, brigands, Garibaldini, Papalini, and what not. All such dangers are purely imaginary .- Times

Rejecting the exaggerations rife on both sides as to the numbers of the Pope's men and of Garibaldians during the late warfare in the Roman States, and taking into account the superiority of the former in armament, drill, artillery, and organization, one fact seems established by the events of the last few weeks, and it is that the Pope's army suffice (which has often been doubted) not only to maintain his authority among his own subjects, but to repel any attack that could possibly be made upon him from the side of Italy without the cognizance or manifest connivance of the Italian Government This belief is linked with another fact, clearly resulting from rec's are not disposed to risk their liberties, or to strike the blow which the 'hereditary hondsman' is warned by the poet must be the con-dition of his freedom. There is no denying that the Romans, whether of town or country, lent no aid worth mentioning to the Italian invaders. Viterbo. a large town slenderly garrisoned, was attacked by the Garibaldians but they found no support from a population we have always heard spoken of as the most malcontent and resolute in the Pope's dominions. In excuse of this apathy it has been alleged that the attack by the Garibaldians was induced by treacherrous advices from a pseudo national committee, and that the garrison were prepared and on their guard while the Viterbese were not. There are no people in the world more ingenious than the Italians in devising excuses and palliating disasters and short comings; but, without going into details, it must be obvious to all impartial observers that the Pope's 600.000 subjects have been very apathetic in presence of their delivers. It may be admitted that a good many of those who would have been apt to head a rising were in prison or in exile, but still there were men enough to do something had the will been there. When the Papal garrison withdraw from the provincial towns the Italian colours were hoisted and plebescites were taken, but it may be questioned whether the enthusiasm was not tempered by painful reflections on the increased taxation by which the newly-acquired liberties would have to be paid

for. Times Cor. Nov. 14.-The Insurrectionary Committee of action has been discovered, three members of the committee of 45 000 Roman crowns. The police have in consequence made several domiciliary visits, and have seized papers containing full details of the ramifications of the committee, together with a list of the contributors. These documents also show that a revolt was to have commenced within the capital as

soon as Garibaldi should appear under the walls. The Pope proposes to distribute to the French and Pontifical troops engaged at the battle of Mentana a commemorative medal, similar to that bestowed after Uastelfidardo.

His Holiness the Pope is known to oppose in advance any action of the Conference which invades the rights he now enjoys, and particularly any plan divesting him of his temporal power

London, Nov. 29. - It now seems that the statement that it will be impossible for the proposed Conference to maintain the present boundaries at Rome, was not the utterance of La France, one of the Government an official newspaper, and tegarded as quite as good

authority usually on diplomatic questions. KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - NAPLES, Nov. 8 .- It is one thing in favor of the tranquillity of the country that the more intelligent part of the population of the South condemn the recent movement of Garibaldi while all classes yet more strongly condemn the connivance of the Government of Rattazzi. Of the fact of this connivance there can, I think, be no doubt in Southern Italy. It is only now as they come to in 1860; nothing more than what Victor Emmanuel light that one is surprised at his having been dewas afterwards allowed to do against the Pope and ceived by assurances an i protestations which had no

on her territory, require.) Italy cannot separate her the monk, and that it is only a red shirt, which con- Scattered through Italy there were 84 committees self from the Pope any more than she can change stitutes piracy, naurpation, and rebellion, Garibeldi for the collection of money for the relief of the for the collection of money for the relief of the wounded in the Roman States; in other words, for the support of the invasion. On these committees were Deputies of Parliament and Government offi-I now learn on indisputable authority, the enrolment of volunteers was not only sanctioned, but carried on the possibility of a doubt, that if the Poutifical States | by the authorities. The Questor, whose duty it was to maintain the order and honor of the country, enrolled them in the Quæstura, as did provincial councillors in the official buildings appropriated to their

use. The facts were well known to the Prefect, who, good easy man, took no notice of them, or who in subserviency to Ratterzi was unwilling to see them. Moreover from the Quæstura were supplied many things which were necessary for the Garibaldini, such as 185 muskets belonging to the Guards of Public Security, revolvers, caps, shoes, and blankets, and an inspector of police accompanied them to the camp and assisted in their organization. My information on this head is too good to admit of doubt, and I may at any time see the receipts of the articles which where thus officially given out. Special trains were in some cases given for the departure of the volunteers, and on referring to my last two or three letters you will find that, even on the confession of volunteers themselves, they left Naples in large numbers and in military dresses, under the eyes of the Carbineers and Guards of Public Security, leaving no room for doubt as to the object of their journey. We were told, too,' on arriving at some place, ' that the troops were patrolling the country to prevent our leaving, but it was all a pretence.'

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Nov. 9. - The Prussian Government, being convinced that the joint occupation as well as evacuation of the Papal territory was tacitly agreed upon if not actually preconcerted by Italy and France, is naturally very cautions in its treatment of so enigmatical an affair. Hence, when Italy a few days ago solicited the good offices of Prussia with France, the petition was here regarded only as another attempt to bring on the Conference this Government had all but declined on directanglication from Paris. A refusal was consequently dealt out in this quarter also. Prussia, it is evident, has no wish to lighten the difficulties of two Governments, one of which has uniformly observed an ambiguous attitude towards her, while the other, lately represented by Rattazzi, her enemy, is now headed by Menabres, the adversary of her friends among his countrymen Under these circumstances Prussia does not see her interest in mediating a compromise, which, while it would free both her would-be opponents from the dangers of their present entanglement, would yet leave the weaker dependent upon the stronger and in a situation to be once more | eminence, as well as by the non professionals, the used against her. She will, therefore, not attend | most thorough of all remedies They renovate the Conference for a partial redivision of the Papal States. She will not promote a measure conferring some more Papal provinces upon the House of Savoy, and reserving the coveted city itself to the P ntiff to be again held out as a bait on some future occasion. Similar intentions are entertained by England and Russia. As to the Pope himself, so far from countenencing a compromise, he is unwilling to approve any arrangement that withholds from him an inch of his former domains. While, then, three of the great Powers, from a reluctance to benefit two, without any advantage to the European family as a whole, are averse from a Conference, the Pope's auger is likely to deter the smaller and Catholic States, who, otherwise would have been ready to oblige France, and in doing so cut a figure in the world. It is difficult to foresee what will come out of it all. In all probability the matter will not be quickly arranged, but pass through a series of opposite phases, which will acarcely tend to keep the understanding between Napoleon and Victor Emmonuel so perfect as in the main it is here thought to be. What is next expected at Berlin is that the French, after a delay just long enough to make it sinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroma of appear a voluntary act, will march out of Rome, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which and, leaving a few thousand men at Civita Vecchio, set sail for home. - Times Cor.

The Emperors of Russia and Autria have formally signified their intention of participating in the proposed conference for the settlement of the Roman question, as suggested by the Emperor Napoleon, as have also nearly all the smaller power of Eu-

The course that Prussia may pursue in the matter is not officially known, but it is believed she will send representatives.

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF .- The following is an extract from a letter, dated Sydney, August 31, 1867:—
Among the many inventions of these times is one for preservations of meat, birds, and fish, in tanks, by freezing apparatus applied here in the first in stance to the manufacture of ice. The agent is ammonia, and its application appears simple and inexpensive. The promoters are sanguine of success in forwarding in very large numbers fresh corcasses to England, and that it may be used for supply of passengers and ships' crews. Recently I went with a friend to see, and was in the tank, in which were joints, whole carcasses, birds, fish. milk,—all in most perfect preservation. Some had been there for months, other parts only a few hours. The meat so frozen is said to he fully equal, when cooked, to any freshly killed. The carcasses in the tank are not separate, but closely packed. There is reason to expect that ere long, quantities of the surplus stock of these colonies will be exported in this state for supply of distant markets with fresh meat.

We glean from General Grant's report to Congress that the United States Army numbers 56 500. It is partially armed with breechloaders, 23 000 Smingfield muskets having been converted, and 700 million rounds of ammunition provided; the average failure of these cartridges is one third of one per cent. The military estimate for the year is \$77 000,000. All this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I smooth bore cannon under eight inches calibre have could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week. been discarded from the service.

A NEW Use for PAPER. - A new process has been discovered, by which paner can, by chemical and mechanical influences, be rendered as hard as bickory wood, and may be manufactured into a varity of articles hitherto made of wood, tin, copper, and iron. The substance produced is a non-conductor of heat, impervious to the action of acids, and not liable to be injured by heat or cold. It can beer a heat of three hundred Fahrenheit without injury. When the preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and made nto water pails, wash-basins, pitchers, &c. When further improvements are made articles formed of paper will come into competition with crockery and china. The White House and the Departments in Washington have been already supplied with sets of lumbago. Ou Thursday she called to get two more paper water-pails, ice-coolers, and spittoons. A fac- for a friend, and then stated how the two she had tory at Greenpoint, L. I, is now engaged in develop. ing the process, which, of course, is a secret.

In the eventful life of Napoleon the number eighteen was associated with so many important events that thousands believed that there was some thing more than casuality. Such were, the engagement from which he assumed the consulate; that of Forling, on the river Beresina; the battles of Leipsic of the month. On that day also his corpse was landed at St. Helens, and on the 18th also the Belle Paule sailed with his remains to France.

Beautiful things are suggestive of a purer and higher life, and fill us with a mingled love and fear. They have a graciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are pcor, yet modestly inspiring keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your tion which her very nature, her history, and the unition which her very nature, her history, and the universal interest of the Pontificate, divinely established Confederation. Unless it be that the dress makes Europe, all the world knew what we were doing!—
of behaviour.

Intermingled joys and sorrows are the lot of man Thus it has ever been, - thus, no doubt, it will con tinue to be, until the present economy shall have reached its termination. Shall not the Judge of all earth do right ?' is a sufficient reply to those who would fain have it otherwise. But, independently of this view of the subject, may we not, with the painter's eye, regard joy as the light, sorrow as the shade in the picture of life? And who would have a painting all light or all shadow?

TEA-When tea was first brought to Europe, about the middle of the seventeenth century, it was sold at a mos: extravagantly high price. As late as the year 1700 it was far to expensive an article to be used by people in ordinary circumstances. It was the enterprise of the the British Rast India Company that reduced the price of two guineas a pound to less than three or four shillings. - J. J.

Our individual philosophies are commonly nothing more than the ingenious excuses which pride offers for the wilfulness of all the other passions.

TESTIMONIAL FROM HAMILTON BRONOHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, C.W., July 20, 1864. Megsrs. D. D. M'Donald & Co.:-

Dear Sirs-I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of BR:STOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with Brouchitis for about a year. It had been brought on by inflammation of the lungs, and was a source of great distress to me, so that it was impossible for me to go out at night. I found no relief from anything I had taken until I tried BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I am bappy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS, Leather Merchant King St. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp-lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co. K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

Is HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERI-MENT? - If you think so, sick reader, you are invited to follow in the footsteps of the great multitude who have found relief, when they had almost ceased to hope for it, in BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. The scope of their remedial operation is wide. Not only do they produce the most beneficial effects in all immediate diseases of the stemach, the liver and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasm and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from ago a weak constitution, or a specific siment they are invaluable. Where other purga-tives would exhaust and signen the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appe-tite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distante for food, but they produce a desire for it.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Heary & Co Montreal, General agents for

Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R.S. Latham and all Dealers in Medie

An Aristochatic Persums. -Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancist, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an inis delightful to persons of taste and refinement .-Hence it is as acceptable to the true gentleman as to the lady of fine sensibilities. More than this:-every gentleman knows, or should know, that when sufficiently diluted with water it is a wonderful emollient - the best that can possibly be used after shaving Its refreshing odor is an exquisite contrast to the sickly taint of the heavy French extracts.

Beware of Counterfeits; alw-ys ask for the egitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's cele-brated colossal statue of Victory, which belongs to the Bavarian crown and stands at the entrance of the Royal Palace at Munich. The Doctor had it cast in bronze, and has presented it to the Ony of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and med cine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them Aven's Medicines make her name gratefully remembered by the unnumbered multitude who are cured by them of Micting and often dangerous diseases .- [Boston Journal.] December, 1867.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1859. . T. Allcock & Co. - Gentlemen: I lately sufferéd severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of

Yeurs respectfully, J. G. BRIGGS, Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF CRICK IN THE BACK, AND LUMBAGO Lyons, N.Y., July 4, 1862.

Messrs Allcock & Co.: Please send me a dollar's worth of your plasters: They have cured me of a crick in my back, which has troubled me for some time, and now my father is going to try them for difficulty about his heart. L. H. SHERWOOD. *

Dr. Green, No. 863 Broadway, New York, informs us he seld, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from purchased on Monday had relieved her immediately after putting them on, and CURED HER IN TWO DAYS of a most distressing pain in her back and toins. Sold by all Druggists.

A Public Benefit .- Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of and of Waterloo; which were all fought on the 18th our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devine' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eye, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word

Device, all others re useless. Prepared only by Devine & Bolton, Obemists, CIRCULAR.

MONTSHAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. comprising in part of Flour, Oathbal, Corneral, Butter, Cherry, Pork, Hams, Lard, Herrings, Dried THE, DRIED APPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Promps reurns will be made. Cash advances made equal to wo-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messra. Tiffin Brothers.

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

June 14th, 1867.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BERCHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs."
DR. G. F. Bigslow, Boston. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers" REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

" Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SIEGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

" fary beneficial when suffering from colds." REV. S J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. " Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to asthma." Ray. A. C. Eggleston, New York. "They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.

T. DUCHARME Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the

genuine. September, 1867. REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means re-

commend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleer, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harm'ess; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had fisished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations.
Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867.

F. A. QUINN,

ADVOCATE, No 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

E~MOTHERS -SAVE YOUR CHILDREN

NO MORE YERMIFUGES, NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NU MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which causes such horror and dislike to children suffering from worms.



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

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

In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable properties. They can be be remembered that, except their single lowest grade administered with perfect safety to children of most named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL

tender years. CAUTION -The success that these Pustilles have already attained has brought out many spurious imitations; it will be necessary therefore to observe when purchasing that you are getting the genuine.
The genuine VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES are stamped "DEVINS," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pasulles, with full directions, and

are never sold by the ounce or pound. They can be had from any of the principal Druggists in the city,

and wholesale and retail from. DEVING & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q. FRANCIS GREENE,

PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER 54 ST. JOHN STREET,

Between Notre Dame and GreatSaint James Stree MONTREAL.

Quesc, 20th August, 1865.

Mr. J. Briges,

BIB, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpani's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of bair. Yours truly,

THUMAS MOUATERY, Eold by all Druggists and Dealers.

BARNES, HENEY & Co., Agents.
513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen.

OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment,

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

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

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET,

Montreal, 13th June, 1867.

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO.



THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY WALTHAM, MASS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WATCHES made by them
ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warrantee is good

158 Washington St., Boston,

General Agents. ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canade: WANTED,

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

TEACHER 538 Bt. Joseph St., Montreal

WANTED,

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

A. K.,
Thur Wither Office.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a la man and man of business, with a good know ledge of the French ianguage, but whose mother tongue is English, already accust mod to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advanta geous position at he Masson College, Terrebonne, ower Canada.

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

A. SHANNON & CO.

GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL,

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

13 Country Merchants and Farmers would do

well to give them a call as they will Trade with then on Liberal Terms. • May 19, 1867.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Med-



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and slimulate it into health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are, given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:—

For Byspepais or Indigestion, Listlesspens, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stom.

The box, for the following complaints, which these Fills rapidly cure:—

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Hillous Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Billious Colic and Billious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it. For Dysentery or Distribuce, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Buck and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot cnumerate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma,

Cough, Bronchits, Antuma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has anything won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Croup, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease scemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. and Consumption.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly red by it. cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses.
So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities

are fully maintained. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

> Montreal. General Agents for Lower Canada.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets.

Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceatical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash.

HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144, St. Lawrence Main Street Montreal, (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines.

BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLUR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class newng Mechines in the city

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

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

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the fol lowing articles on hand and for sale: Chloride of Lime, Copperss, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c CONCENTRATED LYE This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially

for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to tengallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d

per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.
J A HARTE. GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

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

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

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

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D.

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

REV. CHARLES HARDING,

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complant, brenchitis, conghs, colds. &c , and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine

REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

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

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions: --

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stumach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

is recommended by those who have used the Pain at 6 A M. Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the pa tient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers.
13 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON,

K anufacturers and Proprietors, MONTBRAL O E.

at a second and

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK

> NG. 376 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL. Each paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSÉ FURNISHERS ATTENTION I

54 & 56 Great St. James Street.

A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS.

CONSISTING OF : PARLOUR,

BEDROOM

HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFATURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

DEPARTMENT.

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just wrrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate

The system is cash and one price First-class Cutters ar constantly engaged and the best trime-

to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volum-

The most careful attantion is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained

Ready-made Department, Full Sui's can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$'5. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6 \$8, and \$10%-Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

for \$16, \$18, and \$20

THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865.



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,

BETWEEN

And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o Three Rivers, S rel, Berthier, Chambly, Terretonne,

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

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Long, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at

nection with the steamer Columb's at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas Davelny, will leave Jacques Oartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday

Wednesday at Four P M.

The Steamer CHAMBLY, Capt. F Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P M, calling, going and

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt L. H Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunday excepted, at Two P M, for L Assomption on Moaday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Bouchervile, Varennes, Bout de L'lale, St. Paul l'Harmite, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the v.lus

J. B. LAMERE.

Office Richelien Company, }

Managor.

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS,

DINING ROOM,

MERCHANT TAILORING

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

teers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from their appearance at London, Paris, and New York,

by the Customer. IN THE GENTLEMEN'S

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediste Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 18th of Nov., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Whatvee as follows: The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt J B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Five P M precisely, calling, going and returning. at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their

passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

One P. M., calling at Landraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer FIRE FLI, Capt. E. Latores will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Tamaska in con-

and Friday at Two P M, calling, going and returning a Repentiony, Lavaltrie, S. Sulpice, Lanorase and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

returning, at Vercheres, Contrercour. Sorel, St Ours, St. Denis, S. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Beloit, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at Clayer, Marchard March 1988, 2008, Eleven Boon, for Montreal.

Should the distribus and cramps continue, repeat the doss every fifteen minutes in this way the dreadful scourge my be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours

NB—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it recommended by those who have used the Pain in Tuesdays at 5A. M. Thursdays at and Sturdays.

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

14th Nov, 1867.

at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

182 Broadway, New York,

ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co.,

randa kan kan da ka Baranda kan kan da k

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. castrements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1963.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO..

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO

NO. 675 CRAIG STREET. TWO DOORS WEST OF BLEURY,

MONTREAL. JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

R. A. R. Hubert.

EUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE

CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Larames.

" | F. X. St. Obarles,

BENJ. COMTE. Esq., President. Esq. | Louis Comte, Hubert Pare, Alexis Dabord.

Andre Lapierre, The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all dedrable security to parties insured. The sole object this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing

Company. OFFICE .- No. 2 ST. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUNOUCHEL,

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

Secretary.

ROYAL

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this branch:

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. Brd. Every description of property insured at moerate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efcted for a term of years. The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advan-

tages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers:-

let. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Premption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

2nd. Moderate Premiums. 3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims, 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

Abetprous num 8th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured smounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in

> H. L. ROUTH. Agent, Montreal.

12m.

February 1, 1866.

GET THE BEST.



Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite perfumes contains in its signest degree of excellence the around of flowers. of acellence the aroma of flowers, in
full natural fresh MHI
ness. As a safe and LA
speedy relief for W
Headache, Nervous
ness, Debility, Fainting turns, and the GINE
trdinary forms of MHI
Hysteria, it is unsurpassed. It is, more-LA
over, when diluted of passed. It is, moreover, when diluted over, when diluted with water, the very less that clear, pearly appearance, which all the clear, pearly appearance, which all the clear, pearly appearance, which all the clear that it is, when all the clear, neutralizing all all the clear that are are appearance and the clear that are the clear that are are clear that are the clear that ar ound the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and impure matter arof a beautiful color.
With the very elite fashion it has, for

a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendency over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, ex-cept for Pimples.— As a means of imparting resiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

Davins & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sold at Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.

For Sale by-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J A Harte, Picault & Son, H R Gray, J. Goulden. R. S. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Oraggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world. April, 1867.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

LIFE OF THE MOST REV. JOHN HUGHES, D. D., First Archbishop of New York, with extracts from bis private Correspondence. By John R. G. Hassard. Cloth, \$1.50.

CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS; Or, SKETCHES OF FDUCATION, from the Obristian Era to the Council of Trent, 2 Volumes, \$9.00. THE HISTORY OF IRELAND, from the earliest period to the English invasion. By the Rev. God frey Keating, D. D., Translated from the Original Gælic and Copiously Annotated. By John O'Mabony. Cloth, 3.00.

THE HEIRESS OF KILORGAN; Or EVENINGS WITH THE OLD GEBALDINES By Mrs. J

Sadlier. Cloth. \$1.124
THE BOHEMIANS IN THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY, Translated from the French of Henri Gue-

not By Mrs J. Sadlier. Cloth, 50 cents.

BLESSED MARGAREF MARY. A Religious of the Visitation of St. Mary, and of the Origin of Devotion to the Heart of Jesus. By Father O. H. Daniel, S. J. Cloth, \$1.75. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH; Or, POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE, LEAVES FROM THE

AVE MARIA. Cloth \$1.50 LIFE OF CATHERINE MCAULY. By a Member of the Order of Mercy with an introduction, by the Reverend Richard Baptist O'Brien. Cloth,

\$1.75 DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED VIRGIN IN NORTH AMERICA By Rev. Xavier Donald Macleod, with a Memoir of the Author, by the Most Rev.

John B. Purcell, D. D. Cloth, \$300
MATER ADMIRABILIS; Or, FIRST FIFTEEN YEARS OF MARY IMMACULATA. By Rev. Alfred Mourin Cloth \$1 12). LACORDAIRES LETTERS TO YOUNG MEN, Edited by the Count de Montalembert, Translated

by Rev. James Trenor. Cloth, \$1.121.
CHRI-TIANITY AND ITS CONFLICTS AN-CIENT AND MODERN, By E. E. Marcy, A. M.

Cloth. \$1 50. LIFE OF FATHER IGNATIUS OF ST. PAUL, By the Hon, and Rev. George Spencer. Cloth. \$2.50. THE VE~GEANCS OF A JEW. By C. Guenot. Cloth, \$1.121.

ROS : IMMACULATA. By Marie Josephine. (Authoress of Rosa Mystica). Cloth, red edges. \$: 50 SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FO EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Revd.

Theodore Noether Cloth, \$150.
THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Translated from the French of Chevalier D'Artaud De Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John M Closkey, DD, Archbishop of New York Illustrated with Forty Steel Engrave ings, made expressly for the Work. Complete in Forty Numbers. Price, 20 cents each, or in Two Super Royal 8vo. volumes:

Olotb,**\$**10 00 Half Morocco, cloth sides, 12 00 14 00 Imitation, gilt, 15.00 Morocco, extra. Moroccco, extra, bevelled, 16 00 Morocco, paneled 19 00 This is the only Lives of the Popes by a Catholic

author, ever published in the English language. The work has been got up at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars, and is, without exception, the finest Oatholic work printed in America. Every Catholic who can afford it, should make it a point to buy a copy of this work. LIFE OF CATHERINE McAULEY, Foundress and

First Superior of the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy By a Member of the Order of Mercy, with an Introduction by the Venerable Richard Baptist U'Brien, Archdeacon of Limerick Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Peter R Keurick, Archbishop of St. Louis Illustraved with a fine Steel Portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth, beveled, \$2; Cloth, bev. gilt edges, \$2.25. BANIM'S WORRS

They have also great pleasure in announcing that they will publish on the first of each month, a volume of their new and beautiful edition of Banim's Works, with Introduction and Notes, &., by Michael Banim, Ecq., the survivor of the two original writers of the " Tales of the O'Hara Family."

NOW READY.

VOL.I.-THE PEEP O' DAY, AND OROHOOSE OF THE BILLHOOK 12mo, cloth, \$1.

VOL. II. THE OROPPY 12mo, cloth, \$1. VOL. III .- THE MAYOR OF WINDGAP, and other Tales. 12mo, cloth, \$1.

VOL IV .- THE BIT O' WRITIN', and other Tales. 12mo, cloth, \$1.

VOL. V:-THE BOYNE WATER. 12mo, cloth, \$1 VOL VI - THE DENOUNCED, AND THE LAST BARON Of CRANA. 12mm, cloth \$1 The other Volumes of Sanim's Works will appear as soon as they are published in Europe.

NEW EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN Edited by his Brothers, 10 volumes, 12mo, printed on fine p per. Illustrated with steel engravings, baif roan \$11, balf morocco

WISEN . N'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 8vo, cioth, \$2, half morocco WISE JAN'S SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS

8vo, cloth, \$2 half morocco, \$2 75 Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic

Church Price \$1 50. Homage to Ireland An Allegory in three chapters By Nev. A Pierard, Knight of the Holy Cross of

Jerusalem. The above contains a fine steel engraving of Erin's Queen receiving the Immortal Crown. Holy Week Book, containing the Offices of Holy Week Large E ition 80crs. Small Edition 37crs

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 90 cuts, beau tifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely bound. Price, 15 cents. THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER .-Royal 18mo, 216 pages, illustrated, and printed

tially bound. Price, 30 cents. THE METROPOLICAN THIRD BEADER. Beautifully illustrated 12mo. Price 45 cents. THE METROPOLITAN F URTH READER .-With an introduction by the Right Reverend Dr.

from clear type on excellent paper, and substan-

Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 12mo., 456 pages Price, 75 cents.
THE METRCPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READ-ER Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of

the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half bound. Pr ce, 15 cents the metropolitan illustrated sprller and DEFINER. Price 30 cents. Metropolitan School Books are approved of by the

Catholic Board of Education, and used in all Catholic Separate Schools. The Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Siver, and cheap Beads; Bone, Bronze and Brass Crucifixes, Marble Statues, Silver, and Cheap Medals, Fonts, Lace, and Sheet Pictures, Fine Steel Engravings, Lithographs, &c.

All goods sent free of charge, on receipt of retail price. Trade supplied at wholesals. Liberal discount allowed to Institutions, Libraries, and Societies.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. Montreal, C.E.

Montreal, March 29, 1867.

No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)

MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine-newest styles is all kinds of Hours of Attendance - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

PRICES MODERATE.

Montreal, May 28, 1867.

MUIR'S LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'

BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK,)

MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE. THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

OTTAWA. A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses'

York Street, Lower Town,

READY-MADE WORK Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure. Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G. ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was ncorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, pfter adding a course of Law to its teaching department.

The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Ulassianl and the Commercial Courses

The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.

There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students. TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half Boarders 700

HEARSES! COFFINS!



NOTICE.-M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSES, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges. He bega also to intorm the public that

he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices. Gloves Orapes, &c. HEARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters himself that be will receive in the future even more encou

ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all. M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to

the public. XAVIER OUS-ON, 115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

J.R. MAČSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW. NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, NB.

Nov. 8, 1866. 32m. W. O. FARMER.

ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office: -58 St. Frangois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY, Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in-Chancery, OONVEYANCER, &c.,

C, &C., OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1855.

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS.

OFFICE-Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET. TORONTO.

L. S. HNYDEN. D. M. DRFOR Augast 25, 1864.

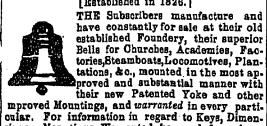
C. F. FRASER.

Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROCKVILLE, C. W. Collections made in all parts of Western

Canada. RATEBENCES-Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.,

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1826.7



lar. Address E. A. ... C. B. MENERLY, West Troy, N. Y.

Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

SELECT DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME. 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra.

No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON.

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

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY.

under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE

DAME, McCURD STREET. Will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2nd, 1867 The system of Education includes the English and French languages, Grammar, Writing, Arthmetic, Geography, History, Use of the Globes, Lessons on Practical Sciences, Music, Drawing, with Plain and Ornamental Needle work.

CONDITIONS: - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c: Entrance ree [anni al charge], 50c.

Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11:15 o'clock мм., and from 1 to 4 e'clock в.ж. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per mouth, \$2. ST. Ann's Sawing Room. - The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The coject of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and, at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronise this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

NEW IMPORTATIONS

Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear. J. G . KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly

good suits, equal to any Olothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

KENNEDY'S BULIPSE PANT

KENNEDY'S EQLIPSE VEST

KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIO COAT KENNEDY'S BEEFING JACKET KENNEDY'S BUTINEST SUIT

KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHART TAILOR.

60 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11. DEALS! DEALS!!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH.

J. LANE & CO., St. Rowbs, Quebec.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, OAT BUILDER

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. 🖅 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🌊 OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

OWES M'GARVEY.

Nov. 9, 1865.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE

Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully

executed, anddelivered according to instructions,

free of charge. F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,

WOOD ENGRAVERS. 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Hand Stamps of every description formished to order.

COMPANY OF CANADA. TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows :

GOING WEST.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, To-Accommodation Irain 101 A.B. 4.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations, at GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Island Pond 7.00 A.M. and intermediate Stations,
Accommodation Train for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at } 7. A.M.

Express for Island Pond & intermediate? Stations, at Express (stopping at St. Johns only) for New York, Boston, and all intermediate points, connecting at Rouse's 4.00 P.M. Point with Lake Champlain Steamers ****

Local Passenger and Wail Trains for St Johns, Rouse's Point and way Sta. } Night Express for Portland, Three Ri- 20.10 P.M. vers, Quebec, and River du Loup, C. J. DRYDGES

Managing Director

P. ROONEY,

WHOLESALE

MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS. AND

IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS. No. 457, St Paul Street,

MONTREAL. Nov 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILL

IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated Preparation for



PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND

HUMORS.

Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

Is also a safe and reliable remedy for all Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD,

Scurvy, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Billious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREARATION

and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases ariing from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA,

NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MEROURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the

very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most help-less infants, without doing the least injury Fall directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the lable of each bottle. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN

THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lymans, Clare Co., Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S

SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever.

Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that extracts and crugs, someticates a purgative Pili that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind here-tofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGE.

TABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found as safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath. Foul Stomach, Loss of Apoetite, Liver Complaint, Habitual Costiveness, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach,

Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two puriners—should be used with the ring; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no heaftation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial. For Sale in the Establishments of Devins & Bolton

Lymens, Clare & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picauli & Son, H. R. Gray. John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.