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No. 17.

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.

'It is very certain,' said Jacques, smiling, 'fate has not favored us.' 'Never mind, never mind,' replied Darvon, whose misanthropy was niggardly in its character; 'disengage the gold from the dross, as you say. But first, how many grains do you expect to find in this cattle merchant before us?'

the valley. Why don't you answer me, conductor? 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.

been asleep an instant. 'Hallo, conductor, how long do you remain here?' 'Five minutes.' 'Open the door; I am just going to say good day to the postmaster.'

which would have ended in trouble had not Grugel ceded his place at the other window. The soldier accepted it with a bad grace, preserving a strong feeling against Darvon.



tented way. 'When you are covered with fog, 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.'

themselves in our eyes: the *gourmand* procured us a supper; the *babler* 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 Mademoiselle de Lecherai?

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic prelates are following up their recent resolutions on the subject of University education by an appeal for contributions in aid of the Catholic University. His Eminence Cardinal Cullen addressed a circular to his clergy, which was read in all the churches in his diocese yesterday, recommending to the attention of his clergy a letter of 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 Catholic education secured for the Catholics of Ireland.' The collection will be made on Sunday next.

THE 'TIMES' ON THE FENIAN TRIALS.—The Special Court of Assize now sitting at Dublin for the trial of prisoners charged with treason-felony has not as yet made so much progress as might have been expected. Since the conviction of Warren last week a General's Fiacola has pleaded 'Guilty,' and a Captain's Augustine 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 Halpin, and alleged to be the Fenian Head Centre for Dublin, pleaded for more time to prepare his own defence, and the indulgence was granted. His trial is now pending, and it will be seen that the use he made of the time granted him 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 him 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 impression 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 firmness 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 jurors 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 he was arrested. It appears from the evidence against 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 of 200 tons burden, formerly known as the Jacknall Packet, but afterwards christened by the more romantic name of *Brian'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 *Brian'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 Kingdom. Five men were here put ashore, of whom three fell into the hands of the police, and at last one 'Colonel Burke' came on board and warned the filibusters that it would be impossible to land arms at Sligo; not, however, till after a pilot named Gallagher had visited the ship and ascertained her true character. She thereupon left the coast of Sligo, and on the 1st 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 Yonghul, 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 Irish soil, 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 distinction between his acts and those of Warren.

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 is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty, 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' whatever compassing the deposition of Her Majesty or the invasion 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 Wheaton 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 foreigner 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 filibusters—and we hold it to be the bounden duty of Government so to administer it—the more desirous 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 conflict between English and American authorities on the rules which ought to govern such proceed-

ings as these, and nothing is likely to be sanctioned by our own courts which *mutatis 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 Gassik 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 along the wharves are very numerous and dangerous 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 thoroughly satisfied that Mr. Roberts does not believe in effecting the freedom 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 stands 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 a 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 organization. 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 enthusiastic Fenian in the city, after hearing of an attempt 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 emphatically 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 organization is founded. That we hail with pride the evidence of life shown by the home organization 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 manifested in the great towns and cities of Great Britain clearly indicates that the Irish longing for liberty has assumed a tangible shape in our generation, and is fraught with glorious hope for Ireland, and solemn warnings to her enemies. That we pledge ourselves anew to the work before us, and assure our brethren beyond the ocean that our hearts and their worship at the same shrine, and thro' 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 bear fruit, and the mission of Fenianism is accomplished. The Fenians of California 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 other day, and casually dropped into the reading-room of the establishment to take a run over 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 'Fenianism,' which I had just finished reading. He was a stern, soldierly-looking fellow, with tanned face and rugged jaws—every inch a campaigner. One of the partners in the firm happened to come in, saw, and immediately rushed over to salute him, 'Hallo, 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 hold on American citizenship in Ireland now I m tould.' 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 mean?' 'I broke prison!'

Afterwards learned that my fellow reader of the military aspect was no other than Captain Laurence O'Brien, alias O'borne (as he is described in the *Hue-and-Cry*, which gives his portrait with elaborate minuteness), who effected a unique jail delivery at Clonmel on the 19th of last 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 bars of his cell, get his hairy frame through a space no wider than a step-pan 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 he had 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 man on whose head a price was laid who has traversed it in safety within the 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 himself. In some instances he elicited facts which had not come out in the direct evidence of the witnesses.

The four men, M'Hale, Rooney, McDonnell, and O'Loughlin, who were arrested in a public-house—some of them being armed with a loaded revolver—on the night after the murder of Constable Kenna, were brought up yesterday on remand at Canal-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.

Sergeant Kelly is stated to be slightly improved, and some hopes of his recovery are now entertained.

The prominent part taken by informers in the prosecutions for treason-felony, and the system of espionage employed to defeat the Fenian machinations, 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 ostensibly 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 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 without the clue thus furnished. It is a melancholy 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 jealousy fear, or love of gain.

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN BERRHAYN.—The tranquility of this district, hitherto 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 Oah mountains, in the neighborhood of Glangarriff, in search of 'misbegotten Fenians.' The vigilance of the conservators of the peace was on this occasion aroused by the fact of a ragged half-finished creature rifle in hand, having descended from the above 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 formidable and frowning mountains, the band returned with a whole skin, without bagging any game. My informant was a peasant of the neighborhood.

DUBLIN, 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 loyal people who are sensitively vigilant was the postponement of Nagle's trial. 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 the 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 venue. 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 goal on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant. It was stated that documents of a treasonable 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 truth that pervades it in part, may not be unwelcome to your readers.—Having described Ireland as discontented and bellicose root and branch, 'Anglicans' says:—From 1830 to 1845 Ireland had fifteen years' almost unceasing political agitation, and people said, 'If O'Connell would cease from troubling us, the land would have peace; 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 there was a period of repose from 1850 to 1863 Ireland had no great meetings, no popular orations, for the quiet, sober tenor of the discussions caused no alarm; and yet the tranquillity 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 town. 'We may completely reverse the policy of the past,' he continues, 'but that is a very different thing from undoing its effects.' And he goes on to describe the hopeless tenacity upon any amount of concession on the part of the government in these pregnant and inclusive words. The Irish public will be good enough to make allowance for the mischievous sentiment that occasionally pervades them.—Here they are a little abridged:—'I am firmly convinced that if we passed to-morrow an Act of Parliament 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 national 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 useless devotion to their comrades and their cause, and the same want of military qualification. Of course, if 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 Pisan, and Italian Republicans would alone treasure up the recollection of his career. 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 eaves in there will be no rest for her, and no content for us. And this is the living truth.—*London Cor. of Dublin Irishman*

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 tranquillity is threatened by the meeting recently held in Hillsborough for the purpose of perpetrating an odious assassination and other cognate abuses, and of preventing remedial 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 business of the city which they were elected to perform, and remained away, leaving the extreme section of politicians in possession of the field. While they were engaged in listening to a long and eloquent 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 perfect religious equality was adopted; also one calling on the corporations throughout the country to co-operate in the movement. Sir John Gray moved that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to the Queen, and Alderman Plunket, seconding the motion, expressed a hope that when Mr. Sullivan went into Parliament 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 devotional character of our people, especially of that portion 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 circumstance, whose word is a guarantee for the fact. Last Lent there lay in St. Vincent'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 moaned 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 soothing even to himself, he used to turn his means 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, sir.  
'Is it severe?'  
'It is, sir.'  
'Is it as bad as it was yesterday?'  
'Every bit, sir.'  
'As bad as it was yesterday?'  
'Just the same, sir.'

Not a muscle winced or quivered while these replies 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 he, 'you will not hear me 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 help, in peace and quiet. For His sake, and the sake of my soul.' 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 thus briefly but faithfully narrated.

A HOME THROU!—From the *Waterford* (Ireland) *News* we quote these emphatic paragraphs:—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 he 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 J. James Stephens as much right to rob Dublin as Garibaldi has to rob Rome?' The last Garibaldi rebellion in 1848, when the French troops had to drive the sanguinary pirates out of the city, cost the Papal Government 7,000,000 scudi of paper money—a thing that had never before been circulated in the Papal dominions—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 human 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 Conwill, 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 who were to bring him to goal 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 amazing agility, and getting across the roof descended another chimney and made good his escape. His fellow-prisoners gazed in various admiration and bore 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 keeper 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 Stevens' 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 time, and the jury adopted his opinion.



VALUATION OF LAND NEAR BELFAST.—A court of inquiry 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 situate measure of land joining the County of Antrim Lunatic Asylum, within half a mile of Belfast, and which is proposed to be added to the asylum grounds.

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.

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.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE IRISH 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 prosperity of this country that every vestige of class and creed ascendancy should be abolished.

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.

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.

A FENIAN HOAX.—A little after midnight on Tuesday a telegram was received by Mr. Superintendent Owen, of Holyhead, from the police authorities at Manchester, giving information that a body of armed men had gone to Holyhead that afternoon with the object of attempting to release a Fenian prisoner named Nugent.

supply the galleys with work and fill the hulks with prisoners, and had been present at the county Assize at Maryborough in the Queen's County, when Judge Eade sentenced 60 men to death and transportation for that offence—nine of them to the capital penalty.

'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 defence made by Thomas Maguire was true.

THE APPREHENSION OF NUGENT.—John Francis Nugent, one of the prisoners acquitted on the charge of murder, and against whom a *no le prospecti* 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.

ALLEGED FENIANISM IN READING.—Much excitement was created in the town of Reading yesterday by the examination of two alleged Fenians, named James Queen, an Irish hawker, and Peter Griffin, his stepson. The former was charged with trying to administer the Fenian oath and the latter with attempting a rescue.

Mr. Richard O'German, 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.

JAMES STEPHENS VIS-A-VIS WITH AN ENGLISH DETROITIAN.—There is no doubt that Head Constable 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'hôte and conversed with him, each man knowing to whom he was talking.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE SAYS.—On the arrival of news of serious fighting in the Ruman States several gentlemen started from England to join the Papal army. Among them we may mention the names of Mr. Keble P. Digby and Mr. Bernard G. Molloy.

ram Wivern, 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.

PARDON OF MAGUIRE.—LETTER FROM THE HOME OFFICE.—Mr. Thompson, 38, Butler street, Manchester, 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 defence made by Thomas Maguire was true.

Immediately on his release, Maguire visited the whole of the newspaper offices in Manchester to personally thank the member of the press who had signed the memorial on his behalf to the Home Secretary.

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 Raewick, Sir Alexander Waugh, Capt. Sherard Osborn, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Franks, Dr. Hyde Clark, Lady Franklin, Mr. J. G. Major, Dr. King, Dr. Dunn, Mr. Wyld, N. P., Dr. Lockhart, Mr. R. J. Slack, and Dr. Beke.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE SAYS.—On the arrival of news of serious fighting in the Ruman States several gentlemen started from England to join the Papal army. Among them we may mention the names of Mr. Keble P. Digby and Mr. Bernard G. Molloy.

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most important Prince was the party called by Europeans an Emperor, but known to Abyssinians as the Athio or Nega, whose capital was Gondar in Amhara, or the south western division of the kingdom. Soon after the traveller's departure the so-called Emperor was superseded by a Chief of Tegre, on the north eastern division of the kingdom, who became a kind of Mayor of the Palace, or Mahrat Pashwa, and ever since the Emperor has been a phantom the country having been ruled with one less extent of authority by a succession of chieftains superseding one another.

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 pacific efforts made in vain by England to obtain the release of the British captives, and justified the final action of the Government in sending a military expedition to Abyssinia.

GLASGOW VOLUNTEERS FOR THE POPE.—On Sunday evening last, according to announcement after the Masses during the day, a meeting was held in the school room of St. Patrick's Anderson, having for its object the raising of funds to assist the Pope, and the enrolling of names of parties to join the Papal army.

THE WESTMINSTER GAZETTE SAYS.—On the arrival of news of serious fighting in the Ruman States several gentlemen started from England to join the Papal army. Among them we may mention the names of Mr. Keble P. Digby and Mr. Bernard G. Molloy.

SEVERE RESULT OF MURPHY'S BLACKBURN DEMONSTRATION.—At the Blackburn Police Court, an Irishman, named McDonald was charged with attempting to shoot two men, Taylor and Lower, on Saturday night. The case for the prosecution was that the man 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.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF LONDON POLICE.—It is reported that thirty members of the O Division of police have sent in their resignation, and that the City Police force have intimated their inability to continue their services unless they are provided with

arms. It cannot be denied that the recent frequency of murderous assaults on the police—assaults which may 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 discharge 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 beats with firearms. But only a grave necessity could justify so serious a departure from our constitutional usages, and that necessity has certainly not yet arisen.

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, relative to Chas. F. Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, who 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 Ireland, to be considered, if necessary, 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 Colonel's Warren and Nagle under arrest in Ireland. After proceeding for some time he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

BURNING 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 clerical impostor, who, for some time past has been going through the States, raising money under false pretences, and who, we are advised, is about to visit this city. He appears to be an expert hand at his trade and has been, unfortunately but successful. He has invented a variety of dodges which he draws upon at discretion. He is, occasionally, dressed in the garb of a Catholic clergyman, and carries a couple of Latin books, and calls himself the Rev. M. Oregano. In some places he shows a printed card, bearing the name of an Orthodox Bishop of Limerick, authorizing him to collect funds in America for the relief of the poor in that diocese. In Springfield, Ill., where he has lately been manifesting, the ostensible object of his collection was the erection of a convent and school on Orleans. When called on by the clergyman there to produce his credentials, the only letters which he could show were one from the Very Rev. J. Ryan, V. G., Chicago, and another from the Rev. Thomas Burke, of Lincoln both of which were discovered to be forgeries. The Vicar General of Chicago, 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 terms.

Should he turn up here, even though he should not be dressed in clerical costume, he may be easily guessed at, as he is of low size and rather fair features, not at all bespeaking a man 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 fear from the towns the most gloomy forebodings of coming disaster, in the shape of trouble with the negroes. In some places remote from military posts, the negroes are so ten to one to the whites, are armed and drilled, and work in secret; and conscious of their strength are insolent and over-bearing, apparently wanting a 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 attacks, massacre, and general conflagration. But while the work in the country might be bloody, savage and demoralizing, 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.

HEATHENISM IN NEW ENGLAND.—The Hartford Courant says that the Congregational ministers of Connecticut thoroughly canvassed their 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 irreligious 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 of the 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 upon 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 Mobile 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 Intelligence.

THE IMPEACHMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—On Monday the Committee of the United States Senate presented a report recommending the impeachment of President Johnson. The Committee was nearly equally divided, five having reported the resolution, that Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors. 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 reasons, however differ to some extent.

A company of French nuns, twenty-four in number, and eighteen missionaries arrived in New York by the French steamer on Wednesday in charge of the Bishop of Galveston.

The time for the trial of Davis is finally fixed for the fourth Wednesday in March.



The True Witness.

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The True Witness can be had at the News Depot, Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless they are duly addressed.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "John Jones, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription from that date.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1867.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER—1867.

Friday, 6—Feast, St. Nicholas, B. O.  
Saturday, 7—St. Ambrose, S. D.  
Sunday, 8—Second Sunday of Advent, Feast of the Immaculate Conception.  
Monday, 9—Of the Octave.  
Tuesday, 10—Of the Octave.  
Wednesday, 11—Feast St. Damasus, P. O.  
Thursday, 12—Of the Octave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

The Fenian excitement consequent upon the execution of the three unhappy men at Manchester seems to be kept up in England, and we fear that it will not soon have subsided altogether. In Ireland we hear from time to time of fresh outbreaks, and a report was transmitted by Atlantic Cable to the effect that an armory at Cork had been broken into by a body of Fenians, 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 Sovereign Pontiff, betwixt himself and the other European 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 Passimus" will still be his answer to every proposition to sacrifice the rights of the Church, and of the Holy See.

It is astonishing and instructive however to note the revulsion in English feeling towards Garibaldi and the Revolution brought about by the ill-success of the latter in 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 rebel to his King and country than a common foe to the neighboring States. Warfare like his in other lands would be called filibustering.—London Times.

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, nay 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 the duty 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.

It was expected that the evacuation of the Papal territory by the French troops, would have

been completed by the beginning of the present month.

Later telegrams from England inform us that the Fenian convicts, Halpin, Warren, and Costello, sentenced to imprisonment for terms of years, had been removed under a strong guard to Pentonville, there to undergo their several sentences.

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 riot. 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 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 hesitates to give in its adhesion 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.

In 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 prerogatives 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 acts 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 discussion, 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 half 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 partially 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.

For newspapers published in Canada, not less frequently than once a week, and sent to subscribers in the Province or elsewhere by mail, the rate of postage is fixed at one cent for three 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 paid the delegates to England in 1866, or paid on their account to other parties to promote the passage of the Act of Confederation; distinguishing the amount paid to each delegate, and amount for expenses, and remuneration for services and amounts if any, due.

A petition was presented by M. Chapais claiming to be admitted to take his seat as member for Kamouraska. It seems that on the day of nomination there was a serious riot, so that the returning officer felt himself called upon to make a special return to the effect that there was no election at all, owing to the extreme violence of the mob. After a long discussion, and a decision from the Speaker, the petition was ordered

to be received. On the same day Mr. Rose took his seat for Huntingdon. Sir J. A. Macdonald brought down his resolutions on the proposed Intercolonial Railway, and making provision for the expenses which this road will entail on the Province. The Bill for prolonging the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was carried through Committee without any serious opposition.

ALLEGIANCE AND NATURALISATION.—Another source of controversy betwixt 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 savors somewhat of feudalism, is "once a subject, always a subject." A British born subject cannot by any process known to British law divest himself, 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 prisoner whilst actually engaged in the service of his adopted country. Whatever may be the theory, we are certain that in practice, the British 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 treason.—It would be well therefore at once to bring the theory into harmony 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 allegiance was primarily due: it is not for instance by any means clear, that, being arraigned on a criminal charge—he can plead his character as an alien, 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 Warren, by birth a British subject, and by adoption a U. States' citizen, being arraigned on a charge of treason felony, claimed the right as an alien, 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 to be tried before a "mixed jury," the right to trial by jury at all, is not a natural right which the alien carries with him wherever he goes, but a right accruing from the municipal law of the land in which the alien finds himself. Were 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 Great Britain has a right to annul, then evidently this law awarding to aliens the privilege of a "mixed jury," is a law which the Judiciary of Great Britain is alone competent to interpret or apply. It is for the British Judge to determine whether, in every particular case brought before him, the provisions of that law are applicable; and acting thus clearly in their rights, the Judges laid down the law that the case of Warren was not one of those cases to which by its framers the law of the "mixed jury" was intended to apply: and indeed there can be no doubt that in the days of the Plantagenets such a case as that of the Fenian prisoners, British born subjects, but adopted U. States' citizens, was never dreamt of. Such prisoners would certainly never have been

deemed "aliens" by the framers of the Statute in question.

And we fancy that, no matter what the language of an irresponsible press, the U. States' 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 insist upon the right of adopted citizen to a "mixed jury," from which we conclude that if left to be settled by the high legal authorities at Washington, by the 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 statesmen and learned jurists; 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 morally and intellectually incompetent to give judgment at all. At all events, the rights and obligations of the "adopted citizen" 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 fellow-citizens had in that gallant and memorable affair.

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 nephew of His Honor Judge Maguire, and of Mgr. Moran, 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 distinguished himself by his attention to his duties and his soldierlike qualities, so that in a short time he was promoted to the grade of Sergeant of his Company, No. 1, of First Battalion—no small honor to a young man, when we bear in mind that the Papal Zouaves are composed of members 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 unburnt. 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 in the right arm. At a moment when he was about to fire his rifle at the enemy he was struck by a bullet which entered the under part of the arm about four inches below the elbow, and came out at that joint. Although the nerves and sinews have been lacerated nevertheless no bone appears to have been broken. 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 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?"—Witness, 26th ult.

Now waiving the point that the Witness assumes, or begs the question at issue betwixt Catholics 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 premises? Who is to determine whether, in its doctrines and practices, Romanism does, or does not, agree with the Bible?

If this is a question to be left to private judgment, then have we for ourselves finally determined it long ago; and we are fully as competent, morally and intellectually, to determine this

question, as any one Protestant, or as any all Protestant theologians and doctors of divinity put together. Private judgment against private judgment, we would not yield one iota of our private judgment to that all the host of Protestantism, 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 interpreted in the sense of its author.

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 Protestant. Besides it requires as an essential preliminary to its application, an infallible interpretation of the contents of the Bible itself, 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 done. 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 practices of the last named religion. "Physician 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 impertinent 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 ultra-pious 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 named 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 *ex 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 deem 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 Seminary of that City.

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

The current number will repay a careful perusal. It contains articles 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. Disraeli and his Conservative friends who carried the late Reform Bill.

BIRDS OF PREY—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 liar and swindler, without one redeeming quality, unless it be a "darkly handsome face and sleepy grey eyes half 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 unprinted articles.—1. Scenes de la Guerre de l'Independance du Mexique. 2. Etude sur la Moren Age. 3. Une Question de Mariage. 4. Le Regiment des Montagnards Ecossaus. 5. Bibliographie.



THE CATHOLIC WORLD—December, 1867. D. & J. Sadler & Co., Montreal.—We give a list of the contents:— 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 Crusade—Aner's Return—Madame Recamier's Memoirs and Correspondence—The Galin Method of Musical Instruction—St. Ignace and the Society of Jesus—Meditations of St. Thomas—Mrs. Sadler's Heiress of Kilgorgan—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. Elcott.—An amusing and well written tale, with not a little quiet and good humored poking of fun at the jealousies betwixt 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; 3. 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 Hall 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 then returned to Montreal. On Friday last he went to the office of Mr. O. W. Stanton, broker, and presented a four months note for \$4,000, and endorsed by Messrs. 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. Stanton 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, Gunn & Co., he said he had been a country merchant, and had sold them goods to that amount. Cullen told him that the note was a forgery, and that he was a police officer, and was charged to arrest him, on which he immediately 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.

DISORACEFUL 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. McMichael 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 the *quit zani* plaintiff—the prosecutor had been put out of the way in order to break down the cases, and he mentioned that several tavern-keepers 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 of the prosecution, and the appearance of an effigy of Mason suspended from a lamp post. Over this stood a placard with the inscription, 'Mason sold.' On one end a man was depicted, hammer in hand, giving the last knock that sold

the detective to the liquor sellers. These proceedings were under the assumption that the cases would be dismissed, and when the parties were aware that the contrary was the result indignation was manifested. Mason seemed to be the special object of their demonstrativeness but that 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 conveys so much disgrace; but their hand in the movement, was shown by the conduct of the Secretary of their Association a man named Evans, who describing the magistrate yesterday, rushed across Church street to meet him, and in a very excited manner accused him of connivance with Mason, for the purpose of personal gain by the prosecutions.

Information has transpired that the Quebec 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—having diverted the trade from Quebec for the present, these yankee sympathizers 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, kneeling, bolting and strapping, being about \$3 30 per ton, and a charge of 25 cents per ton for Lloids,—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 Mercury.*

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 momentous 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 responsible. Whether this large sum could or could not be disposed of more advantageously for the interests of the Dominion, by Ontario and Quebec, is a question it is quite idle now to discuss. That expenditure is one of the stipulations expressly demanded by New Brunswick Nova Scotia, and conceded at the Confederation Congress assembled in London.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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 to-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 policemen to the township of Napapan, with a warrant for a young woman of respectable appearance, named Tierney, who had been seen passing 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 farm about 10 p.m., and surrounded the house. In the upper story they found all the appliances for carrying on the nefarious trade on a considerable scale; a stove with a brick fire in it, and a succession which had contained melted metal. In the same chamber were several moulds for American half-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 half-dollars fresh from the moulds; another lot was discovered in a cloth turned 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. Aids 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 its being heard outside. Tierney has hitherto borne a high character. Michael his son, is a sharp, fine-looking young man, inclined to be fast, and given to horse-racing and such amusements. The other two men arrested were Murtagh Tierney and Osh. Buckley. The pieces found were of the dates of 1840, 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 that of genuine coins, and it was in the weight that their true nature might be detected.—*Ottawa Cor. Montreal Herald.*

THE POST OFFICE BILL.—The proposed change for letters but the new postal bill, is three cents. That is a charge which appears to be quite moderate and liberal as there is any reason to expect. The British Postage is, it is true, only a penny, or about two-thirds of the proposed Canadian postage; but we

do not suppose that a penny is the fatal rate, which cannot be varied. We take it that the principle of the British postage is a very low, uniform, and prepaid charge, whether a trifling more or a trifling less than a penny is of small consequence. Considering the extent of our territory, the trifling addition of a half 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 on—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 tenth of a cent for each paper added to the yearly subscription. A large number of papers are moreover sent on credit, and the publishers of these, who have now quite trouble enough to collect their dues, will bear ear, if they have to prepay the postage find themselves out of pocket by all that they so pay and without any return.—*Montreal Herald.*

REFRIGILY CONDUCT.—About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon a person named Smith, who was walking down the Papineau Road in company with a lady, received a shot wound in the neck. The shot came from one of two men who were apparently smothering 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 men were very abusive, and one went so far as to present his gun and threaten to fire unless Mr. Smith went away. The latter in self defence seized the gun and broke it in his hands while struggling for it. While grappling with the one man, the other continued striking him with the butt end of his piece; 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 remains of the weapons in the hand of the police. The gunshot wound was not nearly so severe as might have been expected.

NOT A ROBBERY, BUT A FENCED 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 he entered the bedroom of his host, picked a lock with consummate address and extracted securities payable to bearer worth \$5,000, 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 forced loan. With its produce I shall do a great business in Canada. If I succeed I 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 CAR.—Last evening 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 23 ult.*

The election for Huntington took place yesterday. 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.—*Montreal Gazette 29th ult.*

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

EXODUS.—The trains westward lately have taken great numbers of our working classes to the States. The country 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 Levi, a old and respected French Canadian, named Gabriel Royer, who attained the advanced age of one hundred and four years nine months and four days. The deceased was the twelfth member of the Royer family, most of whom attained the respectable age of one hundred years.

QUEBEC, 29th Nov.—Senator Gaschon's friends are signing a requisition calling upon him to serve as Mayor, and the only opposition is that which Mr. John Lemestrier will give.

Lt. Governor Billeau 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 the Mayoralty of Quebec, and should be refused to accept a nomination, Dr. Sewell will be called upon.

A new ship-yard is about to be erected at Sorel if the stipid ship-carpenters of Quebec don't look out they will soon be entirely out of employment.

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 Quebec is Col. J. C. Ouel, 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 English and French of Quebec. No name is mentioned for Ontario."

KINGSTON, Nov. 27.—A frightful murder was committed near this city to day. A man shot his sister and then himself. John Waller, farmer, Pittsburg 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 deceased sister's husband, a person named Woodard, a tavern keeper of this city, only a week ago. This so enraged the brother who was fond of his sister, that he killed her. He had previously threatened to do so if she persisted in marrying Woodard. There is considerable excitement in the city, all the parties being well known here. The murderer, about an hour before he committed the deed, was in town, and appeared quite calm and untroubled for a moment suspected that he would be guilty of so dreadful a act. The Kingstonians suffered another Fenian scare last 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 opportunities of learning the facts, and who is thoroughly trustworthy, that several batteries of field artillery, as well as 30 000 stand of small arms, have been brought by the Fenians from different parts 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 acquainted with these facts, and will surely take such steps for the efficient defence of the country as the circumstances demand."

Tonawno, Nov. 29.—The Legislature is called together for the despatch of business on the 27th proximo.

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

Birth.

In this city, on the 26th ult., the wife of Mr. M. Ronayne 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, Gleggory, cousin of the bride, assisted 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 Mr. James Thomson, aged nine years.

In this city, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, Mary Ann McLane, beloved wife of William O'wiler, Printer, aged 42 years and 9 months.

MONTEAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Dec 3, 1867. Flour—Pollards, nominal \$5.00; Middlings, \$5.20 \$6.00; Fine, \$6.30 to \$6.30; Super., No. 2 \$6.50 to \$6.60; Superfine nominal \$6.95; Fancy \$7.30 to \$7.40; Extra, \$7.50 to \$7.60; Superior Extra \$8 to \$8.00; Bag Flour, \$3.30 to \$3.35 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal; or brl. of 200 lbs.—\$5.90 to \$6.15. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. C. Spring, \$1.52 to \$1.63; Peas per 66 lbs—00c. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for 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 to \$0.98. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$5.15 to \$5.17 Seconds, \$4.85 to \$4.90; Thirds, \$4.40 to \$4.50.—First Pearls, \$5.90 to \$6.00. Pork per brl. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$18.25 to \$19.25;—Prime Mess, \$16.25; Prime, \$15.00 to \$16.00.

MONTEAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Dec. 3, 1867. Flour, country, per quintal, 20 0 to 00 0. Oatmeal, do 14 0 to 15 0. Indian Meal, do 12 0 to 12 6. Wheat, per min., 0 0 to 0 0. Barley, do, 3 0 to 3 6. Peas, do, 4 9 to 5 0. Oats, do, 2 3 to 2 6. Butter, fresh, per lb. 1 0 to 1 4. Do, salt do 0 8 to 0 10. Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0 0. Potatoes per bag 3 9 to 4 0. Onions, per minot, 3 9 to 4 0. Lard, per lb 0 8 to 0 9. Beef, per lb 0 4 to 0 8. Pork, do 0 5 to 0 6. Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6. Lamb, per quarter 2 6 to 4 0. Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 11 to 1 0. Hay, per 100 bundles, \$6.00 to \$7.60. Straw \$4.00 to \$6.00. Beef, per 100 lbs, \$4.00 to \$7.00. Pork, fresh, do \$5.50 to \$6.50.



ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

SHAREHOLDERS of the St. Patrick's Hall Association are hereby notified that the Tenth Call of Ten Per Cent on their subscribed Stock will be paid payable on Monday 10th Dec., to LUKE MOORE Esq. Treasurer, at the Office of Messrs. Moore Semple & Hatchette, Dominion Buildings, McGill Street. (By order), J. KENNEDY, Secretary.

CANADA, PROVINCES OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. IN RE: DAME MARIE ZAÏR AINSE of the village of Verrecens, in the District of Montreal, widow by her second marriage of Jean Bte. Linaise, 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*, allowing her the right of declaring herself universal legatee of the late Jean Bte. Linaise, her husband, by benefit of inventory, and that on the same 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 interests. MOREAU, OUMET & LACOSTE, Attorneys 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, Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 28th November, 1867.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of OCTAVE J. HEBERT, Baker, of the City of Montreal, P.Q. Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects, under the above Act to me, the undersigned assignee, and they are required to furnish me, within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it; and if none stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claims. 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 substances, 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 Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 60c.; Very Good, 68c., Finest 75c.

GREEN TEA.

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

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 Messrs. Kerry Bros & Craibornz Evans, Mercer & Co. Devis & Bolton. Retail at Medical Hall, Evans, Mercer & Co., Devis & Bolton, Rodgers & Co., J. A. Harne Dr. Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, T. D. Reed, L. Violette & Giraldi, Desjardins & Quevillon; and Wholesale and Retail at the Pharmacy of the inventor, HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. November 5, 1867.

OXY-HYDROGEN STEREOOPTICON FOR DISSOLVING VIEWS.

I have the largest, most powerful, and perfect Dissolving Instrument in the city, and a large assortment of Historic Views of America, England, Scotland, and Ireland, France, Spain, Italy 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 Bazaars, Private Parties &c., either in this city or elsewhere. Address— B. F. BALTZLY, No. 1 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 next. Testimonials as to moral character required. Apply, stating salary, 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. JOHN FORD, Sec.—Treas., R. O. S. S. November 14, 1867.

WANTED,

A LADY to Teach the Separate School at Arthur Village, and take care of a small choir. Apply to the Rev. Dr. Maurice, Arthur Village, Co. Wellington, Ontario.

TO BE SOLD,

A Small Collection of very valuable and rare Catholic 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 before. For particulars apply at the Office of this paper where the books may be seen.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, PURGATORY OPENED,

To the Piety of the Faithful, OR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, Consecrated to the Relief of the Souls in Purgatory. PRICE, THIRTY CENTS. For sale by, D. & J. SADLER & CO., Montreal.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS.

KINGSTON O. W., Under the Immediate Supervision of the Rt. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston. THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPENED to the Pupils. TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payab half-yearly in Advance.) Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 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 for determining the relations between the Holy See and Italy. All the European Powers will be invited to form part of it. Turkey and Greece will be reserved for the last. Letters have already been addressed to several of the Governments with that object; and from the conversations which have been held between M. de Moustier and the representatives of the foreign States, it is thought probable that a favourable reception will be given to the proposition. M. de Sartiges is about to return to his post at Rome in a day or two.

The words spoken by Lord Lyons on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, and His Majesty's reply thereto, are generally considered as faithfully characterizing the relations subsisting between the two Governments and the two nations, and have given much satisfaction. The assurance that the instructions of the Queen had been that nothing should be spared to maintain and strengthen their relations 'we receive,' observes 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 civilization; 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 situation 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 peoples 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 Steele, and the other organs which defend the cause of Garibaldi, express the intensest reprobation of the insults lavished by M. Louis Veillot in the Univers on him and his followers on their recent defeat. Every one knows that M. Veillot is never very choice 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 very ungenerous; but M. Veillot retorts by reminding his opponents that they invariably speak quite as un-ultimately of those whose cause he advocates. He cries:—

'Respect for the vanquished! Why, nobody has ever yet seen these people so sensitive. Respect for the vanquished is assuredly not one of the virtues of which they set an example, and who has been so utterly regardless of it as Garibaldi himself? When the adversaries whom he has so rashly encountered were glorious vanquished of Castelfidardo, what outrages unworthy of a soldier did he not discharge upon them? We have still our memory sullied by the ignominious 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 bayonets, and should be attacked only with the butts of his muskets? This sort of literature required a different bearing 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 comrades of General Lamortiere, than whom no other man was more conspicuous for bravery in the field, have not forgotten the terms in which the report of the combat of Castelfidardo, published in the official gazette of Turin, and signed by General Cialdini, spoke of him:—

'General Lamortiere, 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 Roman question, nor in the accord which is sought to be established between Rome and Italy. M. Veillot affirms that, even if all parties sincerely desired it, 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 aggravated; and Italy would soon succumb. He says, however, that what could never be done with Italy might be immediately realized with Italy. What need is there of an Italian unity which Italy itself 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 nor honored, for her incredible weakness condemns her to duplicity. She must, then, have the constitution which her very nature, her history, and the universal interest of the Pontificate, divinely established

on her territory, require. Italy cannot separate herself from the Pope any more than she can change her climate. M. Veillot 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 unmade. God has placed in human affairs this disposition now more favorable than adverse. France is mistress of her action. She can pacify all instantly and solidly; she can postpone peace, postpone war, prolong Italy, or resuscitate Italy. 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 efficacy of a Congress than the Ultramontane journalists. In a 'Pastoral' addressed to his clergy he says:—

'We can no longer allow ourselves to be caught by these wretched snares. We cannot again recur to the ignoble life of moral means. We now know 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. We can no longer expose ourselves to see Italian demagogues get some day before us to Rome and seeking her allies among our enemies in order to defy us. A Congress we are told, is about to take the question into consideration. In my judgment the question is already resolved; or, rather, there is no question at all. The sovereignty of the Head of the Church must be respected. That duty is now as ever, and as has been loudly proclaimed, inscribed 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 fancy the destinies of Pius IX. and of the Church given over to Prince Gortschakoff and M. Bismarck.'

The Bishop of Autun, who had already forwarded 85,000fr. to the Pope this year, has just transmitted another sum of 80,000fr., plus 2,100fr. in bonds of the Roman loan.

The amount subscribed in France for the Pope exceeds at present 2,200,000fr. 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 maximum price) per kilogramme, second quality at 42c. An indemnity will be paid to the bakers as compensation from the Government Bakers' Fund.

LOOKING BACK ON 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 horror of the Minister and consternation of the schoolmaster, who was afraid he would be held responsible. The Minister left hurriedly, and as soon as he was gone the boy's father summoned the schoolmaster before a commissary of police for an assault on his son, and in the course of the judicial proceedings it came out that in M. Duruy's modern history of France, published for the use of schools, the Mexican expedition and the creation of the Credit 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.

ITALY.

PIEMONTE.—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 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 involve national humiliation. It is a grievous thing for Victor Emmanuel that he should have a parody on Francois Premier's famous motto put into his mouth—'Tout est sauve hors l'honneur.' As the Italian troops were to evacuate the Papal States at the bidding of France, it was a great blunder to order them to cross the frontier and assume an equality of position with France which there was no power to make good. All the friends of Italy must hope that the Italians will display in the present emergency the self control for which they have been so conspicuous since their country has risen into Italian existence; that they will disregard the appeals of Signor Mazzini to war or barricade and patiently bide their time until the last remaining leaf of the Italian archbishop 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 telegraph 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 ignominy to which, after patiently witnessing the defeat of Garibaldi, she has submitted in evacuating the Papal territory leaving therein the French. Her friends are ashamed of the abject cowardice of the last days. The former with great brutality of language, say that her people are a most wretched herd, utterly 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 pledged words, and acted falsely to the French and to Garibaldi alike. 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 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 Novara 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 ciborium 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. Weiss, in the Journal de Paris, remarks that if 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 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 seeks 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. Oavour and King Victor Emmanuel against the same States, and against the Kingdom of Naples. He has the right to declare that in marching against Monte Rotondo he did nothing more than what he was allowed to do in 1860; nothing more than what Victor Emmanuel afterwards allowed to do against the Pope and Francis II.; nothing more than what the Germanic Confederation was allowed to do against Denmark, or what the King of Prussia did to the Germanic Confederation. Unless it be that the dress makes

the monk, and that it is only a red shirt which constitutes 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 France send to Florence two months ago, at the very moment when the armaments of Garibaldi were going on in the open day, to tell Garibaldi, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that if the Pontifical States 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 it 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 prisoners (Garibaldians) had on shoes and pantaloons 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 avow 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 Ambassadors 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 representative 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 cholera departed some time ago, that the presence of the French gives perfect security, and that there is no risk of interruption on the line of rail from Florence by way of Leghorn, Orbetello, and Oliva Vecchia. The journey is performed comfortably in wallpadded 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 credulity. We hear that Cannes, Nice, and other South-French places are crammed with people who would gladly come on to Italy, but dare not, for fear of cholera, brigands, Garibaldi, Papalini, and what not. All such dangers are purely imaginary.—Times Cor.

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 suffers (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 recent occurrences and which is that the Pope's own subjects are not disposed to risk their lives for their liberties, or to strike the blow which the 'hereditary handman' is warned by the poet must be the condition 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 treacherous advices from a pseudo national committee, and that the garrison were prepared and on their guard while the Viterbes 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 800,000 subjects have been very sympathetic in presence of their delivres. 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 withdrew 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 having given information to the police for the sum 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 Castelfidardo.

His Holiness the Pope is known to oppose in advance any action of the Conference which involves 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 organs of Paris, but of the St. Petersburg Journal, an official newspaper, and regarded as quite as good authority usually on diplomatic questions.

Scattered through Italy there were 84 committees 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 officials, and among the contributors were persons in authority. As far as Naples, too, was concerned, as I now learn on indisputable authority, the enrolment of volunteers was not only sanctioned, but carried on by the authorities. The Quasstor, whose duty it was to maintain the order and honor of the country, enrolled them in the Quasstura, 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 subservience to Rattazzi was unwilling to see them. Moreover from the Quasstura 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 were 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 Carabinieri 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.

BRASIL, Nov. 9.—The Prussia 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 cautious 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 direct application 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 Menabrea, 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 used against her. She will, therefore, not attend a 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. uttif 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 countenancing 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 anger 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 scarcely tend to keep the understanding between Napoleon and Victor Emmanuel 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 appear a voluntary act, will march out of Rome, and, leaving a few thousand men at Civita Vecchia, set sail for home.—Times Cor.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria 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 Europe.

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 the preservation of meat, birds, and fish, in tanks, by freezing apparatus applied here in the first instance 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 carcasses 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 be fully equal, when cooked, to any freshly killed. The carcasses in the tank are not separately, 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 Springfield 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 \$17,000,000. All smooth bore cannon under eight inches calibre have been discarded from the service.

A NEW USE FOR PAPER.—A new process has been discovered, by which paper, made by chemical and mechanical influences, be rendered as hard as bickory wood, and may be manufactured into a variety 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 bear a heat of three hundred Fahrenheit without injury. When the preparation is soft it is shaped in moulds, and made into water-pails, wash-basins, pitchers, &c. When further improvements are made articles formed of paper will come into competition with crochery and china. The White House and the Departments in Washington have been already supplied with sets of paper water-pails, ice-coolers, and spittoons. A factory at Greenport, L. I., is now engaged in developing 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 it has been believed that there was something more than casualty. Such were, the engagement from which he assumed the consulate; that of Fortino, on the river Beresina; the battles of Leipzig and of Waterloo; which were all fought on the 18th of the month. On that day also his corpse was landed at St. Helena, 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 consciousness that wins us, and an excellence to which we involuntarily do reverence. If you are poor, yet modestly inspiring keep a vase of flowers on your table, and they will help to maintain your dignity, and secure for you consideration and delicacy of behaviour.

Intermingled joys and sorrows are the lot of man. That it has ever been,—thus, no doubt, it will continue 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 price of extravagantly high price. As late as the year 1700 it was far too expensive an article to be used by people in ordinary circumstances. It was the enterprise of the British East 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 willfulness of all the other passions.

TESTIMONIAL FROM HAMILTON

BRONCHITIS CURED.

Hamilton, O.W., July 20, 1864.

Messrs. D. D. McDonald & Co.:

Dear Sirs—I take pleasure in giving my testimonial of the benefit derived from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, which I purchased from you. I had been troubled seriously with Bronchitis 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 happy to say has effected a cure.

J. C. FIELDS,

Leather Merchant King St.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & 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 Medicines. 465

IS HEALTH WORTH THE TROUBLE OF AN EXPERIMENT?—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 stomach, the liver and the bowels, but in a great number of contingent complaints. In spasms and fits of every description they are considered by medical men of eminence, as well as by the non-professionals, the most thorough of all remedies. They renovate the general system, while they gently relax the bowels, and hence, in cases of physical prostration, whether arising from age a weak constitution, or a specific ailment they are invaluable. Where other purgatives would exhaust and sicken the patient, they recuperate and refresh. Their effect upon the appetite is most remarkable. Ordinary aperients create a distaste 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. Henry & Co. Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Meds. &c.

AN ARISTOCRATIC PERFUME.—Bulwer Lytton, the great English romancier, says that a gentleman is known by the perfume he uses. The coarse scent marks the coarse man. There is a delicacy, an insinuating and luxurious softness, in the aroma of MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, which is 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; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lamman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

Agents for Montreal—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 all Dealers in Medicines.

THE KING OF BAVARIA, kindly permitted Doctor J. C. Ayer to have a copy taken of Rauch's celebrated 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 City of Lowell, where it stands in the Park and symbolizes the triumphs of both freedom and medicine. Her manufactures are the pride of Lowell, and foremost among them AYER'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. Im

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

LAME BACK.

New York, Nov. 23, 1869.

T. Allcock & Co.—Gentlemen: I lately suffered severely from a weakness in my back. Having heard your plasters much recommended for cases of this kind, I procured one, and the result was all I could desire. A single plaster cured me in a week.

Yours respectfully,

J. G. BRIGGS,

Proprietor of the Brandreth House.

CURE OF ORICK 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. 363 Broadway, New York, informs us he sold, on Monday, June 22nd, 1862, two plasters to a young woman suffering very severely from lumbago. On Thursday she called to get two more for a friend, and then stated how the two she had 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 groin. 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; in this depends the future of our national greatness, and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devins' 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 plumpness to the form. But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word 'Devins,' all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, Montreal.



CIRCULAR.

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 FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, POSE, HAMS, LARD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c., &c.

He trusts that from his long experience in buying the 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 Canada.

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. 12m

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 BAKER. "For Throat Troubles there is a specific."

N. P. WILLIS. "Contains no opium, nor anything injurious."

Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for Coughs."

Dr. G. F. BIGLOW, Boston. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

Rev. S. SINGMASTER, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from colds."

Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis. "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma."

Rev. A. C. EGLESTON, New York. "They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease."

T. DUCHAMPE, 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 recommend 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 sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; 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. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished 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.

MOTHERS SAVE YOUR CHILDREN! NO MORE VERMIFUGES. NO MORE POISONOUS OILS. NO MORE NAUSEOUS POWDERS. The sight of which excites such horror and dislike, to children suffering from worms.

DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES

Are now acknowledged to be the safest, 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 PLEASANT 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 administered with perfect safety to children of most tender years.

CAUTION—The success that these Pastilles 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 "DEVIN'S," and are put up in boxes containing thirty pastilles, 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.

DEVIN & BOLTON, Chemists, Next the Court House, Montreal, P.Q.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER

54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Street MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1866.

Mr. J. BRIGGS, Sir,

After the use of two bottles of your Prof. Velpen's Hair Restorative, I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

Yours truly, THOMAS McCAFERY.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. 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. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years,) in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and lately I. L. Bards & 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, AT

McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m

A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company 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 in the world.

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 half 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 inflexible organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity 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 watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancrea, 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 very 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 machinery 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 succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust a hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch must be like it. If 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 overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. 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 finest 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 named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 122 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

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, TRACHER 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED, BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial or Mathematical School. Address, A. K. TRUE WITNESS 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 law man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower 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, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c.

Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.

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 tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or imperfection of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such are the number that we cannot detail them all, and 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, and their cooling and purgative effects ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

Their operation by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to 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 Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Flatulency, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaints, and all the various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice or Green Sickness, Bilious Colic and Bilious Fevers, they should be judiciously taken from case to case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of 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 Constipation, the Pills 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 decidedly better, and his cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but the suggestions themselves are ever present, 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, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any remedy 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 its 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 scalded Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its restorative power 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.

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 pharmaceutical 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. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class sewing Machines 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. Balseron, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Extra 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 C; the genuine Howe Machines; Singer's Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibbs' Noiseless Family Machine; the Franklin Double Thread Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing readily 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 Machines; Hand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Outting and Sidewalk Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Machine, and Roper's Clastic Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

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 following articles on hand and for sale: Chloride of Lime, Coppers, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.

CONCENTRATED LYE This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil &c 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c.

J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE 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 results.

Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

I regret to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful 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, Sclopaore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases of cholera infatum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, 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 Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend 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 stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers.

PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C.E.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION! THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS, CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming 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 saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from.

The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.

Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6 \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4.

TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

RICHIEU COMPANY. ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE, BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports of Three Rivers, St. Ursule, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate Ports.

On and after MONDAY the 18th of Nov., and until further notice, the RICHIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves 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.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Five P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Durval, 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 Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at L'Assomption; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer FIRE FL, Capt. E. Latoro, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel.

The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Oba Davely, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, L'Assomption, St. Sulpice, L'Assomption and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and 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 returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ursule, St. Denis, St. Antoine, St. Charles, St. Marc Belair, St. Hilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at Eleven noon, for Montreal.

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 Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de l'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermitte, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Bout de l'Isle and L'Assomption. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at 6 A. M., and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Frigate Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMERE, Manager. Office Richelieu Company, 14th Nov, 1867.



