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VOL. XVII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1867.

No. 32,

THE TWO SISTERS OF COLOGNE. (Concluded.)

We stopped before a small, single-storied plied. house, having a wall on either side of it, and no other habitation near. So much I saw, while Gretchen (the younger one) drew out a key, and onened the house door. The carriage drove off. of steps, into a garden.

'Come with me, young man,' said Gretchen. · Lori will get supper ready meanwhile.

The elder sister turned into the kitchen. Gretchen led the way up stairs.

We have but two rooms. will prepare your bed in the parlor, after supper. Will you wash your bands?'

She struck a light, and opened a door to the rest, at the top of the stairs. It was the bedtwo beds, and several great chests.

'And you two are here, alone?' I asked. No servant? Are you not afraid sometimes? Lori is afraid of nothing—not even of ghosts.— Do you believe in ghosts?'

I laughed. the only things I fear. Sometimes I fancy I see them in the garden there.' She shuldered .- finable repulsion. I was glad when she said,-See what a fine garden we have. . . Plenty of space, is there not?"

Slie was pouring water into a basin from an earthenware ewer, I remember, as she said this. She set the vessel down, and turned to the window, through which the moon, which was now rising behind'a solitary sycamore, shone into the strange way for some minutes. 'Are all Eng-

A square space enclosed by bigh walls, where tue grass grew rank, and a moss grown walk led to a little door in the wall at the farther end .-This was what she was pleased to term the gar-

The violets grow rarely there in the spring, the said, with a strange smile, as if interpreting my thought.

When I had washed my hands, Gretchen conducted me into the next room, where Lori had new laid the supper. It was a chamber, with an alcove, or closet, at one end, a great earthenbunch of China-asters in a jir, and was substan- you face. tially furnished, I was glad to see, with a pie, a some grapes. As for drinkables, there was a situtionsmall jug of Bavarian beer, and there was a bottle of water. Lori bustled to and fro; Gretstore, behind the table. As she did so, my eye my word is pledged. Iwas attracted to the floor, on which the light the illumination, no doubt. Now, I have always had an irrational repugnance to this insect; I am afraid my face showed it.

crevices near the stove; but the light always of gallantry-

frightens them away."

We sat down. I was very hungry, and fell She sat opposite; and whenever I raised my well acquainted already. Its dangers and hard- of coagulated blood. eyes, I saw the movement of her massive jaws ships cannot scare me, for I have experienced defined against the candles behind her. Gret- them all. chen sat on my right hand; thus the light tell sideways on her face, while that of her sister was perienced. A comely young fellow may run in shadow; and the table being small, Gretchen's hand and mine came frequently in contact. She ate very little; she crumbled and played with a piece of bread, and seldom allowed those strange piercing eyes of hers to leave my face. As supgrow more and more absorbed in her own beer towards me.

my glass. I raised it to my lips and began to good reason to remember them. drink. Suddenly Gretchen uttered a sharp cry, and started up. In doing so, she nearly upset the table; and her elbow somehow came in con-

She rushed from the room, as white as a sheet. vow. Schlafen Sie wohl.

Fool!' murdered Lori, setting her jawe tight. pains, to go fetch another schoppen.'

ometimes disagrees with me. She looked up sharply into my face. water! she demanded. ' I seldom afford myself anything else,' I re-

The beer had streamed from the table to the floor, where it had formed itself into a long seemed to be conflicting, the latter looked at me, woman's evidently. Along with these were four diagonal channel towards the stove. It was still as she followed her sister from the room, without dripping, which drew my attention, I suppose, to | even wishing me the customary 'good night.' followed the sisters into a narrow passage. - | the boards. The beer had encountered one or Upon the right was the kitchen; on the left, the two black beetles in its course. I had heard of time, I think, I began revolving in my mind all staircase; at the back a door, leading by a flight their fondness for fermented liquors; it and taken effect very quickly in this case. I saw them house, and a disagreeable sense of something struggle, feebly and more feebly, to crawl away strange and mysterious gradually took possession discerned what I was looking at.

> themselves tipsey,' she said, as she ran and fetched a broom. Then she swept them up into a plate, and carefully wiped the floor.

grandly formed creature this Gretchen was .and straight bright eyes. In the elder sister I cruel eyes, filled me more and more with an inde-'I will go and see after your bed, young man.

Gretchen will keep you company meanwhile.' I was sitting in the moonlight, near the win-

dow. Gretchen stood beside ine. 'You are unlike all the men I have known,' she said, after she had looked at me in the

lishmen like you!" Happily for them, I suppose, very few.' But Englishmen are faithful, she said eagerly.

They never deceive, never betray. I have read about one Englishman in a book. Could you be true to a woman, without changing, all

'I should hope so !' I cried, with the impetuosity of youth. 'A man's love is not worth much otherwise.'

She stretched forth her long white hands and laid them on my shoulders.

'Will you be my love, young Englishman?' ware store, and a number of gaudy prints around | she murmured, in a hoarse, fremulous voice. 'I

dish of raw ham, a loaf of black bread, and me suddenly after all; but I replied without he-

Were I to say I could love you, Fraulein, I should be false. I have left behind me in Eng. chen lighted another candle, and set both on the land one whom I have long loved, and to whom

streamed. It was uncarpeted; and a number of whisper, as though dreading to be overheard .black beetles were running across it, alarmed by . I have more in my power than you know of. red tongues of the patch-work quilt. It was a Do not reject the love I offer; it may be the very ingenious piece of work. I tried to follow moonlight, which was now fast disappearing beworse for you if you do. I would save you, young man.

'If my love for another makes me proof against We sat down. I was very hungry, and fell your charms, Francein, I am not likely to yield to with right good will. Lori kept me company. to the temptation of riches. Poverty and I are

> 'There are some dangers you have not exrieks sometimes that he knows not of.'

There was a wild look in her eyes as she spoke, and her words left a vague, uncomfortable impression on me. But Lori entered the room at played in a shivering shadow in one spot of the this moment, carrying my bedding in her arms; floor. I knelt down, and crept along upon my per went on, Lori talked and laughed a good and further conversation with Gretchen was imdeal; Gretchen said nothing. She seemed to possible. She belped her sister to spread the there was no stain there; only the smell of the bed upon a trestle in the corner of the room;thoughts; and once, when her hand touched then she fetched sheets and a patchwork counmine. I observed that it shook. She filled up a terpane, the design of which I can distinctly re-Fill up for yourself-'I drained the jug into to me like so many small tongues of fire; I have

> When her task was done, Lori stood hefore me, with her arms akimbo.

'You feel'sleepy, young man, no doubt, after cried. 'It has gone down my back, I believe.' you Godspeed. No, no excuses. It is in our

What waste of good liquor! And there is no that, far from being sleepy, I had never felt more lay concealed beneath. It had no lock or fast-more in the house! I will send her, for her wide awake than I did then. Ever since supper ening of any kind. a strange restlessness of mind had taken the Not on my account, I pray. I like water place of the languor which had oppressed me.— remember my two hands trembling as they laid while Greichen turned her head away and wrung with extreme particularity, every word they had quite as well. Nay, your Bayerische bier? Gretchen made as if she would have spoken hold of the lid, yet I paused for a moment before her hands. Then all three came slowly and said, and every small circumstance of my dream. when Lori ceased. She turned towards me .- raising it. Was it a dishonorable action. My noiselessly towards the house.

'Why, what manner of man are you, that drink apron. I believe it was her sister's silent ascend- tore the box open. I nearly dropped the candle There was one chance for me. I had seen how ater!' she demanded. I had seen how and over her which restrained her, for I inter- as my eyes beheld the contents. cepted a sideways glance from Lori's stealthy face in which fierceness and terror and anguish

that I had seen and heard since I entered that trom the intoxicating flood. Lori's quick eye of me. What was there about these sisters to inspire mistrust? With the elder, indeed, I could The nasty creatures! They soon make understand it. There was a physical repulsion which made the blood curdle in my veins when I thought of her. But the younger was beautiful to look upon. She had shown herself tenderly room of the two sisters-small, yet containing she moved about, I, my hunger being appeased, Her words recurred to me. At what danger wild about her eyes, about her talk, at times .--No servant? Are you not asraid sometimes? The sancy came into my head that the White Then there was her extraordinary proposal.—She shook her head. 'No, we are not asraid. Cat, when transformed, must have resembled Was she mad? I remembered her strange conher; fair and lissom, with delicate pink nostrils duct at supper, the fierce authoritative look wherewith her sister overawed her. It seemed thought the cat grew akin to the tigress; her a likely solution to much that was otherwise in-Do not laugh, she whispered. Ghosts are sharp, narrow teeth, heavy jaw, aed stealthy, explicable about them both. But, if so, how up. ged with some strong narcotic. Gretchen had accountable that Lori, knowing ber sister to be hospitality to a stranger. There was nothing mmodest about the demeanor of either of them; picion that this was a guet-a-pens of any sort .-The idea of robbery was reductions. Was not effect of the drug be only weakened and retardmy poverty, so apparent in the threadbare stu- ed for a while? The small quantity I had imdent's blouse I wore, a sufficient safeguard?they knew; and I was young and minscular-not intended.

> some definite conclusion; for as to trying to sleep, I found it useless. My brain seemed on fire by this time. Every moment I felt myself growing more excited, more keenly alive to every sound, and all my mental perceptions quickened. The single candle they had left me. burned dun: it seemed to fill the room with all colored prints upon the walls-among others, one of the Loreley, I remember, and one, a scene from Schiller's Robbers, which made my blood run cold as I looked at it. There was a cupboard, which I opened; nothing but a few plates Listen, she interrupted, vehemently, but in a and one old knife. I sat down again upon the bed, and my eye was attacted once more to the condle to examine them, and started back .-

> > I shuddered. 'Perhaps some one cut his finger here,' I said; but I didn't believe my own words; and then I tried to laugh at myself, and said my brain was giving way. I started up. -- I saw nothing clearly. The Robbers and Lore. hands and knees, examining the boards. But again. ered it, to the back of the store. I pursued stove, though fitting closely, were not nailed life. down-might be removed, no doubt, with some the old knife I had seen in the cupboard. With its help, I presently raised the end of one of the

I saw her fingers working nervously at the black conscience told me that I was justified, and I Now or never was my moment for escape !- l again passed through Cologue, on my road home.

First, there was a great bundle of coarse, black eyes which she shot towards Gretchen. With a hair; then one of curly-flaxen, like a child's; then another of very long and silky brown -a What did it all mean? Now, for the first or two, a silver watch-chain, a poor cloth cap, filled the remaining space in the box.

The horrible truth flashed upon me. I had been brought here, not to be robbed of my poor clothes, nor of what little coin I might have about me. These were only to be thrown into the bargain. They were seeking to compass my life, as they had done the lives of others, for the sake of such possessions as these before me -possessions independent of poverty or wealth. I remembered the tales that had been rife in my Gretchen now returned to the room and inclined towards me. Why should I find myself own country, not long before that time, touching helped her sister to clear away the supper. As thinking of her with a feeling akin to dread? - Burke and Hare. And I now remembered, too, the look that Lori had given her sister, when, noted with a quickened perception what a supple, had she hinted? There had been something in my idiotic vanity, I had smiled and showed my teelb.

Now, I knew what was the danger, to which of heart towards me, had referred. Now, I tried to save me. Had she really done so? I subject to fits and fancies like these, should offer had tasted the drink, and though I never felt wider awake in my life than I did at that horrible moment when the sweat started out upon not be worth an hour's purchase, might not the bibed had excited my brain into an abnormal Why, I had not even my knapsack with me, as condition for the time. I had little doubt of this. Might it not be succeeded by a reaction? was dangerous to sit still. I traversed the room

of the design against me. I started up, blushing, for the thing came upon walked about the room, with the candle, examinme suddenly after all; but I replied without heing every article in it. First, there were the against the door. This occupied some little time, and, work as quietly as I might, the necessary noise prevented my hearing anything else. It was not until my work was done that I became conscious of something moving in the gar-

den, just below my window. There was a dull, low thud, as of some hard substance striking the earth at regular intervals. I crept to the window and looked out into the a serpent's, in her ear, urged her to her task creations of an excited imagination.

beer in one place, and an army of those horrid I knew it. No strength, no agility, could save terior of which I felt certain I should recognize. beetles, who ran away from the light as I low me. The dread of this became so acute, that it I could not even trace the road I taken, and at work dupon my imagination. I began to think last I gave it up. The conviction slowly and tumbler of water and drank it. Lori pushed the call even now. There were triangular bits of them with a sudden savage impetus towards de. I felt drowsy. A numbness seemed creeping reluctantly grew up in me that I was suffering red cloth inserted here and there, which looked struction. They all disappeared between two over my lumbs. A weight was falling gradually from the effects of a violent nightmare. Its imchinks in the floor. I sat my foot on the boards. on my stiffened eyelids. I prayed, in an agony pression remained painfully strong on my mind I thought one moved. I stooped, and saw at of terror, that I might not be killed asleep for many days (I left Cologne the same afteronce that the two hoards immediately behind the -that I might, at least, have a fight for my noon); and, indeed, for several weeks I never

Suddenly Lort raised her head and listened .tact with the glass in my hand. Its contents your long day. We keep early hours, for we were spilt upon the floor.

Ach! the beetle—the borrid thing! she and a slice of black bread at five, before we bid finger with a splinter. Then I bethought me of She crept stealthily across the garden, and raised. The sound to which she listened-a whistle, so my rest :' and since the effect of all things must She crept stealthily across the garden, and raised mory of my night in Cologne became to me no open from the outside. A man came in, a burly, phantasmagoria which the mind may conjure up, Had I spoken the truth, I should have said lay concealed beneath. It had no lock or fast. The three stood together for a moment in the volution is removed. I drew over and over again. Although my excitement was so strong that I window (I took care they should not see me), as they had appeared to me; and I wrote down

the door opened. . . . if I could manage to reach it! . . . But if I hesitated, a few minutes hence the drugged beer might complete its work, and I be unable to move hand or foot. I opened the window softly, and looked -six-eight-rows of teeth, some large and out. There was a drop of about twenty feet strong, some fine and white. A common ring into the garden (which, it will be remembered, or two. a silver watch-chain, a poor cloth cap, was some feet below the kitchen again). If I jumped this, the noise must attract attention; and I might sprain or break my leg into the bargain. An expedient occurred to me. I had not replaced the flooring which I had removed. The board, which ran the full length of the room measured nearly sixteen feet. Leaning, as far as I could out of the window, I managed to rest one end of this board upon the ground, the other against the house-wall some four or five feet below me.

I had scarcely accomplished this, when I heard the sound of feet outside my door, a bolt withdrawn, the handle turned. My barricade would obstruct the doorway for some few minutes -but for some lew minutes only. I had just time to swing myself from the window-sill by my Gretchen, in a sudden compunction and softening hands, to get both feet round the plank, to slide to the ground, to fly like the wind, to raise the could see clearly whither every incident of the postern latch, when the crash of falling table and evening tended. The beer at supper was drug- chairs reached my ears. I ran-I know not in chairs reached my cars. I ran-I know not in which direction-up one street, and down another, on, on, fancying I heard the sound of feet behind me; no soul visible to right or left. At last, breathless and exhausted, down by the river's side, I came to a soldier's guard-house. A there was nothing that could suggest the sus. my brow, in the consciousness that my life might sentry was at the door; there was the ruddy light of the men's pipes and of a lantern within. No haven was ever more grateful to shipwrecked mariner. I fell down upon the step; the sergeant and his men came and stared, demanded with oaths what I wanted, and, as I could not speak at first, declared I was drunk. Then, as an easy victim for open violence, had any been I was seized with a horrible dread of succumb- in half-marticulate phrase I poured out my ing sooner or later, to sleep. I should then be strange tale, they changed their minds, and del sacked my brain with endeavors to arrive at powerless. I cared for nothing, comparatively, closed I was mad. But as I was an amusing ome definite conclusion: for as to trying to if I could only keep awake. I started up. It rather than a dangerous lunatic, and served to beguile the tedious hours of the night, they let with hasty strides. I tried to turn the handle me remain among them; asked the same slupid of the door; it did not yield; it was locked on questions over and over again; laughed their the outside. There could be no longer a doubt horse-laugus; and spat all around me, until dayhorse-laughs; and spat all around me, until daybreak. Then they directed me to the cathedral, The many church-clocks through the old city and I left them. One of the sacristans was unsorts of grun shapes and shadows. After a long interval, during which everything in the little the walls. In the midst was the table, where can make you rich. You need toil no more. I house was absolutely still, I got up, in my rest-three covers were laid. It was decked with a can save you from great dangers, too. I like lessnass, feeling that anything was better than to time and it was followed by no other sound.—

the excitement of that eventful night, I leanhe tossing there, a prey to feverish fancies. I Then I began to drag the bed, the table, and ed back, in the gray morning light, and fell

The sun was high when I woke; the fect of the devout were shuffling in to their morning orisons. I shouldered my knapsack and crept away. My head ached , my limbs felt chill and numb. Had I been dreaming? Were they no more than mere shadows of the brain which had lest behind them so deep and terrible an impression! I met a sacristan—not the one whom I remembered the night before-as I was going out. I stopped to question him. Did be know the kaleidoscope pattern into which the various | bind a gabled roof. Instead of illuminating the anything of two fair-haired women who had been shreds had been wrought with that strange de-I understood her to refer to my poverty and vice of crimson cloth at regular intervals. Re into the garden, of which more than one-half was He stared at me and shook his head. In the We cannot get rid of the nasty creatures, I understood her to refer to my poverty and said Gretchen. They come out in myriads from her own wealth, as I replied, with a little flourish gular? No. At one place in the corner, I swallowed in black shadow. But I clearly discrementation of the nasty creatures, I understood her to refer to my poverty and vice of crimson cloth at regular intervals. Re into the garden, of which more than one-half was her own wealth, as I replied, with a little flourish gular? No. At one place in the corner, I swallowed in black shadow. But I clearly discrementation into the garden, of which more than one-half was her own wealth, as I replied, with a little flourish gular? No. At one place in the corner, I swallowed in black shadow. But I clearly discrementation into the garden, of which more than one-half was her own wealth, as I replied, with a little flourish gular? No. At one place in the corner, I swallowed in black shadow. But I clearly discrementation is the corner, I was also the corner of t perceived now that three or four tongues seemed to have been sown together. I held down the Millars's Vale of Rest? When I saw that picture, years afterwards, I could not help shudder- groschen, I broke my fast. Here I made the What I had taken for crimson cloth was a stain log. It recalled so vividly the attitude of the same inquiries. I even essayed to tell my story; two sisters in that terrible moment. The women but I saw that, like the soldiers, the people were digging a grave; the elder one with all her thought me wandering in my wits. They told masculine energy; the younger, reluctantly, as me rather derisively that I had better tell my it seemed, removing, with slow strokes of the story to the police. But how could I hope to spade, the black earth, and pausing long between be believed, unsupported as my extraordinary each. Once she looked up, and the moonlight statement was by any proof whatsoever? If I ley were dancing hobgobin dances on the wall. fell upon her wan, haggard lace. She put back could not test the reality of these events to my The moonlight through the sycamore branches the long silver-lighted hair from her brow; she own absolute satisfaction, was it likely that leaned upon her spade; and then a whisper, like others would regard them as anything but the I wandered for a couple of hours through the

Should I fall asleep now, I was a dead man. city, trying to find my way to the house, the ex went to sleep without living over again those terrible hours. But 'no ill dreams disturbed wear out in time, as months rolled on the methe latch of the postern, which evidently did not more than a remarkable experience of the strange moonlight. Lori and the man looked up at my in my sketch book, the heads of these two sisters

One winter's evening in the following year I

na skulesti i sa turki takin kulin jasa sun naja Sasat na turki sa turki sa turki na sasat sun sasa

here and there which aroused my curiosity. I asked the keiner who showed me to my room what the subject of such general public interest was? An execution, he replied; adding that executions were rare events there now, and that unusual interest had been excited by this one, from the fact that the persons who had suffered the extreme penalty of the law were two sisters, murdresses, whose crimes had long escaped undetected.

I must have turned white instantly, for the man looked at me with surprise.

Did you ever see these women?' I managed at last to stammer out.

No, mein Herr. I could not leave the hotel to attend either the trial or execution. But there is an officer in the Speisesaal who can tell you every thing about them, for he saw them in the prison, and commanded the troops in the Platz to-day.

I said no more to the man, but went down to the coffee-room, a few minutes later, with my sketch-book in my hand. At one of the small tables a middle-aged Prussian officer was having his supper. Without more ado, I accosted him.

Sir, you will forgive a stranger's intrusion, I hope. I am an Englishman just arrived in Cologue. I understand that you were present, in an official capacity, this day, at the execution of two women. You will oblige me greatly by giving me what information you can respecting them. The motive that prompts me to ask this favor is something beyond common curiosity as you shall presently learn.'

Be seated, sir,' said the officer, politely, pointing to the chair opposite. 'I will tell you all I know concerning the sisters Strauss. You are they were convicted? It was the murder of one Hausmann, a young pedler. Not for the sake of his money, for he was poor enough, but for his hair and teeth.' (I shuddered, but said nothing. He continued:) 'This was by no means their first crime. They were discovered to have been driving their horrible trade for two or three years of twenty persons, men, women, and children .--Numbers who disappeared mysteriously are now said to have been made away with by the sisters Strauss. Their victims were all strangers or friendless, to whom they offered hospitality, and touching whose disappearance no inquiries were hkely to be made. Some few had money, perhans; the generality were poor; but several watches and a considerable sum of money were found secreted in the house."

'It had a garden,' I said, as though I saw it all again,- 'a garden walled round, with a postern at the father end. In the house were three rooms.

'Just so. All the world has been visiting that house within the last few days. A great number of skeletons have been found in the garden. The popular execuation was so great that it was feared the women would be torn in pieces an question- What is your name? their way to the 'galgen' (gallows) to-day.-Had it not been for the strong guard which I commanded, and that their terrible sentence,one rarely pronounced now, - would, it was known, be carried out to the very letter, they would assuredly have fallen a prey to the fury of the mob. As it was, the savage satisfaction of the prospect of seeing them broken on the wheel-'

Broken on the wheel! Good Heaven, sir, you surely don't mean that this sentence was carried out!

'Yes. It is, as I have said, very unusual, now, for this punishment to be even recorded, still less enforced. But, in cases, of very rare atrocity, nothing short of it seems to satisfy the public. I saw even women to day, looking on unmoved; though I, a soldier, who have seen a good many bloody battle-fields in the great war, would fain have ridden away.'

Some minutes elapsed before I could speak.-I opened my sketch-book, and turned over its

pages. Sir, I said at last, 'I have one question more to ask you. Do these heads at all resemhle the wretched women whose death you this

day witnessed.' Assuredly they do. They must have been drawn from life,' he replied.

I then told him my story, as I have now told it you. I need hardly say he did not doubt but that I had actually, in the flesh encountered the sisters Strauss, and had been in such imminent peril as very few men have survived. As to the hypothesis of a dream, which had taken such firm | doctrine of temperance and sobriety, 'Won't you root in my mind that I could not lightly discard it, the officer laughed it to scorn.

Yet even at this distance of time, when I read and hear strange stories of prophetic dreams, a douht crosses my mind, and I ask myself whether my adventure with the two sisters of Cologne was not, perhaps, of the nature of these. But you now know as much as I do, and I leave you as extremely ludicrous; but as they were seldom to decide the point for yourself.

THE END.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.-Mr. Curran one day riding by the country seat of one of the Judges, was struck by a group of lovely children, whom he perceived playing in the avenue. He stopped to enquire to whom all these fine children belonged; he was answered by the nurse, who had a heautiful infant in her arms, that they were the children of Judge-Pray, my good woman, how many of them has

There are twelve playing about inside, and this one in my arms is the thirteenth.

Then, said Mr. Curran, the Judge has a full jury and may proceed to trial whenever he chooses, and the young one will make an excallent crier!'

FLORENCE MARRYAT, ON PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN INDIA.

We hear of the poorer classes of Roman Outholics in Ireland being ' priest-ridden.' As soon as I had made a few acquaintances in Bungalore, and commenced to look about me, I began to think that the larger half of its residents might truthfully be termed missionary ridden.

Quartered there at the same time as ourselves was. a certain Major T—, who was particularly devoted to the missionaries, and who possessed a wife to whom nature had been very unkind; so much so, as to render her a noticeable object, even amongst other women who were old and ill-favored. Remarking the circumstance one day to a friend, I expressed my wonder as to the reason that had induced her husband to marry her.

'Why, don tyou know the story of their marriage?' exclaimed the gentleman with whom I was conversing. 'As soon as Major T-was converted by the missionaries, they told him that if he wished to prove the truth of the desire which he expressed to lead a new life, he must marry, for no man could be a Christian who had not a wife. Upon this, he said he should be very glad to do so, but he didn't know any one who would have him. 'Oh! there will be no difficulty about that,' was the reply, 'for we will direct our people to send you out a wife from the mission at home.' Accordingly, Major T- was provided with a partner free of expense, only, unfortunately for him, the stock-in-trade of good young women being low at the time, Mrs. T-was the result of the missionaries' application on his behalf.'

This story was, I believe, from after inquiry, strictly true; but a sequel which I heard affixed to it, renders it doubly absurd. It seems that another virtuous young man being in want of a wife at the same time, two girls were exported for their benefit; but the other fellow being sharper than Major Tgot off to the vessel before him, and made the first choice. What a state of mind the second candidate must have been in, when he arrived on board, and encountered his share! Scarcely a suitable one, I am afraid, for the pet of the missionaries. And yet these men, who profess to lead our steps heavenward, would entail upon their fellow creatures, in the cause of virtue, all the evil passions and misery which generally follow in the wake of that irremediable error-an ill-assorted marriage. Major Tat the time I knew him, had grown-up daughters of his own, who happily had inherited more of his appearance than that of their mother. Yet, after his own experience, he could go to a young officer who had juit been 'bestridden' by the missionary power, and say to him, as he had been told himself, 'Marry,

'But who am I to marry, sir?' was the echoed reply.
You can marry one of my daughters; there are three of them : take your choice.'

'I don't know which I should like best,' the young know concerning the sisters Strauss. You are men said, ruefully; however, I'll visit at your acquainted with the nature of the crime of which house for a few weeks, and when I've decided you shall have my answer.'

And so the choice was eventually made; and a bargain was concluded by two men who would have turned up their eyes at the mention of a godless union between a couple of unbelievers.

Whilst I lived in Bungalore, a German missionary lived there, whose name of H --- is known throughout the length and breadth of Madras. He was a very singular person, endowed of a certain degree past. It is supposed that they murdered upwards of cleverness, and a talent for coarse mimicry, which went down very well with the lower orders, and rendered him a favorite with the soldiers. He, doubtless, held great sway over them, and if he had confined himself to beguiling them into his chapel on week day evenings, to listen to his curious discourses, instead of drinking arrack in the 'bazar,' ne

might have done great good.
But he was self-sufficient and conceited at the same time, and trading on his profession and his foreign birth, used to force himself upon the notice and into the presence of the people who had no de-

sire for his acquaintance.

He spoke to everybody he met, stranger or not, and would take no denial wher calling at houses where he wished to enter. He carried with him a number of picture cards, his favorite one of which was a dreadful red heart, with all the known vices transcribed upon it, which he would draw fourth upon a first interview, and inform you it was a faithful representation of your own.

Going one day into the house of an officer, whom he had never seen, he commenced with the abrupt

William , was the answer. How are you? continued the visitor.

'Quite well, thank you.'

Bill! exclaimed the German missionary, emphatically, ' You're a liar !'

This not being the ordinary mode of address between English gentlemen who meet for the first time, 'Bill' was about to make some angry remonstrance at the accusation, when the missionary con-

'It is not well with you; it is very ill. Your soul is sick unto death.'

And thereupon producing his cards, and various tracts, he proceeded to explain the supposed state of his mental interior to the astonished young officer, who, however, had the good-nature and good sense to pass over the silly affront, and only make a joke of what might very reasonably have been turned into a quarrel.

At another time, Mr. H—entered a house belonging to a friend of mine whilst her husband was absent, and talked to her in so coarse a strain of if they had their deserts, both she and he would deserve to be called, that she was frightened, and her account of the missionary's rudeness was so great that her husband vowed if ever he set foot in his 'compound' again, that he would order his horsekeepers to turn him out.

An excellent story was correct of this man having met an officer driving rapidly down hill in a 'buggy' which had a vacant seat, and saying to him as he

· You are driving to hell, sir. You are driving to the devil.'

'All right, H-,' was the unconcerned reply, jump in, here's a place for you.'

Another young fellow whom he used to visit was wont to excite his ire by calling out after him, just as he had left his bungalow, and in the hearing of the soldiers, to whom he was always preaching the have one more glass of brandy and water before you

go ?'

him.

But these were the doings and sayings of the unregenerate, who could not be made to understand that the missionary spirit entitled a man to outrage all the rules of society and of courtesy. The followers of the German apostle were vehement in his praise and would hear nothing ever whispered to his disadvantage. His sermons I have heard described delivered without allusions being made which were disagreeable for a lady to listen to in public, I never honored his lectures with my attendance. He used to imitate animals in the pulpit, when the subject of his discourse led him to wish to do so; and once when he was 'lowing' like the oxen, the imitation was so natural that some carriage bullocks which were tethered outside the chapel heard and answered

Mr. H---'s idea of the manners of European society is too good to be omitted; although some of it may be attributed to his foreign birth and breeding. There is a good band-garden at Bangalore, and each evening the band of one or other of the regiments stationed in the cantonment plays there. The carriages are drawn up in order in their appointed position; the equestrians stand still, or canter their

German missionary, on being asked what he thought of the institution of the band, and whether it was harmful or not, replied that he did not approve of it

very bad for the young men.
'They go to the band,' he said, 'they walk round; they say to the ladies 'my dear l' and 'my darling i and that is all. It is very bad; it is not good.'

There was a very wicked story going the round of the Neilgherry Hills the last time I was up there, with respect to this gentleman, oy which it was affirmed that when a house which he occupied at Conner was accidentally burned down, a quantity of empty bottles and a lady's bonnet were conspicuous amongst the articles which were destroyed. Under the sway of the missionaries many of the ladies of Bangalore of necessity belonged to my second class, and were very religious, or thought themselves so. They held 'mother's meetings' for the native women, at which, by dint of stuffing them with a good deal of curry and rice, and promising them new clothes at the end of the year, they managed to secure the attendance of a few cunning natives, whom some of the ladies, to prove their philantrophy and sense of the feeling of universal brotherhood which should exist between Ohristians, used actually to kiss: --This I know to be a fact, as it was related to me by the very nusensible person who had performed the operation.

I am no advocate of religion which cants, and the tract system possesses little charms for me. I believe strongly what a good man once told me that he believed, that the species of tracts usually disseminated-which are weakly worded and designedhave done more harm, by affording a subject for scoffing, than any really-written book has done good, for we are reluctant to submit to be taught by what we feel to be an offered insult to our understanding.

· Crumbs for the Craving Christian, 'Buttons for the Unceliever's Breeches' (these titles are real; I am not clever enough to invent such to suit my purpose) are not calculated to excite my reverence; and I know that the ladies alluded to above looked upon me as a lost sheep, whenever the subject of their missionary meetings, their tracts, and picture cards. and their converted natives were brought forward. For, if I dielike tracts, I dislike the natives of Madras still more.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

EXCITEMENT IN DUBLIN-Numerous Arrests .- A

telegram from Chester on Monday night informed.

the authorities in Dublin that about a thousand men had arrived in that quiet old city by trains from Liverpool and some of the large towns in Lancashire. These persons were suspected, with good reason, to be Fenians, and their object was supposed to be to seize on Chester Castle and take possession of the armoury and ammunition which are stored there. At a late hour on Monday night another telegram gave the unwelcome information that the destination of the rabble which had invaded Chester appeared to be Dublin. It was stated that a large body had left Chester for Holyhead, and had embarked on the Dublin stoamer due at the North Wall yesterday morning. Others, it appeared, had gone back to Liver-pool, and had taken their passages by the St. Columba, which left the Trafalgar Dock about 8 o'clock Monday night. Immediate preparations were made to meet the state of things which these telegrams foreboded. The C Division of police was marched down to the landing stage of the North Wall, at two o'clock A.M., but there was no appearance of the Holyhead boat, the Alexandra until after six o'clock, when she was seen coming up the river in the dim morning light. Her steerage was crowded, but nothing could be told of her passengers until she was moored alongside another steamer. At this moment about one hundred constables, ran down the gangway into the Alexandra, and about a score of detectives contrived unobserved, to mingle with the visitors. There was some short delay, but after a few moments the true character of the excursionists began to be discovered, as one by one they came slowly out of the boat crossed the other vessel, and landed on the quays. Each man had a companion policeman. Some carried bundles made up in handkerchiefs. Others had small carpet bags. Altogether they were the most motley assemblage that could possibly be conceived. No two men were 'got up' in the same style. Most of them looked very hungry; and when to their previous discomfort was added the sensation of downright alarm, as they began to apprehend the full meaning of the Habeas Corpus Suspension act, which their faces assumed was amus PERTOYA A ing. Many tried to hide in corners, and were un-earthed by the detectives; and not a few sought to pass for cattle drovers, but failed ignominiously. There was no attempt at resistance. The invaders brought very little luggage, and what they had in most cares consisted of the poorest clothes tied up. with crusts of bread in very dirty handkerchiefs. The four or five respectably dressed persone who were arrested had boxes or portmanteaus which were diligently searched by the police. In no instance has there been any serious attempt at resistance, and, in truth, the overwhelming force of police, which gradually increased as the morning broke, gave abun-cant reasons for avoiding a struggle. The passage had been somewhat rough, and probably sea sickness had already tamed the courage of the passengers. There were about a score of the prisoners who had not sufficient physical strength to cope with as many well fed boys. One Constable would have been a match for two or three. On the other hand, there were some tall, stout, and dangerous-looking fellows, who might have been formidabte antagonists if a struggle had taken place. At any rate they all marched quietly into the shed prepared for their reception, and submitted to whatever examination was directed by the superintendent of police. Very few spectators, beyond the group of porters who waited for the arrival of the first steamers, saw the arrival of the first batch But the news soon spread, and a crowd of dock laborers, cabmen and other workmen assembled, whose laughter added considerably to the discomfixure of the prisoners. At seven o'clock the Liverpool boat was observed and a body of police went round to the landing stage, which is about three hundred yards nearer than the place where the Alexandra was moored. The scene as the St. Columba awang slowly round was so similar to that previously enacted further description is quite unnecessory. The men were quite dispirited, and not a little surprised. Having been foolish enough to attempt the passage, they were also suffi-ciently ignorant to believe that they could get into Dublin without their arrival being known or anticipated. Those who were taken on board the St. Columba were also brought into the shed which was scarcely large enough to give standing room for the crowd and the attendant constables. At 72 o'clock the arrests had concluded and the whole Fenian force if such it be, were murched down to Sackville lane police station, each person in charge of a policeman. The object of this extraordinary attempt to disturb the peace of the city is easily guessed at. The Commission of Oyer and Terminer is now about to commence the trial of Fenian prisoners arrested during the months of December and January, and there is good reason to suppose that a plan had been formed for the rescue of Mr. Stephen Joseph Masny and

his companions in captivity. LATEST PARTICULARS.

The result of the examination held yesterday in Sackville lane police station is that the police authorities are convinced that the majority of the men arrested in the morning on the arrival of the steamers at the North Wall, had anything but a legitimate purpose in view in .coming in such a body to this country. The sixty-seven prisoners were separately examined. It has transpired that some of the men. horses in the outer circles, as they think fit; and the who, as already stated, are in general of a poor class, gentlemen generally dismount and leiter about the are military pensioners. These parties could not

grass and flower-beds, talking to their friends. The | readily conceal from the police what had been their former calling. Four of the prisoners were discharged from oustody on giving a satisfactory account of themselves. The others sixty three in number, were all-that was very well for old tried Christians, but removed in the prison van last evening about five o'clock to Richmond Bridewell, being escorted by a numcer of the police on cars. A large crowd had assembled in Sackville lane to witness the departure of the prisoners, and a very great deal of excitement prevailed. It has not yet been ascertained what course will be adopted with regard to the prisoners. -Irish Times Feb., 13.

> ARRESTS IN KILLARMEY .- Yestarday evening three parties were arrested in Killarney, on a charge of being implicated in the Fenian conspiracy. prisoners are Capt. Moriarty, Thomas Garde, and J. D. Sheehan. They were brought this day to Trales, by the 12 o'clock train under a heavy escort of police, under command of Head-Constable Addis. About aix o'clock last evening the police proceeded to the house of Captain Moriarty and took him into custody on a charge of Fenianism; they subsequently, at about 8 o'clock, arrested Thomas Garde (the carnenter who some short time since was charged with the same on the information of the shoemaker, Glissane, and acquitted, the evidence being insufficient); and next, at 12 c'clock, they seized upon the person of J. D. Sheehan. The three prisoners are now in the county jail. I am told that an investigation into this case will take place in a few days. A rumor is affoat that other important disclosures are expected .- Tralee Correspondence of Cork Ex-

> Dublin, Feb. 14 .- In consequence of urgent communications from the Magistrates of Killerney, representing that a Coastguard station had been sacked and the arms taken, and that a mounted orderly carrying despatches had been shot, his horse and his arms taken, and the town threatened by large bodies of armed men, the Government immediately sent troops from Cerk, who arrived at Killarney last night, and by 2 o'clock to day a force of 1,000 men, including cavalry and artillery, from the Curragh and other places, under Sir A. Horsford, will be concentrated on the Mallow Junction Station. The body of men which threatened Killarney has been diverted from that object, and by the latest intelligence were moving on Kenmare, followed by the

KILLARNEY, Feb. 14.-The Femian raid is an abortion. Some parties of armed men are wandering on foot-sore hungry and exhausted-among the mountains bordering the Lake district; but troops have been poured into Killarney, and, by the energy of the Government, seconded by the local authorities, all danger may be considered as ended. One thousand men have arrived in Killarney during the last twelve bours, the whole under the command of General Sir Alfred Horsford.

The annexed communication from our special correspondent, which has reached us by express, will be

read with interest: -Having only just arrived I am not in a position to give you much particulars of the Fenian demonstra-tion which has taken place in this locality during the past few days. I am, however, acle to assure you that a feeling of confidence has been created here that the measures already adopted by the Government and the local magistracy are sufficient for any immediate emergency that may arise. I understand that complete ignorance exists, even in circles that should be informed on the subject as to who the men are who have thus audaciously attempted to disturb the peace, or where they have come from .-It seems that they have come inland from the coast district of Valentia and thereabouts, and according to the latest intelligence received here, they number between eight and nine hundred. It is also understood that when within eight miles of the town, the other day having learned that troops were being poured into the place, they wheeled off through the Gap of Dunloe, en route, it is supposed, for the town of Kenmare - about eighteen miles hence, this fact became known a body of one hundred so idiers was at once mounted on cars and driven at a rapid page in pursuit along the mountain at the police barruck.' Others assert that the mission of this cavalcade was to gain possession of a bridge over which the Fenians should pass if they persevered in their march on Kenmare. Troops were also despatched to other points to which the party might turn, and also for the purpose of cutting off a re-

treat. Dublin, Feb. 14.-No less than 37 persons were arrested on suspicion by the Dublin police yesterday morning, in addition to 67 taken on the previous day. had been suformed by telegraph from B head that a great many Irishmen had come down by the London and North-western Railway, but had not embarked for Dublic. On the arrival of the Hibernia from Holyhead during the night only three men, named Shoehan Donovan, and Walsh, were arrested as likely to be connected with the Fanians. But when the Trafalgar came alongside, about 5 o'clock, 20 men, who stood in a body, and tried to get ashore as speedily as possible, were taken into custody. Not aware that the Habeas Corpus was still suspended in this country, they were loud in their complaints at having their freedom interfered with. Others were arrested on board the Sea Nymph. The Freemun's Journal says :-

'It would be hard to bring together a more daring and reckless looking lot of men than the prisoners. Some of them had been in the late American war others were discharged soldiers, but the majority stated that they had been operative tradesmen, mill workers, and dock labourers. A few of them had money, but by far the greater number had none; but there appears to be no doubt if 'bey had succeeded in escaping the vigilance of the police they would have had all their wants supplied by persons in the city on whom the detectives are keeping a close watch. Urders have been issued by the Government to the constabulary stationed at all the seaports in the kingdom to exercise a strict watch on all incoming steamers from America and from across Channel, and to arrest all suspected persons who cannot give satisfactory accounts of themselves and their movements. A few of the persons who had been arrested at the North wall this morning were released from custody on proving to the police that they had legitimate business in this country.'

The prisoners have been removed to Richmond Bridewell. The reason generally assigned by the prisoners for their coming over in such numbers just | The attendance was not large, but it was understood now is that they were seeking employment, but it is | that many who had intended to take part in the prostated that many of them are known to have given ceedings had not arrived in town. Among those pre-up employment with 5s. or Cs. a day before leaving sent were some gentlemen who held office under the for this country. Some who were able to give a satisfactory account of themselves were discharged, 22 | ness of the meeting, and of all others similarly conwere detained in custody. A watch is still kept on the quay by the police, under Inspector Devine, for should be communicated to the press. However, any further arrivals of suspicious characters. At without violating any confidence, we may state that, Drogheda yesterday morning a body of 35 police boarded the Colleen Bawn, from Liverpool, and allow the Habeas Corpus Suspension to expire, and arrested five men, who, like those arrested in Dublin appeared to be labourers and mechanics. Two were discharged by the magistrates. The steamers arriving from England at Belfust have been searched in the same way for Fenians, but no arrests have been made At first people were disposed to think 'the movement on Chester's hoar, or merely some tentative ma-nœuvre to try what the effect would be of a real rising; but there seems to be now no room to doubt that mischief was intended, and that this affair is another abortion of the Fenian conspiracy. It must be confessed that the unprotected state of the military stores in Chester Gastle was almost an irresistible temptation; but it is hard to imagine what rational revenue of Ireland for the years 1841, 1851 and 1861 men, ever so well armed, could have hoped to do respectively, and of the population of Ireland in each against the garrison of Dublin - Times Cor.

The pointed stone forming the apex of one of the most curious of Irish Round Towers, that of Ardmore, in Waterford, which had withstood the storms of many centuries, was blown down to a gale a month

THE RECENT WATERFORD ELECTION. - It is believed that the editor of the Waterford Citizen purposes bringing an action against the epitor of the Waterford News for a letter which appeared in the latter journal. The cause of action is that in that letter the Citizen is stigmatized as a Fenian print. - From Irish Times Correspondent.

EMIGRATION. - From Ireland as well as from Germany, emigration promises to be very large during the present year. A Cork paper says that a very sensible increase has taken place in the emigration through Queenstown, and it is expected the numbers will gradually increase as the spring comes on .-The emigrants now leaving are said to be of a more respectable class than usual, and from their comfortable, contented appearance it is difficult to under stand why they should emigrate.

THE LAND AND THE CHURCH QUESTIONS. - We gather from the Cork Examiner that a scheme for the amend. ment of the land laws was submitted by Mr. James Cooper to the Mill street Board of Guardians, on Thursday, in the form of resolutions. Mr. Cooper proposes to give to tenants fixity of tenure for terms varying from 61 to 100 years, according to the proportion of reclaimed and unreclaimed land on their farms; and to settle rent by reference to the poor law valuation, the rent being always from a fourth to a third higher than the valuation, to give the tenant the right of selling the good will of his term during its continuance, allowing the right of pre-emption :0 the landlord, and to divide county cess equally be-tween landlord and tenant. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Cooper also moved that the legislature be petitioned to withdraw the State endowments from the Established Chorch, and devote one half of them to defraying the cost of supporting the poor. and the remainder to some useful national purpose. This resolution was also adopted.

The 32d report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. There were 6,263 schools in operation, which had on their rolls for the year then ended \$70,401 children, with a n average daily attendance, for the same period, of 315,108 children, and an average number of children oh the rolls for the year of 572,486. At the close of the year 1865 the number of schools in operation was 7,356. The average daily attendance of children for the year was 321,206; the average number of children an the rolls was 598,403; while the total number of distinct children at any time on the rolls for the year was 922,084. As compared with the year 1864 there is an increase of 100 in the number of schools in operation for the year 1865; while in the daily average attendance the increase amounts to 6,105, in the average number on the rolls the increase amounts to 22 922, and in the total number of pupils enrolled during the year the increase amounts to 51,683.

THE VARTRY RESERVOIR .- Those who reside near the Vartry in its course from Roundwood to the sen will not soon forget Friday the 8th of February, 1867. t transpired that the leak in that embankment, which had been pronounced 'perfectly safe,' could not be stopped, and no one seemed to know where it was. It was known that the County Surveyor considered the danger serious, and it was rumoured that some of those who had heretofore ridiculed the possibility of any accident happening were now advising precautions on the part of these who might suffer is the embankment gave way. Policemen were placed with rockets to give notice if the danger increased and those who stayed in the houses near the river had horses and cars at their doors ready to fly at the first signal. People could not forget, that though many escaped from dangerous positions when the Sheffield disaster occurred, yet as the engineers pronounced the embankment safe before it gave way, many perished who either believed those assurances or considered themselves removed from the direct influence of the flood, even if it were let loose. In fact. a few trees or the ruins of a bridge may divert a body of water in quite an unlooked for direction. The Roundwood reservoir is nearly seven times the size of that above Sheffield; but if it only took the course of the Vartry the damage done would be much less. Were the waters let loose they would rush down to the Davil's Glen, probably leaving this beautiful and striking scene a frightful mass of bare stone

Mr. J. Kelly, owner of extensive gardens and orchards at Rathmullen, county of Meath, has died, in consequence of being ridden over accidentally while looking at a hunt near his own house, by P. Dalton, the whipper in of the Louth Hounds.

Mr. Smith Barry has addressed the electors of the County Cork, 'as an independent Irish gentleman, pledged to no party. He is for 'a frank and states-manlike solution of the land question.' He is a firm supporter of the rights of property, but he counts among the plainest and clearest of those rights the right of the tenant to the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry.' On the other points, also, he goes the length of the Catholic Bishops.

Some notion will be formed of the dreadful sufferings of the poor in Dablin when it is known that in the twenty-four hours preceding Saturday morning, forty-two deaths took place in the South Union Workhouse, and that over thirty deaths in the house were reported on Monday morning. These poor people were principally those who had been recently admitted.

It is understood that the Fenians are but partially armed; but who they are or whence they come continues to puzzle every one, and just now I am not able to dissipate the mystery which hangs round this despera ely wicked, mad and hopeless onterprise. -Cor. of Dublin Freeman's Journal.

The Belfast magistrates seem determined to punish with severity all persons brought before them on a charge of using party expressions in public thoroughfares tending to a breach of the peace. A number of both women and men have been fined in sums ranging from 2s. 6d. to 40s. for shouting in the streets, some in favor of Fenianism, others against the

A late Dublin paper records the death at Milford, County Mayo, Ireland, of Peggy Walsh, aged 124 years, a servant in the same family, Miller, since 1757. Also the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Kinley, of Coleraine, County Antrim, at the age of 107.

The Daily Telegraph states: We understand that the Irish members of the Liberal party held a meeting on Thursday to confer upon the course which they should take during the present circumstances. late Government. It was determined that the busiafter considering the intention of the Government to the promise of a good land bill, the Irish members resolved that they would not determine upon any course of action in the House until they should hear the whole Ministerial programme respecting Ireland. With respect to future action, a committee of seven was authorized to call assemblages of Irish members for the consideration of all questions affecting the political, social, or material interests of their coun-

THE TAXATION OF IRBLAND. —The following is the notice of motion given by Mr. M'Kenna M. P in the House of Commons on Wednesday, in reference to the taxation of this country :- 'Return of the gross of these years; and a computation of the amount of such revenue raised in each of those years respectively for each head of the population.

The Irishman says that since the Union, now 66 years ago, £396,000,000 have been drained out of Ireland by absentee landlords.

The London Court Circular says it is the intention of Her Majesty to take a cruise during the coming summer in the Victoria and Albert, which will be ready for service by the 20th of May. The Prince and Princess of Wales also intend to take an extensive yatching cruise during the coming summer The same paper says that beside the season. intention of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to spend a portion of each year in Ireland, it is Her Majesty's intention to visit the Lakes of Killarney during the present year.

One evening, eight years ago exactly, the wife of a man at present working at the Neptune Foundry, in this city, disappeared from her house in a mysterious manner, and not the slightest clue could be discovered to trace her, or account for her abscence. The husband was arrested on suspicion, and was in gaol several months, but was finally discharged; and after a long and fruitless search he returned lo his work, and ever since was an object of suspicion to his fellow workmen, who sometimes annoyed him by asking, 'Who killed his wife?' The missing wife was given up as lost, when, to the astonishment of the husband and his friends, the truant walked into his house one evening this week as cooly as if she had only just returned after going to market. Whatever account she gave of her travels, the husband did not receive her with open arms. And so, after his eight years of trial, the poor fellow's innocence is completery established .- Waterford Citizen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London ship-building trade has been in a very depressed state for some time. Recently, however, one or two firms were offered contracts for building iron ships for Continental Kingdoms. They found that the contracts would enable them to pay their artizans six shillings and sixpence a day, and leave themselves almost no profit at all. They asked the men would they accept this sum in the present low state of the trade. Remember it means one Pound Nineteen Shillings a week-and this at a time when many skilled artizans are getting pauper rations from their parish, and breaking stones for three pence a-day. The men, or rather the 'Union' (or what it is called) which acts for them, refused the offer, demanding seven shillings. The masters decided that they could not pay that sum, without ruinous loss to themselves, and the result, I believe, is that the contracts are given up. Of course, some enterprising firms in France will take up the work; and thus the money, some hundreds of thousands, will be lost to London and its working-men-

Don't you think that the Trades' Union system may be carried too far? One Pound Nineteen Shilings per week is surely better these hard times than eighteen-pence and the pauper's loaf. It is said that France and Belgium are competing dangerously with England in manufactures, and actually beating her out of the Continental market. Indeed, French steam-engineers are at work at this moment on more than one English railway. Sagacious people, who profess to know all about the matter, say that this is the result of Trades Union. At all events, it is a startling fact that, with all their disadvantages, the French can compete with the English in England's (hitherto) special forte, iron manufactures. - London or. of Iri hman.

Universal Supprage .- Sir, -Mr. Kinglake said the other day, at Bridgewater, that though constichise, members would not, or words to that effect. I beg to call his attention, and that of your readers, to the following extracts from a debate in the Asnembly of New South Wales. They are taken from the Sydney Morning Herald of the 24th of November, 1866. The subject of debate was a picnic given to its supporters by the Government, for which it was alleged that free railway tickets were illegally issued, and at which much drunkenness was said to

prevailed: -Mr. Cowser, leader of the Opposition .- Was it because members were implicated in a dishonest traesaction that the public were to be robbed in

this way? Mr. Do Silis-If any one charged him with drunkeuness . . (which nobody had), he would

esy it was a lie. Mr. Digam describes the picnic .- I travel up the river 12 miles in a bost. God knows my shirt was wringing wet. I go in for a feed, and then I slip off. We had saddles of mutton and what d'ye call it, and everything that's nice. There was no mistake about it. It was a flummocker (whatever

that is),' &c. General and Premier, cable dedge.

Mr. Martin. - It is false. 'Mr. Macpherson. - He has uttered the greatest

lie that he has uttered since he swore a lie. 'Mr. Martin, Premier .- If the honourable member accused him of resorting to a dodge, it was as falso as hell If he (Mr. Martin) held any other position than he now held, such language would be followed by personal violence.

Mr. Buchanan .- The Botany Bay aristocrats were the most unmannered dogs he had ever seen. 'If the language had been used to me I would have gone and wrung the honourable member's head off,

Now, this Assembly was elected by ballot and manhood suffrage. It sits for a colony where there is an excellent University, where there are good schools, a well educated clergy, a highly intelligent mercantile class, and an excellent Bar, which is, as every one knows, resorted to by young men of good family and gentlemanlike manners and ideas as a field for successful industry. Can we trace any of these elements of civilization in such debates as these? Or is it not quite evident that, whatever language the Assembly speaks, it is not that of those portions of the community best entitled to influence its opinions and conduct? Imagine the feelings with which men of property and cultivation must read these debates of their House of Commons, and consider, not whether it is wise to establish such things here, but to make any considerable advance towards them .- I am, Sir, your obedient servant, QUIA TIMET.

London, Feb. 9. STATISTICS OF THE ARMY. The Appendix to the Report of the Recruiting Commission shows that the establishment of the army (non-commissioned officers and men) on January 1, 1866, was 200,966, while the actual number of effectives was 194,449; the numbers 'wanting to complete' being 6,417. The 194,449 effectives comprised 16,919 cavalry, 5,531 foot guards, 126,840 infantry, 6,690 colonial corps, 31,138 artiliery, 4,107 engineers, 1719 military train, 931 army hospital corps, and 584 commissariat staff corps. Of these numbers 77,701 were serving at home. 48,806 in the colonies, and 68,042 in India.

THE ARMY .- We understand that the scheme for the reorganization of the army is now nearly completed in its details, which, when announced in the House of Commons, will not be found to coincide in all points with the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners on Recruiting. The militia will be made the foundation of the active army. Men will be enlisted for 12 years instead of 10 as at present; seven of these will be spent in the army available for general service, the remaining five in the militia under certain advantageous conditions. A measure will be proposed for obtaining their further service. at the end of the 12 years. Non-commissioned officers and men will still be permitted to re-engage in the army and serve for pension. Such, we believe, will be the leading features of the plan. The difficulties of the details are, of course, financial, but the House of Commons will, without doubt, afford the Government the means of carrying into effect their scheme if it can be shown that it will give the country sufficient available force for general service, and an efficient reserve to rely upon in case of need. — | tress. The amount determined on will probably exceed half a million sterling.'

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE. - At the Shire ball, Nottingham, on Saturday, the Rev. Charles Forth, of Basford, near that town, was charged with the fol-lowing extraordinary offence. A suit is pending be-tween Mr. Forth and his wife in the Divorce Court, and a fortnight since one of his servants went to London to give some evidence as to the matter. When she came back the reverend defendant forced her into a chair and asked her what her evidence was. She made no reply, whereupon he said, 'I suppose you have been to say that you saw me strike your mis-tress.' The girl replied, 'Yes,' and the defendant then rushed away to get a piece of paper, on which he wrote words which in effect affirmed that the statement she made was false. He then seized the girl and forced a pen into her hand, at the same time compelling her to sign the document, the young woman being too frightened to refuse. The magistrates treated the matter as a common assanlt, and fined Mr. Forth 42s.

LONGITUDE BY THE ATLANTIC CARLY .- The difference of longitude between England and America has hitherto, rested upon the chronometric expeditions instituted by the Coast Survey during the years 1849 51 and 1855. Fifty chronometers were transported three times in each direction across the Atlantic. The probable error of the result of these expeditions was 19 100ths of a second. The value thus obtained though for all practical purposes sufficiently precise, is not so for the necessities of astronomical science in its present refined state. When, therefore, the success of the cable provided telegraphic Transot-lantic connection with England, parties of the Coast Survey were formed, under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, to take advantage of this means of obtaining a value more precise than that furnished by the chronometric expeditions, allusion to which has been made. The pecularities in the methods and apparatus employed in working the cable render the process of determing the longtitude by its means different in many respects from that by the land telegraph lines. New obstacles, which made success exceedingly doubtful, were to be surmounted, and new sources of error eliminated, but, thanks to the genius, experience and perseverance of Dr. Gould, these have been overbome, and results of remarkable percision elicited. The probable error of the resulting longitude is about four hundredths of a second. Perhaps it will give the reader a ciever idea of the nicety implied in by stating that a distance of about 1,900 miles had been measured, and that the measure is not probably more than 40 feet from the truth. The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been discovered by still greater pracision to be 31 100ths of a second. This is equivalent to a velocity of 6,020 miles a second, and is notably less than the velocity of the electric fluid upon land lines, which numerous observations have shown to average 16,000 miles a second.

In a recent number of the London Tublet we find the following remarks on the ludicrous dissensions existing in the English Church as by law established. 'A remarkable letter,' says our contemporary, 'has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Pusey to the Literary Churchman. The subject is 'Dissensions within the Church,' and Dr. Pusey seems to think that a popular storm may be directed against the Church by law established as a diversion from Fenianism and Reform. Dr. Puser gives a startling enumeration of the subjects of dissension within the English Church. The inspiration and truth of Holy Scripture as the authority for all revealed truth, the inerrancy of the Apostles—nay, of our Lord himself—these are among the subjects of dissension. Within the substance of His revelation, the doctrine of the Atonement, the Divinity of our Lord, judgment to come, are among the subjects of discention. In regard to the evidences of faith, there is dissension whether there be either miracle or prophecy. The Bishop of London, in his recent charge, expressed a hope (which in itself implied a misgiving) that none of the clergy would deny our Lord's Resurrection. It has been contemplated in quarters, in which this is startling enough, that the truth of our Lord's Resurrection will have to be left an open question among ministers of the English Church. If there be any heresy which does not find acknowledgment among the members of this school, it is because it contains not too much error, but too much truth. Even Mohammedanism, as a great heresy, has retained more frag nents of truth than much of this so-called Christianity.' A ghestly picture, truly: But Dr. Pusev thinks it not discouraging, if the future be regarded rather than the present, for he says that the peril to the English mind is from inconsistent not from conistake about it. It was a flummocker (whatever that is), &c.

'Mr. Macpherson charged Mr. Martin, Attorneycharal and Premier, with a miserable and despicharal and Premier, with a miserable and despicharal and Premier, with a miserable and despilies between receiving the whole Catholic faith on the one hand, and naked unbelief on the other, drives it to that belief of refuge.' We desire that Mr. Puser's words may be verified in his own person. and that he may embrace the alternative of receiving the whole Catholic faith.' in the meanwhile, he deprecates the outery against sacordotalism, and the remedy proposed against it, viz: Legislation. Dr. Pusey then comes to the 'signs which,' he says, 'amid whatever pain, betoken deliverance.' As far as we can understand his argument, it is that the destruction of the Irish Establishment would involve the disestablishing of the Scotch Kirk, followed by some modification of the English Establishment. -And, therefore, that those who might be willing to consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment alone will resist it for fear of its consequences to their Establishments. If that be not the meaning we can see no other. 'The fierceness of the attack against everything objective in religion is the greater security for all. Certainly in our numble judgment these are not days when Catholics ought to be found laboring hand in hand with the enemies of all Church Establishments for the destruction of any one Church Establishment. The concluding por-tion of the Rev. doctor's letter is altogether beyond the reach of our interpretative ability. We have failed to understand its drift or meaning, and must eave it where we found it.

SINGULAR IDENTIFICATION OF A DROWNED MAN. -On the night of the 6th December, 1865, a resident at Shrewsbury, named Evans, left the house of a friend with the intention of returning home, but mysteriously disappeared on the way, and was never again seen, either dead or alive. The affair created some excitement at the time, and a reward was offered for any information that might lead to a solution of the mystery, but none transpired, and it was at length concluded that Mr. Evans had fallen into the Severn, and that his body had been carried away by the stream. His wife, however, steadfastly refused to believe in his death, and even continued to pay his usual subscription to the club of which he was a member, in the expectation of his ultimate return. After a lapse of 14 months all doubt has now been set at rest by the discovery of the unfortunate man in the Severo, at a place called Cressage, six miles distant from the spot where he probably fell in. An old woman gathering wood on the bank accidentally caught eight of it clinging with outstretched arms to some bushes which had arrested its further progress down the stream. The only articles of clothing remaining upon it were a necktie, a collar, a pair of stockings, and a surgical elastic sock on the lelt leg. Mrs. Evans arrived at Oressage on Thursday, and was at once enabled to identify the body of her long-lost husband by means of the elastic sock. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and, considering the long period during which it had been in the water, it was in a remarkable state of preservation.

The Malta Times of the 31st January says:—We have good grounds for stating that it is the intention of the home Government to expend a very large sum of money on increasing the armaments of this for-

The London Morning Star, the organ of the ultra Radical or Bright party, says that although Ottawa has been confirmed as the capital of the new Dominion of Canada it is probable that the Queen, in the exercise of her prerogative, will have to choose a more central point, in which case there can be hardly a doubt of Montreal being selected as the permanent capital.

Lord Ernest Vane Tempest, who has lately been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an assault committed on a brother officer, upwards of ten years ago, served in the Confederate army during the late civil war, under his own family name of Captain Stewart. He appears to have been a most distinguished cavalry officer in the Southern army, and was very much liked by his comrades in arms.

LONDON, Feb. 5th. - The Duke of Richmond has declined the Colonial Secretaryship, and the Duke of Buckingham, to whom it was subsequently tendered, has accepted the position.

The Government promises that the provisions of the Reform Bill, which it is preparing for submission to Parliament, will be liberal in their character.

The Edinburgh Courant is authority for the following statement in regard to Queen Victoria as an author :- The preface to the collected speeches of the late Prince Consort, if not actually written by her Majesty, was at least 'inspired' by her, and har reputation for literary skill has on several occasions given grounds to reports that her Majesty has intended that her name should be jucluded in the roll of royal authors.' A rumor of this kind is again current, and we understand it is very generally bolieved, that her Majesty is actually preparing a book of her own composition for the press,'

The Lords of the Admiralty have sent instructions to Port-Admiral Sir William F. Mactin to have the following vessels prepared for sea immediatelyviz., the screw steam corvette Raccoo, 22, Captain Richard Purvis; the Corvetto Charybdis, 17; the sloop Vostal, 4: the gunboat Pigeon, tender to the Calcdonia: and the gunboat Redwing, tender to the Cambridge. Some of these ships may leave to-morrow. It is supposed they will go to the coast of Ireland. Several detachments of Royal Marines are under orders for embarkation.

Several of Mr. Bright's political friends have written to him, begging him to explain the sentence a his speech at Rochdale, where, after speaking of the mutiny in India, he hinted that a great event might break out in England before long.

The following resolution on the subject of Ritualism was unanimonsly adopted in the largest meeting of the prelates of the Southern Province which has for many years assembled in Convocation :- 'Resolved-That having taken into consideration the report made to this House by the Lower House concerning certain ritual observances, we have concluded that, having regard to the dangers (1) of favoring errors deliberately rejected by the Church of England, and fostering a tendency to desert her communion; (2) of offending even in things indifferent devout worshippers in our churches, who have been long used to other modes of service, and thus of estranging many of the faithful laity; (3) of unnecessarily departing from uniformity; (4) of increasing the difficulties which prevent the return of separatists to our communion—we convey to the Lower House our unanimous decision that, having respect to the considerations here recorded, and to the Rubric concerning the service of the Church in our Book of Common Prayer, to wit-

'Forasmuch as nothing can be so plainly set forth but doubts may arise in the use and practice of the same, to appease all such diversity, (if any arise) and for the resolution of all doubts concerning the manner how to understand, do, and execute the things contained in this book, the parties that so doubt or diversely take anything shall always resort to the bishop of the dioceas, who, by his direction, shall take order for the quieting and appearing of the same, so that the same order be not contrary to angthing contained in this book; -and if the bishop of the diocese be in doubt, then he may send for the resolution thereof to the Archbishop;

our judgment is that no alterations from long-sametioned and usual ritual ought to be made in our churches, until the sanction of the bishop of the diocese has been obtained thereto.'

The Mark Lane Express publishes the following estimate of the average yearly crops of cereals in England for the past ten years; 'Rather more than three millions of acres are sown with wheat-the sawn with barley, averaging thirty seven and three quarter bushels each total average yield, nearly nine million quarters. A million and a half acres are sown with oats, producing forty six and a half bushels each; total average yield, same as barley. Half a million acres are devoted to the production of beans, and nearly as many to peas, producing on an average nearly two million quarters of beans, and a million odd quarters of peas. The average crop of wheat in the whole United Kingdom is probably about sixteen million quarters annually; but, reckoning the consumption of each individual at a eack of flour a year: twenty two million and a half quarters of wheat are needed for the supply of our thirty million of people, leaving six or seven million of quarters to be supplied by importation.'

House of Commons .. - Major Jervis asked whother the attention of Her Majesty's Government had been drawn to the recent arrests in London, by the civil power, of two officers of Her Majesty's service, in consequence of a court-martial recently held in Jamaica; whether, taking into consideration the grave and responsible duties imposed upon officers of the army and navy by the legislative chackments passed for the regulations of these services, and the result of the inquiries instituted by the War Department and the Admiralty with reference to the conduct of the officers of both these services during the recent disturbances in Jamaica, Her Majesty's Government purposed affording those officers who had been so arrested the fullest legal assistance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. - I have no doubt whatever that when an officer in Her Majesty's service, obeying the commands of his superior officer, performs acts which are afterwards legally impugned, it will, of course, be the duty of the Government to defend him. (Loud and general cheering.)

UNITED STATES.

A CANDID CONFESSION .- The Speaker of the House of Representatives is reported as saying, on Saturday, that 'in the British House of Commons there is generally much more noise and confusion than in this House.' We cannot imagine how the Speaker got his information; and lest the House should take comfort in its disorder from this unhappy remark we beg to inform both the head and the heels of that body, which are quite too often to be seen on the same level, that the House of Commons is usually a quiet and orderly assemblage, where every speaker is easily heard, unless the House is determined not to hear bim, which really occurs but seldom; and where nothing whatever is permitted to go on at any time, except the business before the House. Not a document, not a newspaper, not pens or paper, not every distinctive doctrine of Christianity, and sends anything whatever is permitted in the hands of any us back in morals to the condition of the Arabs and member, excepting only the printed order of business for the day. Conversation being likewise prohibited as well as the peanut and apple trade' it follows that no public legislative assembly is or can be more quiet and decorous in their demeanor than the House of Commons. As a matter of sober fact, though it seems a pity to despoil the poetry of the amiable Speaker, our House of Representatives is a den of howling Dervishes beside it. -N. V. Tribune.

peachment Committee reported they had examined, a large number of witnesses, and collected a large number of documents, but have not concluded their laboure.

They state sufficient testimony has been taken to justify and domand a further prosecution of the investigation.

Mr. Rogers, one of the minority of the Committee reported that there was not a particle of evidence to sustain the charges.

NEW YORK, Marck 4. - The Tribune's special says au effort will be made immediately upon the assembling of the 40th Congress, to have the impeachment project referred to a Special Committee, with Gens. Canade, Butler and Legan on the Committee.

Washington, March 4 .- The Committee on alloged frauds in the New York custom house, report the most reprehensible conduct on the part of the present Collector, Mr. Smythe. There appears to have been established what was called a general order business which Mr. Smythe sold out ; and that Peter A Nanbergen, Geo. F. Thompson, Senators Doolittle and Paterson, and a Mrs. Perry, had interests in the business. Mr. Smythe obtained \$40,000 per annum for this business from Messrs. Miller & Conger. The \$40,000 were divided as follows: Geo. F. Thompson Sens tors Doolittle and Patterson, \$5,000 each; other parties, from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

CONGRESSIONAL RECREATION-TEASING THE LION. Under this heading the Buffalo Express of Friday pepetrates the following good-humored squib in re-lation to the motion Mr. Raymond introduced into Congress on the 'Kingdom' of Canada:-

It is not the nonsense of this resolution that we make a point of objecting to. Congress must have its little fooleries, and especially just at the close of a short session, when a great deal of immeusely important public business remains to be finished up, no reasonable people to be sure, would think of grum. bling at the waste of a sitting or two in the indulgauce of some playful and innocent pinching of the Brush lion's tail. But it was for Jack Rogers, or Ross, or Noell, or some other lively wag to lead off in these pranks and not for Mr. Raymond, who has enough to do keeping his merry go round in motion. Of course we must be right in interpreting this very solemn resolution to inquire 'whether any remonstrance has been made by the government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American provinces into a single Confederacy, as gotten up for a mere bit of Congressional sky-larking; for why should any body think seriously of interfering with the innocent amusements of Her Majesty's children over here in the nursery next door to us? By all means let them build their playhouse Kingdom,' and pretend that it is a 'Kingdom,' and lelight themselves with a recreation which, to say the least of it, is remarkably well calculated to dovelop the powers of the imagination. For the life of us we can see no harm in the indulgence of so simple and pretty an illusion. We should not like, of course to see a real piece of imperial architecture put in such close proximity to our own humble republican cottage; but when we look over Her Maesty's fence and see that she has only set her young hib-aproued colonists to work with paste and pasteboard and gill tineel, to keep them quiet for a while, we have surely nothing to do but smile our admiration of her Majesty's ingenuity. Let them play. By and by, when they grow old enough to get tired of playing with imagined 'Kingdoms' and imagined Kings, and want semething real for their pocket noney, we'll invite them over to look at what Uncle Sam has got to offer in the way of confederation .-By that time the boys will have learned enough to be ready for going into political buildess on the terms of an equal partnership. Don't let us be too impatient with youth.

No sconer had the news reached Washington, that the national movement north of us had received the formal sanction of the imperial government of Great Britain, and scuully been christened as a 'Kingdom, than Mr Henry J. Raymond sprang to his feet in the U.S. House of Representatives and hurriedly asked 'leave to offer a resolution, declaring that the establishment in the immediate preximity of the United States, of a powerful monarchy, under the support of a foreign nation, cannot be regarded otherwise than as being hostile to the peace, and menacing the safety of this republic, and requesting the President to inform the House whether any remonstrance has been made by this government against the proposed consolidation of all the British North American previnces into a single confederacy, under the imperial rule of an English prince, and whether the consent of this government has been given in any way to the coust mation of that are-

While it is complimentary to the Canadians, to be termed 'a powerful monarchy' by an Honorableand would be leading-United States Representative In Congress; we submit that Mr. Raymond's course incked both dignity and good judgment, and received a fitting rebuke by the House, in its promptly declining to suspend the rules in his favor. The following day we observe the 'resolution' was received, and referred to the 'Committee on Foreign Affairs,' where it will no doubt rest for the present. We imagine Mr. Raymond will find few thoughtful men in the United States who with agree with him in considering the rising Kingdom, 'as being hostile' to the United States, and fewer still who will believe the movement to be 'menacing the safety of this Republic.' We can assure the affrighted gentieman that the Canadians have not the faintest idea of attempting to force their peculiar views of government

upon an unwilling people.

As to the suggestion that the President should remonstrate against the proposed consolidation of the British North American Provinces, into a single confederacy,' it is not only the height of impertinence, but ridiculously absurd, and will be pro-nounced so by even the 'Young American' element, which this weak buncombe resolution was undoubtedly intended to win the support of, in the next election.

The Mormone are represented by Mr. Dixon (in a sketch which is accepted as substantially accurate, and as being by far the most interesting description of Mormondon and the Mormons, that has proceeded from any pen,) as being thrifty, industrious, what is called 'moral,' and happy. Drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, and pauperism, are [unknown amongst them; they claim that they owe their prosperity wholly to their religion. It is certain, at any rate, that they have wonderfully prospered; that they have done wonders meterially in the land which they have taken to themselves, and that their Government is not only a despotism, but a religious despotism.

Those who attribute our prosperity as a people to our 'Liberal institutions,' and the misery of the Mexicans to the 'Popish' religion, have additiculty to meet here, and unless they are determined to shirk it by denying the facts, it is very much to be desired that

they would set to work to its serious contemplation. Thirty five years ago there were only six Mormons in the world. There are now nearly, perhaps over, two hundred thousand; consider all the difficulties that they have overcome, and it cannot be denied that these Mormons in Utah have in their third of a century done very much more in the way of material progress than have we Americans in our hundred years of national life. Yet the Mormons have a false and abominable religion; a religion that rejects the Turks. They reject with scorn all our cherisbed principles of Government and all the views of the party of progress; they are not opposed to negro slavery, they spit upon women's rights, they despise universal suffrage, and they laugh John Bright to scorn. Yet they are, on Yankes principles, the most community by far to be found anywhere on this priately heads its account of this performance, 'Are continent. We have seen only the beginning of we civilized?'

Malandar.

Washington, March, 4.—The Majority of the im- | them, but it has been more wonderful in every way than the beginning of Mahomet. It would be well for those who guage religion by a material standard alone, to read Mr. Dixon's work so toon as it can be procured, and to meditate upon this problem of Mormonism and its success, which is certainly well worthy the attention of every thinking man, and which before the end of this century, will have forced itself upon the consideration of the civilized world, in a manuer very little dreamt of at the present time. - St. Louis Guardian.

> FRAUDS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. - A COngressional Committee appointed to inquire into this subject has made a report, which exhibits a state of corruption and extortion so astounding that but for what appears to be the most incontrovertible evidence, it would be esteemed impossible that it could exist anywhere out of Turkey or Russia, where the corruption and extertion of officials are proverbial. We shall probably give hereafter a more detailed account of these scandalous revelations. In the meantime we may say that the report turns chiefly on two heads. First, the selling by the present col-lector of the port of New York of the Custom House business known as the general order business, which is connected with the warehousing system; second, the unbeard of tyronny to which the merchants of New York are subjected for the sake of increasing the plunder of three officials.

The New York correspondent of the Dublin Irish. man writes :--

You will recollect that Bishop Duggan was very

violent in his denunciation of Fenianism always. The reason was that he believed it contained a secret sworn society underneath its open plans: And he was right in his reason. The fact is admitted. An inner circle did exist. The military circles were all sworn to obey, unquestioning, their leaders. The best authorities hold that in all conspiracies at revolution an oath should be sternly exacted. The late Polish insurrection was purely the offspring of secret and oath-bound councils, and to that it owed its strength and the prolongation of its existence. Miss O'Mahony thinks that a pledge of honor would have done as well as an oath with Irishmen, and therein I agree with her. John O'Mahony refers to the matter in a letter describing the Cincinnati Congress. Towards the end of the session there was an inquiry instituted, and witnesses were examined as to the existence of a secret sworn society' within one brotherhood in Chicago. It was not only proved to exist, but fully acknowledged by some of its prominent members. All its objects were not revealed .-But one of its practices is to set friend to spy upon friend: and report to some secret conclave which does not recognise the constitutional laws of the F. B. This alone would damn it for ever to any honest mind If it was to this Bishop Duggan had reference, Bishop Duggan was right in denouncing us.—And if he thinks I knew anything of it, he must think me a man of barefaced 'falsehood' and 'hypocrisy.' The truth is, there was suspicion in the ranks from the commencement. And John O'Mahony, a gentleman by education and by descent, was teo sincere for suspicion. He wears his heart on his sleeve. And on that account, like poor Smith O'-Brian, he is the wrong man for revolution. His reverence for the Catholic clergy is profound, as the brief reference to Bishop Duggan in the above and other letters to the Irith People office incontestably prove.

Getting in the Money .- To accomplish this work the money had to be got in. Some gave freely and the burden fell upon their shoulders; as you may have often remarked in an Irish parish, it is one little section of the congregation-and not by any means the richest-which always feeds the priest's horse.-Some hoary beaded old hypocrites refused to unleasings. Very properly Miss O' Mahony told these canting curmudgeons, these little-hearted mawworms, that their caree with the money would be more acceptable than their blessing without it. At some of the meetings called to work up the excitement no-ticeable meedens turned up. Here is one. At a very large meeting a wily speaker stood up and, and while inveighing against British spies he suddenly thrust his hand into his pocket and drawing out a scrap of paper, held it before him .. 'There is that in this paper, said he, which not all the wealth of England could buy! If a British spy is present I tell him this to his teeth!' The sensation was terrific. A deep stillness fell upon the swaying multitude, it swaped with emotion, and then as from one throat sprung up a tremendous cheer. After the meeting Miss O'Mahony pressed this person as to this important news from Ireland. 'I'll show it you, says he with a grin, and Demosthenes put his hand into his pocket and produced a private business telegram which he had received from Buffalo that morning! It was a capital rhetorical artifice, bu. I would rather have that fellow against me than for me. He was too smart by long chalks.

'Knaves and Traitors.'-Another particular smart man was B. Doran Killian. Miss O'Mahony is down upon him, and I believe justly. He humbugged John O'Mahony up to his eyebrows, then he humbugged the public in general with his Eastport expsditions, and then he went to grass. So much for Bogus Killian. Miss O'Mahony, as I told you before, is hard on P. J. Mechan, and rakes up the story of his having been expelled from the Emmet Monument Association. So he was sure enough, and lost his papers in Ireland stupidly enough. It is wrong to call him traiter, for be underwent trial for traitorism at both sides of the Atlantic and came out acquitted. But certainly after his unpardonable neglinence in letting compromising documents fall into the hands of the British authorities-documents that. if they did not positively precipitate the arrests of the leaders, at least put a nail in their coffins-I conceive Mr. P. J. Meehan richly deserved expulsionfrom the organization. There is a wide difference between a lion and a donkey, but a blow from a lion's paw, and a kick from a dunkey may be equally fatal, and where the results are of that circumstance it is hard to forgive. And yet Mr. P. J. Meehan has the cheek to be vicious in his little paper, and to practice tremendous patriotism—a thing I always distrust. We have had just enough of this almighty blowing. If I caused the injury to my comrades that Mr. Meehan did, I would have more modesty than to stick myself in the van at public meetings. But enough of Fenianism for this week.

We read the following in the Vicksburg, Miss. 2 Times, of Feb. 13th: There were about thirty converts, among whom we noticed some of our old est and best citizens, baptized in the Catholic Church yesterday. The Mission at this place, which closes to-day, has been extremely successful, both in gaining new converts and in strengthening the faith of old members.'

In dissecting the corpse of a pauper at the Twenty-Third Street Medical College in New York recently the students unexpectedly found evidence that another human being had been devoured by the infinitesimal worm which the faculty style triching spiralis. The intestines, when subjected to microscopic examination, proved to be literally alive with these minute destroyers.

SNUBBED .- The Chairman of the U. S. Committee on Foreign Relations requested to be discharged on Thursday from the consideration of the memorial against Confederation presented to Congress by some Canadians residing in the States. Leave was granted, and, so far as Congress is concerned, the matter falls through.

A new method of punishment has been introduced into one of the public schools of Holyoke Mass. A disobedient scholar is ordered up, its mouth forced opened and a dose of cayenne pepper administered. moral, the most industrious, the most prosperous A correspondent of the Boston Transcript appro-

True Winess.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696, Crang Street, by J. GILLIES. G. B. CLERK, Editor.

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

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We beg to remind our Correspondents that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless

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, MARCH 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MARCH-1867.

Friday, 15-Ember Day, Lance and Nails. Saturday, 16-Ember Day, of the Feria. Sunday, 17-Second Sunday of Lent. Monday, 18-St. Gabriel, Arch. Tuesday, 19 -St. Joseph. Wednesday, 20-St Patrick, transferred from 17th. Thursday, 21-St. Benedict Ab

Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday included, are days of fasting and absti-

The use of flesu meat at every meal is permitted on all the Sundays of Lent, with the exception of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indulgences allowed at the one repast on Mondays dent of the London Times says Ireland is full of Tuesdays, and Thursdays of every week from the Irish Americans, and urges that severe punishfirst Suncay afte Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On ment in their cases is imperatively necessary; the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of fesh meet is prob bited. them, for the people, though they give them no

OFFICE OF THE ROMAN LOAN.

At the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman

11 NASSAU STREET, CORNER OF PINE. New York, January 30th, 1867.

ALFRED LAROCQUE, Esq, Agent of the Roman Loan,

Montreal, Canada. Dear Sir,-I have the honor to inform you that I have received instructions to keep this Loan open, until the same is absorbed, as it is expected in Rome that the late direct appeal of the Holy Father to the Clergy will produce this result before the First of

Very respectfully Your obedient servant, ROBERT MURPHY, General Agent for the United States, British Provinces and South America. Bonds of 500 francs are sold for \$66 00 125 do

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

broke out in Ireland is certain, but it is no easy matter to construct a regular and reliable history of the details. We give below the several telegrams as they reached us, with this cautionthat they have all passed through the hands of the Yankee operators, by whom they have very probably been distorted :-

LONDON, March 6 .- The Fenian agitation in Ireland has been renewed and is increasing. A meeting of several hundred Trishmen near Dub. lin has been dispersed by the troops. Telegraph wires have been cut in various parts of the coun-

LONDON, March 6, eve. - In the House of Commons, Lord Naas, Chief Secretary of Ireland, stated to-day that the Feman rising around Dublin was supposed to number from 1,000 to

DUBLIN, March 6 .- An attack was made by a body of Fenians upon the Drogheda Barracks yesterday. The attacking party was received with great gallantry by the military and police stationed in the barracks, and several volleys given the assailants, who retired in confusion, losing a number killed and wounded, whom they took from the field. The repulse was complete. Several of the Government forces were wounded. including three of the police.

LIVERPOOL, March 6 .- Despatches have been received by the Government stating that an attack was made by a small force of Fenians upon Castle Martyr yesterday, but the enemy was repulsed and driven off. One of the attacking force, said to be an American officer, was shot.

London, March 6 .- The Fenians have torn up the rails and blocked up the roads between Cork and Dublin, completely suspending railway travel between those cities.

The Government does not feel any alarm at the aspect of affairs, as very efficient measures have been made and are now making to suppress all attempts at insurrection throughout Ireland. There have been as yet no serious outrages committed by Fenians either upon persons or property of private subjects, the rebels appearing to be in a quasi state of strict military disci-

General Massey, a supposed Fenian leader,

has been arrested in Limerick.

Tracy, reporter of the Cork Herald, has been arrested for telegraphing false reports of sedition

among English troops. LONDON, 8th, noon .- Several Irish and English newspapers have received and published a proclamation purporting to come from the Government of the Irish Republic. It declares that from Ireland was good. Mr. Walpole also stated after ages of outrage and of vam appeals to rea- that the Government will not proclaim martial Grown.

son and justice, they have at last resolved to appeal to arms to rescue Ireland from serfdom and establish a national union, public safety and political freedom, and bring about the consequent separation of Church and State. As republicans, they appeal to republicans throughout the world for sympathy and support.

Dublin, 8th .- A heavy storm prevailed in this vicinity the night before last. Large quantities of snow fell, and it is said that the insurgents who took refuge in the mountains are suffering severely from cold and exposure.

Donohue, the leader of the Fenians in the fight at Tallaght, has since died, and three of his companions are also dead. A police constable has been killed by the Fe-

nians in Cork. The rails on the roads running into Waterford

have been torn up. for producing Greek fire have been discovered and seized by the soldiers and the police in

various parts of the country. LONDON, Sth, noon .- Troops are being rapidly despatched to Ireland from all available points.

LATER .- Despatches from Dublin, Cork, and other parts of Ireland received during the morning and afternoon give the following intelligence: A body of Ferians 1,500 strong are reported to be threstening the Town of Tipperary. The troops had a battle with a band of insurgents near Kilfinane, in the County of Limerick, and defeated them, killing one man, wounding several, and taking thirty prisoners. Among the latter was the Fenian chief General Lane. A force of rebels some 300 strong was also beaten by the soldiers at Clonmel. Several of the former were killed, eighteen prisoners were taken, and a quantity of arms was captured. The Fenians REGULATIONS FOR LENT. - All days of Lent, strip private houses of all guns and other weapons. Armed bands of men are moving through the Counties of Clare, Tipperary and Limerick, and have frequent conflicts with the police and constabulary. A Dr. Cleary is reported to have been killed at Kilmallock. Incendiary fires are frequent in the City and County of Limerick.

London, Sih, evening. - The Irish corresponbut adds that it is very difficult to apprehend aid, refuse to betray them to the authorities. He states that Col. Dunn led the Irish in their attack on the station at Kilmallock. He concludes by saying that the present rising is considered a failure in Dublin.

Dublin, March S, evening.-A despatch from Waterford reports that the Fenians had tune, and life it necessary. If it is otherwise in appeared in force at Devil's Bit Mountain, in the United States, it is because such are the Tipperary County. Troops with artillery had been despatched to dislodge them. The resuit of the battle is not yet known.

The insurgents muster in strong force particularly in the County of Tipperary. No bands have yet appeared in Wicklow County, and the town of Wicklow is quiet.

Reports from Drogheda state that there has been no further disturbance in that city up to this hour. Twelve of the foremost rebel leaders land.

have been captured. The Fenians have captured and hold possession of police barracks at Kilteel, in the County of Kildare.

LONDON, March 9, noon .- It is reported from Ireland to-day that tranquility has been restored throughout the province of Leinster, and that That on the 6th met. Fenian disturbances there has been no recent disturbance in the County of Kerry, the scene of the abortive outbreak of last month.

DUBLIN, March 9 .- A despatch from Wexford states that the Galty Mountains, on the border of Tipperary and Cork counties, are swarming with Fenians, and it is feared that an attach will be made upon the town of Tipperary. the inhabitants of which are disaffected and strongly disposed to helpthem.

London, March 9 .- Official despatches received from Ireland say that loads of arms have been discovered and seized by the military, and that this fact seems to confirm the reports that the rising of the Irish had failed to be general.

London, March 9, evening. - Despatches from Dublin state that small bands of Fenians are patrolling the counties of Cork, Wexford, Tipperary and Limerick, pressing the people into their ranks and committing robberies everywhere. The taverns in the city of Cork are to be closed every evening at dark.

James Stephens is reported to be still in Paris. DUBLIN, March 10 .- The existence of a Fenian Council, which has been in secret session in this city has been discovered, and its members arrested by the police. Burke, one of the Fenian leaders in the South, has been captured at

which was previously reported to have taken States? possession of the Barracks at Kilteel, in Kildare, have been dispersed by by the troops. The insurgents made an attack on the Barracks at should such a one arise, he would have before Mount Mellik, at the foot of Slieve Bloom him a far clearer case in his favor than had Mountain, and were repulsed. Two of the attacking party were shot. The rebels are said to have assembled to the number of 3,000, in the neighborhood of Aberla Abbey Laix, in the Queen's County. Troops have been sent out to

disperse them. Two Irish Americans were arrested on board a vessel from Cardiff, at Cork. Both were recently at Chester.

London, 11th, evening .- Ireland is quiet. The Government, however, is organising the forces into six flying columns for the pursuit of the scattered bands of Fenians and active service in case the necessity should arise.

The band of which was recently encamped on the Galtee mountains has vanished, leaving no trace of their whereabouts.

The government has offered a reward for the apprehension of Dunn, one of the Fenian leaders. The Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, Secretary of State for the Home Department, announced in the House of Commons this evening that the news

The Ministerial Relorm Bill will be laid before the House of Commons on the 18th inst. Monday next. News has been received of the death of Dr. Livingstone-the well known African explorer: he was killed by the Caffres, and his death is a great loss to the scientific world. The Continental news is dull. By way of vindicating the liberty of the press in France, the Government has prosecuted M. Emile Girardin, and obtained a verdict of 5,000 francs against him; he has appealed. The Eastern question still occupies much of the public attentention, and will probably give rise to many serious complications ere it be settled. An at-Large quantities of ammunition and materials | tempt upon the life of Victor Emmanuel is reported. This would seem to indicate that the Mazzinian, or extreme Liberal party are becoming tired of their tool, and wish to get rid of him. It is reported that the P. Passaglia is in Retreat, and gives evidence of a desire to make atonement for the scandal he has caused to all good Catholics by his attitude towards the Holy

> THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.-Now that this measure has, we do not say become law, for it is not law, never will be law, and will never be morally obligatory upon any one; but, now that it has passed the mock or rump Congress sitting at Washington, what, we naturally ask, will be the action of the oppressed people of the Southern States? what the action of the friends of liberty, and the violated Constitution, in the Northern States? For the rights and liberties of all, whether North or South, are alike menaced by the "unconstitutional" Bill; and if the precedent be once allowed, the tyrant North of to-day, may be the oppressed North of to-morrow. It is a poor rule body. that won't work both ways.

This question would soon be resolved, as similar questions often have been resolved, in England, where the torch of freedom still burns strong and bright, and where the "unconstitutional" action of any one of the branches or orders of the Government has always found some patriot prepared to resist it, at the risk of fordeleterious effects of democracy, that thereby all manhood, and all dignity are, as it were, squeezed, or violently purged, out of the body politic. Democracy not only unfits men for, but it renders them incapable and unworthy of, free-

Let us consult the past,—the history of Eng-

When an arbitrary king attempted, under the pretence of "ship money," to levy money without the consent of Parliament-(an exercise of power not more in violation of the unwritten Constitution . of England, then is the recent act of the Washington Legislature an exercise of power in violation of the written Constitution of the United States) - an English country gentleman, John Hampden, though the sum for which he was assessed was only twenty shillings, boldly and patriotically determined to test the constitutionality, or legality of the impost by an appeal to the Courts of Judicature. It was not for the sake of the money, but of the great principle at stake, that he thus ventured to brave the anger of the King, and to risk his property, his liberty, and perhaps his life in defence of a great Constitutional principle.

A verdict against Hampden was indeed ob tained by the Court, from a majority of the Judges but the moral victory remained with the illustrious Hampden; and though "ship money' was levied for a few years longer, yet the discussions which ensued during the long protracted trial, and the consequent enlightenment of the public mind, gave assurance that sound constitutional principles would ere long be triumphant. Is there no Hampden in the United States, bold Supreme Court, the legality of the recent action | 103 strain :-DUBLIN, March 10 .- The band of Fennans of the self-dubbed Congress towards the Southern

It is to be feared that there is none; yet Hampden. Charles could show many and long established precedents for his levy of "shipmoney;" the letter of the law was by no means plain against him; and even the famous statute De Tallagio non Concedendo is admitted by Hallam to be " of very equivocal genuineness." But the illegality of military law, of military districis presided over by Brigadier Generals, of military in lieu of civil tribunals-there, and then where, and when, no actual war is being waged is so glaring, so patent, so directly in violation of the written Constitution of the United States, that it is inconceivable that the Supreme Court -should a case arising out of the late arbitrary measure be brought before it-should for one moment hesitate in finding for the plaintiff .-Why then does not some arise to bring the con-

* Some precedents, such as Dane. Gelt might be. and were urged in defence of the pretensions of the

law in Ireland, but will try the Fenians by special, stitutionality of the "Military Reconstruction knows is not suited to the young person as yet Court? Because the political atmosphere of the United States is not favorable to the development of Hampdens; because people there are all too afraid of "the sovereign people;" are all too abjectly crouched at the feet of that cruel and unprincipled tyrant, to dare in thought even, to contest his arbitrary decrees. The Asiatic serf crawling humbly on his belly before the throne of some Oriental despot is an emblem of manly courage, and independence, in comparison with the dough-faced wretch who, like a whipt dog, hes down and trembles beneath the lash of "the sovereign people."

> We believe, too, that, were there any one in the United States with pluck or moral courage sufficient to bring the question fairly to an issue, every act passed, every tax levied, by the rump Congress since its refusal to admit the Senators and representatives of the Southern States, might he set aside as unconstitutional, illegal, and contradictory of the fundamental principle of the political community, to wit :- " That taxation without representation is tyranny." The President might, if he had had pluck enough, have brought this question to an issue, by refusing to recognise as Congress, any body from which re presentatives of the Southern States, applying for admission, were excluded. This was the course which, consistently with his theory that the Southern States are "States within the send down any message to Congress until it were the requisite "enlightenment." properly constructed. But a body from which the representatives of " States within the Union" are excluded, is not a properly constituted Congress of the United States; and is therefore incompetent, legally, to exercise any of the functions by the Constitution committed to that

What the President, from want of moral courage failed to do, it is however still in the power of any plucky and patriotic private citizen to do. By refusing, for instance, to pay any tax imposed by the imperfectly constituted Congress —Just as Hampden refused to pay "ship money" -and by bringing the case before the Supreme Court, the latter would be obliged to decide the questions:-Whether by the written Constitution, the majority of the Congress has the right to exclude the innority from the debates? Whether the power of legislation and taxation, which the Constitution confers on the whole, can be legally exercised by a part? Whether ex post facto penal legislation is Constitutional ! Whether in short, men can be legally treated as criminals, and deprived of rights either civil or political, against whom no verdict of "Guilty" has been recorded by any Court of Justice? All these questions are involved in the so-called reconstruction of the Southern States; and unless the people of the United States are prepared to abandon all their liberties without an effort for their preservation, these great Constitutional questions must be settled, either by the Law, or by the Sword-either on the battle field, or on the floor of the Supreme Court. Ah! if there were a Hampden, a man with the spirit of a free. man, and the heart of a patriot in the United States, these questions would soon be brought to

are topics which it is difficult to treat properly; yet scarce fitted for the columns of the journal. Of these there is one to which under the name of the "social evil" a selected article in the of good faith." Montreal Witness of the 4th ust.; directs attention; and to which we make allusion with the view of showing that the very remedy recoinmended by the Protestant journalist, is to be found in the Catholic Church, and in the much vilified Confessional.

In the article to which we reter, the writer, after treating of the effects of legislative action enough, and patriotic enough, to test in the on the evil complained of, continues in the follow-

> "What we do urge is universal enlightenment | ened. especially of the young. There should be a series of tracts, setting forth the nature, reasons, obligations, and requirements of sexual purity, and the awful inevitable consequences of disobedience to the Divine command. These, so fast as prepared, should be systematically discominated, and universally studied. - From New York Tribune, cited by Montreal Wit.

"Universal enlightenment" on a peculiarly deheate and dangerous topic, is the remedy that the Protestant recommends, to be administered through a " a series of Tracts" to indiscriminately applied, and "universally studied," The Citholic Church, too, recognises the value of the remedy of enlightenment, but condemns the method above proposed for its application. She administers it in the Confessional; through the agency of her clergy, men trained to the study of moral theology; to each one of her children in particular, and in such manner as the exigencies of each particular case may require; knowing that that which may be salutary to one, may be unprofitable, or even poison to another; that en. which they will be in a minority, to one in which lightenment, which in one case may carry with it | Procestants will be in an overwhelming majorily a savor of life, may in another case carry with it] —offers but little advantage to the Catholic the savor of death. The tract suited to the man ininority of Upper Canada-since it can merely grown old in the practice of debauchery, she well transfer the question from a Legislature in which

Bill" under the cognisance of the Supreme a stranger to iniquity; and she knows also - such is the ingenuity of the perverted intellect, and of the corrupt heart to extract deadly posson even from the sweetest flowers - that the indiscriminate study of tracts such as the Protestant moralist recommends, and which would, in many cases, be read and studied with a morbid curiosity rather than with a view to moral improvementwould do more harm than good. Like a wise and tender mother, does she therefore commit the charge of "universal enlightenment" to men fitted for the task, by profession, and practice, by serious studies, and by a profound acquaintance with all the depths and windings of the human heart; who, sitting in the tribunal of Penitence; speak to the young and to the old in vice, in the name, and with the authority, of her Divine Spouse. If our separated brethren, laying aside for one moment their prejudices, would but calmly and honestly address themselves to the discussion of the question, " Of the two modes of enlightenment - that by means of the indiscrimicate and universal distribution of tracts; and that by means of the particular exhortations of the learned and elderly priest-which is the more prudent, the less likely to be abused?" we believe that the answer would be general in favor of the Confessional: through which, and no: through a series of tracts universally and indiscriminately distributed, amongst persons of both sexes, and of all ages and conditions, as Protest-Union," he should have pursued, by refusing to ants recommend, does the Catholic Church gire

> And she does more, as all who frequent her administrations know. She not only enlightens the intellect, but she purifies the heart, and strengthens the will. Not so much from a delect of Mowledge or ignorance, as from a corrupt heart and from a depraved will, do sins proceed : and so the Church, not content with telling her children what to do, and from what to abstain, imparts to them through her Sacraments, the necessary power or strength to do - the power or strength to resist the temptations of the world, the flesh and the devil. Ah! wretched man that I am: cries out every one whose eyes have been opened-who shall deliver me from this body of Jeath. Still is it his doom to confess that, though he sees clearly the better course, that which he should follow, he is impelled by his passions to pursue the worse. Alas! who shall deliver me? he cries in his despair ; " quis me liberabit de corpore moitis bujus ?"

> "Be of good cheer, my son," says the Church, says to him Our Lord Himself in the person of His minister. "If thou art weak, I am strong. and My strength shall suffice for thee. Seek if only there where alone it is to be found, in frequent and fervent Communions with Me; 50, fed with My flesh and blood, shalt thou grow in grace and strength, and shalt marvel as thou bringest forth fruits not thine own." Yes?" en. lightenment" not by tracts but in the confessional, but in enlightenment supplemented by the Holy Eucharist, is to be found the only certain remedy against the Social Evil which our Protestat friend deplores, but with which Protestantism is impotent to heal. For this we need the services of the Divine Physician.

The Canadien of Quebec seems to be offended at the silence of the Catholic journals on the TRACTS ver. THE CONFESSIONAL .- There provisions of the Union Act with reference to the School Question :- "They should at least there are secrets known to every body, that are have the courage," says the Canadien, "to approve openly the policy of their masters, or should have the conscience to re-assure Catholic:

> We would suggest to our Quebec contemporary that he himself assigns a satisfactory reason for the silence of Catholic journalists upor the matter; for he says, " Le Clerge parait satisfait,"-the Clergy appear to be satisfied." If so, why should the laity complain? The former are the guardians of faith and morals: and if they see no reason to apprehend any dangers to the latty from the new dispositions of the law, surely the lasty have no cause to be fright-

> At the same time 'we do not pretend to attribute to the Clergy sentiments either of satisfac tion, or of dissatisfaction with the measure .-We have no right to speak in their name; and they, if they see cause to make their sentiments known, well know when, and how, to do so, without our interference. What satisfies them, will we hope always satisfy the larty.

> But we would also venture to hint, that acquiescence in the mevitable, does not always inply satisfaction; and that a transaction, or bargain may honorably be accepted, not as a good bargain, but as the best bargain possible under the circumstances. For ourselves, the law 13 11 stands is not all that we would wish it to be .-We think that the "right of appeal," though if secures to the Protestant minority of L. Canada, all that they can desire—since it transfers the question of their schools from a legislature in-

they will scarce be represented at all, to one in which they will be still in a minority. Practically, then, the proviso on the School Question giving the "right of appeal" does not put the Catholic minority of Upper Canada on a footing of equality with the Protestant minority of the Lower Province. The bargain, we say, may not be a good bargain; but could we have got considering the circumstances, can we get, a better? That after all in the question.

It seems to us that the best policy for Catholics, is, frankly to accept the situation, and try to make the best of it; abstaining from useless repining, from factious opposition, and from factious approbation of the measure. Theoretically the Constitution may be very imperiect; but before either condemning it, or praising it, let us see how it works, and let us all do our best to make it work well. For the rest, we may be snre that the Clergy will be, in the future, as they have been in the past, the vigilant guardians of the spiritual interests of their flocks; and should these—the faith and morals of the Catholic laity-be put in danger, our faithful and vigilant guardians will sound the note of alarm and arouse us to action. At that moment we hope that we shall all be found ready for action; till it arrives, prudence and respect for their ecclesiastical superiors should suggest to the Catholic laity the policy of patience. Untimely action, and factious action, would in our circumstances be alike impolitic, and fojurious to the cause which we, no less than the Janadien, have at heart.

Many of our contemporaries are, or profess to be, indignant at the sally motion made in the Washington Legislature by a Mr. Raymond, calling upon the United States Government to interfere with the domestic affairs of Canada, with the view of preventing our new form of Government from coming into operation. The motion of Mr. Raymond was no doubt silly, anpertinent, and offensive; but have not many of our Canadian journalists, by their slavish language encouraged, and in one sense justified, this silly and impertinent interference?

The legislative body sitting in Washington, and miscalled the Congress of the United States, has just as much right-neither more nor lessto interfere with the domestic affairs of Canada, and to dictate to us what form of Government we shall live under, as it has to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Southern States, and to impose on them a military despotism. That is to say, it has no right to do either the one or the other; and even the supporters of the Bill for superseding in the Southern States the civil, by military tribunals, admit the the measure is, "upconstitutional."

But to their shame, and to the misfortune of this country, there are to be found amongst us editors of journals who loudly applaud the "unconstitutional" action of the dominant party in the United States. They qualify it as "just their abject, servile admiration of everything that is Yankee, of everything that is repugnant to British principles, they speak of it as great and glorious triumph. So it is; it is the triumph of democracy and the revolution, of might over

Now what can statesmen in the Northern States conclude from this? save that there is a large party in Canada, who for the sake of ensuring the triumph of democracy, are always ready to subordinate "right" to "might," justice to "expediency," and who care not one straw whether a measure be 45 constitutional," or "unconstitutional," so that it promote their revo lutionary policy. They reason thus:-We have no right, according to the Constitution under which we hold, and according to the law in virtue of which we have our political being, to establish military tribunals in the Southern States, or to supersede their State Governments by one of our making; yet are we applauded by the Canadian Liberals when we do so. Will the latter then not also sustain us when we carry out, and apply to Canada, our theory that " might makes | Liberal Canadian publicists credit for more honesty, and more consistency than they are entitled to.

Amongst the many political rumors of the day we find one in the Minerve to the effect that Messrs J. A. Macdonald, and J. Ross are both spoken of as the future Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, or Upper Canada. For a similar office in the Lower Province, Sir Narcisse Belleau and Judge Caron are spoken of. Either of these appointments would give satisfaction, since both of the gentlemen indicated are justly esteemed Drawer. for their personal qualities, and neither of them bas ever taken an offensive part in political

Remittances in our next. No change in the market prices.

THE ST. PATRICE'S HALL. - We publish the names of the Directors of this Institution, as Incorporated by Act of Colonial Parliament and elected September last:-

Messrs. B. Devlin, M. P. Ryan, J. W. M'Gauvran, Ed. Murphy, Dr. Hingston, Messrs. organ :-Luke Moore, and C. J. Cusack.

The Corner Stone will be laid on Monday next, and the ceremony, at which, we believe that the Rev. Mr. Dowde will assist, will form part of the Celebration of St. Patrick's Day, postponed because the Festival falls this year on

To Correspondents. - " A Friend of Youth" in our next.

We will commit ourselves neither to an unqualified approval, nor to an unqualified censure of the new Constitution. We hold that it is the duty of every Catholic, of every loyal subject to abstain from factious opposition to it, and to give it a fair trial. It may, in spite of theoretic imperfections, work well; why then should we stultify ourselves by condemning it before trial? Or it may work badly: and why then should we stultify ourselves by a premature approbation ?— We will do neither; we will wait and hope for the best, remembering the old proverb, "The proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof."

The Echo, an Anglican paper of the low or evangelical type, makes in its issue of the 6th inst., the following statement:-"A young priest, officiating in the Jeuits Charch

in Montreal, has joined the Methodist Church." It may appear presumptuous on our part to contest the right of an evangelical to state that which is false of his neighbors; and to many it person with whom he resided in Inspector street would appear ridiculous if we were to ask such a one to retract an untruth once emitted. We will days. however, leaving it to the Echo to do as it pleases in the matter, merely state that there is no truth in the assertion of our evangelical contemporary, no semblance even of a foundation for the infamous calumny which he has circulated through his columns. There are in the Jesuits establishment of Montreal several converts from Protestantism; but thank God there never has been either here, or in any other part of the world, ac instance of a conversion from amongst the Jesuits

We think that it is Madame de Sevigne, who complained of one of her male acquaintances, that he " abused the privilege that men have to contemporaries complains that certain English journals abuse the privilege accorded to them to maltreat, or massacre the French language. As a specimen, he cites the following, which appeared in the form of an advertisement in the Granby the direction of Rouse's Point with horses stolen on

to Protestantism. We therefore denounce the

above paragraph copied from the Ecko as a wil-

ful and groundless falsehood.

" Avis.-La soussigne, retourne remerciment au public pour le patronage liberal, annoace respecinensement qu'il a juste ajoute pateut parifies a son moulin mouture, et avec meunier efficient cous attention constant, excellera en autre mouli" dans la ville pour la quantite de la farine donne au boisseau. and liberal,"-see Witness 8th inst .- and in Venez et essayer oncore une foi. Bonnes stables a

S. H. C. MINTE." Granby, Jan. 4, 1867.

We would not attempt even a translation, for the above piece is not susceptible of translation into any known language. Our French renders and others acquainted with French, will be able to appreciate its beauties without a translation.

THE VILLAGE ON THE CLIFF-A Novel by Miss Thackeray .- Dawson Bros. - The name of the authoress-daughter of the late ever to be lamented Thackeray, the first and foremast of modern English humorists-will assure for the work named above a favorable reception, from a public by whom the name of the father is held in honor. Miss Tuackeray is evidently, though perhaps unconsciously, an unitator of her father's style, nor could she find a better novel; but she must beware of manuerism, and service imitation. Her plot is confused, nor is her delineation of character-in which her father excelled-much to be praised except perhaps in the case of Kate George. But it is unjust to compare a young a failing off of 1,564 in the number of men working. female authoress with Phackeray, when there is right;" that we, Yankees, are not bound by laws, no living writer that could stand such compariand that we are under no obligation to respect son. In one sense therefore, the name on the the "constitutional rights of others?" If in this title page of Village On The Cliff will do its reasoning our Yankee neighbors are at fault, it authoress as much injury-as in another it will is not because their premisses are false, or their do her good, by securing for her a number of logic unsound; but because they give our readers out of respect to her gifted and amable

> HARPER'S MAGAZINE - March, 1867 .- We publish a list of the contents of this number of which as usual the illustrations are the best part: -The Dodge Club; or, Italy in 1869-Personal Recollections of the War-11 1 Were Rich-Two Hundred Thousand Spiders-Our Expected Guesis-A Brace of Boys-" Rum Creeters is Women"-I'ne Virginians in Texas -Laura's Lovers-How We Get Our News-Alexander T. Stewart - Editor's Easy Chair - aged Twenty-one years, second son of Dunean Mc-Monthly Record of Current Events - Editor's Donald Eagr., of Point Levis. The deceased who

> act agent for the TRUE WITNESS in the undermentioned horribly contusing them. Medical aid was of no avail. Mr. Timothy Sullivan, for Fergusons Falls and

Mr. James McOrae for Burnstown and vicinity. Mr. P. McEvoy for Wolfe Island and vicinity.

Union of Prayer.—On Tuesday 19th, the 16th Anniversary of the Society will be celebrated in the Parish Church. Great preparations are being made, and the Musical Department has been carefully organised. The following pieces will be sung, and executed on the

Entree-Organ Solo. De Profundis-Organ and Choir.

A sermon will follow; after which the following pieces will be sung :- Vir Fidelis, Lambillotte; O Cor Amoris Victima, do; Sub Tuum ; Tantum Ergo. After which Benediction, and the Laudate Dominum.

March, from Prophete-Meyerbeer.

DEATH OF A WELL KNOWN CITIZEN. The great belis of Notre Dame tolled on Saturday for the death of Dr. Luc Eusebe Larocque, brother of Bishop Larocque, who died on Saturday after a short illness. He was pre-eminently the friend of the struggling settler, recognizing in this that the first duty of a good citizen is to act on the patriotic motto of the St. Jean Baptiste Society,-Rendre to Peuple Meilleur, and in so doing personally assisted in erecting and establishing the flourishing Parish of St. Agathe and several other settlements. He was also distinguished for his manificence to the poor, and for this kindness in attending them without fee or remuneration .-Montreat Gazette.

Honesty. - A young man, named Bisson, called at the Central Police Station on Saturday last, and, mentioned be had found a gold watch, chain attached, but a few hours previous. He resided in St. Charles Barromee street, and desires it to be known that on the owner giving a description of the article he will return it.

Died in the Station House .- On Friday, 8 inst. last policeman on duty on Craig street found an old man, named Peter Thomson, lying on a heap of snow, and benumbed with cold and completely drunk The constable, with the assistance of another, placed the old man in a sleigh, and had him conveyed to the Chaboillez square station, where he gradually sank, dying at about six o'clock in the guard-room. The estified to the intemperate habits of the deceased. He had been drinking hard during the last three

The Mine ve's correspondent writes to it from Paris to the effect that the Rev. Mr. Bolduc, of St Roch, is having made by the house of Secretan, of that city, a telescope that will be the finest and largest in Canada and, perhaps one of the most complete and powerful in America. The budy will be 30 feet in length, and the glass 41 centimeters, or about 16 inches in diameter. The cost of the instrument will be £1000

Le Conndien mentions several reports in circulation among them the following that the names of the Rev. Erests. Bolduc and Racine were sent to Rome, as caudidates for the appointment to the new bishopric of Rimouski; that the Rev. Mr. Brunet wiil succeed to the office of the late Principal of the Mormal School; that the Rev. Mr. E. Langevin will be named Grand Vicar to his brother the Bishop; and the Rev. Mr. Boldue is to be elavated to the bishopric

At grand mass on Sunday, 3rd instat St. Patrick's church, Quebec, Rev. B. McGauran called the attention of his congregation to the misery existing among a class of population who seldom if ever societ charity, namely, the wives and children of men be ugly." With equal justice, one of our French | who telt that city last fall to seek employment in the United States, and being unable to do so have not sent them any money.

Sr. Jones, C. E , March 9 .- The St. Johns Jail was broken open some time has night or early this morning; three prisoners escaped. It is supposed they were assisted by outsiders. They have gone in the way. Up to this moment they have no: been re-

Mr. Brown's Successon. - It is supposed that air Bodwell, a well-known politican in the Riding, will succeed Mr. Brown as the representative of South Oxford. At the farewell dinner given the latter the new candidate made a very sensible speech for one of the 'Governmental impossibility' tail. Speaking of the men needed for the present crisis in affairs, he

' In the present transition of Canada, it is necessary ments should be men of sterling integrity, ability, and uprightness of character. With such men, and representation according to population, we may hope that at last the country will be well governed, and that our progress will be more rapid than it could have been under the old system.'

If the Americans wish to control our destinies they must no something more than bluster and lay ridiculous and impertinent resolutions before the legislature: they must prepare themselves (we speak in plain terms) to wage a war of extermination against a peaceful, prosperous and ucoffending people; they must accept the chances of a desperate conflict, which will undoubtedly involve them with Great Britain and probably with France, and their own conquered Southern territories, out of which is may be that, all life is not yet crushed out, - in a most dishonourable cause, and they must be content to exhibit democracy once more as the deadliest foe to freedom, the mos ruthless oppressor of the numan race. -- Montreal Guzette. .

SHIPBUILDING IN QUEBEC .- A statement of the shipbuilding trade of Quebec furnished by the Chronicle shows that there are now only nine shipyards open, while there were twenty-one last year. The number of vessols how in course of construction, as compared with these built last year, shows a decrease of twenty-eight vessels. The number of men employed is now 1,243 against 2,807 in January of last year, showing

The Crown Land Agent at Selleville has been instructed to withdraw all the lands north of Marmora, M doe and E.zevir from the market, and Government evidently intends to erect them into what they should be - a gold district. This action of the Commissioner of Grown lands will be very generally approved, as it will immediately put a stop to the spaculation which had been going on to the exclusion of the housat investor, and tend to place all parties on an equal footing, under the liceuse system.

New Montegal Steamer .- The Austrian, a magnificent iron-screw steamer of about 2500 tons register, intended for the Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.'s line of Transatlantic steamers, was successfully launched on Wednesday from Messrs. Barc ay, Corle, and Uol's works at Whitenich. The passenger accommodation is of the first order, and the vessel will be, in point of elegance, comfort, and safety, exactly similar to the screw steamer Nectorian, constructed by the same builders for this line of steamers at the close of last year .- Glasgow Herald.

At the Hotel Dieu, Point Levis, Quebec. on Taesday evening, the 12th February, Alexander Albert, was employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, was standing on the point of an engine in slow motion, from which he jumped, and unfortunately slipped The following gentlemen have kindly consented to across the rail, the engine passing over his feet, The rites of the Catholic Church were administered to him, in the full enjoyment of his speech and senses. He expired in a few hours, much lamented by a large ANNE'S SOCIET: ES, will estemble at the Sf. PAcircle of friends and acquantances. May his soul rest



GRAND PROGRAMME

PROCESSION

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS

SAINT PATRICK'S DENEVOLENT SOCIETY, CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SUCIETY, MEMBERS OF THE HOSE COMPANY, CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN EROTHERS' SCHOOLS,

> ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

JOSEPH CLORAN.

GRAND MARSHAL, ON HORSEBACK. IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ANN'S OHUROH,

(Not being members of any of the Irish Societies) Two abreast.

CHILDREN OF THE BROTHERS SCHOOLS, ST. ANN'S WARD, Two abresst.

ANGEL GUARDIAN'S SOCIETY. Marshal on Horseback. ST. ANNS' BAND, HOSE COMPANY,

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Marshal on Horseback.

Members of the Society, two abreast. ST. ANN'S TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Marshal on Harseback. (With Flags and Banner.) Members two abreast. Stewards with Wonds, Vigilanco Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer. Vice-Presidents, Clergymen of St. Aun's Church.

CHILDREN OF THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS, ST. LAWRENCE AND QUEBEC SUBURBS.

With Flage, Banners, and Bands, IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S OHUROH, (Not being members of any of the Irish Societies) Two apreast.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

Marshal on Horseback. FLAG, Sup. with Pike. Sup. with Pike MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY, [= Two abreast. Secretary and Preasurer,

President and Vice President. ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, Chief Marshal on Horseback.

BAND OF THE CHASSEURS CANADIENS. Sep. with Pike FLAG, Sup. with Pike. Members two abreast.

Sup. with Sattle Axe. ST. P. B. S.'s BANNER, Battle Axe. Drawn by Six Gray Horses with Three Postillions. Committee of Enquiry, Treasurers.

Secretaries.

2nd Vice Presd't | PRESIDENT | let Vice Presd't. CHAPLAIN.

Assistant Marshale (Stewards Stewards) with Wands. on Horaebacka, Wands. 3 ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY: Marshal on Horseback,

BAND. Supported | FATHER MATTHEW'S (Supported with BANNER. Battle-axe. Battle-axe)

Two Stewards with Wands. Members two abreast.

Sup. with BANNER of the B. VIROIN. Spear. Spear. Stewards with Wands,

Vigilance Committee, Executive Committee, Secretary and Treasurer, 2nd Vice-Presd't | PRESIDENT | 1st Vice-Presd't Stewards with Wands.

> ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

BAND. GRAND Sop. with SUNBURST BANNER | Sup. with Butile-exe.) Battle-sxe. OF IRELAND. Stewards with Wands, DRAWN BY SIX HORSES.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. Two and two Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

Sup. with (GRAND HARF BANNER) Sup. with OF IRELAND Battle-axe Battle-aze Two Stewards with Wands, Members of the Committee, Secretaries, Treasurer

MAYOR OF MOSTREAL. 2nd Vice-Presd't. | PRESIDENT | 1st Vice-Presd't. OHAPLAIN. Clergy of the St. Patrick's Church. Assistant Marshal on Horseback.

THE MEMBERS of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY of the different TOTAL ABSTINENUE SOCIETIES, the ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, the OATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETIES, the St. TRIOK'S HALL, BONAVENTURE BUILDING. The Procession will form in front of the St. Pa-

trick's Hall, at 8 o'clock sharp, and thence proceed through Craig, Bleury, and Lagauchetiere streets to the St. Patrick's Church.

On arriving at the Grand Entrance of the Oburch. the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards

leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

Flags and Banners will fall to the right, and the Bands to the left. Headed by the grand Sunbaris Banner of Ireland, the President and other Office-bearers of the St. Patrick's Society—followed by the Grand Harp Banner of Ireland, the President and Office hearers of the St. Patrick's Total Abatingore Society, the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, the Catholic Young Men's Society, the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, and of the St. Ann's Temperance Society-will then enter the Church, the Bands playing the National Air-St. Patrick's Day.

N.B.—Marshals are particularly requested to use speed in organizing the Procession after Divine Ser-

After Grand Mass, the Procession, joined by the male portion of the various Irish Gougregations, not members of any particular society, will reform in St. Alexander street and proceed along Craig, Place l'Armes Hill, Great St. James, McGill and St. Joseph streets to McCord street, returning through McCord, Wellington and McGill streets to the New St. Patrick's Hall Grounds, corner of Victoria equare and Craig street, where the Procession will disperse. JOSEPH CLORAN,

Grand Marshal.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. A SPECIAL MEETING of the above Corpo

ration will take place in the

BONAVENTURE BUILDING On FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst.

A full attendance is particularly requested. Members proposed for membership at previous meetings can be elected at this meeting.

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

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY



THE MEMBERS of the above named SOCIETY are notified to meet in the YARD in FRONT of SAINT PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, at HALF PAST SEVEN o'clock, on MUNDAY MORNING, the 18th inst., where they will Form in Procession, and proceed with Band and Banners to St. Patrick's Hall, and there join the St. Patrick's Society and proceed to St. Patrick's Church. Atter Divino Service they will again form in the same order, and accompany the Procession through the City; at the close of which they will assist at the ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new St. Patrick's

(Ly Order)
MICHAEL SCANLAN, Soc.

CATHULIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society for the ELECTION OF OFFICERS, will take place in the ST. PATRICK'S HALL (Bongventure Bullding) on TUESDAY the 19th just at a o'clock P M. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of

importance will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN MOYNA, Specietary.

TO PARENTS.

A youth about 14 years of age will be received by an Architect to learn the profession - No premium required.

Address - Architect, Thes Wirness Office, Mont-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of J. B. MILETTE, Trader, (formerly of Sherbrocke, C E.,) Montreal.

THE creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 1 St. Sulpice Etreet, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the Twenty-sixth day of March instant, at Four O'clock P.M., for the Public examination of the Insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of ostate generally. The insolvent is hereby requested

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee, Montreal, 6th of March 1867.

SADLIERS'

CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, ALMANAC, AND ORDO,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1867 With full returns of the various Dioceses in the. United States and British North America, AND A LIST OF THE

ARCHBISHOPS, BISHOPS, AND PRIESTS IN IRELAND.

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LIFE OF SAINT PATRICK, APOSTLE AND PATRON OF IRELAND,

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WANTED,

BY A LAW STUDENT, with good recommendations, solard in an English family, where he could give lessons in French to some members of the family. Address,

OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Montreal, 21st Feb., 1867.

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

THE above Institution, situated in one ofthe most agreeable and healthful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid educa-tion 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 wi include a complete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the

French and English languages. A large and well selected Library will be OPEN

TERMS: Board and Tuition, \$100 per Annum (payable hal yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2. The Annual Session commences on the lat Rep mber, and ends on the First Thursday of July. July 21st 1861.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, Feb. 9 .- The Moniteur publishes an Imperial decree, dated Feb. 5, to regulate the relations of the Senate and Legislative Body with the Emperor and the Council of State, and to fix the organic conditions of the labours of the two first-named bodies. .: The document, consisting of 116 articles, extends over more than eight long columns, of the official journal, but in reality contains little that is

The Gazette de France had published a circular from the Pdatmaster-General to his subordinates in reference to the letter addressed some short time since by the Count de Chambord to General de Saint Priest, on the general situation of Europa:-

The Gazette gives at the same time a legal opinion from M. Albert Gigot, Advocate at the Court of Cassation and Council of State, to the effect that the Postmaster-General's order is decided illegal for three reasons:-1. Because it drescribes, outside judiciary forms and guarantees the seizure of a document which has not given rise to criminal proceedings: 2. Because it enjoins the Post-office clerks to make that seizure, though such right of seizing letters at the Post-office, in exceptional cases authorized by the law, belongs only to Judges of Instruction, and, in virtue of more recent enactments, to the Prefects; and 3. Because it violates the secrecy of

private correspondence. It is very probable that the Postmaster-General's circular is either his own act or suggested by some over-zealous superior. When we remember that two or three protests against the accession of the Emperor to supreme power in 1851 were inserted with-cut the change of a letter in the Moniteur, I can hardly thick that the circular in question was written with the cognizance and approval of the Emperor. If, however, it be so, the great number of the French people who are hardly aware of his existence now see that the Count of Chambord not only lives, but is considered a formidable personage, and that a letter from him entering France leads to the violation of one of those guarantees, the most dear to the public. It is pleasant to hear people talk of the extension of liberties and crowning the edifice, when they cannot write a letter without the Postoffice clerks knowing with it contains.

The Constitutionnel publishes a communicated article on the subject and defends the Post-office cir-

cular as perfectly regular and legal.

A rather droll incident occurred on Tuesday at the Tribunal Civil. When the Judges took their places, the Procurator Imperial was, in the usual form, called upon to move. The Procurator rose and announced, before the regular business commenced that there was a certain number of functionaries, just named by the Government, who were in attendance to take the customary onths before entering upon their duties, and he prayed the Court to allow them to be aworn. The presiding Judge gave his assent, when some eight or ten facteurs (letter-carriers) stepped forward. They were bid to raise their right hands, and the oath was read by the Greffier, or Clerk of the Court. When the first words were recited, 'You sclemnly swear to respect the secret of letters that pass through your hands, &c., the Greffier, who had present to his memory the Postmaster-General's circular ordering his subordinates to open letters, could not repress a smile, and in a few seconds the Procurator, Judges, counsels, audience, the factours themselves, and even the servants of the Court, caught the infection, and burst into laughter. The oath was then got through with as much gravity as possible. By the way, it is said that M. Vaudal, who has so completely forgotten the recommendation of the old diplomatist Talleyrand, or some one else-about the danger of excessive zeal, is to be removed from the Post-office and transferred to the Senate, where he will be harmless, or, if disposed to be otherwise, will have somebody to keep him in check. The Emperor of the French in opening the French

Legisl tire chambers on Thursday, noticed the course of events in Europe since the last session events which be described as fulfilling the anticipations of the First Napoleon,—and the failure of the Mexican expedition. His Majesty said his relations with all foreign powers were satisfactory. 'Our connection with England,' he observed, 'becomes daily more intimate, by the similitude of our policy and the multiplicity of our commercial relations. Prussia seeks to avoid everything which might | perhaps not sufficiently valued, independence. arouse our national susceptibilities, and agrees with us upon the chief European questions. Russia is not disposed to separate her policy in the East from that ef France. The same is the case with Austria whose greatness is indispensable to the general equilibrium.' Nothing, he added, 'arouses uneasi-ness at present, and I entertain a firm conviction that peace will not be disturbed.' The Emperor then refers to home questions, calling special attention to the recent administrative changes, which he des-cribes as an extension of the popular liberties, and to the proposed reorganisation of the army.

In well-informed quarters the Emperor is believed to be more disposed to support the Pops now than he was even a few weeks ago. He is bent upon maintaining the 'status quo' on all sides for the present. For this disposition on his part there are obvious reasors. It is impossible to say to what extent he would interfere by material means to keep things, as they are in the Roman States, but the moment cannot be considered favorable to attempt to change them.

The Jesuits, according to their custom, have published the annual statistics of their society. The company reckoned at the close of 1866 four consistories and twenty provinces : the number of members being 8,167, showing an augmentation of 215 over the year 1865. In the French province there are 2,422, whereas, in 1865, there were only 2,266 --Netwithstanding their expulsion from Naples, Sicily, Turin, Venetia, and the Mexican Empire, they are increasing in number.

The following clause is said to occur in the will of

the late M. Cousin: --

Desirous of giving a last pledge of affection to my honorable confreres, M. Francois Auguste Mignet ci the French Academy, and M. Jules Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire, of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, I bequeath to each of them 100,000f.

About the words in italics a difficulty arises. In the original they are, 'a chacun d'eux, 100,000f,' but the d'eux is written so that it may be taken for the single word deux, without the apostrophe. If this be correct, each of the legates will have 200,000f instead of 100,000f. This resembles the well known scene in the Marriage de Figuro where it depended on whether the word ou in the bond given by Figuro to Mademoiselle de Verte Allure had or had not an accent. In the one case ou meant or, and he had the alternative of paying his debt of 2,000 plastres, or marrying her; in the other, ou meant where, and he was bound to do both; the money to be paid and the marriage to take place in the Chateau of Aguas-Freecas.

Paris, March 4.—The Government has commenced legal proceedings in the Correctional Court against M. Emile de Girardin, for a leading editorial in his journal, boldly critising the policy of the Emperor.

ANOTHER BOURBON MANIFESTO. - A circular of the Count de Paris, similar to that of the Count De Chambord,-that is attacking the Imperial Government, is said to have been issued, or to be on the eve of being issued.

A COUSINLY CUT. - A mot of prince Napoleon is being repeated in the Paris salons: 'The Emperor has twice deceived France-first in 1848, in making her believe that he was a fool; next, in 1866, in making her believe that he was a genius.'

The state of morals in Paris is most deplorable. The most revolting profligacy stalks unblushingly that in seven years cost 137 million france?

through the French capital and holes high carnival at the masked balls held almost every night, and at the principal theatres the immodesty is most awful and most popular.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT.-The London Times has an editoral on the state of the Piedmontese Government of unhappy Italy. We made some extracts:-

The Italians seem bent on disappointing their best friends. No sooner are they, thanks to the interference of French and Prussians, rid of Austrian rule that they do all in their power to revive the charges so often unjustly, as we fain would have thought, brought against them by their enemies as to their unfitness for self-government. Of free representative institutions they evidently understand nothing so well as the pulling down of Cabinets. They do not consider that three Ministerial crises, if following too closely upon one another, may be as fatal to a State as three removals are said to be to a household .-Three months have scarcely elapsed since they threw out La Marmora; they will not rest now till they have demolished Ricasoli.

The Bill for the Liquidation of Ecclesiastical Property has foundered in the Italian Parliament; though the House must be aware that either the question involved in it must be solved, or the country must be ruined.

Short of a re-occupation of Lombardy by the Austrians, anything more disastrous to Italy than the present course, under present circumstances, could scarcely be imagined.

Unfortunately, however, the Italians seem to lose sight of the fact that their existence does not hang either on Chambers or Cabinets. Theirs is a question of finance; and unless they conquer their deficit the battles of Solferino and Koniggratz have been fought to little purpose. Their taxes are already heavier than a prosperous, entightened, and welldiciplined people could hear. Till public security and good administration have done their work among the masses, nothing but the greatest moderation and forbearance, the most perfect unanimity of their leaders, can save the State. With such factious spirit as is evidently prevailing in the Florentine Hall of the Five Hundred the representative system is only the most dangerous of edged tools.

The bread riots in Turin, in Venice, in Naples, the resistance to the tax-gatherer and the recruiting sergeant, the rampant brigandage in the Southern Provinces, are too clear symptoms of the disorderly elements ready to plunge the community back into the chaos from which is has so lately and so miraculously emerged. The Italians, it should be horne in mind, though they have suffered nobly, have not ought successfully for their freedom. All the then, stronger, is the reason why they should strive to conquer themselves, to rise above the petty spirit of political chicanery and factions opposition. Since the death of Cavour they have bardly ever been able to build up a permanent Government; since the Parliame & became Italian instead of Sardinian hardly has a Bill been maturely discussed, hardly has a Budget been thoroughly voted. The rage for oraterical display has been even more fatal to the work of legislation than the frantic scramble for power. This intemperate abuse of freedom of speech almost justifies the precautions with which the Emperor Napoleon has deemed it expedient so encompass the right of interpellation. For the last six years it has been all talk and no work in the Italian Chambers. Should the present Session be as unproductive as the foregoing ones—and we have seen that the evil done is already in a great measure irreparable—the Italians will have thrown as much discredit on the Parliamentary system as they have brought ruin on their cause. With a yawning deficit of ten or twelve millions, ang a Bill in hand intended to olace within their reach seventy two millions of Church property, as well as to bring about the set-tlement of the Papal and Clerical Questions—they lose their time in squabbles about the right of meeting to be granted to men who only three short months ngo were Austrians slaves. Certainly we wish the Italians, with all our hearts, the enjoyemnt of ail possible liberties except that of self-destruction; but we feel convinced that were this year to close, leaving the Italians no further advanced in the solution of their financial and of their Ohurch and State difficulties than they were at its opening, he would be a rash man who would answer for the ultimate success ef their national union, of their hardly bought, but

In Italy, the property belonging to the Catholic Uhurch is estimated at £60,000,000. The state proposes to take about two-lifths of, or £24,000,000.

The Italia says: - It is believed that the Free Ohurch and Ecclesiastical Liquidation Bill will be completely remodelled before it is again submitted to

Parliament. Deputy Bellazzi has undertaken at Fiorence the editing of a weekly paper in the interest of prison reform, entitled Cesure Beccaria, and in the first number, published on the 19th of January, 1867, he he gives us the statistics of the part of the population of the kingdom of Italy detained in prison, and the relative expense of their maintenance. This statistical table does not include the newly acquired Vene. tian provinces, nor those of the Duchy or Mantue .-It is worth while taking a note of these more than elequent figures, proving as they do the sort of moral order that exists in this our unfortunate country. In the Italian galleys, penitentiaries, prisons for persons under age, judicial prisons, military prisons forced

domicile, the number confined amounts to 70,333. These figures terrify; and not less appalling is the sum of public money expended from 1861 to 1867 for the services of the judicial prisoners, penitentiaries, and galleys or prisons for penal servitude. Here are the figures: 137,387,497f. Therefore they have spent in seven years more than 137 million francs (about 2; millions sterling) in the support and management of their galley slaves and prisoners. The revenue of Tuscany was calculated in 1860 to amount to 81,507,-782 Tuscan francs (84 centimes to the franc); consequently in seven short years the kingdom of Italy has expended on its bagnois and prisons almost double the entire annual revenue, ordinary and extraordinary of the grand Duchy of Tuscany. Notwithstanding this enormous expenditure, what is the condition of Italian prisons, and how are the prisoners treated? A recent action for defamation and libel, which came off at Florence, revealed the truth. The journal of the troops there was nothing but a slight fringe of called Il Diritto denounced some time ago the custom of torture as adopted in the prisons of Parm t. Signor Pasto Belmondi Quesada, governor of the ing point was arrived at wase, after a short address He was a kind-hearted boy. He loved his mother. Prison, took an action against the Dir tto for libel to the troops, General Dorondo waved his hat and and would gladly have helped her to bear the burden to the troops, General Dorondo waved his hat and and would gladly have helped her to bear the burden and defamation of character. The action was tried shouted 'Viva il Re.' Even among the troops it was of poverty, but that feebleness forbade it. He could before the civil and correctional tribunal of Florence not generally echoed, while not a single person in the not even join in the rude sports of the young mounand lasted from the 11th to the 16th of January, and from the evidence farnished by the advocates of the loyalty is a habit, and that, owing to the bad governo. Diritto, there resulted -- 1st, That the soup given to ment of the Bourbons, disloyalty and opposition to world. the prisoners contained insects, worms, snails, moths, the law, on the contrary, have become almost a and nastiness of all descriptions, so that the pricenesr themselves sold it to a jobber for fattening pigs 2d. That, the wine allowed them was almost inkmuddy, full of drogs, and no small quantity of noxious sulphuric acid: 3d, That a respectable person avoid the conviction that the Neapolitans bave not saw, through a small aperture in the cell, a poor advanced either in patriotism or loyalty. Some truths prisoner with his hands bound behind his back, and are, I know, unpalatable enough; nevertheless, it in defence of their homes. On one occasion 10,000 irons on his fee; drag himself along the ground, and may be essential to the public safety that they French and Bavarian troops were destroyed in a by an effort of his chin, press close against the wall a should be stated, and it is true that want and dispiece of bread and seize it in his mouth : 4th, That, content increase in Southern Italy from day to day, rocks and trees, prepared and hurled upon them by on three persons contusions and marks of hedily injury were traced, produced by the friction of the whose number is increased by the hordes whom the small doublet and belt, gradual in its injurious effectives formerly fed; the working classes have belt itself. The fleah at the wrists was stripped of necessaries of life, and bread is but too often sir unskin and severe marks were found on the shoulders attainable usury. In short, heavy taxation and fore, acquitted the editor of the Diritio, Sig. Enrico

ROME. - The correspondent of the London Times lets us into the secret tactics of the Piedmontese Government as towards the Sovereign Pontiff. It dare not interfere with the latter openly: but it seeks to create disturbance in the Pontifical States by pose the Piedmontese has established a cordon around Government from putting down brigandage. This done the organs of the Liberal party cry out against Pope. Read, however, what the Times' correspondent says upon the subject :--

Although, as you were lately informed, perfect tranquility and security prevail within the walls of Rome, the contrary is the case in all the country between those walls and the frontiers of the Papal territory. Besides what finds its way into the papers private advices represent the state of things in those districts as rapidly becoming intolerable. Except in the large towns the unfortunate people still under Papal rule and protection cannot be sure for a single day of either property or life. The tactics of the officers commanding the Italian troops now posted along the Pontifical frontier seem to be less directed to catch or destroy the brigands than to keep them within the Pope's territory. Instead of intercepting them, they drive them back whenever they show a disposition to extend their raids into the Royal provinces. This may be good policy as directed to accelerate a crisis in the Papal States, but meanwhile the unfortunate population of those States suffer severely from it. The country people cannot go to their work without danger of the most frighful ill-treatment, and even of death, wantonly inflicted without any conceivable motive, save that of rendering the country uninhabitable. It seems scarcely sate to go out of the gates of Rome.

It is evident that if the Pope's Government desires, as we can hardly doubt, to maintain order and prevent crime, its means are wholly inadequate to that end. And it is equally certain that such a state of things cannot last long without bringing on a crisis. If no insurrection has yet taken place, it must be attributed solely to the discipline under which the Romans are. Whether the directions they obey emanate from the Florence Government or from the mysterious National Committee matters little; the population of the Papal provinces has been ordered to wait and it waits accordingly. But this cannot of things is endurable when we hear of the country people abandoning their isolated houses and village homes and seeking the shelter of the towns, scarcely venturing out to work in the fields by day. The numerous Papal subjects dwelling here and at Bologne, and in various other places, and whose whole faculties are concentrated in the observation of events and in preparation for what may come, are growing impatient, and hints of approaching action are heard. The people of the Roman provinces will hardly rise without a signal, but when that shall be given I cannot imagine that the emigrants will find much difficulty in sending arms and reinforcements across the frontier.

CLOSING AMERICAN CHAPEL IN ROME.-Minister King informs the State Department that there is no truth in the statement that the chapel had been removed by direction of the Papal authorities outside the walls of Rome.

The special correspondent of the Unita Cattolica writes from Rome on the 25th ult. as follows :- 'All the news from Rome may be compressed into these two words, perfect tranquility. Is it likely to last? The answer cannot by given by any one living in Rome, it must comer from outside Rome, since if, from outside they are not inclined to convulse the little state left for the present to the Pontiff, certainly from within no serious disturbances can arise. It is an universal feeling shared in by all classes that, without an armed gathering, regular or irregular, of the kingdoms of Italy no revolution can be attempted in the Pontifical State. Ist-Because the population is tranquil, devoted to peace, and the vast majority affectionately loyal to the Holy Father. 2ndly-Because amongst the populations of this State there is the most manifest aversion to the Italian Government, which imposes intolerable burthens, and offere no guarantee of true solid liberty; and 3rdly-Bacauss there is amply sufficient force at the command of the Papal Government to repress any internal disurbance. disciplined, faithful, well-officered, and anxious to prove by facts their firm resolve to defend to the last the sacred and noble cause of the Vigar of Christ .-For these reasons, I repeat that, without a powerful auxiliary of Italian forces, a revolution in the Pope's territory is impossible. The few revolutionists amongst us feel this truth, and are afflicted theraby. They strive to revenge themselves by publishing pro-clamations, printed at Ferni or Rieti, and secretly brought to Kome among the luggage of certain virtuous priestesses of Italy or commercial travellers. have already told you that the so-called National Roman Committee sent threatening letters to the principal families of Rome, forbidding them (in the been beeded, and rumor says that it is preparing another proclamation, in which, declaring itself satisfied with the prompt and unasimous obedience of the Romans, it permits them to go to the theatres .-Nevertheless, the unanimity would be in quite an opposite sense if certain folks, more pusilanimous than otherwise, would prove by facts their lovalty to the Holy Father which they loudly profess to feel.'

Kingdom of Naples-Naples, Feb. 4. - On Sun day last were distributed medals for military valour to those among the garrison of Naples who distinguished themselves in the late campaign in Northern Italy. The brilliancy of the spectacle, the interest which might be supposed to attach to the occasion, and the beauty of the weather, might have called forth, one would have expected, half Naples, yet there was a poorer display than I ever remember to have witnessed at a public festivity. No crowds covered the house tops; balcouies and windows, except in two or three instances, were unoccupied; no ladies were there to honour those whom the King had thought fit to honour; no carriages blocked up the roads, while round the square and out side the ranks the population. For such an occasion it was the coldest reception one could well conceive, and freezcrowd took it up. It is true that to a certain extent | taineers. -At the age of fifteen years, he felt keenly merit : but make all the allowances we can, when I contrast the coldness, which marked the scene of decreed that the Tyrol should belong to Bavaria, and Sanday with the enthusiasm which I have witnessed on many occasions since 1869, it is impossible to Our streets are filled with thickes and beggars. monasteries formerly fed; the working classes have and under the belt. The Florence tribunal, there- high priced provisions are doing their work in creating an amount of ill feeling which it is deplorable to in the direct line of the road the French army would Some writers speak of it as a perfect saturnalia. Giovanni; and these are the prisons and prisoners witness. Be assured that this is no hasty report of take, and the people were full of anxiety and fear.

well, have extended relations amongst them, and am persuaded that any effort to raise a revenue by additional taxation would be fruitless, and might be dangerous.

AUSTRIA.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER STRUGGLE .- The Vienna driving in all the rascality of Italy. For this pur- Morgen Post states that Vienna is to be defended by a chain of 40 detached forts, and that the works will the Papal Territory, and thus prevent the Roman | be commenced in the spring. The cost is estimated at 28,000,000 floring, or about \$2,800,000.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND STALY. Prince Humbert, the Italian heir apparent, is shortly the harbor given to brigands-and criminals by the about to pay a visit to Vienns. He will be lodged in the Burg Palace and very much feted. His marriage with the Archduchess Matilda, daughter of Archduke Albert, victor of the battle of Sadowa, which was bruited some time ago, is now again on the tapis. General Menabrea, when he negotiated the peace between Italy and Austria, is understood to have thrown out feelers on this subject. At that time the Archduke Albert said he must above all things consult his daughter's wishes.

TRICHINOSIS .- A new discovery concerning a curious discase.—A committee appointed by the Medical Society of Vienna, and composed of Professors Klob Muller and Wedl, has just published a long report on trichinosis, in which the startling fact is asserted that the real source of infection lies entirely in the rat, in which the malady is spontaneously developed, which communicates it to the pig. In Moravia, eight een out of forty nine rats examined were trichinized, a proportion of nearly thirty seven per cent. In Lower Austria the proportion was not more than four per cent., and in the environs of Vienna about tea per cent.

The report confirms the fact that trichinosis may be transmitted by food, from the rat to the rabbit from the rabbit to the fox and hedge hog, from the rat to the pig and from the pig to the rat. Even the calf may be infected by being fed with the flesh of trichinized rabbit. What is worse still, the larve of flices feeding on infected meat will transmit trichins osis to rabbits, provided the larvæ come frash from the infected substances; for if a certain time be allowed to pass, the trichinosis soon die in the digestive tube of the larves. It is important to notice that the report distinctly confirms the innocuousness of trichinized meat when thoroughly salted, smeked or boiled, the latter process being by far the moste effiacions. Meat roasted for three quarters of an hour is safe food; boiling requires a whole hour. And yet the report mentions cases of infection recently ob. served in Austria, so that means should be taken go on for ever. We may imagine how far the state | there to protect the public from this disastrous ma-

> The first measure proposed is the extermination of all rate and mice, but not without previously examining them, in order to accertain the existence of trichinosis among them. If this examination should lead to affirmative results, then particular care should be taken in the locality to keep pigs away from all sewers, heaps of manure, and other such places frequented by rats. The flesh of the pig should be examined either after death, or even during life, by means of incisions. The infected pig should be separated from the others marked, and its cale prevented. Special slaughter houses should be organized for pigs, and the flesh examined by veterinary practitioners; and the public themselves are warned never to eat raw pork under any form, but strictly to consume it only well salted or smcked, boiled or roasted, thick and fast. All was consternation, The irquiry

TURKEY.

The weakness of the Sultan is encouraging the demands of his satraps. The Viceroy of Egypt asks that he shall be called the Caliph of Egypt, that he shall coin money in his own name, that he shall have power to increase the Egyptian army to 100,000 men, and that he shall have the right of appointing officers of the highest rank. These are demands which savour of imperial rule, and at Constantinople they are looked upon as equivalent to asking for independence. They can bear no other interpretation; but what can the poor enfeebled Sultan do but submit? The 'sick man' appears to die slowly, but that he is dying hardly admits of a doubt. decline since 1954 -only twelve years ago-has been more rapid than casual spectators are disposed to admit.

UNITED STATES.

THE PREVALENCE OF CRIME, -Our daily papers for read of nothing, now-a-days, but of most of them under very aggravating circumstances. Last week the sanctuary of justice itself was violated. a man having been murdered in open court. In one issue of an evening cotemporary, all the reading matter on the first page was made up of accounts of tragedies ending in blood. It would appear as if a mania for murder was taking possession of men's minds, and leading them to the commission of the most horrible crimes.

It is natural that attentive observers should ask themselves, what is the cause of this terrible condition of affairs? To this all-important question different answers are given, according to the different ideas prevalent on many other subjects. No name of liberty, be it understood) to frequent the doubt, the late war has accustomed many to blood, theatres during the carnival. This time it has not and destroyed that respect for human life, which ought to be nurtured in civilized society. An army is not a very good school of morals; nor are soldiers ever remarkable for a tender regard for the lives of others. Least of all, does a civil war contribute to the cultivation of those moral qualities, on the development of which depends in a great measure the

safety of society. But while giving due weight to these considerations, we cannot look on the late war as the chief cause of the lawlessness now unhappily prevalent .-The root of the evil lies lower and deeper. We know we are about to say what will appear arrant nonsense to those who share the ideas that now reign supreme; but we must give utterrance to our honest convictions. We consider the real cause of the evil to which we allude, to be the system of education which has prevailed in this country for the last quarter of a century. That education practically gnores religion, and, consequently, brings up the young without the influence of those moral restraints, that alone can effectually carb their passions in after life .- Catholic Standard .

THE POOR TYROLESE BOY.

A soldier's widow lived in a little hut near a mountain village. Her only son was a poor cripple, He was a kind-hearted boy. He loved his mother. the fact that he was useless to his mother and to the

It was at this period that Napoleon Bonaparte was making his power felt throughout Europe. He had not to Austria, and sent a French and Bavarian army to accomplish his purpose. The Austrians retreated. The Tyrolese resisted valiantly, Men, women, and children of the mountain land were filled with zeal French and Bavarian troops were destroyed in a with rage I bolted into his yard, where he was at single mountain pass by an immense avalanche of work with Trip and his little sister. un unseen foe.

A secret arrangement existed among the Tyrolese, by which the approach of the enemy was to be fect, and caused also by the over tightness of the a herd struggle to provide their families with the communicated from village to village by signal fires, from one mountain height to another, and materials

were laid ready to give instant alarm, The village where Hans and his mother lived, was the state of public feeling. I know the Southerners All were prepared for the expected struggle. The window and her crippled son alone seemed to have no part but sit still and wait.

'Ah Hans,' she said one evening, 'it is we'll for us now that you can be of little use; they would else make a soldier of you.'

This struck a tender chord. The tears rolled down his cheeks. 'Mother, I am useless,' cried Hans, in bitter grief.

Look round our village-all are busy, all ready to strive for home and fatherland : I am useless. My boy, my kind, dear son, you are not useless to

Yes, to you; I cannot work for you-cannot sup. port you in old age. Why was I made mother?'
'Hush, Hans,' said his mother; 'these repining thoughts are wrong. You will live to find the truth

God has his plen For every man.'

of our old proverb-

Little did Hans think that ere a few weeks had passed, this truth was to be verified in a most remarkable menner.

Esster holiday, the festive season of Switzerland. came. The people lost their fears of invasion in the season. All were busy in the merry-making-all but Hans. He stood alone on the porch of his mountain but, overlooking the village.

In the evening of Easter, after his usual evening prayer, in which he breathed the wish that the Father of mercies would, in his good time, afford him some opportunity of being useful to others, he fell into a deep sleep.

He awoke in the night as if from a dream, under the strong impression that the French and Bavarian army was approaching. He could not shake off this impression; but with the hope of being rid of it, he rose hastily, dressed himself, and strolled up the mountain path. The cool air did him good, and he continued his walk till he claimed up the signal pile. He walked round the pile, but where were the watchers. They were nowhere to be seen, and perhaps were busied with the festivities of the village. Near the pile was an old pine tree, and in its hollow stem the tinder was laid ready. Hans paused by the hollow tree, and as he listened, a singular sound caught his attention. He heard a slow and stealthy tread; then the click of a musket, and two soldiers crept along the cliff. Seeing no one (for Hans was hidden by the tree) they gave the signal to some comrades in the distance.

Hans saw instantly the plot and the danger. The secret of the signal pile had been revealed to the enemy; a party had been sent forward to destroy it, the army was marching to attack the village. With no thought of his own peril, and perhaps recalling the proverb his mother had quoted, he seized the tinder, struck the light, and flung the blazing turpentine brand into the nile.

The two soldiers, whose backs were then turned to the pile, waiting the arrival of their comrades. were selzed with fear, but they soon saw there were no fees in ambush-none but a single youth running down a mountain path. They fired, and ledged a bullet in the boy's shoulder. Yet the signal fire was blazing high, and the whole country would be roused. It was already aroused from mountain-top to mountain top; the plan of the advancing army was

defeated, and a hasty escape followed. Hans, faint and bleeding, made his way to the villace. The people with their arms were mustering

v. as everywhere heard --' Who lighted the pile?'

'It was I,' said at last a faint, almost expiring voice. Poor crippled Hans tottered among them, Br -ing, 'The enemy-the French were there.' He fainted and sank upon the ground. 'Take me to my mother;' said he ;; 'at last I have not been us2.

They stooped to lift him. 'What is this?' they cried; 'be has been shot. It is true.'

Hans was token to his mother, and laid before her. As she bowed in anguish over his pale face, Hans opened his eyes and said, 'It is not now, dear mother, you should weep for me; I am happy now. Yes mother, it is trae-

' God has his plan For every man.

You see he had it for me, though we did not know what it was.'

Hans did not recover from his wound, but he lived long enough to knew that he had been of use to his some time past have recorded a constant, unintervillage and the country; he lived to see grateful
terrupted succession of the most horrible crimes.—
The results of continuous three papers for
mothers embrace his mother; and he had the happiness to hear that abe would be considered a sacre and honored bequest by the community which her son had preserved at the peril of his own life.

Great emergencies like those which met Hans cannot exist in the history of all. To all, however, the Tyrolese motto may speak, and all will experience its truth. None need stand useless members of God's great family. There is work for every one to do, if he will but look out for it. So long as there is ignorance to instruct, want to relieve, sorrow to soothe, there need be no drones in the hive, no idlers in the great vineyard of the world.

A CURE-ALL.

Several gentlemen were talking one evening at the house of a friend, when one of them exclaimed. 'Ah, depend upon it, a soft answer is a mighty

At this stage of the conversation, a boy who sat behind, at a table, studying his Latin grammar, began to listen, and repeated, as he thought, quite to himself.

'A soft acswer is a mighty cure-all.' 'Yes, that's it,' cried the gentleman, starting, and turning round to see where the echo came from. Yes, that's it; don't you think so, my lad?'

The boy blushed a little at finding himself so un. expectedly addressed, but answered, I don't know whether I understand you, eir?'

Well, I'll explain, then, said the gentleman, wheeling round his chair; 'for it is a principle you ought to understand and act upon; besides, it is the principle which is going to conquer the world. The boy looked more puzzled than ever, and thought be should like to know something that was

equal to Alexander himself.
'I might as well explain,' said he, ' by telling you about the first time it conquered me.' My father was an officer, and his notion was to settle everything by

fighting; if a boy ever gave me a saucy word it was, 'Fight'em, Charley; fight'em!' By and by I was sent to the famous—school, and it so happened my seat was next to a lad named Tom Tucker. When I found he lived in a small house behind the academy, I began to strut a little and talk about what my father was; but as he was a capital scholar, very much thought of by the boys, besides being excellent at bat and ball, we were soon on pretty good terms, and so it went on for some time. After a while, some of the fellaws of my stamp, and I with the rest, got into a difficulty with one of

the ushers; and somehow or other we got the notion that Tom Tucker was at the bottom of it. 'Tom Tucker! who is he?' I cried angrity. 'I'll let him know who I am!' and we rattled on, until we fairly talked ourselves into a party of wolves .-The boys then set me on to go down to Tom Tucker's and let him know what he had to expect. Swelling

'Pil teach you to talk about me in this way!' I thundered, marching up to him.

He never winced, or seemed the least frightened, but stood still. looking at me as mild as a lamb. 'Tall me,' 1 cried, throwing down my books, doub-

ling up my fist, and sidling up to him, 'tell me, or I'll'—kill you. I was going to say, for murder was in my beart.

He etepped on one side, but answered firmly, yet

mildly. 'Charles, you may strike me as much as you please; I tell you I shan't strike back again; fighting is a poor way to settle difficulties. I'm thinking, when you are Charles Everett, I'll talk with you.

Oh, what an answer was that; how it cowed me down-so firm, and yet so mild. I felt that there was no fun in having the fun on one side. I was ashamed of myself, my temper, and everything about me. I longed to get out of his sight. I saw what a poor foolish way my way of doing things was. I If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary felt that Tom had completely got the better of me-that there was a power in his principles superior to anything I had over seen before; and from that hour Tom Tucker had an influence over me which nobody else ever had before or since: it has been for good, too. That, you see is the power, the mighty moral power of a soft answer.

I have been about the world a great deal since then and I believe, said the gentleman, 'that nearly all, if not all, the bickerings, the quarrels and disputes which arise among men, women, or children, in lamilies, neighborhoods, churches, or even nations, can be cured by the mighty moral power of a soft answar, for the Scripture has it, ' A soft answer turneth away wrath.'

LITTLE BETTIE.

Hand me some water, Buddy, won't you?" In a minute, Bettie.

And Bettie's fevered cheek was pressed again to the pillow; and little Harry's hands went on as busily as ever with the trap he was making, and at length he entirely forget the request.

'Please get it now, Buddy,' he at lest heard, and scattering knives, triggers, and strings in his haste, he was soon holding a cup to her crimson lips. But she turned her head languidly from it.

Not this, please, but some fresh and cold from the well, she swid. Oh, don't be so particular, Bettie; this is fresh;

and I'm so busy I can't go now; won't this do?" The no longer refused, but quickly took the cup which was offered; and it was the last time she ever called upon her brother for an act of kindness; ere another day had passed she stood beside the river of

life, and drank its cool waters never to thirst again. as it lay on the bier before the altar, there were none who shed more bitter tears than the little boy who could not forget that he had refused the last request of his little sister. Little children, are you kind to one another, or are

you cross, selfish, and fretful? Remember, then, the time will come when they are beyond your reach; and, then, O how gladly would you give all you possess to have them bick again! You might gather all your books and toys; everything for We have never seen Mrs. Winslowwhich you are now so willing to contend, but all you could do with them would be to place them on the grave of one you had wronged. It would not bring them back Henry was a kind hearted boy, and dearly loved his little sister; and she had only been sick a little while, so that he did not consider her dangerously ill; but this had no comfort to him when she had gone.

that water for her, I could bear it, but now she is where I can never, never wait on her again.'

Think of this when you are tempted to quarrel, to be selfish or unkind; for did you know if one of you should die, the rest would remember every act of unkindness, every bitter word which had fallen from their lips. But then it would be to late to recell it, too late to ask forgiveness.

Learning is not offensive in a women, if she only preserves a gentle and thoroughly feminine disposi-tion. Some one has very significantly said that it does not matter how blue the stockings are, if only the petticoat is long enough to cover them.

THE AUTHOR OF ' SWEET HOME '-It is said that the author of 'Sweet Home, J. Howard Payne, whose conversational powers: A friend of his records that he gave a history of his wanderings, his trials, and all cases incident to his sensitive nature, and to po-

playing 'Sweet Home,' without having a shilling to buy myself the next meal or a place to lay my head. The world has literally sung my song till every heart is familiar with its melody. Yet I have been a wanderer from my boylood. My country has turned wanderer from my boylood. My country has turned of the form of the gradient of the state o me ruthlessy from office, and in my old age I have to submit to humiliation for my bread.

Thus he would complain of his hapless lot. His only wish wes to die in a foreign land, to be buried by strangers, and sleep in obscurity. His wish was realized. He died at Tunis.

A wag wrote on the back of a fat alderman 'Widened at the expense of the Corporation.'

THE PROGRESS OF A LUXURY. - For thirty years fashionable world has been perfumed with MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, and its tame has been spreading as time flew. Having taken precedence of all other toilet odors in the United States, it passed to the Southern Peninsula, and thence to all Spanish America, continental and insular .-When California became a State, she demanded it; and then Australia received it. With every civilized community in the Western world its name is a household word, its fragrance and refreshing power rilla, which will greatly hasten a cure. a household blessing. And still its reputation extends, and is likely to extend, to wherever an oxquisite floral perfume is appreciated.

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Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. In the present work, the Editors have endeavored to furnish a large number of pieces, attractive from their intrinsic beauty, free from all secular or other objectionable associations, and sufficiently easy to be within the grasp of the larger part of Parish choirs; music neither heavy and unmeaning, nor vulgar and common-place, nor, worse than either, light and trivial, entirely unsuited for the sacred light and trivial, entirely unsuited for the sacred offices of the church. Many of the Motetts, Hymns, offices of the church. Antiphons, and other pieces, are so arranged that they require no tenor. A large portion of this work has been selected from the repertoires of the Churches of St. Roch, Paris; Notre Dame de Bonne Nouvelle, Brussels, and the Cathedral of St. Stephen, Vicana.

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THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed munity, and are death on Dyspepsia-certain. They Messenger, at Chambersburg, Peun .: -

A BENEFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will gists. prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our 'Sasy' to say, 'A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow' And of all who wept over the little brown coffin, for helping her to survive and escape the griping. colicking, and toething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it -nothing less. Away with your ' Cordial,' ' Paregoric,' 'Drops,' Laudanum,' and every other ' Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity.

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furnished at the desire of the parents. Particular attention is paid to the food, health, and

cleanliness of the scholars, and all that pertains to their religious, moral, and domestic education.

TERMS,

(PAYABLE QUARTERLY IN ADVANCE). Drawing 6 do. NB .- The College costame consists in a Blue

Frock Coat, with white cord, and a Blue Sash. Terrebonne, situated on, and commanding a beautiful view of the river of Jesus, is fifteen miles from Montreal. In the summer season, a comfortable steamer plies regularly between these two localities, which are also connected by a macadamized road.

A. M. D. G.

Nov. 22, 1866.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL

PROSPECTÚS.

Society of Jesus.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

Opered en the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching The course of instruction, of which Religion forms

the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses. The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.

In the latter, French and English are the only cy, has no equal. It languages taught; a special attention is given to will also remove Book-keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for from the skin rough- Commercial pursuits.

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

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

special demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Olasses for younger students.

TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders.....7.00 " For Boarders,......15.00 Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL BLOCK, NG. 269 AND 376 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL. Cosh pard for Raw Furs.

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BEGS leave to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he will for the present manage the business for his brother, at

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Twenty per cent.
A select Stock of English and French Goods constantly on hand.

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ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866.

W. O. FARMER,

ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY.

Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c.,

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

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

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

L. S. REYDER. Augast 25, 1864. D. M. DEFOR

C. F. FRASER,

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NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, C. W.

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THE SUBSCRIBER having, by a new and special arrangement, been appointed by Messrs. JACQUES & HAY, of TORONTO, their sole and only Agent in THIS CITY, for the Sale by Auction, of their splen-did FURNITURE, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the Ortizens of MONTREAL and the public generally, that he will, from time to time during the ensuing Spring, offer at his spacious and well established premises, No. 139 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, the various extensive consignments direct from this celebrated establishment, embracing all the new styles of their elegant and elaborately carved and polished BLAOK-WALNUT FURNITURE, in every variety and description necessary to meet the

demands of modern taste and convenience. In addition to the Sale at his own Stores, the Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS at the private residence of parties declining House-keeping or removing from the city, will claim special attention; and all OUT-DOOR SALES of this description are respectfully solicited. Increased facilities have been secured, with the view to the efficient carrying out this department of the business, in order to ensure the greatest economy and despatch in disposing of property, so that parties selling out can have their account, sales and proceeds

immediately after each sale. Special attention will be given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE and CITY PROPERTY, and as this department of the Auction business as becoming more important with the increase and extension of the City, the undersigned offers the most Liberal Terms to parties wishing to bring their property into

the market for public competition.

A great hardship has been felt by both buyers and sellers, the former being taxed illegally with one per cent. on the amount of purchase, and the latter by the exorbitant charge for commission and advertising -Now, the undersigned proposes to do away with this grievance as far as his own business is concerned, by undertaking the Sale of Real Property, on conditions which, it is hoped, will meet the views of all parties, namely—

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be allowed.

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of returning his sincere thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him during the past four years, and trusts, by prompt attention to business, and strict adherence to the foregoing programme, to meet a continuance of the same.

N.B.-All orders left at the Office will meet with immediate attention. L. DEVANY Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, And Agent for the Sale of Real Estate.

March 27, 1865 WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

[Established in 1826.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular. Address B: A. _ . B. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y. JAMES CONAUGHTON,

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

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL.

AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL

IS AGAIN OPEN,

in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S OHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the cree of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.

Mr Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ledies in his own house, No. 53, McCORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half. past Six o'clock.

EVENING SCHOOL, For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.

Terms moderate The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church. Nov. 22, 1866.

> NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. 60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Owing to the great panic in the money market, I

have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's West.

J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price. KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET

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

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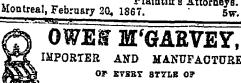
SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. 🚰 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🚓 OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE PROVINCE OF CANADA, ? In the Superior Court for District of Montreal. Lower Canada.

No. 1763. DAME MARIE ADELAIDE HERMINE LEDUC, Rlaintiff.

LOUIS GONZAGUE FAUTEUX, Defendant. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Marie Adelaide Hermine Leduc, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Gonzague Fauteux, of the same place, Merchant, has instituted an action for separation of property (en separation de biens) against her said husband, returnable on the ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fixty-seven, in the said Superior Court at Montreal.

BONDY & FAUTEUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys.



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Accommodation Train for Island Pond ? Quebec, and intermediate Stations, Express for Boston and intermediate points, connecting at St. Johns with 8.30 A.M. the VermontCentral Railroad, at.... Express for Island Pond and informe-

diate Stations,.... Express by Railway throughout for New York, Boston, kall intermediate points connecting at St. Johns with Vermont Central Railroad, at Burlington with the Rutland & Burlington Rail-3.15 P.M. road, also with the Lake Champlain Steamboats for LakeGeorge,Saratogo

New York, &c, at Night Express for Three Rivers, Quebec, 2 10.10 P.M. River du Loup, and Portland

Feb. 2, 1867

Managing Director]

P. ROONEY.

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Nov 8, 1866.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS

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SCHOLASTIC YEAR, TEN MONTHS.

Washing..... 1.00

Bed and bedding, washing, may be provided for by the parents. ration of the term, except in case of sickness.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA



SPRING AND SUMMER, when the blood is thick, the circulation clogged and the humors of the boly rendered unhealthy by the heavy and greasy secretions of the winter months. This safe, though powerful, detergent cleanses every

by all who are sick, or who wish to prevent sickness It is the only genuine and original preparation for .

is also — Tre remedy for SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SUALD HEAD, SCURVY,

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BRISTOL'S



SUCAR-COATED

For all the Diseases of the

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

have heretofore been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills arr the safest and quickest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to. DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, LIVER COM-PLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, DROP-

SY, and PILES.

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Only 25 Cts. per Phial.