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VOL. XIX.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868.

No. 19.

OR.

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

By the author of 'Wild Times,' Blind Agnese,' etc.

CHAPTER VII. - (Continued.)

He was clad in a garb which might have belonged to the native fishermen of the coast, yet no one could have mistaken him for other than a gentleman and soldier, as he stood there hold- you. ing back the screen of matting, and gazing, with a look currously compounded of amusement and approvance, at the scene presented by the inte rior of the cottage. The latter feeling, however, was evidently in the ascendant-so much so. in deed, that he had actually made a half movement occupants, when something-was it a glimpse of in the regiment of your gallant son. Nellie's delicate profile, as she stooped over the glowing embers? - induced him to change his mind, and stepping quietly over the threshold, he dropped the curtain behind him with an energy and good will which seemed to indicate that, in stead of his premeditated flight, he had made up his mind to accept with a good grace, and per-Nellie of the advent of a stronger, and, crimson as we withdrew from that fatal field. with shame and fear, she stood up to receive him. He gazed upon her steadily, the balf feeling of annoyance still visible on his clouded Nellie took advantage of the pause to say: brow, yielding gradually to a look of intense but said in English:

welcomes also, if, as I apprehend, you are fugitives like myself from tyranny and injustice.'

There was an indescribable tact and courtesy in the way in which he combined this announce. ment of his being the master of the hut with a frank and ready welcome to his unknown visit ants, which made Nellie feel at once that she had to do, not only with a man of gentle birth but of high and polished breeding also. Yet this fact seemed for the moment rather to add to her difficulty than to decrease it, and secretly wishing that the fish could be made, by some magical process, to disappear from the embers upon which it was comfortably broiling, she placed herself as much as she could between it and the stranger as she stammered out her apology for intrusion. Did he see the fish? and did he guess at the petty larceny she had just committed ?-Nellie fancied she saw something like an amused look in his eye, which made her feel bot and cold by turns with the consciousness of discovered guilt; but the rest of his features were no smile. nothing but an expression of kind and courteous sympathy, as he eagerly interrupted her ex

what dire straits the sad necessity of these days may bring us. And, therefore, to all who come Moore who bore my wounded father out of the and unbounded faith in his wish and power to which, with the other lands of which Major had taken up his above, and which was all that to this poor but, but more especially to those who, for honor and for conscience sake, have laid down wealth and power elsewhere, I have but one word-one greeting, and that is the old Trish one, of a hundred thousand welcomes.

A hundred thousad welcomes!' reneated a feeble, quivering voice close to the stranger's elbow. He turned and looked for the first time and repeated, in a low, mechanical voice, his steadily at Lord Netterville, of whose presence | previously muttered welcome. up to that prement he had been barely conscious. The old man had risen from his seat, and stood smiling and bowing courteously, evidently thinking he was doing the honors of a home, of which -however humble-he was yet the undoubted master.

'Our house is poor, sir,' he went on, 'once indeed we boasted of a better; but let that pass. he looked at Roger, and said frebly: Such as it is-such as our enemies have made it -you may reckon assuredly upon meeting an Irish welcone in it.'

'Sir,' whispered Nellie through her tears, fearing lest the stranger might break in too rudely on the old man's delusion, 'he is old-he has almost escaped me.' has been ill—he fancies be has reached his home; you must excuse him.

The unknown turned his eyes upon the girl went straight to her heart, never afterwards to far this morning - for I feel very faint. be efficed from thence. She felt that her grand father would be safe in such kindly hands, and still enacting his fancied character of host, threw | made him sit down upon the settle. a handful of dry wood upon the fire, and the blaze that instantly ensued fell full upon his fea- hastily; we have been wandering all day among in his smile, 'you also, if you came hither to at their feet like a pall; listened now to the she was watching it as anxiously as if she half the gloom. The stranger started violently.

'Good God!' he cried, in a tone of irrepressible astonishment. 'Is it possible that I see support Lord Netterville, he went straight to the O'Mailly's, and, in right of my grandmother, ing the air with their uncounted numbers; or and everything else in Roger's establishment; Lord Netterville, and in such a plight?

Nellie Joyously, feeling as if the stranger must a little of this into a roken mug, he made the knew not whither or to whom they sent us; but leagle soaring solemnly unward, as if bent on a God's blessing and the light of heaven be on a have been sent by Providence especially to help old man swallow it, and then stood beside him, sure am I, at all events, that we never would visit to the departing sun; and her delight your sweet, smiling face, she ejaculated, as

CATHOLIC

"I ought, at any rate," he answered, with a sad smile, as he took Lord Netterville's proffer ed hand. 'For we lought together and were beaten at Kilrush; my first battle, and, as I sup pose, his last."

'Ha,' cried the old man, 'Kilrush, Kilrush! who speaks of Kilrush? Were you there, sir? Time must have played sad tricks upon my memory then; for truth to say, I do not recognise

' Nay, my good lord,' said the stranger soothingly, 'it would be stranger still if you had done so, for I was but a beardless boy in those days. Nevertheless, I remember you, Lord Netterville, and surely you cannot have altogether forgotten the cheer we gave when you, a tried and veteran as if to retreat and leave the but to its unmvited soldier, rode up to serve with us as a volunteer

'I remember! I remember!' cried the old man eagerly. 'It was a bright and glorious morning, and we charged them gallantly-a bright and glorious morning but with a sad and bloody ending. Alas, alas!' he added, his voice talling suddenly from its trumpet-like tone of exultation to an old man's wail of sorrow. 'Alas, baps even to enjoy, this unexpected addition to alas! how many of the best and bravest that we his society. The sound of the falling mat warned had among us lay dead and trampled in the dust,

> He bowed his head upon his breast, and remained for a little while absorbed in thought, and

'You knew my father, sir? You must have reverent admiration, and removing his fisherman's known him if you were near Lord Netterville at cap from his head, he bowed courteously, and Kilrush; for father and son charged side by side, and were seldom, as I have since been told, ten God save all here, and a hundred thousand minutes out of each other's sight during the whole of that bloody battle."

Knew your father? Yes, dear lady-if your father was, as I suppose, Colonel Netterville-I knew him well. He was the bosom friend of my uncle and namesake, Roger Moore of Leix, who placed me in his regiment when I joined the Irish army."

Roger Moore of Leix, cried Nellie, a flash in a noble cause, whose very name was a battle of sixteen. She accepted, therefore, Roger's seemed to be a quantity of luxuriant heather. cry, and whose tollowers rushed into fight, invitation without the smallest affectation of re-Moore!' Yes, yes; he was my father's friend. grandfather, shared the contents of his platter with a sudden change of voice and manner; and things a perfect child, yielding as easily as a for bedding. I hope you will not mind rough as it had ever been of late, to spring from her placing both her hands in his, 'you, then, are child might do to the first ray of sunshine that ing it a little.' that Roger Moore, the younger, in whose arms brightened on her path, and accepting the han my poor father died."

At the battle of Benburb, said Moore, in a low voice; a glorious battle-well fought, and were lurking in her future. Now, therefore, the boat quite sate? I have never been out on guided her at last. Then she lay back upon her well won, and yet for ever to be regretted, for that she felt her grandfather was in safe and the real sea before.' the loss of one of Ireland's bravest and most beloful keeping, she threw off the sense of refaithful soldiers.

Say no more, dear lady, say no more, trust drawing her hands from Roger, and blushing her wasted cheek, light sparkled in her eyes, and bad storm since the first day that I sailed her. me I have not now to learn for the first time to scarlet at the madvertence of her own action she responded to Roger's effirts to make her I call her the Grana Unille,' after the stout old which had placed them in his, 'this is Captain | feel comfortable and at home, with such innocent press of buttle, and to whom we are indebted for befriend them, that he vowed an inward vow Hewitson has robbed me, I inherit from my that last and loving farewell which he sent to us never to forsake her, but to guard her, as if she grandmother. But the sun is getting low. Do Grana Uaille. The apartment had evidently no in dying.

But instead of replying with an aagerness corresponding to her own, Lord Netterville gazed vacantly upon the stranger, evidently without the slightest recollection of his name or person.

' He does not remember !' said Roger. ' Alas, alas ! for that bright intellect, once cloudless as a summer's noon.

'Hush, bush !' whispered Nellie. 'Recollection is heginning to return.' And Lord Netter ville did in fact seem to be making a languid ef

'You knew my son, sir? - you knew my son? -then, indeed you are very welcome. He was a brave boy, and fought for his king and country | they say that she is a true cavalier at heart, and -fought and fell-on the field of-the field of -the name-which I thought never to forget-

' Benburb,' Roger ventured to interpose.

Benburb! Ay, that was the very name-Benburb-my memory does not fail me, sir ; but with a look so full of reverent sympathy that it I have been much tried of late-or we rode too

He tried to draw back from the fire as he spoke, but he tottered, and would have fallen if was turning quietly away when Lord Netterville, Roger had not caught him by the arm, and must pardon her, that she, or her father for her, crossed and recrossed each other like network to be willing to amuse herself by imagining all

morning.7

some invisible cranny in the walls of the hut, and my own. You know my grandfather, then? cried drew thence a bottle of strong cordial. Pouring

NELLIE NETTERVILLE; her in the hour of her utmost need. 'You know anxiously watching the result. Happily it was have accepted of any home at the expense of its and astonishment at last reached their climax in my grandfather?' favorable—in a few minutes Lord Netterville rightful owners.' revived, the color returned to his wan cheek, and Roger Moore put her quietly aside.

'Nay Mistress Netterville, remember that I am master here, and that I forbid you to lay hands upon that fish! I have always been cook at her hands. My life consequently has been in my own proper person to the establishment, and I cannot allow you to supersede me in the

' Forgive me!' said Nellie, tears starting to her eyes, and half fancying in her confusion that he was angry in earnest. 'I could not belo it. for he was starving.'

Do not misunderstand me, I entreat you,' said Roger, in a voice of deep and real feeling; I should be a brute if I objected to anything you have or could have done; I only meant that I objected to your continuing in that office; for so long as the daughter of my old colonel is under my roof, (even though it be but a poor mud sheeling.) she shall do no work, with my good will unfit for the hands of a princess.' He busied bimself while speaking in drawing forth from that same recess in which he had found the cordial some thin oaken cakes, a few wooden platters and one or two knives or spoons of such massive silver that Nellie could not help thinking they were as much out of keeping with the rest of the furniture as Roger himself appeared to be with the hut, of which he was doing the honors in such sumple and yet such courtly fashion. He would not even let her hold the platter upon which be placed the fish as he took it from the embers, and he bimself then brought it to Lord Netterville, and pressed him, as tenderly as if he had been a child, to partake of this impromptu

The old man yielded, nothing loath, and so, indeed, did his grandchild, for, though very fair Moore—the brave—the gifted—the first leader young and growing girl with the healthy appetite piness of the present moment as unrestrainedly last few months,' said Nellie, 'and I do not as if never even suspecting the shadows that think you will find me difficult to please. Is sponsibility which had weighed her down for Grandfather, said Nellie, suddenly with months, and became climost gay. Color rose to myself, and she has weathered more than one had been in very deed his sister, through the trials and dangers of her unprotected exile .-When their meal was over, and while her grandfather slumbered in the quiet warmth of the peatfire, she told Boger her story, simply and briefly, as she might have told it to a brother, beginning strangers among the mountains.

'It is Major Hewitson,' said Roger, 'in whose favor I have been despoiled of my old home. Major Hewitson and his pretty daughter ' Ruth,' as he chooses to call her, in order to blot out fort at gathering up his scattered thoughts; for the fact that her name is Henrietta, and that she had a popish queen for her godmother. She a smile; 'for her mother was of noble race, and proes like a caged bird in the network of demure her.

> also, now I think of it, for she it was who di- savage grandeur of that wild west, with its povrected me to this but, with a hint that I should erty in human life, its wealth in that which was ly riveted upon a huge coffer with bands and here find a tried.'

He is faint for want of food,' said Nellie | think of it,' he added, with a touch of sly malice of peat and bog land which covered the country | this mysterious looking piece of furniture, and tures, which had hitherto been barely visible in the hills, and he has not broken his fast since seek land, must have been bound on the same buttern and plover as they answered each other errand; for both these baronies, Umball augh- from the marshes, then to the shrill screams of the chamber was cautionaly unclosed, and the old Roger did not answer, but signing to her to tragh' and 'Umball toghtragh,' is the country of the curlews as they rose before the boat, darken- woman, who represented the office of cook, valet,

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'Nay,' said Roger, 'I did but jest. Would turning to Nellie, he asked her in a half whisper. indeed that it was to you I had been compelled if supper would soon be ready?' Shyly, and to yield it! In spite of that fact you should blu-hing scarlet. Nellie nodded an affirmative, have had, I promise you, a right royal welcome. and forgetting all her previous shame in anxiety And now I must needs explain. This sheeling, for her grandfather, she was about to resume her you must know, is not really my home. It is office as cook, when, with a half smile on his face but a temporary refuge, of which I have two or three along the coast; for I have fought battles enough against England's new-fangled government to have deserved the honors of outlawry none too safe at any time these six months past; and now that yonder gray-baired fanatic, who would ask nothing better than to seal his title in my blood, has got possession of these lands, it is of course less secure than ever. My most permanent home, however, is on an island, facing the bay on this side, and washed by the waters of the Atlantic on the other. It is poor enough, God knows, yet capable of giving better accommodation than such a but as this is. Will you and your grandfather be contect to share it with

> Tears rushed into the dark eyes of Nellie. Providence is good,' she answered simply-Providence is very good, and gives us friends when we least expect them.'

> 'Well, then, it is a bargain,' cried Roger gayly; 'and now, Mistress Netterville, come and see the craft in which you will have to make

> He pulled down the 'mysterious mantle' as he spoke, and Nellie saw that, instead of covering the bare wall as she had imagined, it merely concealed an opening into an inner and smaller portion of the hut, built right over the creek, and made to answer the purpose of a boat-house. Into this the water rushed, so as to form a basin deep enough for the floating of a boat, and one accordingly lay safe within it, concealed by the overhanging roof from observation on the out-

It was not flat bottomed, like the native craft, but had been evidently built both for strength of enthusiasm lighting up her face; Ruger to look at, no goddess was poor Nellie, but a and speed by one who understood his business, and its chief cargo at this particular moment

To this Roger pointed with a smile 'It I of a child: but the habits of long weeks of care shouting for 'God - our Lady - and Roger luctance, and sitting down on the floor beside her were a Highlander,' he said, 'you might sus- were not to be so easily shaken off, and the first pect me of second sight; for I have gathered, ray of sunshine that found its way through the when I was a child how he with innocent and undisguised erjoyment. With without thinking of it, double the usual quantity narrow window of her chamber roused her from used to talk about him. And you, she added all her sense and courage she was as yet in many of heather, that which we outlaws perforce use her well earned repose. Her first impulse was.

. Safe, said the young man, with a little pardonable pride in his dark eyes. '1 built her for exertion either of body or mind glanced chieftainess whose island kingdom I inhabit, and the second story of the old tower in which Roger you not think we had better start at once, and furniture of its own to boast of, but, having been get the voyage over before night-fall?

To this Nellie gladly assented, and between them they conducted Lord Netterville to the boat. Roger arranged the heather so as to form a sort of couch, and with the mantle thrown over description, and represented probably the sum at her departure from her ancestral home, and him to protect him from the damp, the old man ending with her encounter with the English tound himself so comfortable that he settled of Roger's fortune. There were cabinets of himself quietly for slumber. Theo Roger put up his sail, and with a fresh and favorable wind black as ebony, a few high backed chairs of the they glided down the creek.

in the boat with a lazy kind of gladness in her heart, which, rightly interpreted, would probably artistic handling, which, even to Nellie's unachave been found to mean perfect rest of body forgets it not herself, however,' he added, with and mind. Such rest as she had not felt for months! The waters widened as they approached the bay, and Nellie marked each new feature in the scene with an interest all the old and new defensive and offensive niled up fanaticism which her father has twined around keeper and more epigyable, that everything she here and there in picturesque confusion in the saw was so unlike anything she had ever seen corners of the turret. Nellie had been amusing She has a lovely face and a kind and honest before. Accustomed as she had been to the heart for certain, said Nellie. 'She knows you tamer cultivation of her native country, the treasures over and over, and guessing at their merely animal, took ber completely by surprise, mouldings of curiously-wrought brass, which Dd she?' said Roger, with genuine fervor. and she gazed with unweared interest, now on stood against the wall exactly opposite to the Nay, then, for that one good deed I needs the undulating ranges of blue mountains which foot of her bed. She was still quite airl enough have robbed me of my inheritance. And now I against the sky, then on the broad, black tracts sorts of impossibilities respecting the contents of she watched a beron sweeping slowly homeward crept up to her bedside as quietly as if, she fan-Nellie blushed scarlet. 'Alas!' she said, 'I from its distant fishing ground-or a grand old cied her to be sleeping still.

cleared the creek, popped its head up above the waves, leaving her, in spite of Roger's laughing assurances to the contrary, well nigh persuaded that she had seen a mermaid. The wind continuing steady, Roger shook out his last remaining reef, and, responding gaily to the fresh impulse, the boat sprang forward at a racing pace. They were in Clew Bay at last, and Nellie utlered a crv of joy-never had she seen anything so beautiful before. Masses of clouds, with tints just caught from the presence of the sun, soft greens and lilacs, and pale primrose and delicate pearly while, so clear and filmy that the evening star could be seen glancing through them, hung right over-head, shedding a thousand hues, each more beautiful than the other, upon the bay beneath, until it flowed like a liquid opal round its multitude of tribute isles. Opposite, right in the very mouth of the harbor, stood Clare Island, all a light and glowing, as if it were in very deed the pavilion of the setting sun, which, as it sank into the waves beyond it, wrapped tower, and church, and slanting cliff, and winding shore-line, in such a glory of gold and purple as made the old king lom of Grana Uaille look for the moment like a palace of the fairies. Nellie was still straining her eyes for a glimpse of the Atlantic on the other side, when the deep baying of a hound came like sad, sweet music over the waters, and Roger slightly touched her shoulder. They were close to the island; in another moment he had run his boat cleverly into the little harbor and laid her alongside the pier. A huge wolf-dog, of the old Irish breed, instantly bounded in, nearly oversetting Nellie in his eagerness to greet his master.

Roger laid one restraining band on the dog's massive head, and removing his cap with the other, said, smiling courteously:

'You must not be afraid of Maida, Mistress Netterville. She is as gentle as she is strong, and has only come to add her voice to her master's, and to bid you welcome to the outlaw's bome.

CHAPTER VIII.

Nellie slept that night the peaceful slumbers 'I have roughed it a good deal within the complished that very day; her next was to thank God with all the fervor of a young and innocent heart for the haven of safety into which He had pillow, and, yielding to the delightful consciousness that there was no immediate call upon her languadly round the dimly-lighted room, and endeavored to make a mental inventory of its contents. It was a square chamber, forming was yet remaining of the old strong hold of used as a sort of lumber room, was abundantly supplied with articles brought hither from more favored mansions. Nellie soon perceived that much of this so called lumber was of the costliest total of all that had been saved from the wreck curious workmanship, a table carved in oak as same material, ornaments in gold and silver, some Nellie would not lie down, but she sat back of ancient Celtic manufacture, others in their more delicate workmanship bearing marks of customed eye, betrayed their foreign origin .-There were pictures, too, most of them with the dark shadow of a Spanish hand upon them, and swords, bucklers, weapons, and armor of all kinds. herself for some minutes scanning all these various uses, when her attention became suddenexpected it to open of itself, when the door of

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grateful smile upon the old hag. Lie still a bit, that everything else was far too. fine for daily a-loonabilie still, and take a sup of this fresh coattamber that I have been making for you. It will bring the color, may be, into your pretty cheeks again; for troth, a lanuah, they are as pale this morning as mountain roses, and not at all what they should be in regard to a young and well-grown slip of a lassie like yourself.

2 The second second

Nellie took the tempting beverage, which Norespresented to her in an old fashioned silver goblet, readily enough; but checking herself just as she was about to put it to her lips, she

'Thanks, a thousand times, my dear old woman, but I do not feel that I need it much, and this whey would be the very thing for my poor old grandfather. He was always accustomed to something of the sort in the days when we were able to indulge ourselves in such luxuries."

Lord bless the child!' said the delighted Nora. 'It she isn't as gay as a bird in its mother's nest this morning, for all the weary worry of her last night's travels. But there's no need to be sparing of the whey, my honey, for sure I've a good sup of it left on purpose for the old lord as soon as ever he awakens. So drink up every drop of this, if you wouldn't have the master scold me; for he sent it up himself, he did, and it's doworight mad he'd be if it came back to him and it not empty.'

Something in this speech, or in old Nora's way of making it, caused the blood, the absence of which she had been just deploring, to rush once more into Nellie's cheek; and perhaps it was partly to hide this weakness that she took the goblet without another word, and drained it to the dregs, playfully turning its wrong side up as she gave it back to Nora, in order to show ber how thoroughly her directions had been complied with. Made happy on this important point, the old woman trotted garly out of the room, and then Nellie rose, half-reluctantly, it must be confessed, and commenced the duties of the toilet. They were simple enough in her case, yet difficult also from their very simplicity. Her hair, long and smooth and shining, was eastly enough disposed in braids, which, folded tightly round ber bad, gave a grace and elegance to her appearance none of the fantastic head gear then in vogue could possibly have imparted; but when she came to inspect the babiliments she had worn the day before, and which perforce she must wear again that day, she became painfully, and, perhaps for the first time, fully conscious of the dilapidations which time and travel had wrought upon them. In vain she rubbed out mud and grass stains, in vain she plied her needle. The garment absolutely defied her skill, and, painfully conscious of the fact, she was about perforce to don them as they were, when Nora burst into the room with a look of gladness on her face, which vanished. however, to do her justice, as completely as if it had never been, at the sight of poor Nellie, shamefaced and sad, vainly trying to smooth her rags into something like decent poverty around

God heip you, a cushla! she cried, in a tone of unfeigned compassion, laying at the same time her withered band upon the tattered kerchief which Nellie was trying to fold round her stately shoulders. 'God help ye! and is this all that them black scum of Saxon rebbers left ye when they turned ye out upon the wide world to seek your fortune?

choking in her voice, though she tried hard to veil it beneath an assumption of indifference .--· And after all, these rags do but make me seem what in fact I am-a beggar. Only I hope, she added, with a little nervous laugh, 'I hope that Colonel O'More' (she had learned his military rank and his real name, Moore being only its Saxon rendering, the night before from Nora) will not be utterly disgusted this morning when he finds out to what a pauper he extended his

bospitality last night. 'The colonel? Is it the master that you mean? The master be disgusted! Ah! now, sten to me, asthore, and don't be filling your head with them ugly, fancies; for you may just take my word for it, and don't I know every turn of his mind as well as if I was inside of it? You may just take old Nora's word for it, that he worships the very ground you tread on, and would too, all the same, if you had never a brogue to the foot or a kirtle to the back. Beggar, indeed! Why, could not he see for himself last night that you had been just robbed and murdered like out of your own by them thieving Saxons, and wasn't it for that very reason that, before he went off to his fishing this blessed morning, he gave me the key of that big black box, and says-says he, 'Nora, my old woman, I have been thinking that the young lady up. stairs has been so long on the road that may be she'll be in want of a new dress like; so, as there is nothing like decent woman tailoring to be found in the island, may be she'll condescend to see if there's anything in my poor mother's box that would suit her for the present.' And troth, my darling, old Nora went on, exultingly. it's you that are going to have the pick and choice of fine things; for she was a grand Spanish lady, she was, and always went about among us dressed like a princess.

Nora had opened the box at the beginning of this speech, and with every fresh word she ut tered, she flung out such treasures of linery on the floor as fully justified her panegyric on the deceased lady's wardrobe.

Nellie soon found herself the centre of a heap of thick silks and shiny satins, and three piled velvets and brocaded stuffs, standing upright by virtue of their own rich material, and of laces so delicate and fine, that they looked as it she had float away upon the air like cobwebs.

She was quite too much of a girl as yet to be able to resist a close and curious examination centuries, with such results as the whole world is witof such treasures; nevertheless, her instinct of nessing in the hopeless condition of the State Church the fitness of things was stronger than her vanity, of Ireland. The incontrovertible evidences of this and there was an incongruity between these are to be found in the statute book, and more escourtly habiliments and her broken fortunes, which made her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and his nephew and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive epithet of 'glorious,' on account of the freehold farms, and her feel that it would be an absolute descriptive

Nellie turned her bright, wide-open eyes with a a few articles of linen clothing, she told old Nora English people. Here, are the proofs of this state. wear, and began, of her own accord, to restore them to their coffer. Not so, however, the good old Nora. That any thing could be too fine for the adornment of any one whom the master' delighted to honor, was a simple absurdity in her mind, and she became so clamorous in her remonstrances, that Nellie was fain to shift her ground, and to explain that she was hent at that moment upon 'taking a long ramble by the sea shore, for which anything like a dress of silk or satin (Nora's own good sense must tell her) would be, to say the least of it, exceedingly in-

At these words a new light seemed to dawn upon the old woman's mind, and, plunging almost bodily down into the deep coffer in her eagerness to gratily her protegee, she exclaimed, 'So it's for a walk you'd be going this morning, is it? and after all your bother last night! Well, well, you are young still, and would rather. I dare say, be skipping about like a young kid among the rocks than sitting up in silks and sating as grave and stately as if you were a princess in earnest. Something plain and strong? That's what you'll be wanting, isn't it, a lannah? Wait a bit, will you ?- for I mind me now of a dress the old mistress made when she was young, for a frolic like, that she might go with me unnoticed to a ' pattern.' And may I never sin if I haven't got it,' she cried, diving down once more into the coffer, and bringing un from its shining chaos a dress which, consisting as it did simply of a madder-colored petiticoat and short over-skir of russet brown, was not by any means very dissimilar to the habitual costume of a peasant girl of the west at the present hour .very thing.' Stout enough and plain enough to meet all Nellie's ideas of propriety, and yet presenting a sharp contrast of coloring which (forgive her, my reader, she was only sixteen) she was by no means sorry to reflect would be exceedingly becoming to her clear, pale complexion and the blue-black tresses of her bair. It was with a little blush of pleasure, therefore that she took it from the old woman's hand, exclaiming, Oh, thank you, dear Nora. It is exactly what I was wishing for — so strong and pretty. It will make me feel just as I want to feel, like a good strong peasant girl, able and willing to work for her living; and, to say the truth, moreover,' she added, somewhat confidentially, 'I should not at all have liked moking my appearance in those fine Spanish garments. I should have been so much afraid of the O'More taking me for his mother."

The annunciation of this grave anxiety set off old Nora in a fit of laughing, under cover of which Nellie contrived to complete her tiolet .-Madder dyed petticoat, and russet skirt, and long dark mantle, she donned them all; but the effect, though exceedingly pretty, was by no means exactly what she had expected; for Nora, turning her round and round for closer inspection, declared, with many an Irish expletive, which we willingly spare our readers, 'That dress herself how ste migut, no one could ever mistake her for anything but what she really was, viz., a born lady, and perhaps even, moreover, a princess in disguise.' With a smile and a curtsey Nellie accepted of the compliment, and then tripped down the winding staircase of her turret, took one peep at Lord Netterville as he lay in the room below, in the 'callogh' or nook by the statesman of our day has recourse to the adoption of hearth, which, screened off by a bent matting, the principle of perfect religious equality. We urge "It cannot be helped,' said Nellie, with a little had been allotted to him as the warmest and most comfortable accommodation the tower afforded, and having satisfied herself that he was still fast asleep, stepped out gaily into the open

(To BE CONTINUED.)

DEAN CLOSE ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

Dean Close, setting an example to that Episcopal Bench which he doubtless one day hopes to adorn, recently issued an address to the electors of Carlisle paternally and patriotically admonishing them of the obligation imposed upon them by the British Con stitution of returning members to Parliament pledged to maintain the existing legal ascendancy of the Established Church in Ireland. The good Dean's strength is in the fervency of his appeals to the prejudices and passions of the least informed of the people. Upon matters of fact, contemporaneous or historical he has never ranked as a very high authority ; and there is much in his address to the electors of Carlisle to awaken a distrust of his testimony in support of the Irish Church Establishment. One point only we propose to examine, and that merely embraces the vindication of the zeal and persever ance with which the Government of this country, for nearly three hundred years, tried every means, and exhausted every device and contrivance in the vain endeavour to make Protestants of the people of

While admitting that the Established Church in Ireland is the Church of the minority, the Dean of Carlisle accounts for this by the assertion, 'If she has not enlarged her borders the British Government is chiefly to blame, for it has always frowned on proselytizing in every shape' This from a champion of the Irish Church Establishment is most ungrateful towards all the administrations and civil rulers of this country, from the accession of Queen Elizabeth to the death of George III. Not only did the British Government not frown on proselytism as carried on by the Protestant clergy for the extinction of Catholicity in Ireland, but it oc-sperated with them in that work by offering the highest inducements to frish Catholics to renounce their faith, and visiting with the heaviest penaltics and severest punishments all who adhered to the religion of their fathers. The British Government can honestly claim to have exhausted the whole armoury of persecution, and all the blandishment of court favour and worldly prosperity in what proved to be a vain endearour to enlarge.' even to the remotest corner of | rel ind, 'the borders' of the Established Church; and even add that it was only when Catholics seemed to multiply, and Protestants to decrease under the influence of this system, that recourse was had to conceding to Catholics legal permission to build churches and open schools, and practice so much of the external only to breathe upon them in order to make them rites of religion as did not offend the jealous susceptiont away upon the air like cobwebs. Close would have the Government attempt to do now, has been sought to be done unsuccessfully for of 1638, to which all English historians prefix the

n 1695, and the years immediately following, an Irich Parliament, sitting in Dublin, enacted several penal laws against Catholics. One act was for diserming' them; another for 'restraining, their foreign education; another for 'banishing all Popish clergy out of the kingdom; another for preventing them from exercising the profession of the law by becoming attornies.' The statute for the banishment of the Clergy enac'ed that 'all Popish arctbishops, bishops, vigars-general, deans, monke, friars, priests, and all Papiets exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, should depart the kingdom before the 1st of May, 1698.' Those neglecting, or unable to depart, were to be imprisoned till they could be transported beyond the sens; and if they returned, they were to suffer the then fearful penalty of high treason. Any persons found guilty of having thrice concealed a priest, or other Uatholic ecclesiastic, were to suffer death and forfeiture of all their pos seasions. Whatever Dean Olese may think of this mode of making converts to the Protestant Church. it certainly met with a cordial approval of English Deans and Chapters in the reign of William II. as most efficient in the removal of the greatest obstac'es to Protestant preaching and teaching in Ireland. But these starates not diminishing the Catholic population, in the reign of Ance others were passed still more opprossive. Any child of a Catholic. however young, professing to be a Professiont, passed from under the guardianship of his father, and became entitled to an anguity and the inheritance of such portion of his estate as the Chancellor might Oatholics were prohibited from purchesing any landed property for a longer period than thirty-one years; and should farms held by them produce profits exceeding one-third the amount of the zents. Protestants choosing to claim them might do so, and the sheriff would ouat their Catholic cultivators, and put them in possession. No Catholic was allowed to teach a school of his own, or to act as an usher in a Protestant school; no Catholic could serve as a juror, or vote for a member of Parliament. For the discovery of Catholic bishops the reward was £50; for a priest or friar, £20; and for a schoolmaster, £10. Priests conforming were to be paid an Nora was right. It was, as ladies have it, 'the annuty of £30; and married Catholic women conforming were to have secured to them an annuity out of the property of their Catholic husbands. These latter Auta were passed in the eighteenth century. so that it is not so very long since all the power of the Legislature was exercised to no purpose in the way which Dean Close regards as likely to be entirely

When proselytizing legislation ceased, Irish landlords, Irish peers and peeresses, Irish Protestant bishops, and Kildare Street Irish Church Missionary and other evangelizing societies, entered upon the work of Protestantizing Ireland, with the tacit approval of almost every succeeding Government in this country. There was a new Reformation, and the Achil Mission, and the West Connaught Mission, and later still the aviaries for fledgelings supposed to inherit a taste for Popish pap, and a latent pre-dilection for beads, medals and the sign of the cross How it has fared with all these Governments-approved proselytizing agencies is known to every atatesman in Europe and America-is confessed with feelings of shame and with a desire for reparation by great majority of the people of England - is not denied by any member of the Disrae i Administration. and, so far as we know, has only failed to reach the usually not inattentive missionary ear of the Dean of

From the accession of Elizabeth, then, to the present time, the English Government has either directly or indirectly countenanced and encouraged proselytism in Ireland. No doubt several individual Premiers did not approve of the system; and if such men as the late Lord Melbourne, Earl Grey, and Lord Palmerston had been in a position to disregard public opinion out of doors, such disturbers of the religious peace of Ireland as the late Peer Bishop of Tuam and the members of his family would have had an official intimation given them of the inconvenience to the State of zeal so ill-directed. But successive Goveraments bowed before the influence of proselytizing societies; and it is only when every conceivable contrivance for Protestantizing Ireland has utterly and hopolessly failed, or rather has had the effect of making Ireland more Catholic, that the greatest this the more emphatically in order to impress upon se mind of Dean Close, and upon the minds of all who may be disposed to agree in opinion with him, that if blame be attributable in any quarter for the failure of the so-called Reformation in Ireland, none is attributable to the Government. But it is hard kicking against the goad. It is to receive wounds, not to inflict them; and there is no doubt that the persecution of the Catholic Church in Ireland contributed to send forth clouds of Catholic witnesses, whose labours as missionaries in all lands, and more especially in every region of the New World, arrested the growth and diffusion of Protestantism everywhere. The devastating and persistent storm of the persecution of Catholics in Ireland only carried the seed of faith to distant regions, there to take root and flourish in increased fertility. All that is at an end. The day has dawned upon us when Protestants in Ireland must descend from the pedescal of a domineering and insulting ascendancy, and take their places on a common level with their Catholic and Dissenting fellow-countrymen; and no terrors awakened among the electors of Carlisle by the prophetic warnings of one so ignorant of the past history of the Established Church in Ireland as Dean Close, will delay but one hour the consummation of this great, just, and salutary work .- [London Tab-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

The Corporation of Dublin met on Saturday, and adopted a petition to Parliament praying for an amnesty for the political prisoners.

The house of Mr. Johnson, Sub Sheriff, Cork. was attacked by a party of (supposed) Fenians to-day. during his absence. They entered disguised, and presented revolvers, demanding arms Mrs Johnson and some lady visitors were terrified. Two of the men guarded the house, while two others ransacked the lwelling, and taking a gun and a sword, withdrew. No clue has been got to the offenders .- [Daily Ex-

A serious affray has taken place between the police and the people at Ki. brittain, Cork A fair was beld there and a disturbance took place arising out of the Bandon election. The police endeavoured to eject the people from a public-h use and were resisted and assaulted. A riot followed, and stones were thrown. The police fired, shooting a man named Donovan dead. The spectators allege that the man was shot while in custody.

A curious example of the uncertainty of pledges given by electors in small boroughs is furnished by the Carlow Sentinel, which publishes the names of 22 voters who signed a requisition to Mr. Rochfort plecging themselves to give their ' undivided and unqualified support.' Nine of them kept their promises, four abstained from voting, and nine voted against him.

of Probate which was rendered invaluable, only by the framer, the Rev. James Ryan, P. P., having had

ment, the Rev Mr. Bran thought the moral presence, of the parties was quite sufficient: DUBLIN, Nov 18 .- The scene at Bolfast yesterday was most extraordicary. The approaches to the Court-house, were occupied from daybreak by motly groups of the lowest classes. Mr. Johnstone's supporters mustered in great force around the door of the Court house, and succeeded in obtaining almost exclusive occupation of the building. The mob danced, shouted, and relled, and brandished sticks at those on the platform. A stone was thrown through one of the windows and in a thrice the mob demolished every fragment of glass it contained Those outside then clambered into the building through the aperture. Another window was quickly subjected to a similar process, and used for a like purpose. A third was protected by an iron grating, but even this was obliged to succumb to the blow of a penderous hammer. A nomination was attempted, but not a word of what was said could be heard even by the speaker's nearest neighbour. The uproar continued, and the climax was reached when, through a chance word the mob made a raid on the reporters' box. From this time until the proceed ings terminated it was really a struggle for life. The candidates and their supporters and every one else, made the best of their way out of the Courthouse, and the Mayor adjourned the nomination until to day.

The population at Belfast, which was interrupted by the riotous conduct of the Orange mob on Tuesday, was resumed yesterday. Batter arrangements for preserving order were made by the authorities, and the presence of a sufficiently strong force of constabulary in and around the Court House repressed the violent tendencies of Mr. Johnstone's friende Mr. Rea renewed his attempts to address the electors, although his face bore evidence that he had received very rough usage at their hands. They were as obstinate as himself, however, and expressed in unmistak ble terms their determination not to bear bim. He stood wildly gesticulating for over half an hour, and complaining that Mr. Johnstone aught to have interfered to obtain a hearing for him. Several of the electors called upon the Mayor to proceed with the business, and the crowd threatened a renewal of their violence towards Mr. Rea, but he remained unmoved. The Mayor insisted that he should either retire or propose a candidate, and he removed the formal objection by proposing John Stuart Mill, Betnal Osborne, Stewart Blackie, Sir John Karelake, and Lieutenan:-Co'onel Chambers, of the Italian army, and he offered to pay the expenses of any of those whom the electors might chore. The Mayor again interfered, and requested that Mr. Rea would reaume his seat. He refused to do so, and challenged the Mayor to put him cut. At length his Worship ignored his presence, and called on Sir O. Lanyon to address the electors. The two speak rs simultaneously competed in vain for the attention of the essembly, in ongruous fragments of each sprech occasionally rising with ridiculous effect above the uproar. Finally, Sir C. Lanyon abandoned the attempt to speek, and handed his address to the reporters. Mr Mulbolland and Mr. M'Clure also tried to speak, but shared the same fate. Mr. Johnstone alone was listened to, and when he rose the audience cheered with enthsinem. A show of hards was taken, which the Mayor declared to be in favour of Johnstone and Lanyon. A poll wes demanded for the other candidates.

DUBLIN (CITY). - The nomination took place on Tuesday. There were four candidates in the field. Messrs Guinness (C), Pim (L), Plunkett (C), and Corrigan (L). The proceedings were attended with considerable uproar and confusion. Mr Pim obtained a fragmentary hearing from the mob; Sir A Guinness made several ineffectual attempts to speak, and was finally booted down. Sir Dominic Corrigan was well received on presenting himself. He strongly advised his Tory opponents to accept the libers terms which were offered by Mr. Gladstone for the settlement of the Church Question, and gave them he following warning: - 'In the words of Gladstone, We will treat you rot only with justice, but with more than justice-with liberality. You shall have more than even what we consider your rights. Your life interest shall be preserved. No private property shall be interfered with.' These are our terms now. Let them be rejected, and what may our terms be? Gentlemen, the storming party does not always give the same mercy to the conquered that the beleaguring army offered. Let them bear that in mind. — What we say is, 'We smart under wrong and insult, and we will no longer bear it.' It is felt from the kitchen to the barquet-hall. It pervades the atmosphere from the peasant's hut to the palace. We see it in the streets, and everywhere. To take a simile from my own profession, it is like a malaris, which has spread its poisonous mist over our whole country and tainted everything like social and national life and out of it we cannot rise till we have destroyed it. I have said that we can have no nationality as long as this incubus rests upon us. Condescension and pride can never interchange bands, and we can never meet as United Irishmen, and feel proud of our country, and demand, as the Scotchmen de, rights for our country, till we meet on the platform of equality. He asked did the detenders of the Church expect that that the House of Commons would reverse its decision of last session, or that, if they held out any longer, English bayonets would be sent over to form a feuce around the church? He asked, did they suppose that England would fight for the Alabama of the State Church when she shrank from fighting about the American Alabama?' He added, amid cheers:- 'I have said we are willing still to hold out the hand of peace. Don't go too far. We are gentle, but we must have religious equality .-We shall, keeping within the law, gain all we desire. Do you dare to talk of going beyond it? All of you know what the motto on the artillery was - Free mctto-'Religious equality or elsecontest was closed on Wednesday with the following result: Guinness, 5,588; Pim 5,578; Plunkett, 5,442; Corrigar, 5,382. The city was greatly excited. A sheriff's deputy bringing the poll books on a car from Green street, with a constable, was as-saulted by the mob. They took refuge in a house in Mary street, and mounted police charged the crowd, but were received with stones, bricks, and bottles, and obliged to retreat. A division of foot police dispersed the people with difficulty, receiving some injuries. About twenty persons were arrested.

Galway presented no exception to the scene of tumultuous uproar which has characterized the nominations in contested boroughs. It appears from an account in the Express that when the Courthouse was opened yesterday morning, a half-drunker mob headed by a set of desparate roughs, called in the locality 'botleen boys,' who are distinguished by a very limited costume, rushed forward to take possession of the table in front of the hench, which is the usual battle-ground on such encusions. A body of police had been stationed to prevent their further advance, and, foiled in their attemp', they gave expression to their mottification in terrific relle, ac componied by the brandishing of sticks and the waving of caps in the air. Those in front were driven by the pressure of the crowd behind upon the ranks of the police, who drove them back ugain with the points of their rifles. On the table was a shifting mass of people who were unable to stand upon so small an area, and, forced in their strugles for a footing too near the edge, were spilt over into the A will has been declared void in the Irish Court passages below, where they sprawled in heaps. Some of them attempted to wrest the rifles from the hands of the police, and to climb up again by their it signed by the witcesses 'in the kitchen, and not within view of the deceased,' but by the sessets have were flung back into the mob again. The reading ing been subsequently distributed without proving of the writ and the speeches of the proposers and

St. Lawrence of Cantain Lynch, J. P., and Captain Foster Captain Cillara (the Conservative candidate) by Mr. Thomas Persse. J. P. D. L., and Mr. James Campball, J. P.; and Mr. Martin O'Flaherty (an Independent Liberal) by Mr Isaac Comerford and Mr. Joseph Semple. The proceedings were all con-ducted in dumb show, intelligible communication being only possible by means of notes which were interchanged. A show of hands was then called for and, declared to be in favour of Sir R. Blennerbasset and Lord St. Lawrence. A poll was demanded for the other candidates. The police were at length directed to clear the table, which they succeeded in doing after a hard fight. The friends of the candidates were abused by the mub as they left the court. The town is much excited, but there is a large force of military and police to maintain order .- [Times

Last evening the return of Messrs. Maguire and Murphy was celebrated by great rejoicings all over the city Several fife-and-drum bands paraded the streets, followed by thousands of enthusiastic persons, carrying lighted tarbarrels, and using their lungs after the most approved fashion. The utmost enthusi em pervaded their displays and cheers for Mr. Maguire with a zest which offered a strange contrast to the sympathetic hisses that greeted every mention of Mr. Abbot's name. Unfortunately several note of violence on property have been committed, but there is every reason to believe that there were the acts of isolated persons and did not gain the sanction of the crowd, As the tar-harrels were conveyed through the streets some cvil deposed persons amused themselves by throwing stones at the windows of those whom they considered, perhaps, politically opposed to them. The house of Mr. Richardson, gunmaker, Patrick-street, was selected, in common with others, for an assult Several atones had been thrown, and many panes of glass were broken, when shots were heard proceeding from the windows. No less than ceven or eight shots were discharged from the windows of Mr. Richardion's house, and nothing could exceed the consternation caused by this act of reprisal on the part of the owner of the house attacked. A woman shricked that she was shot, and others also complained of having been wounded. The scene was one of wild confusion, and but for the timely interference of the constabulary and military it is not known what may have been the result. An account of the occurrence was at ouce communicated to the headquarters of the constabulary, and Mr. Hamilton, R. M., who was in readiness, proceeded at once to the spot, with a large body of police reinforced by a detachment of military, both infantry and cavalry. The streets were immediately cleared, and the disturbances, which at one time threatened to be very serious, were bappily obviated, Aune Dwyer, of Paul street is the name of the woman who was wounded. She was taken to the North Infirmary to receive medical aid, and it was escertaired that she had been struck by peliets or sings in the face and about the eyes. The poor creature is at present in a very bad condition, and it was feared she will lose her eight. A man whose name we were unable to ascertain was wounded in the shoulder, and several other persons sustained slight flesh wounds. In Shandon-street, a meb bearing lighted tar-barrel, halted shortly siter eight o'clock opposite the police-station, which they pelted with stones, demolishing nearly all the glass in the building .- Cork Herald .

THE "LONDON TIMES" ON THE IRISH CHURCH .- The

Irish Church will be made a subject of declamation

at almost every borough hustings, but it will generally be regarded only from an English point of view. Now, we may think what we please about the Irish people, but they can themselves have only one opinion about it, and that is that England has taken away the revenues of their Church, and given them to her own Church for her pleasure. There are nearly five millions of Roman Catholic Irish, most of these of the old Celtic race; and there is probably not one of them who does not believe himself robbed, oppressed and insulted by the Establishment. If the Irish possessed one-tenth part of the worldly wisdom of the Scotch, they would long since have got back every sixpence of their Church revenues. But unfortunately, they have pursued their interests by the most foolish courses, prosecuted their quarrels by the most violent mesns, and thus have been perpetually thrown out of court by their own rashness. That, however, is not a defence for us, and the Irish if they have not succeeded, manage to keen the quarrel well open, to make Ireland very ncomfortal e. and England all over the world. No body can dispute their right to do this. But England thus secures against herself the active services of many hundred thousand advocates, some at bome, others scattered over the world, saying a good deal that is true, and upon the strength of it, a great deal more that is not. No establishments, no laws, no money, not all the Protestant preachers or professional pleaders in the world would be a match for fees whose name is a hundred Legions, who have their hearts in the osuse, and whose brief is always at the tips of their tongues. The English cannot pretend to say that they would not do the same. Exactly the same, indeed, they would not do for they would long ago have put a final stop to the nuisance by driving their oppressors into the sea. It was not quite three hundred years since the Catholic Powers of Europe were combining to force us to return to the religion of our forefathers. Let us suppose they had succeeded, with the aid of the Irish, and had planted in this island half a million Spanish, French, and Flemish gentlemen and bargers on, well marshalled, strongly garrisoned, and promptly putting down any attempt at resistance. Of course they would have put a priest of their own into every church in the kingdom, and given him the tithes, parsonage and glebe. In the event of their success, it is possible that England, by this time would have found itself the present position of Ireland, only that the Roman Catholic would have been the Established Church. Out of every eight persons six might have been very good Protestants, calling the Pope Antichrist, and thinking the Established religion a base superstition. One might have been something else, and the remaining one might have been a Roman Catholic of Spanish, French, or Flemish extraction, set up over the other seven, lording it over them all and having a monopoly of the whole Church property. Let the English people think how they would have liked this. It is impossible to conceive the English pecple enduring such an insult and oppression. It is not impossible to conceive them vanquished by force, or by policy, or both. But it is quite impossible to conceive six or seven Ruglishmen out of every eight letting the eighth enjoy the provision they had set apart for religion, letting him set up a religion actively opposed to their own, paying him tithe or rentcharge for perpetually stigmatizing them as fools, and allowing him to take upon himself all the pomp and glory of the land. Englishman would not endure this. At no time in their history would they have endured it, and they are not meaner spirited than their forefathers. They would have gone to work very differently indeed from the Iriah; but they would have made short work of it, and that state of things would have passed off so quickly as bardly to appear in history. Englishmen know this. They know also that they despise the Irish for enduring so long what they would never have endured tnemselves: and that they set it down to the inferior. ity of the Irish nature. Men are apt to recognize the maxim that if people are oppressed it is because they are proper subjects for oppression. When a man persists in doing to others that which he would allow nobody to do to himself, and professes all the time to be a very good Ohristian, we must do our best to understand how such religion can go with the will. The testator, a farmer named Glesson, of seconders of the candidater, as well as the addresses such practice, and the only way to understand it is Neosgh, left £1200 in bank, besides two valuable of those gentlemen, were totally inpudible in the to suppose that the Englishmen who set thus do not

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Ireland, for we see what they have done. The English do not really renounce the presumption that they are the governing part of the empire. " So they plenty of advice as to what they ought to do about Ireland: But we have no right to answer the quertion without consulting Ireland - its five million Catholics as well as its seven hundred thousand members of our Church. The government of this empire, and the disposal of its interest, is lodged in the hands of several millions of electors. They claim the right, and they have the power, to exercise the franchise on broad principles of equity and common sense It would be impossible to persuad any portion of the electors that they must abstain from touching this or that point received from our ancertors as fixed for ever. All such attempts to bind posterity have failed. We have had Catholic emancipation, and two successive reconstructions of the electoral body; we have seen the departure of millions across the seas, where, with the power of making their own laws, choosing their own laws, choosing their own rulers, and framing their own rulers, and framing their own policy, they exchange political influences with this country. In our own colonies we have seen millions of Englishmen, Scotchmer, and I ishmen associate on terms of complete civil and religious equality. We have seen the grawth of immense cities and ports within our own shores, in which religious ascendancy has become a name, and the Establishment a bondage, rather than a privilege, to its own members, and neither one thing nor the other to anybody else. We have seen that portion of the electors most deeply affec ed by the injustice before up, wielding their weight into party conflicts with telling effect, ob ining their full share of the public patronage, b coming one with us, and a fortion of the great national unity. the greater the power developed the greater is the To talk of repealing the Union is bid enough, bur there is that which is worse. It is the attempt to revert to the state of things existing when the Union was made and which it was intended to extinguish, as for the most purt, it has happily done. What do people mean when they say they wish to maintain the Irish Church ! All they ask, is to keep things as they are. It is a modest petition, they think. Modest to ack to keep five millions errnert, even if mistaken Christians unrecognized, in the face of a small fraction of their countrymen enjoying the wealth and dignity, and position once their own?

The free discussion of the Irish Church question

illustrates in various ways the steady progress of

opinion in the direction of reform and the liberation of educated minds from the fetters of early associations Party and social ties, which often restrain the action of an enlightened judgment, are severed by the force of more earnest convictions and a kerner sense of duty, and the most attached friends now take opposite sides on this question with resolute independence. Among the recent pemphlets which have attracted attention is one by the Rev. E. A. Litton, M. A, rector of Naunton, and examining chaplain of the Bishop of Durham, - 'The Connexion of Church and State, with a particular Reference to the Question of the Irish Church.' It derives additional interest for Irish readers from the circumstance that the rov gentleman is a relative of Master Litton, a vereran defender of the Irish Church. The brochure is characterized by a depth of thought and an argumentative power not always to be found in such publications. He shows with discriminating clearness the points in which the Church and the State resemble each other, and those in which they differ, presenting them in an interesting, if not novel aspect. He takes a lefty view of the mission of the State as more than an institution for the protection of property, and thinks that a soverance between Church and State would be an evil if it were possible, but that is an impressibility. But in adjusting the conditions of the alliance it is necessary that there should be a really national Church. He repudiates the notion of a compact between the State and some local Christian society within its limits, by virtue of which the society assumes the character of a national Church. As to the probable effort of the change, he en'er'ains a strong conviction that the interests of Protestantism will not substantially suffer. He regards as chimerical the fear that Romanism will sweep over the 1-nd with a flood," is sanguine in anticipating that the Roman Catholic herding together could be. They were scarcely laity will resist Ultremontanism, but even should it clothed, their dwellings were not fit for the lower 'really attempt to encroach upon our liberties,' he animals, and their sustenance was of the simple and than it is now to crush the serpent !" With respect to the Church of England be cannot see how it can be affected by the change any more than that of Scotland. The fact is each Church must stand upon its own merits. He shows that there is no analogy in the cases of English and Welsh D'ssenters, because the secession from the national Church has been voluntary, and left no traces of degradation In Ireland the dissident body is the bulk of the nation. He looks forward hopefully to the effect of the change in converting Ireland into a contented and loyal nation—a vast accession of strength to Bugland instead of a source of weakness. The expression of such opinion is not confined to Mr Litton. In the Church in Ireland ministers are beginning to give utterance to similar sentiments. One of the most remarkable conversions to the policy of Mr. Gladstone is that of the Rev. F F Trench, M A, rector of Newtown, county of Meath, who has written an earnest pamphiet on the subject. He thinks that Protestant ascendency has been religiously injurious to members of his own Church.' He regards the report of the Church Commission as an anachronism the question now relating 'not to more or less, the removal of this or that anomaly, but to whether a Protestant Church Establishment in a country situated as Ireland is not in itself an anomaly which ought to be removed as soon as possible.' These, bowever are not the only signs of the times which we may expect to witness A movement in the direction of disestablishment and desendowment is on foot in the Church, which has not yet assemed, and perhaps may never assume, an open form, but which is real and active. What renders it the more remarkable is that it is under the guidance of a dignitary whose name has been identified with the defence of the Establishment, but who, it is right to say has always strengously laboured for internal reform .- [Times Correspondent.

The Daily News finds no comfort in the assurance of Lord Stanley that the Irish Church will die hard, and that it will cost Parliament three years of her culean labor to entomb her. A contest which is not to end next year, nor the year after, supplies but a poor prospect for the suffering but impenitent Church Establishment. To be kept year after year - not in uncertainty, but - in suspense, waiting wearily for the inevitable, while its name and honor are made subservient to the needs of a political gamester; to see public feeling exasperated by trickery and delay until the disposition to deal indulgently with a large institution had disappeared, is a dismal lot indeed. One does not exactly see why Lord Stanley thinks that the disestablishment of the Irish Church cannot take place before 1871, but may become possible in that year. Is that the date by which it is calculated Mt. Disraell will have educated his party and disorganized Mr. Gladstone's majority? Or is it supposed that the House of Lords will be able to resist the will of the nation for just two sessions? Whatever may be the reckoning of politicians, it is certain that the Iriah Church cannot afford to wait three years for the only possible settlement of its status. Still less can it afford to be manipulated by apolitical thaumaturgist as Mr. Disraeli manipulated the question of Reform. Its best friends should desire that its affairs should be dealt with by Mr Gladstone, and that speedily.

The following magnificent donations are acknow-Erq, of Salem, Mass, for the benefit of the poor of his manner of spending to the poor of his native place, Clonmel, Ireland:—£100 sterling to manner of spending to the poor of his manner of spending to the his manner of spending to the having managed to obtain possession of a razor she had in this way put an end to her shame.

A respectable woman, named White, was had in this way put an end to her shame.

would do under circumstances p railed to those of the poor of St. Peter and Paul's Parish; £50 for the poor of the same parish, under the charge of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; £50 for the poor of the Parish of St. Mary's, under the same Society; are considering and taking advice, and receiving £50 to the Sisters of Charity, Clonmel. - [Tipperary Free Press, Nov 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Roman Catholics in Great Britain must no doubt he reckoned by millions, and a single member to put matters at the best, must be considered as a most inadequate representation of them. The cause of such a result is readily understood. Though so many in the aggregate, they are everywhere, probably, in a minority of the population, and the general feeling of Englishmen is out of harmony with the system to which they belong. The names of the two nanoccessful candidates are alone sufficient to indicate that the Roman Catholics of England possess all the claims to public regard that ancestry, wealth, and ability can bestow; and when to these qualifications we add that of numbers, it is clear they must constitute an important element in English life. Could they be set apart like the metropolis, they might claim a very considerable representation. But because they are everywhere a minority, they are nowhere to be seen in the political microcusm Sich anomalies as these are more and more engaging the attention of every friend of representative grvernment. An assembly like the House of Commons ought simply to be England in a nuishell. Every considerable constituent in the life of the country should contribute its sample, and its proportionate sample, to the composition of the House. The design of the House is not only to execute the national will, but to ascertain it; and unless it be ascertained truly, mischief done. The solution of fair representation, however, is not even approximate when such a brig as the English Roman Catholic cannot obtain a voice in Parliament. The only scheme which proposes to deal with the difficulty comprehensively and with completeness is that of Mr. Hare, who would open up the way for personal as well as for local representation. It is, of course, a matter for discussion whether such a scheme could ever be practically carried out; but it cannot be doubted that its aim is the right one, and that, at least in theory, it is well designed to effect its object. The present system inflicts an injustice on those who are unrepresented, while it is an injury to the community to be without the means of fully understanding the feelings and interests of all its constituent members. - Tablet.

London, Dec. 2, -Prime Minister Disraeli has published an address appounding and defending the resignation of the Ministry. He reviewed the progress of the revolution in favor of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, believing the country would not sanction such a measure. The Government awaited the elections, for the holding of which all expedition was used. The result shows that the Ministry Cutnot command the respect of the New House of Commons; therefore they feel it due to their own honor and to the policy supported by them, not to continue nonecessarily in office a single day deeming it more consistent with the attitude they hald, the convenience of public business, and the influences of their purty. to resign at once, instead of awaiting the meeting of a Parliament in which they may be in a miscrity. While taking this course they do not modify their opinions, and are more than ever convinced that Mr Gladstone's proposition is wrong in principle, and one which, even if practicable, would be disastrous to the nation. They are ready to support reform in the Church of Ireland, but will still offer uncompromising resistance to the policy enunciated by Mr. Gladatone.

DIBRABLI'S SPRECE ON IRBLAND AT THE ELECTION OF BUCKINGSAMBURG - Now, gentlemen, I wish to say one word on the condition of freland. Twenty-five years ago the condition of Ireland was deplorable -It was this. There were more inhabitants upon a square mile in Ireland-not only more than in any European country, but in au Asiatic country except, Well, this immense population I believe, Chins. sustailed itself mainly by sticking by a single root, the glorious cathedral, where one sat the Catholic and that of a very precarious nature, and therefore they were, as a population, as miserable as millions will the errongth of the Empire be less available precarious kind I have mentioned. It is not at all a discontented people. What reason had they to be content? Had they not everything to make them miserable-no clothing no shelter, and insufficient food ? Is it surprising that they should be dissatisfied with the institutions of the country and with the form of their government? Why, in such circumstances men would be discontented with any form of government, although it would not be the least responsible for the economic condition in which they found themselves But what is the condition of Ireland now? Years and years before the period of 1845 -for eight or ten years-the policy of England by both pacties in the state had been a sympathising policy - a just and a kind policy to Ireland; but as it dealt only, and could deal only, with political causes and circumstances, it produced no effect upon the economic condition of the people. But a greater power than man produced an effect upon the condition of Ireland. That hangened in Iroland which was infinitely greater in its effects than any political or social revolution which has occurred in any country in the world. The population of Ireland became so reduced that that state of affairs to which I have referred, namely, that the population to a square mile was greater than in any European, nay, Asiatic, country, save China. ceased. And what has happened in Ireland during the last quarter of a century? The people ere no longer in that condition of which I have spoken They have better raiment, they have better dwellings, and are better fed. (A Voice-' Three cheers for the famine!') Well, well, you have given three cheers for things before this that have not done so much good as the famine. I was eaving, when I was interrupted by a voice that I think is familiar to me, that the progress of I-cland, certainly during the last 20 years, had been more rapid than the progress of England. That is a subject which has been examined into by men most competent, and that is a conclusion which I believe is founded upon most ample data. Well, if that be the case, if we find a country that has made this progress, if we find that that was occuring in Ireland which was most necessary for her complete redemption, namely, the entrance of British capital to a great extent (hear, hear) - if we find such a state of circumstances, how can we say with justice that the condition of Ireland-which economically is a condition of immense importance-can justify a violent political measure such as was brought forward at the end of the session of an ex piring parliament? (Hear, hear,) I want to state the case fairly, and I toink I have done so. Well but this is alleged. The Fenian conspiracy, they say, proves that the country is not in that state of prosperity which you describe. I will meet that with the utmost candour, I have no wish upon this subject but that the soundest opinions shall prevail (hear, hear). What is the Fenian conspiracy? That happened in America which happened in the great Thirty Years' War in Europe. After that immense struggle-of which we can form really but a very imperfect idea, even with all our information and all our special correspondence-it was as it had been after the great thirty years' war in Germany two centuries ago. Military adventurers, when the war came to a conclusion, were discontented with the prorpects of tranquility, and black bands broke over and disordered all Europe, and you had those military adventurers turning their attention to the countries where they could find property and plunder. A great many of those who were disbanded after the war in

well that if they acted upon Ireland there was alcumstances-of morbil discontent, which they believed they might fan into a flame, and which might lead to the revolutionary results which they desired. I admit that there is a certain degree of morbid dircontent in Ireland. But we must look to the race, and that may probably afford a solution of the matter. The Irishman is a very imaginative being. He lives in an island with a damp climate, and conti-guous to a melancholy ocean. With extraordinary talents, he has no variety of pursuits. There ' is no nation on the earth which leads so monotonous a life as the Irish,' because they have only the cultivation of the soil before them. Well, these men are discontented because they are not amused. But the Irishman in a country where there is a fair field for his various talents in various occupations is not only the equal but the superior of most other races (hear). Well, but it is not the fault of the English government that there is not that variety of occupation in Ireland. I should say, speaking with frankness, that is rather the fault of the Irish themzelves. If they led that life which would encourage the entrance of capital into the country, all that ability might be utilised and not wasted-(bear, bear) - and instead of those morbid feelings which they have acquired by the monotony of their purevits and imaginations brooding over the past bistory of their country -a great deal of which is reditionary-(' hear, hear, and laugter) -you would find them exerting their great abilities - making fortunes and arriving at conclusions in politics and other subjects entirely different from those which they now fevor (cheers). This Penian conspiracy arote from foreign circumstances. It was the result of foreign causes acting upon the morbid feelings of a very limited portion of the population, and revolutionary remadies will certainly not encourage the entrance of capital into Ireland, and not increase effection between the Protestants and Roman Catho lics (bear, hear). The husiness of the Government was to put down that Fenian conspiracy, and to ad minister Ireland in a minner favourable to the development of the industry of the country. I ask you if her Majesty's Government during that trying

period were found wanting in energy, determination, and justice? (Cries of 'No') I say the policy

which was proposed to disestablish the Church in

Ireland, in order to put an end to Fenianism, was

wrong in its conception. Without entering into

the murits of touching the Church at all, it was a

remedy which was not necessary to put down Ferian-

ism, as it has no connection whatever with it. We

opposed the policy otherwise on grounds very grave

-grounds which I think the people of this country

ought well to consider. I believe that it is a policy

ripe with consequences most injurious to this country

(cheers).

Mr. Disraeli has done his utmost to pour contempt upon the party among the 'Unionists' in the Established Church which for some time past has done its best to force upon him a support which he would rather want than have. There has been a split beween the 'Church papers' on this subject. The Church News (edited by the outgoing secretary of the society which is pleased to call itself the A. P. U. C.) has put itself promisently forward in support, not only of the Conservatives, but of Mr. Disraeli nersonally. We should like to know how the editor feels just now. Only last week he wrote, With reference to the Primacy, we can but again declare that neither Zrastian Whigs nor High Church Radi cals will be gratified by the appointment of their leaders. Some persons have had the extreme bad taste to suggest the names of Archbishop Thompson and Dr Tait to Mr. Disraeli-apparently forgetting that these Bisbops are both Erastians and Whigs in one. The Church is sick unto death of Whig Bishops -our most noxious foes - a fact of which our highprincipled Premier is fully aware. Alas, that 'our high-principled Premier' should not only have moved Dr. Tait to Canterbury, but at the same time made Dr. Jackson, a specimen of the regular do nothing and say nothing school, his successor at Fulham Palace; while he places on the desecrated throne of bishop of Liucoln, an extreme no-Popery Protestant of the Anglican school, Archiceacon Wordsworth. Mr. Disraeli could hardly have done more, if his sole object had been to insult the Unionist school Of course no one imagined that a Unionist would have Lambeth. That would have been a little too much for John Bull But Dr. Thit's appointment is directly opposite to the unbroken precedent of not taking any one whose appointment would give offence to any school or party. Personally, as far as he is anything he is a Presbyterian; for the time has long been passed when Preshyterians felt any scruple about driving in a handsome coach, even although it had a mitre painted on its pannels, or eating off silver plate on which it is engraved. These are, as all the world knows, the only uses for which Protestant prelates have any occasion for mitres. To be sure we once saw them serve another purpose at the table of a rising prelate, who had the handles of his silver side dishes made in that shape. But really that need hardly cause scruples strong enough to make a Scotchman reject fifteen thousand a year. Dr. Tait is entirely above such scruples. We are inclined also to think that no prejudices against Prelacy, with which his Presbyterian home may have inspired him, have ever made him show a dislike to power exercised by himself. Punch long ago drew him and the London clergy as a schoolmaster and a class of naughty boys Perhaps the resemblance was too real to be amusing to himself .- Tablet.

The Morning Summary, a new Conservative daily paner, thus speaks of the translation of the Bishop of London to the Archiepiscopal See of Canterbury : -In fature, High Churchmen will for over taunt Conservatives with having placed at Canterbury a Prelate who, whatever his personal merits, is an Erastian of the worst type, an almost open sympathizer with Bishop Colenso, and who has all along been known as one of the warmest supporters of the Liberal party. At home the new Archbishop will be comparatively harmless. The Church narty will be too strong for him; but in questions affecting the Colonial Church, all the good which the late Archbishop effected by the Pag-Anglican Synod, and other means, will be at an end. The spirits of Bi-shop Colenso and his friends will be raised; whilst those of the Bishop of Capetown will indeed be depressed. To the Colonial Onurch it is a featful blow, and it is meant to be. 'But who has dealt the blow?' That the recommendation is Mr. Disraeli's is too preposterous a proposicion to be even enggested by any one not blinded by partizan bitterness. That the Prime Minister should deliberately choose a political opponent, a Broad Churchmar, and a very unpopular man, for the Archbishopric of Canterbury, and pass over the undoubted claims of at least four Prelates is inconceivable. The Queen must personally nominate to every office in the The Church alone must not be treated ex-State ceptionally, while courtly flatterers say that the Government must take the blame.

Mr. Bellew, whose name we (Tublet) have had occasion to record as baving sacrificed position and emolument for conscience sake, is to give a reading on Wednesday, November 25th, at St George's Hall, Langham-place. Even before Mr Bellew submitted to the Church he was in the babit of aiding Catholic charities by giving readings for their benefit. The Daily News says of bim, 'As an elecutionist Mr. Bellew is probably unrivalled; his vo ce, of unusual force and power, is capable of the softest modulations, and is at all times clear, ringing and impressive; his fine presence, his dignified manner, and his ex-cellent taste, are also most useful adjuncts, and the combination of all these advantages in the reader results in the reading being not merely a very interest-

armies both skill and experience, and they knew very finished art in declaiming we have never perceived | scalous of her husband being too intimate with anamong the many elocationists who have come before ways a certain degree there - from a variety of oir- ithe public on grounds now occupied by Mr. Bellew.

To the Editor of the London Times.

Sir,-At Bridgnorth last Tuesday the Rev. Mr. Ward, a clergyman of the Church of England and master of the Grammar School of the town had the courage to second the nomination of the Liberal candidate, Sir John Acton. This seems to be a grave ecclesisatical crime in the code of Bridgnorth. The parishloners of St. Leonard's in which church Mr. Ward has for the last 12 years been in the babit of officiating from time to time, lending his aid in a friendly way whenever help was needed, have warned the incombent, the Rev. G. Bellett, that they will leave the church if Mr. Ward officiates any more. Mr. Ward, on being informed of this by the incumbent, volunteered to stay sway for one Sunday, but no more, except at Mr. Bellett's own request. Mr. Bellett owns that there is no other complaint sgainst Mr. Ward than his public support of a Catholic and I iberal.

In the Court of Commons Pleas this week a Mr. Phillipps sued Governor Eyre, of Jamaica celebrity, for having on the 24th of October, 1865, in the island of Jamice, caused him to be dragged fifty miles from his home and then sent by sea to Morant Bay, a proclaimed district, where he was flogged and tortured for crimes of which he was innocent, to the permanent injury of his health. He claimed £10,000 damages. The ex-Governor's defence was that he used no more force than was required to crush a rebellion in the island, and that he was covered by an Act of Indemnity. The Judges took time to consider their Judgment. - [Tablet

There are two returns from the election battlefield which deserve more notice than they might receive amid a long list of casualties Lord Edward Howard has been defeated for Preston, and Sir John Acton for Bridgnorth. With the exception of Sir John Simeon, who stands for the Isle of Wight, these two candidates happen to be the only members of the Roman Catholic communion who have sought the suffrages of electors in Great Britan. Roman Catholic members will, of course, be returned for Ireland : but neither in England nor in Scotland will the Roman faith obtain a single representative. The result is the more observable as the two candidates in question possessed great personal claims. Lord Edward Howard belongs to one of the most ancient and most noble of English families, whose fame is only enhanced by the stunchness with which they have adhered to their ancestral faith .- [Times.

One of the most singular incidents of the Scotch Elections is the return of Mr. M'Combie, a tenantfarmer and well-known breeder of stock, for West Aberdeenshire. Although the bonour of representing one of the divisions of this great county was no loob, much coveted, the success of Mr. M'Combie's capvass was so complete that no competitor thought worth while to address the constituency. The event is reported to day. One tenant-farmer cominated Mr. M'Combie, another tenant-farmer seconded him, and he was duly returned without opposition.

It is worthy of remark that the claim of working men to sit in Parliament has never been heard of in Scotland. The shrewd practical common sense of the Scotch Liberals has detected the fallacy of the demands made in the South. 'It is a fallacy,' says the Scotsman 'in principle to assume that, in order to the representation of any political opinions in this country, it is requisite to select representatives from any one social class; and it is a mistake in fact to assume the practicability of selecting persons to do the work of legislators from the class dependent for the day's bread on the days work.'

PROTESTANT POOR-LAWS -- On Friday last an inquest was held on the body of James Bridges, of 5, Turville buildings, Bethnal Green, who died of starvation. This poor man was fifty-one years of age, and had a wife and three children. It was proved that they had not tasted flesh-meat for five months, that he had been walking three days in search of work, and subsisted on one halfpenny loaf and a little cold water. When he was in a dying state his wife went to the workhouse to obtain relief, and the Times reports the colloquy between her and the workhouse official as follows:-Woman: 'We have neither food nor fire.' The gentleman spoke very loud, and said, 'We have plenty of these tales; I shall not give you anything. There is the door 'Give me a losf of bread. 'No; I shall not give you anything here is the door.' The woman went home, and on the third day after her husband died-literally of bunger. Now, the fearful feature in this case is the atter insensibility which it manifests on the part of this poor family as to the existence of any religious agency through whom either physical or spritual assistance might be obtained for the dying man. In no Catholic country in the world could such a death as this bave taken place. No Catholic woman could see her husband so perish before her eyes without at once sending for the priest to prepare him for death, and thus ensuring his preservation .- [Tablet.

PANTHEISM AND ERRELIGION ILLEGAL. - The Laus Times refers to the increasing disregard to the law of the land in respect to blasphemous libels. A prosecution for this off uce has just taken place at Southampton. The Act dealing with this subject is 9 and 10 Wm. III., c 32, which enacts 'That if any person or persons, having been educated, in or at any time having made profession of the Obristian religion within the realm, shall by writing, printing, teaching, or advised sreaking . sssert or maintain there are more gods than one, or shall deny the Obvistian religion to be true, or the Holy Scriptures of the Uld and New Testament to be of divine authority, and shall * * * be thereof lawfully convicted by the oath of two or more credible witnesses such persons for the first offence shall be adjudged incapable and disabled in law to all intents and purposes whatsoever to have or enjoy any office or offices, employment, ecclesiastical, civil, or military, or any part in them, or any profit or advantage appertaining to them or any of them. . . . And if such person or persons shall be a second time lawfully convicted as aforesaid of all or any of the aforesaid crime or crimes, that then he or they shall from henceforth be disabled to sue, prosecute, plead or use any action or information in any court of law or quity, or to be guardian of any child, or executor or administrator of any person, or capable of any legacy. or deed of gift, or to bear any civil or military office, or benefice ecclesiastical, for ever within this realm,

f such conviction. WESTERN SUPERSTITION .- The child of a Devonshire laborer died from scalds caused by its turning over a soucepan. At the laquest the following strange evidence was given by Ann Manley, a witness :-- I am the wife of James Manley, labourer. I met Sarah Sheppard about 9 o'clock on Thursday coming on the road with the child in her arms, wrapped in the tail of her frock. She said her child was scalded; then I charmed it as I charmed it before, when a stone hopped out of the fire last Honiton fair and scalded its eye. I charmed it by saying to myself, ' There was two angels come from the north, one of them bring fire and the other frost; in frost, out fire, &c.; I repeat this three times; this is good for a sea'd. I can't say it's good for anything else. Old John Sparway told me this charm many years ago. A man may tell a woman the charm, or a woman may tell a man, but if a woman tells a woman or a man a man I consider it won't do any

and shall also suffer imprisonment for the space of

WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETENTA CENTURY-On Saturday last, an elderly woman, named Head, a native of the fashionable town of Tunbridge Wells, was convicted and sent to Maidstone Gaol for two montes. hard labor by the Hon. F. G. Molyneux, magistrate, of her position was more than she could bear,

other women, and going to the old woman Head, who was pretty generally known in the neighbourhood as s fortune teller, she inquired if her fears were true. The old women said they were, but in a few days she would bewitch the other woman, as by burning a chemical compound, which she could obtain only at one shop, and which would cost 1s, she would cause her to have the most excrudiating pains. The woman White went home, but being taken suddealy ill with severe pains, she rushed to the old woman's house and told her she must have been barning the wrong woman Head said she had not then commenced the operation, so White went home but in a short time she became delirious, and still continues in that state .- [English paper.

An East India paper publishes a matrimonial advertisement from a young lady in England, in which she offers herself to an Indian prince. She has lost her papa and mame, is living with a Wesleyar minister, is 21, has some property, and would like to marry a king. She has seen the Maherajah welle spoken of, and would be glad to hear if the potentate is willing, and if he will 'name the day.' The Wesleyan minister attaches a testimonial, pronouncing her a very nice amiable, kind, and excellent young lady, who would make as excellent wife. She is piously disposed, which is supposed to particularly fit a young lady for an Oriental barem.

HEAT FROM PETROLRUM. - Mc. Edward Dorset has prove?, to the presence of a great number of witnesser, that a steam ship of 500 tons, and provided with an engine of eighty horse power, can be moved by means of liquid fire, that is to say, by the heat produced by the combustion of petroleum.

UNITED STATES

It seems that American Protestants have begun to suspect that a religion which produces in the young of both sexes genuine plety and healthy self restraint, while it augments in the same proportion peace, cheerfulness, and gaiety, is likely to be a blessing to their own riotous, unloving, and immoral offspring. No wonder that already one-third of the children in the convent schools of the United States are Protestants, nor that as the reviewer reports, probably seven of the Protestant pupils out of ten become Oatholics sooner or later.' But the influence of religions education, powerful as it is, is only one of many causes tending barmonio sly to the same appricious result, and full of the promise of a glorious future for the great American Republic. Everything appears to conspire in a truly providential order, to the same end. Even the terrible civil war in which both sides displayed so many noble qualities, has been overruled for good to this favored people.—
'Conversions to the Catholic faith,' we are told in the Atlantic Monthly, have been more numerous since the war than before.' Eighty persons were received into the Church in a single church at New York during the month of November, and the quality of the converts,' we are assured by our Protestant informant, has been hitherto far more striking than their number. I am informed that a few educated persons in most city parishes are inquiring, with more or less carnestuess, into the Catholic faith, and I am further assured that these inquiries generally end in conversion ' Many causes are assigned for this movement besides the special one arising out of certain facts noticed during the war. gloom of the Sabbatarian Sunday; the ban placed by many sectarians upon innocent pleasures, which tends to drive young people into guilty pleasures; the frenzies of the camp meeting, the painful uncertainty which many persons feel, all their lives, whether their souls are 'saved or not; the dulness and barrenness of the public service;' there, and many other evils of a purely human religion, which can only augment the evils it professes to cure, - the blighting stigms under which the Episcopal Church rests of being the rich people's Church,' and ' the spiritual riot of the Methodists,'- are but the reproduction in America of the odious phenomena which are beginning at last to attract attention even in England and to suggest on both sides of the Atlantic at once, that the so-called Reformation has been, in its influence upon spiritual character and eternal destinies, the most appalling calamity which ever befell the human race. - London Tablet.

FORT LAFAYETTE. - Of the history of this fort the New York World says: - Fort Lafayette was built subsequent to the close of our war with England, for the purpose of more effectually guarding the ocean entrance to the metropolis. It stands on the Long Island side of the bay, about six miles below the city, and almost directly opposite to Fort Wadsworth, on Staten Island. It was built on a reef about three hundred yards from the shore at the low tide it is surrounded by about six feet of water. The structure was quaint in appearance from the outside as well as within. The inner wall is diamond shaped. and rises five or six feet higher than the wall surrounding it. The top surface of the inner wall slopes towards the centre, and it is upon this strong rampart that the beavy guns of the fort were mounted. For a long series of years this fort has stood like a sturdy sentinel guarding the gates to the Empire City, without once having had the satisfaction of discharging a hundred pounder across the bow of a hostile man-ofwar. But it has done other service. During the late civil war it was made to help Secretary Stanton to disgrace the land it was made to protect, and the name of the distinguished soldier under whose name it was christened. During these four rears of strife, hundreds of men who, had they been granted a fair trial before any tribunal, could have been found guilty of nothing, suffered confinement for months and years in its dungeons. There will be many victims who will rejoice when they hear of the demolition by fire of this American bastile. About forty-four years ago Fort Lafayette presented a very different appearance than it does to day. The gallant Lafayette, from whom it subsequently took its name, was revisiting the country for whose liberties be had fought, when its government was in course of inception. Then its walls and cannon had changed for a time their war . like aspect, and were decked with wreaths of flowers and French and American flage, and mottoes that were typical of freedom of speech and thought, a part of the grand old principles upon which the new Republic had but recently been founded. On that glorious occasion, when Lafayette, in presenting to Washington the key of the bastile as a token of that tyranny and intolerance which he hoped would ever disgrace this fair land gave utterance to the three years without bail or mainprize from the time following words: 'Permit me, my dear general, to offer you a picture representing the Bastile, such as it was some days after I had given orders for its demolition. I make you homage also, of the principle key of this fortress of depotism.' The historian relater the Washington received the key with reverence as, a token of the victory gained by liberty over depotism.' The friend of Washington little dreamed at that time that the very fort, which it was intended should commemorate and honor his name, should at last become itself a bastile, the thing which he held in such utter abhorence

The New York papers contain the announcement of a sad case of suicide, the result of 'kleptomania. It appears that a lady, well connected and formerly well off, has lately acquired the habit of visiting different stores on Broadway, and purloining valuable dresses, laces, &c., which she afterwards disposed of. Although not a rick woman, it does appear that she was driven by want to commit these crimes. On Tuesday last see was arrested and taken to the police station. While there she obtained permission to retire for a few moments, and not returning so soon as was expected, one of the officers went into the room and found her lying on the floor in a pool of blood, with her throat cut, and quite dead. The disgrace

TYPIDESURTUDES WAYNINGS ENAVOUS GAANFIDE GEORIT (ON TO HERE

The True Uditness

The many areas to AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Crasg Street, by J. GILLIES.

Ma est

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. DECEMBER-1868.

Friday, 18-Ember Day. Expectation of the B Saturday, 19-Ember Day Fast. Of the Feria. Sunday, 20-Ember Day. Fourth of Alvent. Monday, 21-St. Thomas, Ap. Tuesday, 22-Of the Feria. Wednesday 23-Fast. Of the Feria. Thursday, 24-Fast. Vigil of Christmas.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The elections being now over, and the result being an overwhelming majority in favor of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church policy-whatever that may be-the question now is "What will be do with it ?"-to what end will he devote the powerful machinery at his command? To disestablish and even disandow the Protestant Church in Ireland will, with the actual composition of the House of. Commons, be easy: but the great difficulty will he find an appropriate and satisfactory plan for disposing of the funds which disendewment will leave in the hands of the State. If, as some think will be the case, these funds be devoted to the purpose of extenting and strengthening the National or Mixed system of Education in Ireland, the Catholic cause will not have gained by the change. The Godless school will be more dangerous to the faith than ever the Protestant Church by Law Established has proved itself to be. Earl Spencer has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by the new Ministry. The arrival off Donegal of one of the boats of the steamer Hibernia with the second mate of the all-fated vessel and two other persons, is announced. Of the 28 persons who got on board of the boat, the above are the sole survivors Mr. G. Train has been discharged from prison, suits against him having been withdrawn.

The new Parliament was opened on the 10th enst. by the Royal Commission. The Right Hon. Evelyn Dennison was elected Speaker.

There is nothing new from France. Rumors of the failing health of the Emperor are still in and consistency, our Liberals in one instant cry speaks. We must premise that the article in circulation.

In Spain the Revolution progresses the " usual way." The army is the sole constituted authority that has survived the shock, and it needs no prophet to tell what must follow. At Cadiz there is civil war, but what the designs of the ansurgents, whether republican or reactionary, it as not easy to say. By latest accounts they still held out, and a bombardment was spoken of. The late King of Naples will have plenty of imitators it appears; but these if Liberals and Revolutionists will be applauded rather than branded with an oftensive name. In short the condition seems to be this-That there is nothing to save Spain from anarchy, but the army; and the Times' correspondent thus sums up:-

"Revolution in other countries has often been described as 'an unnatural mother devouring her children: but in Spain it is the children of the Revolution who undutifully eat up their mother."

The two Garibalds ruffiaus who attempted to blow up the barracks at Rome last year, with the intention of destroying the lives of the Papal soldiers therein lodged, having been tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, were duly executed a few days ago. Amongst British subyects who entertain a profound horror for the Camberwell explosion of last year, and who of course, justify the execution of the leader in the last named exploit-of which the main object however was not murder, but the liberation of certain prisoners-one would think that the action of the Pontifical Government would find none to censure it: yet the correspondent of the London Times speaking of the debates in the Piedmontese Legislature, characterises it as an "unjustifiable act." What then shall we say of the hanging of the man Barrett? Of course the Piedmontese authorities are very indignant at the execution of fellows who, whatever their crimes, were their own suborned agents; and acting, if not in virtue of positive instructions, at all events with the full assurance that their crimes and murders at Rome would be accepted at Turin as good and faithful services; but it is hard to advocate of the "Voluntary Principle" and the centralized form of Government, which, under see how British subjects, who approved of the

agents in the brutal and cowardly attempt upon

The President's last Message to Congress was not well received. It told some home truths about the Southern States which were not palatable: and contained some very minds. cious, to say the least, bints as to the propriety and expediency of repudiation, and cheating the national creditors. Much to the credit of the body to whom this extraordinary recommendation from the Chief of the State, was communicated, the proposal was indignantly rejected .-The press throughout the country, generally, condemn the Message.

By latest accounts from Spain the insurgents at Cadiz had surrendered. The state of the country is described as being destracted—the agricultural classes being ruined, and capitalists expecting a general assault upon property, were fleeing from the country. Already the Revolution has passed through its dynastic and political phases, and is entering upon its social phase.

THE COMPULSORY ver. THE VOLUNTARY System. - The Legislature of the Province of Ontario is about to deal roundly with the School question; and is evidently hent upon establishing within its borders a system of State-Schoolism, compared with which the moribund Church Establishment of Ireland appears almost a beneficent institution. If Catholics are taxed for the latter they are not at all events by law any longer compelled to attend its ministrations.

The Toronto Globe the advocate—as becomes a Liberal organ - of every oppressive and iniquitous scheme, and the champion of Absolutism, is our informant upon these matters. From him we learn that acting under the advice of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson, the Committee of the Ontario Legislature appointed to discuss and report upon the school laws, has agreed to recommend certain changes in the existing law: amongst others, the introduction of a "compulsory" clause -or clause to compel parents under pains and penalties to send their children to the State School. This infamous tyranny, this outrage upon the rights of the Family-rights anterior to and far more sacred than those of the Statethe Globe announces, and defends in the following terms:—

"The most important change recommended by the Committe is the adoption of the principle of compulsory education. Dr Ryerson has advocated this principle for a number of years; and has succeeded we are told, in getting the committee to be nearly or quite unanimous and tolerably enthusiastic in its favour. While we have no strong faith in the practical success of any scheme of compulsory education in this country, we are at the same time free from that horror of it which some people profess. We have no sentimental objections to it on the score of the right of the parent to control the child- or in plain English bring it up in gross ignorance if he pleases. The State interferes in many ways already to protect children against wrong-doing at the hands of parents; and if good can be done by interfering to prevent parents from depriving their children of education furnished for them-not at the expense of the parent, but that of the public-it ought to be done.

with an impudence which would astonish us if any amount of cant or inconsistency in a Liberal could astonish—advocate the adoption of the "Compulsory Principle."

And yet if we analyze the motives of the men. we shall see that in their very inconsistency they are strictly consistent. For what is Liberalism? as understood by modern democracy. It is war to the Catholic Church as the uncompromising opponent of Absolutism, as the ever vigilant guardian of the rights of the Individual and of the Family. To weaken by all means the power and influence of that Church, and to confirm the supremacy of the temporal over the spiritual Order is the mission, or rather the chosen task of all your modern Liberals. Other objects they may have: but first and foremost their object is to undermine the power of the Catholic Church.

They have therefore no scruples about carrying out in so far as the Church is concerned, the Voluntary principle: not because they believe that under the operation of that principle the interests of religion will be best promoted, and the influence of Christianity confirmed and extended: but because they flatter themselves that its adoption will in time lead to the starving out of the Catholic Church; and by placing the clergy in pecuniary matters at the mercy of the laity, will enable the latter to dictate to the former what they shall teach, and so modify the Catholic religion itself, till it assume a form and consistency in harmony with their own passions, and prejudices -or what the Liberal press calls, the enlightenment of the age. This is the reason why, gen erally, the Liberal advocates the Voluntary Principle in religion, and boasts of its efficacy in assuring the sound religious training of the community. The truth is he cares not a straw for religion of any kind.

But for the very reason that, in so far as regards the Church, the Liberal is a Voluntary, an they flatter themselves they have gained—is a eloquent denouncer of State-Churchism - in so far | the name, and with some of the outward trapaction of their Government in the Camberwell as regards the School he is altogether for the pings of a Confederation, is simply a Legislative affair, can find fault with the similar action of the "Compulsory Principle," and the earnest pleader Union with "Representation by Population."

Pontifical Government towards the convicted in behalf of State Schoolism. He knows that mixed education is dangerous to Catholic faith and Christian morality: he fears that were he to leave Education tree, and in the hands to which God Himself has entrusted it -to wit, in the hands of the parent—the latter in the exercise of his discretion, and under the sense of the solemn obligations which the parental relations impose upon him, would invoke the aid of the Church to enable him best to discharge his duties: for the parent's rights as against the State, are but the co-relative of his duties as towards God. The one expression is the logical equivalent of the other: and it is because "Compulsory State-Schoolism," such as the Rev. Mr. Rverson insidiously advocates, as the Ontario Legislature tyrannically contemplates, and the Toronto Globe, blandly applauds, interferes not merely with the parent's rights-but opposes impediments to the discharge of his duties, that the Catholic parent will not, no matter what the cost, or penalties ever submit to it. His answer to the Liberal legislator will still be this :- "We will never allow you to drive us into one of your conventi cles, or our children into one of your schools. -So help us God."

The Globe-and in this he approves himself a Liberal indeed, in whom there is no sense of right-cynically boasts that he has no respect for the right of the parent to control the child. Nor is it wonderful that men who by their " marriage and divorce" laws have practically, and in so far as in them lies the power to do so, set at naught, and abrogated the 7th commandment as it is given in the Protestant version of the deca logue—"thou shalt not commit adultery" should also entertain a profound contempt for a preceding command, which, whilst explicitly as serting the duty of the child to honor its parents. by implication asserts the right of the parent to control the child. But it would be wonderful, it would indeed be monstrous, if in a society which still calls itself Christian: which does indeed, as we firmly believe, include even amongst its non-Catholic members, numbers who are sincere in their Christian profession according to their teeble lights, and who in their hearts still acknowledge the great God Who of old spake from Sinai from amidst thunders, and lightnings, and a thick cloud, as their supreme Lord and Master-there were to be found many to accept and submit to the tyrannical, anti Christian, and God-defying legislation which this Ryerson and his tools in the Legislature propose to impose upon the Province. We adjure them to resist it, by any means, by every means which present themselves; not merely as freemen, and, as the sons of freemen. but as Christians, but in virtue of the supreme allegiance that they owe to the Living God.

We subjoin an extract from the Montreal Gazette of the 9th instant, which fully corroborates what we said in our last, as to the light in which the existing Union betwixt the several Provinces of the Dominion, is viewed by our And thus it is that, regardless of justice, honor contemporary, and by those in whose name he out for the "Voluntary Principle" as the only the Gazette, from which we quote, is a criticism just, and as the most efficacious; and in the next, upon an article in Le Canadien of Quebec: in which the last named journal gave its arpreciation of the political regime, under which we live. and of the significance of the Act which imposed it on us. The Italics are our own :-

> Our contemporary, after again censuring La M nerve and its friends for consenting to so much centralization as it is sauctioned by our constitution, and for not securing greater strength to the local governments, whose battle Le Canadien boasts that it nobly fought -proceeds:-"When one observes coolly even the immediate effects of the present confederation, it is evident that it is nothing more than a system of fusion or confusion of all the interests of the diverse provinces" Again, we take acte of this very nearly correct appreciation of what our constitution is. "It is true certain powers are defined that have not been directly taken away from the Province of Quebec. but the greater part of these privileges are secondary. and controlled by the federal government in virtue of its right of concurrence or of veto, which the latter possesses over all our legislation." It is clear that the editor of Le Canadien has read and understands clearly enough what is the real meaning and intent of our constitutional Act. It talks no nonsense about co-ordination" rather than "subordination" like the Quebec Tressurer. The question before the rulers and people of the Dominion now is, really, whether they are ready loyally to maintain the constitution as we have it, or to allow it to be undermined by false interpretations and glosses, or overturned by agitation raised by demagogues .- Gazette 9th inst.

> From the lines which we have ventured to Italicize, it is clear that in the eyes of the Gazette, our Constitution is but little "more than a system of fusion, or confusion of all the interests of the diverse provinces;" and that its main feature, its chief excellence, consists in the complete "subordination" of the Provincial Governments to the Federal, or Central Govern-

> Without expressing any opinion as to the fidelity with which the Gazette interprets the Constitutional Act which gave us our present political system, we may safely say this:- That it is the interpretation which he and his friends desire to see put upon it, and for which they will work: or, in other words, that the end which they propose to themselves, and which already

of the 10th inst. It confirms, if confirmation be needed, the correctness of the estimate that we have formed of the ends proposed to themselves by one section of those who in L. Canada enthusiastically supported Confederation. They did so by their own avowal, because they believed, as from the first we feared, that the so called local governments would be thereby degraded to the position of "merely municipal bodies." It is for the friends of local self-government, and therefore of all true Conservatives, who if true Conservatives, who if true to their fundamental principles are the enemies of centralisation, to resist to the last the design of depriving Lower Canada, or the Province of Quebec, as it is styled. of that autonomy which some expected would be confirmed to it by Confederation. They must rally round and support their local authorities, and thus make the best of a bargain which is now irrevocable. We have ventured to Italicize one or two phrases in the article from the Evening Telegraph which we subjoin, and which certainly has the merit of being lucid and to the point: A correspondent of the Quebec Chronicle' signing

himself 'As you were,' cannot understand why military honours are not due to the Lieutenant Govern ors in Canada because he finds in the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army that certain military honours are to be paid to Lieutenant Governors The reason is very clear for all those who have not made up their minds to misunderstand the Confeders tion Act. The local governments are not governments in the sense that Cauada or Nova Scotia was a government prior to Confederation. Twist the matter and turn it as you will, the so-called local governments are merely municipal bodies, to which special and not general powers alone are granted. The Queen forms no part of their legislative organiz tion,, and their Ohief Magistrate, the Lieutenant Go versor, is named as the representative of the government of Canada, itself a dependency. That any person in good faith can misunderstand this position of matters is impossible, for it was fi ally insisted upon prior to confideration, and was the basis of the resolutions of the Quebec conference. Therefore it is that the Colonial Secretary wrote a despatch to say that the Lieutenant Governors of Canada were not entitled to the honours and salutes to which ' As you were refers. Were it otherwise, you would have officers holding commissions from the Queen, attending on an officer who holds his commission from the Queen's commissioned officer.

The Daily News has an amusing sketch, by no means a caricature, of the Yankeefied Canadian who, from time to time, returns to his native land to corrupt the faith and morals of those whom he astounds by his bogus finery, his coarse snobbish manners picked up in New York groggeries, by his oaths and foul conversation, his scorn for decency, and by his ostentatious contempt for the religion in which he was brought up. Who has not met some of these gentry! who has not on such occasions shrunk from them with loathing! Ashamed of their Church, of the land of their birth, of the language which in their infancy they first learnt to lisp, of the fathers who toiled for them in homespun, of the mothers who bore them, of the very names which in their baptism were given to them-so that you shall find one of these gentry, whose real Christian name is plain "Jean Baptiste" in the register, styling himself, after a short sojourn in ankee land, "John"-they are a moral and social pest. They have caught all the vices of the stranger; and without having contracted any of his good points, they in their persons exaggerate all the worst features of the worst and lowest classes of Yankee society. Exceptions there may be of course; but of the majority of them our description is, we fear, too true, and so true, that for the best interest of our pure and undefiled Canadian habitans it is almost to be hoped, that the emigrants from amongst them to the United States may never return. At all events, they should not be allowed to recross the fron tier without having first been subjected to a strict moral quarantine, and until they can produce a satisfactory " Clean bill of health."

The question which the Daily News discusses is: To what are we to attribute the growth of luxury amongst, and consequent moral deterioration of, our Lower Canadian population?-Amongst other causes our contemparary assigns the following-which, because of its truth, and of the excellent sketch which it contains of the Yankeefied French Canadian, we lay before our

" An analogous system of investigating the causes why luxury and a love of expenditure, reckless and improvident hacits, have crept in among the French Canadian farmers, is a study worthy the ablest politi cal econmist in the land. Political and social relations interweave our national life with another race; our interests are so identified and so intermingled with theirs, that we share in their progress or decline, and it concerns the British as the true friends of the French Canadians to recall the rural population to those maxims of temperance, economy and patient industry, without which prosperity cannot be commanded. The great disturbing element, that which first broke the quiet of parish life, was the railway : but even then it would have failed to exercise the influence over the manners and habits of the agriculturalist or laborer which a rapid intercourse with the restless and ambitious spirits of the United States fostered. Who that has traveled much on our railways but must have witnessed the return to his native village of some youth after a sojourn of a few years in the United States? You may know him at a glance; his dress a flashy imitation of the American laborer's on an outing, with his showy jewellery and his effort to appear at ease. The train approaches his native villege; he then tugs ont from a bright coloured carpet bag, some special article of finery provided for the purpose of astounding his former companions; the train reaches the station, and he disembarks in all the pride of new toggery. The most curious incident in the scene is when some la-

* We speak of course, not of the emigrants in general, but of one class in particular-the Yankeefied and de-Catholicized emigrants.

The subjoined is from the Evening Telegraph | borer, who never dreamt of leaving his native village suddenly confronts an sold comrade sfresh from the United States, decked out in all the grandeur of a shining hat and a suit of black cloth, patent leather boots, and fish jewellery. The face and voice are familiar to bim, but his old companion is so metamorphized that he approaches him half deferentially, and half feeling his equality, while the returned rover is patronizing and slightly inclined to swagger."

> CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA. - We find a a very conclusive testimony as to the progress of these missions, in the published report of a voyage jately accomplished by the Rev. Messrs Griffith and Wiles of the London Wesleyan mission Society. These gentlemen have travelled through the greater part of the Western provinces of China to the confines of Thibet, in all a distance of over three thousand miles. 'Catholic Missions' so they report "were very numerous throughout the country, clergy men were found in small villages, and converts to that faith were numbered by hundreds of thousands."

DIVORCE LAWS .- In the Montreal Witness of the 8th inst., we find a paragraph with the cantion, " Vital Statistics of Vermont." In this we read as follows :-

"The divorces for five years numbered one to every twenty matriages. The chief causes are intolerable severity and wiltul desertion.'

RETREAT AT THE GESU .- On Wednesday last the 16th inst., was commenced at the Gesu, a Spiritual Retreat preparatory for the great Feast of Christmas. There is Mass with an English sermon every day at 9 a. m.; and in the evening at 8 p. m. there is again an English instruction, tollowed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Retreat lasts till Christmas Eve, on Thursday next.

We are happy to learn, from the New York Tablet that Dr. O. Brownson who for some time past has been seriously ill, is now convalescent. We trust he may long be spared to his friends.

Whelan has been respited to to the 29th inst., when, we suppose, if the points of law raised in his behalf by his learned and indefatigable counsel, are ruled against bim, sentence of death will be carried into execution.

The story of the assassination of Louis Napoleon, which so startled the community a short time ago, is said to have originated with some scoundrelly Wall Street brokers in New York, whose interest it was to cause a rise in the price of gold.

We are happy to learn from the Gazette de Sorel that the Convent lately erected there by the Ladies of the Congregation is in a flourishing condition. The building is spacious and elegant; and the internal arrangements for heating it by warm water, the work of Mr. F. M. Greene, of Montreal, are spoken of in theahighest terms by our contemporary.

SURIBES AND THEIR VAGARIES.

There is a class of paid birelings of the European press that influences, to a great extent, the political views of many in America. They are generally men of no principle; men whose ambition is to pander to the stupid prejudices of the mob: men, in fact, whose natural qualities would adapt them to the anti-chamber of Nero, or the shady nooks of the Roman Thermæ: men-if we may term them so,-who would play pander to the principles of Sporus; and praise, with a sickly, obscene grin, the beastly filth of a Turkish

The London Times has ever been noted for its possession of men (correspondents) of this stamp. That journal bears the same relation to common decency, that the edicts of Eastern Satraps bore to justice and humanity. They are a venal tribe, born of the prejudices which govern modern English thought. A heartless tribe, stopping at nothing when interest is at stake: trampling madly over every principle of honor: corrupting, in short, the very first laws upon which our pretended enlightenment stands,-They are liars, who love to gain a smile from the scoffing infidelity of Europe, by joining in the savage howls with which the demon of Revolution makes the serene edifice of Catholic unity and truth resound.

We do not for a moment pretend to say that all who are connected with the press of England are of this class. But, it is certain that no class in the world exhibits such an utter dereliction of decency and honorable criticism as do the Jenkinses of modern Saxon journalism.

Lately a correspondent of the Times grew disheartened" at the difficulty which attended the solution of the religious question in Spain. For the love of common sense, listen to the

"The religion, the abuse of which has been the ruin of his country, is with him,-the Spannard—if a believer, a subject of national pride; if a sceptic or arrant infidel, a kind of irresisti ble fatality."

"The religion, the abuse of which has been the suin of his country," &c. Now, just place this blatant ass before you, and judge this assertion by his context. His chief object is to

show that the Catholicity of Spain has been, and Catholic, such an assertion may seem trite; to a rocque, for the repose of his soul. A large num is the greatest enemy to the real advancement of Protestant it is an enigma. Such a man as ber of the priests of the city, the ecclemantics of the country. According to him, that pure revelation of God induced a state of things utterly unworthy of the "head-over-heels" enlighten ment of these beautiful sceptical times. Now. see how the sapient fellow vindicates the assinine qualities of his nature. He redicules Catholicity, and, yet, declares that the abuse of that religion has entailed misery upon Spain. Is there not in this remark a magnificent eulogy upon the principles which are dear to Catholics the world over? What is such an assertion but the homage of prejudice and heresy to the all powerful force of our Church?-to Her truth. Her honor and unimpeachable purity!

But listen further, and stand abashed. Oh ! offspring of God's Church! "For us in Snain there is no midway between the sheer unbelief which befits a man, and the grovelling superstition which is good for a woman." These are the words which the Times' correspondent puts into the mouth of his pretended Spaniard .-Mark the expression: "the sheer unbelief which befits a man." Now, the fact of the matter is this : the London Times has taught. by a time-serving, trimming, apparently Conservative course, the English people that system of pure Revolutionary or Jacobin principles, which are now undermining the Catholic formed Constitution of their country. Diseased prejudice always over-reaches itself. The batred of Anglicanism to our blessed and God-born religion. 19 producing its legitimate results. Those scribblers have invited the storm; but they seem to forget that its waves overwhelm friends and foes. But our Times correspondent-bursting with something witty-deliver himself thus:-"Tell a priest boldly in the face that you are an infidel, and he has done with you." Shame on the Spanish priesthood! Wretched men! unworthy of the revelations of the Christian dispensation! How far-how very far-behind the exquisite and sublime civilization of the Reformation! How unworthy of the patronage of those enlightened gentlemen who do the foreign correspondence of the Times. To have done with one for confessing infidel principle! Pah! what a fall is here my brothers! How essentially Popish! how reduculously Romish! But what can we expect from a Church which has ever taught hatred to infidelity, and argal, hatred to Protestantism. Could there be better cause for attacking, nay, calumniating Popery than this divergence from true Reform principles?

But there be something more in the bag.-"There is nothing," quoth our correspondent, "so poor or so scanty as the theological literature of Italy and Spain since the Council of Trent." Now, just observe the absurdity of this more than usually foolish remark. The Church has a Theology perfect and complete without Theologians. Nevertheless, she encourages her able children to develop in dogma, and moral, or discipline the beauties of her admirable treasures. St. Augustine is great; St. Cirrysostom is great; St. Jerome is great; but there is something greater,-the Church! The theological writings of the Fathers and Leaders of the Catholic mind in different ages, were, by no means, necessary to the existence of Catholic Truth. They were produced, not because the Church needed them, but because Heresy excited them. They were simply the zealous outpouring of the same Catholic Truth that our children love and obey to-day.

Now this blockhead of the Times ought to know that if theology is not what it was prior to the Council of Trent, it is not because we have not MEN in Our Church, but because the developments of Heresy are less obvious. Emergencies make the man; we must have a good audience if we wish to arrive at a certain point of oratory. The vagabond rascals who did mankind the favor of bringing out the splendid Catholic intellects of the Past, have passed away; but their quibbling inspires such pretentious donkeys as the Times' correspondent.

The fellow says that Spain and Italy are intellectually effete. Now, let us ask him: can the intelligence of England be compared with that of Spain for the last fifty years? Has England produced during that period a man was translated." And of him we can justly say equal to Donoso Cortes? the truest, the best of Christian statesmen! Come, scribe of the Times! Show us his Saxon equal! Not Palmerston, surely-the man who played into the hands of those whose principles are striking at the roots of the British Throne and Constitution-driving the Sovereign from Spain - undermining the authority of Napoleon III .- exciting the Austrian mind against the treaties which bound her to Rome, and her Catholic traditions-favoring | Dame. Bishop Larocque attended him at his the Communists of Europe, and whipping with last moments. He was likewise assisted by the scorpion scourges the defeated of the Southern American States. Shall we compare Russell to him? Derby? Stanley? Gladstone? Disraeli? Not one of them. And yet he was a statesman | will, and with the utmost calmness and composure educated under the influences of those Catholic principles which our Times calumniator considers holy Church of which he was a faithful servant, tin streets, when heavily loaded sleigh, belonging to essentially opposed to the possession of elevated and which affords so much consolation to every ideas! Yet the fact is, nothing great was ever | Catholic on his dying bed. vet achieved by any nation or individual except | On Saturday morning a Solemn Requiem Mass under the auspices of Catholic moral. To a was celebrated at the Hotel Dieu, by Bishop La- that his left thigh was broken in two places, and his Prime Mess \$00.00; Prime, \$13.00 to 13.25.

Donoso was a possibility to Catholicity. He the Grand Seminary, and several of his relatives presence of such a man, Jenkins of the Times R.I.P. tells us, Spain has furnished nothing worthy of notice since the blessed Reformation.

But our remarks have been carried farther than we intended. In our next we shall briefly refer to a few of the great men of a nation now cruelly misrepresented by the Revolution; and to its flunkies, the correspondents of such journals as the Times.

We cannot conclude this article without reference to the assertion of the Times' correspondent that Catholicity, South of the Pyrenees, does not appeal to the understanding! What does the fellow mean by this? Dean Swift once said: " We see what Providence thinks of money, by the persons to whom it gives it." Well let us change the remark: " We see what Providence thinks of Correspondents, (of the Times, bien entendu) by the brains He gives them." Religion is not a matter of mere understanding, but of faith. Every one of sense knows what we mean by the assertion. It is hardly worth while to notice those fellows, but there are some whose credulity is greater than and Michael Clune. St Antoine-Jas Meagher,

J. M. J. G.

The clergy of the city, indeed we may say of the Diocess of Kingston, have experienced a sad loss in the death, on the afternoon of Friday last, the 11th instant, after a long and painful illness, of the Rev. Mr. Walter Barrett, at the early great promise, for some time past filled the important and operous position of Secretary to His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocess. He was ordained on the 10th of July, 1867, and during his short career, therefore, he must have given clear signs of his capacity, or he could not have been appointed to so distinguished an office, involving so many important duties .- R.IP.

Control of the Contro OBITUARY.

It is our painful task to record this week the death of the Rev. Julius Larocque, which took place on Thursday last, at the Hotel Dieu, after a brief illness of three weeks, of typhus fever, caused by an inflammation of the lungs. The deceased was ruly a Deacon, having received that Order last summer. He was to be ordained a priest next month, had he been spared.

He was "cut down in the noon of his day," at the early age of 23 years, ten of which he spent in the Montreal College and Grand Seminary preparing himself for the ecclesiastical state. In the College, as a student he won, by his general deportment and kindness, the universal affection and esteem of all his fellow-students; and by his virtues, his punctuality to the rules, and his aphis professors and other ecclesiastical superiors.

towards Heaven, and his first and condest aspirations were to serve God in the Sacred Ministry, the private office of the official connected with the if called thereto. With that view he entered Custom Department, and forced Mr. McNider's desk the Grand Seminary of this city in the fall of this office. He single state were in 1865; in which he remained for two years, when bisement and fired a quantity of wall paper, which, owing to some indisposition he was obliged to bowever, did not burn as well as anticipated and left by the celler window. Mr Perry at once gave leave it for a time. He never returned to it again to complete his studies. In the Seminary his conduct and life were what they were always in the College-regular, victuous and edifying. He was all to all, having peace with God, with himself and with his fellow companions—in rectus et timens Deum. He applied himself with much ardor to the study of theology and the various other branches which appertain to the high calling to which he aspired—burning with a noble zeal and charity to serve the Church, and save

But God, whose just decrees are to us unsearchable, was pleased with what his servent had already done for Him, and with the good in tention he had, if spared, of doing more, and so He called him to Himself. "He pleased God and was beloved, and living among sinners, he that though he was translated when yet quite young in years, yet he was old with a short life, adorned with excellent Christian virtues, according to the testimony of the Holy Ghost himself. when he says that " a spotless life is an old age."

The deceased was a nephew to Bishop Larocque of St. Hyacinthe. He has left behind two sisters in Religion-one of them at the Hotel Dieu, and the other in the Congregation of Notre Rev. M. Delavigue, Superior of the Grand is disgraceful and dangerous. Several very serious Seminary, who was his spiritual director. He needlents have already taken place. - [Montreal departed this life perfectly resigned to the divine -being strengthened with the Sacraments of that

was impossible to Protestantism; for the great and friends were present thereat. After the tendencies of his mind were too just to be dis- service his mortal remains were solemnly deposed obedient-too true to be Protestant. In the in the ecclesiastical vault of the Hotel Dieu .-

> THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW—October, 1869. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The current number is very readable. Its contents are as under:-1. The Great Railway Monopoly. 2. Lady Minto's Memoirs of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Elliot. 3. Deer and Deer Parks. 4. The Archbishops of Canterbury of the Reformation. 5. Lake Dwellings. 6. The Homeric Question. 7. Mr. Matthew's Report on French Education. 8. Yorkshire. 9. The Public Questions at Issue.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The following are the office bearers for the coming half year : President, Edward Spellman re-elected; 1st Vice, Denis Murney; 2d Vice, Martin Burke. Secretary, James F. Gannon; Assistant Secretary, Martin Newall. Treasurer, F. M. Cassidy re-elected. Collecting Treasurer, Bernd. McNally re-elected; Assistant Coll .-Treasurer, James Murphy; Grand Marshal, T. Bowes re-elected; Asst.-Marshals, P. Rowland and John Guinea. Committee of Enquiry: St. Anns-M. Purcell, Arthur Jones, Wm. Finn. Wa. Parker, and Patrick Murphy. St. Law rence-Jeremiah Carroll and Timothy Haves. St. James-Bernard Emerson and Hugh Gallagher. St. Louis-Owen Smith. St Mary's-John O'Neil. East-Henry Heaton. West-John Fitzgerald. Centre-Peter Brown. From the Treasurers report which was read and adopted, we learn that during the six months ending 1st Nov., the Society has paid out to sick mem-\$152 00; to widows and orphans of deceased age of 34. The deceased, who was a Priest of members, \$332.80; for funeral expenses, \$90 00, not withstanding which they have in the Savings Bank, \$1,412.65. Twenty-five new members have been admitted within the past six months, and we trust that bereafter a much larger number will join its ranks, and assist in the benevolent objects for which the Association was formed. A change has been made in the bye-laws, which allows Irish Roman Catholic men of all ages and position in life to join as 'Honorary members' at a small annual expense, beretofore only those who belonged to the working classes, between the ages of 18 and 40 were admitted, and many who were well wishers of the Association were prevented joining, but the Society hope that as many of their countrymen as can will take advantage of the opportunity now offered and have their names enroled either as 'Ordinary' or Honorory' members, before next St. Patrick's Day.

> CITY COUNCIL.-The next quarterly meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday next. The following are the names of the Councillors whose term of office expires this year. East Ward : Coun cillor Dubord ; Centre : Alderman Bernard; West : Ald. Alexander ; St. Anne : Ald. R. dden ; St. Autoine : Ald. McCready; St Lawrence : Ald. Devin; St Louis : Councillor Leduc; St James : Councillor St Charles : St. Mary : Councillor Jordan

ROBBERY AND FIRE AT THE EXAMINING WARRHOUSE -Yesterday morning, about six o'clock, a fire was discovered in the Examining Warehouse, Common street. The alarm was given, and the firemen were quickly on the spot, and the flames extinguished before they had made any considerable progress. During plication to his studies, the esteem and respect of the fire Mr. Perry discovered the premises had been broken into and the desk in the express room had been forced and the contents taken away. There From his infancy his thoughts were directed was a package of gold watches, belonging to Messia. H. & A. Sauuders, with several other valuables, taken from the desk. The robber then, evidently, entered this office. Having done this he descended to the Mr Penton bis ideas as to the whole affair. Mr Penton at once put detectives Bouchard and Murphy at work on this information, and in less than two hours the incendiary was discovered in a tavern drunk and endeavouring to dispose of the watches Bouchard took him in the act, and conveyed him to the police station. The damage done by the fire will probably be covered by \$2,000; and the building was insured for over \$100,000.

THE EXAM R NO WARRECTER ROBBERY. - Duncan has been committed to stand his trial at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, for breaking into the Examining Warehouse and stealing a number of gold watcher, also with setting fire to the building. Landerville, arrested on the charge of being an accomplice, was also committed. One of the gold watches is still missing.

When arrested Duncan was in a tavern kept by one Duggan, in St. Paul street, and, while on his way to the Station threw away a gold watch, which was im mediately picked up and banded to his captor by a soldier. H: was searched on arriving and eight gold watches were found in his possession. He took the matter quite coolly. Said that he was d --- d glad he was arrested as it was time a stop was put to a'l the villainies he had been committing, and that he was accompanied in his plundering expedition by a man named McAllister, still at large, who almost nightly slept in the Station House, and thereby ascertained that the Police called in their night warches at six A M., and for a short time thus exposed some places to robb:ry. -[Gazatte 9th inst.

THE SIDEWALK . - In order to save the Corporation from actions of damages, the City Surveyor has detailed policemen and special duty men in plain clothes to enforce the by-laws in reference to cleaning the sidewalks. The by laws provide that the snow shall be cut down to four inches from the surface of the sidewalk and then sprinkled with ashes. Instructions have been given to the men to notify only once, and to summon parties not complying, and this rule it is intended rigidly to carry out. It is high time for this to be done, as the present state of the sidewalks

Serious Accident .- On Saturday afternoon, about half-past five o'clock, a little boy named Narcisse Bedard, aged 11 years, was playing near his father's house, close by the corner of St. Joseph and St. Marthe Grand Trunk Railway Company's carriers, coming along at a rather rapid rate of speed, the boy was knocked down by the horse, the sleigh passing over his body. On being picked up he was carried home and medical aid at once summond, when it was found

leg considerably lacerated. The wounds were dressed the boy displaying admirable fortitude. Last night he was doing as well as could be expected though still in a most precarious condition. After the accident as usual in such cases, there was a 'warfare of words' between the driver and the friends of the injured boy. Fortunately however, Captain Hughes was soon on the soot, and having taken the man's number, he sent him about his business.

Frem.-Last night about 8.30 a fire occurred in a small dry goods store at the corner of St. Catherine and Sanguinet atreets, occupied by Louis Robbon. It appears the mistress of the house had closed the shop and gone up stairs, when she perceived a smell of fire, and on coming down she found that a box of odds and ends was on fire under the counter. The hose reels arrived and some small damage was done to the stock by water.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—The following item is from the Megantic Argus -Mrs. Thompson, with of the sometime Rev. Alex Thompson, died on Friday last under very peculiar and suspicious circumstances. The opinion is last gaining ground that foul play, by means of poison, was resorted to by some person who for the present shall be nameless. An inquest was held on Sunday, which amounted to nothing, no examination having been made. The conduct of the coroner in this matter is much complained of, and it is very freely reported by some of the most respectable people in the township who were examined as witnesses, that this officer was not in a condition to conduct an inquest. If such is the case, it behoves our Government to enquire into the circumstances, and to see that the officers they appoint to places of trust are worthy of and qualified for such positions.

A recent despatch from Halifax says : 'There is a rumour in Reveal circles that Mr. Rose's communication to Mr Howe is an offer to increase the subside to Nova Scotta 50 cents, giving \$1.30 instead of 80 cents Should this prove correct, it will give \$165,000 more for local purposes-no small aid to a poor treasury. And if it shown that the other Provinces will not receive the same, and that no additional taxation will be imposed this card in Howe's hands will be played but the rumour is not wholly without founds.

Mr. Carmickael, member for Pictou county, N. S. has written a letter to his constituents strongly in favour of repeal. He denounces Mr. Howe's present course, and thinks that Nova Scotian members ought to follow his (Mr. Osrmichsel's) example, and, when elected to the Commons, refuse to go to Ottawa. He also urges that, in the present position of affairs, the only practicle conrectis to dissolve the House and go to the people. On this point he says: - It is our duty now to show the Imperial Parliament that we are in earnest, and determined not to be governed by Canada, except by compulsion; and when this is shown, if they still refuse us appeal, our duty will be to accept every justifiable means to sever the connection with the Empire. I hardly imagine that Nova Scotians will be content to retain British connection divested of British rights; and to contend that, living under a constitution forced upon us, we enjoy these rights, is only worthy the advocacy of the Presbyterian Winess. But if it be true the people are weary of the fight-that they are prepared to accept a few cents more per head as compensation for a lost constitution, and the right of self governmentif there be not sufficient virtue in the people to reiterate the vote of the last election—if they can be corrupted or influenced by great names-if by any means they can be got to reverse their decision -it will be cause for deep mortification. But there will be no remedy. We must submit to the humiliation. In such a case the politicians who sold us should certainly rule, for we would be worthy of no others. I firmly believe that our rights are yet in our own hands.' Mr. Carmichael concludes by saying that if his constituents are disposed to accept the situation, he is prepared, at their demand, to re-

YIELD OF GOLD IN NOVA SCOTIA. - The yield of gold from the Nova Scotia gold mines for the month of November was 1090 ounces.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Muddy Branch, Rev Mr Mancip, \$7,50; Pembroke, J. Kennedy Jr , 2; Starnesboro, E. Cassidy, 6; Ottawa, J. Gillie, 2; Niagara, P. Clarke, 2; Orysler, W. Cashin, 2; L'Orignal, Rev A. Brunnett, 4; Quebec, C. A. Thomas, 2; Sorel, W McCallian, 2; Napanee, T. Trimble, 2; St. Therese, Rev Mr. Tasse, mal School certificate preferred; application by letter 5; River Baudette, T. McEuiry, 1; Longueuil, Rev prepaid will be received by the undersigned up to Mr. Martineau, 7,50; Huntingdon, J. Fagan, 2; Shullsburgh, J.S. Rev J J. Kinshella, 2,70; Longueuil Mde. Hicks 2; Picton, J. Lycch, 2; Beaubarnois, Rev Dr. Charland, 4; Ormstown, P. Walsh, 8; St., Theodore de Chertsey, Rev Mr. Gouton, 2; St. Flavie, Rev Mr. Daguay, 5; St Valier, Rev L. A. Proulx, 2; Kingsey, Rev Mr. Dessulniers 2; Stoney Point, Rev P. Andrieux. 4; Fitz Roy Harbor, J, Farrell,4; Lochiel, Lot 25, 3rd Con. W. Donovan, 1; Humberstone, C. McPuelar, 1; Kingston, Lieut Col. Hibbert, 2 50; North Bristol, J. Mullin & Co 2; Walpole, J. McCavera, 2; Winchester, J W Buckley, 5; Va tane, Rev L. Rouleau, 6; Tennyson, J McEacheu, 2; Howkesville, D. Mc Carthy, 5; Desert River, Rev R. D'Elesge, 6; Cote St. Paul, J. Dunne, 7; Waterloo, C. Moran, 2; Dixion's Corners, M. Houlihan, 2; Jarvis, G. E. Forster, 2; Newbury, H. McLear, 2; Godrich B Seymonr Jr. 7; St. Mathias, Rev M. Beauregard, 6;

Per Rev J J Schmitz Formosa, self 2; Prof Dorwood. 3 Per E McGovern, Danville, P Coakley jr. 2; J

Per Rev H Gillis, PP Antigonish, Rev J Fraser, P P 4. Per J McCarthy, Williamstows. A McLennan 10.

Per J Carbery, Grand River, D Ahern, 4. Per J Heenan, Pembroke, J Kennedy jr. 6; J

Per P Pennock, P M Elgin, M Dunne, 4. Per J McGuire, Cobourg W Kalay, 1. Quebec — Eon Judge Taschereau, 2.50; Patrick Lawlor, 6; Thomas Delaney 2 50; E G Cannon, 2.50; Hon Judge Magnire 2.50; L A Cannon, 2.50; M A Hearn, 2 50; J Burrows 2.50; John O'Leary 2; Joseph Cantillon 2; James McInetly 2; M H O'Ryan, 2; G M Muir 1.25; Hugh McHugh, 2; Patrick Daly 2; E B Lindsay, 2.50; James Connolly. 5; Hon Mr Alleyn, 2 50 ; Rev Mr Point, 2.50 ; John Roch, 2 50 ; James Foley 2.50; Rev Mr Lemieux. 2; Rev Mr McGauran, 2 50; Rev Mr. McGuire, 2 50; Wm Walsh, 2 50; John Lane, 450; Joseph Archer, 5; John Ellie, 2 Hon Mr McGreevy 2 50; Rev Mr Plante, 2; John O Dowd, 2; Patrick Moss, 2: Patrick Walsh 2.

Died,

In this city, on the 10th inst. Mary O'Neal, aged 73 years, widow of the late Thomas Burne, in his life time of the Co. Down Ire'and. May her soul rest in

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec 14, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 75 \$4,00; Fine, \$4 65 to \$4 40; Super.. No. 2 \$4 50 to Superfine \$4 90 \$5,00; Fancy \$5,00 to 4.60: \$5,10 : Bxtra, \$5.50 to \$5,75 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 47 to \$2 50 rer 100 lbs.

Catmest per brl. of 200 lbs -\$6 20 to 0.00. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,10 to \$1.13. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about

\$1.20 to \$1.30. Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.06 to \$5.65 Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Thirds, \$4,40 to 000.-First Pearls, 5,70.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 22 00 to 22 50 :-

MONTBRAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. E Dec. 14, 1868. Flour, country, per quintal, 14 Indian Meal. do 10 0 to 10 6 '3 to 6 Pans, đo. 0 to Oats, Butter, fresh, per l 1 00 to Do, Halt Potatoes per bag 2 3 to ..., Onions, per mino 6 6 to Lard, per lb 8 to ..., Beef, per lb 4 to 7 to Matton do Lamb, per quarter 6 to Eggs, fresh, per dozen 1 3 to

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of Montreal,

Insolvent.

.... \$10,0 to \$18

\$5,00 to

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by the proportion of his creditors as required by law, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six juridical days after the last publication of this notice, said six days expiring on Monday the fourth day of January next the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 9 Dec. 1868.

the City of Montreal,

Hay, per 100 bundles,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, ? SUPERIOR COURT. District of Mentreal. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Tracer, o

Nutice is hereby given that, on Monday, the twenty second day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said act.

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad lilem.

Montres!, Nov 22, 1868.

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of St Mary's Church, Williamstown, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they intend holding a Bazaar of useful and fancy articles, on MONDAY, 4th January, 1869, and the four following days of the week; the proceeds to liquidate the debt upon the Church. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies, and also by the Rev. the Parish Priest :-Mrs John McGillis, Williamstown; Mrs Gadbois, do; Mrs A Fraser, Fraserfield; Mrs D McDonald, Martintown; Mrs James McPherson, Lancaster; Mrs A Leclair, do; Mrs Wm McPherson, do; Mrs Duncan McDenald, Williamstown. Williamstown, Oct. 26, 1868.

WANTED TO BUY, A COPY of KEATING'S HISTORY of IRELAND, follo edition.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom. Apply at this Office.

Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

A LADY'S GOLD CHAIN at the Private Assembly, given at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, on Friday evening, November the 27th inst. Apply to, D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

WANTED

For the Roman Catholic Separate School at Prescott, Ont., a first class Male Teacher, one holding a Nor-January lat prox.

FRANCIS FORD, Secretary. Roman C. S. Schoo

Prescott, Oat. Dec. 1st 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted for R. C. separate School, Lindsay, to e on his duties is' January next, a male teacher hav a first class certificate also a first class assistant female teacher. Application (with testimonial) prepaid, stating salary, will be received up to 15th December next.

A. CADOTTE, Secretary School Board. P. S. A male teacher capable of teaching classics

and an assistant qualified to take charge of a choir A, O.

Lindsay 20th Nov. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia,

county Terrebonne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, 'Patrick Carey, Segretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co.

SITUATION WANTED. A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has

taught in one of the Maritime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Can be communicated with any time prior to 1st, November Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required Address; 'P. B, Teacher,' office of this paper. .

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right-Rev E. J. Horan, Bishop of Kingston.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the Institution is to impart a good and solid education in the fullest sense of the word. The health, morals, and manners of the pupils will be an object of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the French and Esglish languages.
A large and well selected Library will be OPER

to the Papils.

TERMS:

Board and Tultion, \$100 per Aunum (payable half. yearly in Advance.)

Use of Library during stay, \$2 The Annual Session commences on the 1st September, and ends on first Thursday of July.

But the second the second to the second the

3 12: 05 h

PORRIGH INTRLLIGRACE

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 23 .- The Government met with a signal defeat in the improdent campaign against the newspapers which published the subscription lists for the Baudin monument. A provincial Journal, the Independant du Centre, appearing in Clermont-Ferrand, was prosecuted on the same charge as its Paris contemporaries-name-Iv. manogures to excite hatred and contempt of the Imperial Government by the publication of these lists. The Tribunal, unlike that of the capital, pronounced without besitation, after the speech of counsel for the defence, the acquittal, pure and simple, of the accused.

Dec. 4. - The Moniteur gives an account of the attempted demonstration at Montmarte Cemetery, on the anniversary of Baudin's death, fully confirming the reports previously received from Paris. The Moniteur says crowds were dispersed by the police, who found it necessary to make only a few arrests.

La Liberte, M. Emile Girardio's paper, bas carefully abstained from inserting any list of subscribers. M. Girardin savs :-

'I place the coup d'etat of the 2ad of December, 1851, on the same line as the revolution of the 24th of February, 1848. Between the tormer and the latter I see and I make no difference. Either the one or the other is unjustifiable, or they are both equally so, and for the game reason."

Frenchmen are accustomed to turn funerals to political account, and many a eulogy pronounced at the grave side has been as purely a political speech as any of the election addresses delivered yesterday. Baudin met his death in resisting the Revolution which placed the present dynasty on the Throne, and if anything were really needed to show the spirit in which the commemoration of his name was now proposed it would be found in the fact that Orleanists, as well as Republicans, took part in the subscriptions. The whole affair was, in truth, an anti-Imperialist demonstration, devised to prove that the principles of the two Opposition parties survived in full vitality, and might, perhaps, on occasion be asserted to some purpose. In justice to the Emperor's Government this much should be understood, though we must needs remark, and we hope without professional bias, that the parties actually prosecuted were, at any rate, the least culpable of all. To punish a newspaper for 'practising manœuvres' because it publishes a list of subscriptions to a public monument appears a singularly barsh and ill-considered proceeding. That the French law does contain provisions sustaining such an indictment we must conclude from the judgment delivered, but the question as to the policy of such prosecutions remains still behind.

The French laws against sedition have been purposely framed in such vague and yet sweeping terms as to cover almost every act which may be displeasing to the authorities in power, and we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact that this demonstration and these subscriptions were really intended to effect a purpose not unlike that of 'exciting hatred against the Government.' The whole proceeding was meant to do the Government harm, by reminding people that other Governments had once been known, and might be known again. But the true question, as we must think, was one not of law, but of expediency. The French Government, not without reason, has enacted most rigorous laws in restraint of political demonstrations, however fashioned or devised. Its adversaries, on the other hand, also quite maturally, exert their ingenuity in attempting to do what is forbidden, and between the two parties there has already cost are constant passages of arms, with such results as her national debt we now witness. Of course, the Government wins for it is in power, and it employs its power in self defence with a resolution to make it effectual. In reality, the French law in such matters amounts to this -that nobody must do what the authorities regard as prejudicial to the Government. It was of little avail to argue, on the other side, that there could not be any impropriety in raising a monument by private subscription to a French citizen who was thought to deserve it. The monument was not really proposed, nor were the subscriptions offered in good faith. The spirit which the Government chose to detect in the proceeding did beyond question really exist, but it would have been a wiser and more effectual policy to let it glimmer and expire dieregarded . - [Times.

Several of the Paris papers have noticed Lord Stanley's speech to his constituents at Lynn, and generally in the most favourable terms of the moderation and practical good sense which characterized it. There is one point, however, in the course of that address which has not met with absolute approbation, and that is the prospective union of all Germany under the leadership of Prussia. This is somewhat a sore subject with most people, with those who were persistent in their opposition to the aggrandizment of Prussis, and who take advantage of it as of other things, to attack this Government, and even of those who found little or nothing to bl-me in the conduct of the Prussians. The Journal de Paris, a moderate Opposition paper, remarks:-

There is only one question on which the poble lord is perhaps too wise for us-that of German nuity. Lord Stanley recommends France to resign berself to it, and he offers us his good offices to establish between Prussia and us complete concord and solid amity We cannot but tell him in reply that his good offices are of no ase, because they will not restore to us the guarantees of security which we beld on the old territorial constitution of Europe. Lord Stanley may contemplate with calm and impartial satisfaction the greatness of Prossia; but it is a matter on which we are naturally less disinterested than England. Batween Prussia and up, and to defend ourselves against ber, there is no such invincible ally as that which Lord Stanley, alloding to England, very ingeniously called our efficient ally the Baitish Chan-

The Minister of Justice has sent a circular to the Procureurs instructing them to take proceedings against any persons or any journals that shall make the 2d of December (the Coup d'Eiat) a subject of *manifestation.' The journals that persist in publishing subscription lists for the Bandin monument are to be prosecuted. The Avenir National has, since the cor-

demnation of its aditor, ceased to publish them, and the Temps, that continued to do so has been seized. The Moniteur states that the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg has been very graciously received by the Emperor Alexander, who expressed satisfaction at the pacific intentions and friendly feelings

existing among European Sovereigns. A Parisian evening paper, L'Esprit Publique, says. editorially, that 'the invasion of Germany by France next spring, diminishes inproportionate ratio with the decrease of Prussian influence in Europe. Her importance is now generally acknowledged as hav-

ter it would have been for Frenchmen to see from the first that Prussian pretention to the establishment of an absolute control over German nationality was impossible. 200 S. 12. 6.11

We have alluded to the reports which have lately been promple ted with reference to the health of the Emperor Napoleon and expressed opinion that they were not not worthy of credence. We are now able to give the views of the Parisian papers on this subject. A despatch from Paris dated Tuesday last for which I refer your readers to the Asino and Lanopposition newspapers, this piece of information is of the same character with that published three weeks ago of a cabinet council, in which evidences of a conspiracy against the government were said to have been disclosed. The two canards have authentically the same orgin. They were fabricated by some excited opposition journal, which, unable to get rid of the Emperor in an effective manner, has deemed it proper to kill him on paper. This summary and easy method of proceeding unfortunately, is not very original, and not very new. For the last ten years the death of Louis Napoleon, from diabetes, has been announced at less: twenty times, and reported all over the world by the gobe mouches of the press The new version which has just been given to the public Is not an improved one.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Bishops are appealing energetically against the wholesale apoliations of the Revolutionary Government. It remains to be seen if their elequent protestations will obtain a more favourable result than the numerous petitions of the Spanish ladies; but at any rate they will remain on record as the earnest protest of the people of Spain against the spirit of revolution and liberalism, manifested not in deceptive words, but unmistakable deeds Tue protest of the Bishop of Tarragona is give in the Esperanza. The venerable prelate appeals to the liberty proclaimed by the ravolution, which if it be true with regard to some, ought not to be false with regard to others; otherwise the promised liberty degenerates into licence for the former, and tyranny towards the | The words and the spirit carry us back to the days

MADRID. Dec. 10, evening .- The insurgents in Cadiz have demanded terms of capitalation which it is understood the government is disposed to grant.

MADRID, Dec. 11 .- Proposals of capitulation made by the insurgents in Cadiz have been rejected. At the expiration of the armistice hostilities recommenced, and a desperate conflict took place in which artillery was used by the troops and insurgents. Loss in killed and wounded heavy on both sides. The result of the battle was indecisive. The insur gents still occupy the City Hall and surrounding district. The rebels have detained within the City Hall all foreign Consuls they could seize, and hope that by this measure they will be able to prevent the threa ened bombardment of that portion of the city by vessels of war lying in the harbour. Great political excitement prevails in Xeres Malaga and Taragona. Gen. Prim is now on his way to the Southern Provinces, and it is hoped that his presence there will restors tracquility.

Panis, Dec. 11 .- The Gaulois asserts that the insurrectionary movement at Cadiz is instigated by the agents of ex-Queen Isabella.

ITALY

PIEDMONT - The latest accounts received from Italy represent the popular newspaper press of Florence. Milan, and Turin, se utterly disgraceful, and unworthy of a free and educated people. The scandals of an immoral court are chronicled and caricatured with a coarseness, a profacity, and an indecency re flecting the highest discredit upon the people who tolerate them. It is stated in a letter from Turin that while all attempts at establishing respectable newspapers in that city have failed, involving their promoters in heavy losses, sheets the most sourrilous and profane are in great demand by large numbers of citizens. The Royal Family are most unpopular, and not undeservedly sr, and all exposures of their failings, faults, and immoralities are read with avidity,

whether depicted by pen or pencil The Italian debt is now nearly £300,000 000 sterling on which the annual interest is over £14,000,000. At the time Piedmont began to usurp the Papal Provinces the total debt in all the various States now forming the Kingdom of Italy did not exceed £35 -000,000. The Italian revolution is expensive It £265.000.000: France bas don her national debt in 13 years. Italy has increased hers at the same rate. - From the Official Returns.

FLORENCE. - The hopes of the Italian Opposition in the approaching Session seem based chiefly upon the anticipated breakdown of Cambray Digny's financial measures. They affirm that the corn-grinding tax, estimated to produce 60 millions of france. will not yield a third of that sum; that some other cources of revenue will also grievously disappoint the calculations based upon them, and, in abort, that the country will have difficulty in paying its way to the end of 1869. Although these assertious are supported by plausible demonstrations, they can be accented only as ground for argument, and we must wait results before judging the question they affect. If the Minister will surely be prepared with a reply to statements which, if well-founded, would be fatal to his reputation as a statesman and a financier. A messure like the macinato, taxing bread, and thus opposed to the most approved economical legislation of our time, could be justified only by supreme uecessity and most advantageous results. - Times Cor

The frontiers of the patrimony of St. Peter remain perfectly tranquil, and there is not the slightest alarm at present. There is very little brigandage, and the bands take excellent care to keep to the Italian side of the line. It is only when very hard pressed they cross over, and by the new convention the Pontifical soldiers act in concert with the Bereaglieri for their extirpation. It would be well for Italy if her provinces were half as orderly as the Papal States. At Benevento, on the 8th, Signor Sacopetti, a fax-collector, was killed at mid-day on the public road, by repeated shots from a revolver. No motive, save hatred for the Gabelle, is assigned for the murder. The telegram of last night brings us intelligence of the increase of the reactionary and autonomist movement in Sicily Arrests have been made and prools-mations seized, one of which ended thus: With the skulls of our enemies we will contract the tower over which shall float the banner of independence ' This is so thoroughly Sicilian, that I think no one will suspect a foreign propagands of any hand in drawing it up. Prince Humbert and his bride are to visit Naples about the 20th, by the way of pacifying the present agitation. It will be very well for their Royal Highnesses if they are not driven away by the hatred of

That Mazzini has every confidence of success is certain. He is still as Lugano, and has been visited last week by Ricciotti Garib Idi, who has just returned from one of his expeditions in saarch of funds, and who declared himself highly satisfied at the result of his quete to his friends in Florence where be is now organizing. Enrolments are also taking place in Milan, nominally, of course for America, and the police have been warned of illegal offices having been opened, as in 1867. The Minister of Public Works has appointed the Garibaldian Captain Fazziri, wounded dangerously at Monte Libretti, to the post of constructor of the tunnel of Steletti. At the dinner at the opening of the Obianari railway, at which the Minister was present, a toast was given and, drunk with honours to 'Rome our Capital.' Are not these shadows of coming events? Victor Emmanuel is excessively preoccupied by the gravity

retaining his throne. Like all men of mere brute courage, however, he is very undecided in difficult moments, and he siternately consults Menabres and Ratezzi, the chiefs, of the aristocratio and popular parties, and as yet seems to have arrived at no conclusion. "Els personal popularity, such as it was, is entirely gone. He is no longer the Zonave of Palestro, the 'Re Galantnomo,' but King Pugnose (Re Gnaffo), and other soubriquets even less polite, says, semi-official journals all contradict the news of terna. A journal called Mentana has died in its third to the people that the new Marriage Law is superior the reported illness of the Emperor. Started by the number; but of those containing caricatures and squibs on Victor Emmanuel and his dynasty, and, I may add, of far holier persons, the sale reaches thoueards a day. The Pope, the Orucifix, and the Holy Trinity, are daily corlectured under the eyes of the police, and the infamous prostitution of art and falent is toler-ted, and even encouraged; but the insults to the King are vinicated by instant suppression, and, of course, the claudestine sale doubled. Mazzini was in Florence, disguised, of course, last month for a day or two. Thirty thousand breechloaders are said to be stored away in the various Garibaldian depots of the great Italian towns. If this be so, and I have every reason to believe a large purchase of these arms has been made, it is no slight struggle the Pontifical army will have to face when it is next called on to defend Rome. The peaceful symptoms in Germany and France must convince Italy that her allies are searcely to be relied on, and that unless Prussia actually desires to pick a quarrel with France, she will not a second time encourage the Italian movement. A new map of 'Italy as she intends to be ' 19 just published. It includes, besides the Papal States, Corsica, Istria, Dalmatia, the Italian Tyro', and the Canton of Ticino. The Tribuna the Republican journal of Ancons, publishes some verses, of which the following is a literal translation of the

> Brothers true are they who hold The doctrine as we teach it; To him who to dissent makes hold, Jack Ketch is the man to preach it.

of Pere Duchene, of whose pages they are worthy. -

Rows. - The Holy See having desired the English Bishops to elect a theologian to go to Rome to take part in the preparations for the General Council, the choice has fallen upon the Right Rev. Dr. Westhers President of St. Edmund's College, in the county of only President of St. Edmund's College, but also Professor of Theology. His appointment will, therefore, commend itself both to the grateful respect in Westminster and Southwark who have passed under his care, and also to every one who has had an opportunity of appreciating his learning, his prodence and entire devotedness to the Holy See. He will leave for Rome next month .- [Tublet.

The Greek Synod of Constantinople is preparing an answer in a very hostile sense to the Hely Father's invitation, pushed on as a matter of course by Russian influences. The Italian press is of course exulting in this, and in the reply of the Prussian Hobenkirckeorath, as a defeat to the Holy Sae. They would do well to remember the parable of the supper to which many were invited, and how the first guests refused. No one expects that all the heretic and schismatic bodies, and especially their dignitaries, will send an immediate adherence, but the multitude of lame and blind, who see no chance of a cure while they remain where they are, will fill the table later on in the day. F. Hanneberg, the learned German Benedictine from Munich, has arrived to take part in the preparations for the General

KINGDOM OF NAPLES. - An address to the army has been published at Naples, setting before it the honor with which the glorious Spanish army bas covered itself, and inciting it to imitation. 'In of \$51,280,730, or 362 per cent. Spain' it goes on to say, 'because the army has willed it, three days have sufficed to overturn a monarchy of three centuries' It concludes thus: 'Viva la Republica! Viva l'Italia!' The Gazette del Popolo of Florence takes up the same theme, and addresses similar exhertations to the military, stirring them up to avenge the shame of their country, and deliver it from i's misery and degradation. The uniform, it reminds them. presses but does not extinguish the heart It recel's to them the memory of hen he revolted against the queen of the world .-Will they,' it inquires, 'for ever tranquilly endure that strangers should call them the vanquished of Novara, the varquished of Custozza, the vanquished of Lisss, of Mentans, the vanquish deverywhere? or will they be contented with a reply which, in vindication of their valour, should represent that they were victors at Gamos in 1849, at Turis in 1864, at Palermo in 1866?' Would they not feel that the justification was far more bitter than the reproach which called it forth ? 'Oh I my God preserve you, brothers,' it exclaims, 'from so ignominious a defects ! Where the work of the hero resembles that of the executioner. the brave men are the cowards. After a shower of exciting interrogations to the army, the manifesto continues to inveigh against the monarchy as the challenged on these points in the coming Session, source of all the woes of Italy, to plead the cause of the Republic, and to offer vows for a close alliance between the simy of Italy and the Republic of Spain, if for no other reason, because kings cost t o much, and because the worst republic is preferable to the best monarchy.' What can we say to a Government which is powerless to suppress publications thus

openly attacking its very existence? It is almost ludicrous, in the face of the daily proofs which it gives of its impotence, to see the paerile display of authority which is made in matters comparatively small. This we learn from the Nazione of Florence that at Milan the Fisco has arquestrated an almanac for the destruction of the existing order of things. The walls of the houses may next be sequestrated, for they are every day placeded with addresses a good deal stronger than vows. The papers daily record the most frightful murders Two priests have been recently stabled while walking in the streets of Siens, one of whom expired in few hours, and the other is not expected to recover. At Benevento, a collector of the taxes has been murdered in broad daylight in the open street. The assasin has been captured, but in all probability he will be suffered to make his excape, as was Capap 's murderer. Meanwhile the Questura of Florence is daily publishing an account of its glorious exertions for the m intenance of public order. It is making a great show of zeal against idle vagabonds and drunkards. Take as a specimen : - Arrested a tailor of florence, who, being homeless, was walk-ing in the streets at two o'clock in the morning with out any legitimate object. Another poor tradesman. the population, as the notorious Duke and Duchess of guilty of the same offince, was also taken into Aosta were last year.

Anota were last year. Cuttolica. Before taking a walk take care to propose to yourself a legitimate object.' And it proceeds to inquire what constitutes a legitimate object. giving as its opinion that for two poor Christians who have neither hearth nor home, to walk up and down the street that they may not perish with cold

is a very legitimate object. THE PRISONS OF NAPLES. - The Vero Messagiero of Naples says there are dreadful doings among those imprisoned; and stabblogs and woundings are constantly being inflicted without its ever being possible to find out how the daggers, razors, &c , were supplied to the inmates. L'Aucnir has an article complaining of the awful treatment to which the prisoners incarcerated in the 'Concordiv' jail are subjected and attributes the blame to the under jailer. The Liberta Cattolica says that 'all the other prisons are in the same state, and those deimportance is now generally acknowledged as navlaminus is excessively procedupled by the gravity
ing, been greatly exaggerated. The war party in
gres of the situation. He is perfectly aware of the intritrance begins to see how foolish it was to take umbrage at the influence claimed by Pressia in the
and is inclined to throw himself head foremost a
with the under jailer or with the superior authorities,
settlement of continental affeirs, and how much betsecond time into the current, as the sole means of the fact remains the same: viz, that the prisons of
genuine.

Naples are now in a worse condition than they were waen the Bourbons were in power.

AUSTRIA. MARRIAGE LAW IN AUSTRIA. - A pamphlet, written offers us ?' This pamphlet is full of false, calumnioue, to the Ecclesiastical Law, being better, more reasonable, and more moral. Gendarmes are cent as spice into the churches, to watch and report the preachers who defend the sanctity of Christian marriage, Ohristian morality, and the exclusive authority of the Church in all watters of religion. The bishops who dare to call civil marriage sin are cited before civil tribunals, which the hope of making them acknowledge the authority of civil tribunals in this question of Marriage Law.

PERSECUTION OF BISHOPS. - Notwithstanding the haughty expressions which MM. Giskra and Herbet gave vent to the other day in the Reichrath against the saversaries of the constitution, with an evident allusion to the bishops (says the correspondent of the Univers? I do not think they would have the audacity to drag a Catholic bishop before a civil tribunal for having defended the doctrines of the Gospel and the decrees of the Council of Treat. A bishop in prison and in chains may be an agreeable spectacle for Jaws, and for those who look back to the times and the empires when divine honours were accorded to Venus and to Bacchus; but, to ministers who wish to maintain their power over a country in which the great mass of the people are profoundly Catholic, the persecution of a Catholic bishop faithful to his duties could only be a very dangerous experiment. It is, however, true, that the government has fixed upon two pris ne which are destined for the clergy, and this shows their intention of persecuting the priests. Still. I do not think these prisons will soon be occupied by highons, but rather by priests from whom they wish to take away the privilege granted them by the Conordat, of being detained in monasteries and religious houses condemned for any cause.

THE AMERICAN WORKING MAN -The average life of labourers in the United States is estimated at 461 years; the average number of days of work in this climate, 250 in each year. The average expenses of an adult for board and clothing in this city are cal-Bertford Dr. Weathers has been for many years not culated at about \$300 a year. Suppose a laborer to get on an average \$3 per day for his week, this, for the 250 working days, givies him \$750 a year. Deduct price of board and clothing, \$300, and we have which he is held by more than half of the clergy of | left \$450 for all expenses of ! eeping a family, for amusement, education, and contingencies. The sum is greatly sufficient in many instances. The average working years of a labouring man are estimated at His total earning in an average lifetime with 250 working days in the year, at \$3 per day, would thus be \$15,000 or \$322 58c, per year-\$6 20c. per week .- [New York World.

> LARGE INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT. - New York. Dec. 7.- The World's special says: The report of the Secretary of Treasury, shows an increase, instead of a decrease, of the public debt of \$35,000,000.

> One of the editors in Reading had a clean shirt, about which he made a brag, and abused his cotemporaries for having none. It afterward appeared that he had stole it off a pole from a brother editor, who was in bed waiting for it to dry.

> THE METROPOLIS OF THE PACIFIC. - The real estate assessment of San Francisco city and county for 1868-9, according to the San Francisco Bulletin, foots up a total of \$65,452,965; the assessment for 1867-9 was \$57 882.113, showing an increase during last year of \$7,570 852, or over 13 per cent. The taxable value of real estate assessed for 1859 60 was only \$14 172,235, showing an increase in nine years

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS

Regard aperient pills as a species of medicine that destroy their own efficacy by repetition. In other Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight, at halfwords, they suppose that, however moderate may be the number taken at first, there is no escape from wholesale doses in the end. Bristol's Sugar-Coated District, for the confirmation of the deed of composi-Pills, however, are a grand exception - to this general rule. The doses are always moderate, four be- and now fyled at the office of the said Court Spartacus, who was not a soldier, but a mere slave | ing the usual number of pills for an adult: and it is not necessary to continue them, in order to prevent a relapse. For constination, sick and nervous head-ache, bilious disorders, chills and fever, stomach complaints general debility, colic, and the irregularities of the female system, they are a specific cure .-In all cases arising from or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

> J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devine & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medi

> MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - The introduction of this healthful and delicate perfume must inevitably render the inferior scented waters, manufactured from strong and impure essential oils. a drng in the market. Twenty years ago it took the place of the European 'extracts' and 'essences, in the South American and West Indian markets, superseding every kind of Eau de Cologoe. Its aroms is a closer approximation of the 'breath of living flowers,' than that of any toilet article in use; and as a wash for the teeth, and for the complexion (when diluted with water) it is unequaled.

> Beware of Counterfeits : always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless.

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER. 'For Throat Troubles they are a specific.' N. P. WILLIS.

' Contain no opium or anything injurious.' Dr. A. A. HATES, Chemist, Boston. 'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F Bigglow, Boston.

'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.' Rev. E H. CHAPIN. Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.' Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio.

Very beneficial when suffering from Colds. Rev. S. J. P. Andreson, St. Louis. 'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of

breathing peculiar to Asthma., Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. throat so that I could sing with ense.'

T. DUCHARME. Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING. SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus, Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recome mend any kind of medicine which we do not know to in the Bohemian language, has been published at be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winethe cost of the Government, under this title, What low's Scothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; are the advantages which the new Marriage Law in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by anti Catholic assertious, having for its object to prove giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as ' bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers asy they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething eiege, on any consideration whatever.

> Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'CURTIS & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. December, 1868.

OPEN SURES HEALED!

Ascor, August 3, 1866.

Messis S. J. Foss & Co., Druggiets, Sherbrooke : Gentlemen-In hopes that it may be of service to

others, I wish to certify to the great efficacy of Brigtel's Sarsaparilla. I have been soffering for many years with un open ore on one of my legs. I had tried a great many things without any good effect, until I commenced using Bristol's Sareaparilla, six bottles of which have

made me to all appearance, as sound and well as

H. PEASE. Messrs S. J. Foss and Co. know the particulars of this cure and can vouch for its truthfulness.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., R. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Grav. Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable overy day, while neither their physician nor themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allowed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents you can save your children. Devins Vegetable Norm Pastilles are a safe and certain cure: they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court House, Montroal.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal,

AND ANDREW B STEWART,

Official Assignee. MOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, his Attorneys ad lifem, will, on the Twenty-Sixth Day of the Month of December, One past Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said tion and discharge to bim granted by his creditors,

IS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELAIR. By his Attorneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY,

Montreal 19th October, 1868. 2m - 11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEEK, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copariners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually.

Insolvents. And ANDREW B. STEWART,

Official Assignce.

PUBLIC NOTICE is breeby given that the said Insolvents, by the nodersigned their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixtyeight, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Ganada, sitting at Montreel. In the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

WILLIAM HENDERSON

ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDER SON individually, by the undersigned, their A'torneys,

LEBLANC & CASSIDY Advocates.

Montreal 19th October 1868. 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEERC, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and SENRI GAUTHIER heretofore co-partners with the late Jean Bte. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Poitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as personally and individually,

Incolvents. ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the un dersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said act,

JOSEPH PC.TRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER. By their Attorneys ad litem,
BONDY & FAUTEUX.

Montreal 23rd October, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. \$ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well personally and individually, as heretofore copartners with the late Jean Bie. Brons.

seau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER

Inscivents. 'They have suited my case exactly-relieving my ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.
LOUIS GAUTRIER & HENRI GAUTHIER:

By their Attorneys ad lilem.

BROTHERS & Co.,

Montreal 23rd of October 1868.

BONDY & FAUTEUX.

CIRCULAR.

MONTSHAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public test he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's READY MADE CLOTHING Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED AFPLES, SHIP BREAD, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c , &c.

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

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

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

June 14th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu) IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI THANOHE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Meran Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed a doed of composition and discharge executed by his creditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1869) he will apply to the sa d Court for a confirmation thereof. FRANCOIS REMITRANCHEMONTAGNE.

FRANCUIS Accorded By his Attorneys ad litem, BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal, 23rd October, 1868.

JOHN ROONEY.

IMPORTER OF PIANOS 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359

> (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

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AUCTIONEER.

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SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods, Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c.,

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October, 1868.

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D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

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Conveyances, with or without dri- rs furnished to raveliers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

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Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER.

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An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. _____ LARS MADE TO ORDER.

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ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

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English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c. 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do, 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Colong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA. Twankay. 50c., 55c. 65. ; Young Hreon, 50c., 60c. 65c., 70.; Fine do. 75. Very Fine S5c.; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do.; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap.

Tea only sold by this Company.

AFAn excellent Mixed Mea could be sent for 60c.

and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 50c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert

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Montreal, 1868. The Montreal Tea Company:

GENTS -It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Tea from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in very case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very thruly F. DENNIE.

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN. - The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast. I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully FRANCIS T. GREENE, 54 St. John Street, Montreal.

Montreal, April, 1868. - To the Montreal Tes Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly incressing. We presume your tens are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one box which, we understand, was sent out through a mis-

Manager Canadian Express Company

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GENTLEMAN.—The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tes which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my future order. Yours, &c.,

Beware of sedlars and runners using our name, or offering our Teas in small packages Nothing less

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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these

Minute directions are given in the

the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:

For Byspepsia or Indigention, Listlessness, Lunguor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy ione and action.

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

Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

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

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

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

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

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

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and Consumption.

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

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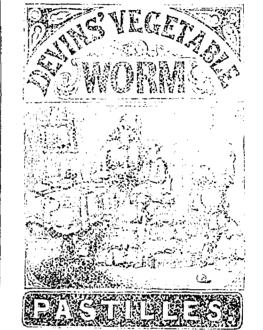
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In every instance in which they have been employed they have never failed to produce the most pleasing results, and many parents have, unsolicited, testified to their valuable proporties. They can be administered with perfect safety to children of most

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Montreal, May 21st 1868.



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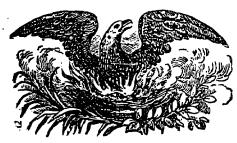
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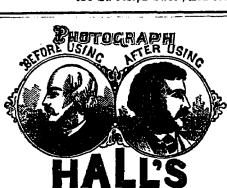
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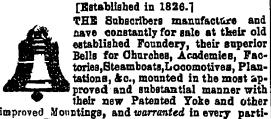
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