### Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

No. .10

### A CHRISTMAS STORY.

(From the Lamp.)

Christmas is come again, with its light, its music, and genial loving spirit. The snow falls, the stars glimmer, the chimes ring out their joyous Christmas peals; the waits chant their glori ous Christinas carola; ivy and mistletoe do their best towards making the earth fair and green; old faces, long loved, crowd around us; dear familiar voices ring again in our ear; the world has laid aside, for a time, its hardness and selfish ness to be genial, kind, and sympathizing. The hardest heart cannot withstand Christmas; it leads them where and how it wills; it brings the prodigal home, the wanderer to the fire side, the long-estranged back to the long vacant place .-There is but one it can never restore to us; that is, the dear one dead, -ah! dead years ago. Christmas does much, but, alas, if will never give him back, it can never fill the vacant chair, or bring the loved face or the kind voice among us again. No; but if those we have loved and lost are nearer to us at one time than another. it must be this holy Christmas tide. Bless God for this great gift of Christmas, this glorious anniversary of His birth who so loved us.

It was three o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas eve, and I stood at the drawing-room my whole heart with joy. Our house was some little distance from London, and I gazed over to the grand mansions opposite to us. It was not yet dark, but the sun that had been for some time glittering on the snow, was sinking; it was that mysterious, dreamy twilight that possesses so strange and soothing an influence over men and men's hearts. The scene I saw was very fair. Christmas snow covered the earth; it lay white and hard upon the ground; it roofed the houses, it fringed the trees, and nestled in the dark green hotly bushes. The air was frosty and bitingly cold, yet clear and pure; and over all was that beautiful purple, hazy light painters delight in; no mist or fog, but changing, fantas. tic shadows as the twilight deepened, tall firtrees stood erect, knowing Christmas could never do without them ; dark holly-bushes bore their load of scarlet berries and white snow, and very proud they were of their pretty burden; and the wherever it could possibly get: the coquettish

The houses opposite were a grand study to me who love Christmas landscapes. Early as it light; in some the blinds were drawn, and them; sometimes one could see the outline of a child's curly head, or of taller figures, which passed and repassed. I could never count the number of times some of those area gates were opened. I thought butchers and bakers would never cease coming. I saw more turkeys than I could count. Of course, it was all fancy, but it really seemed to me that the very houses smiled. Once I saw, and it gladdened my heart. just come home from school; the whole housewhich those boxes were taken from the cab and brought into the house, the way in which the mother kissed the children and the children kissed who was in such a hurry to be noticed that it into a thick mat lying at the foot of the staircase. I almost hurrabed with the children when it was found to be uninjured. I selt inclined to burrah again when I saw a stout footman bringwhy. He had heard the baby fall, and was politic enough to run as though to help, saying Bless it; not burt, I hope.' I am not quite sure that his number was not taken in order that he might always be employed. Then the doors were closed, and I saw no more of that little that interested me strongly, it looked so dull and dreary; Christmas even had not brightened it. Ab, I remembered three months since I had seen a mournful procession leave its doors; I knew a but I could picture the gloomy rooms once bright with Christmas lights and evergreens; the year so blithe, so happy, with a face of sunshine; dreary was Christmas Eve for them. God help to be quite unconscious.

the strain of the strain of the strain of the strain of

them, and be, as Thou hast promised, a friend to the widow and father to the orphan. The purple light deepened and mingled with the shades of a winter's evening; the sky grew darker and its deep blue was somewhat shadowed by fleecy silvry clouds that heralded the approach of the lady moon. A voice roused me from my dream.

' Kate, Kate, is it not time you went to dress. It is after four, and our train leaves at six.'

After four, and our train leaves at six; do you think my toilette will require two hours' consideration? I replied, turning from my post at the window, and facing my brother, to whom, dear reader, allow me to introduce you. There he stands, Captain Lionel Eyrle, six feet high, and as handsome and manly-looking as you could wish. He had the family face, which had been transmitted from generation to generation, clearly-cut fine features, with dark flashing eyes, and lips that, though at times could sinile as sweetly as any woman's, were yet oftener seen with a slight sarcastic turn which I knew quite well. I am proud of my brother, and with reasoo, for a nobler, truer-hearted man does not exist; be is clever, too; not merely well educated, but intellectual, and, better than all, dear Mother Church has no more devoted son. If he has one quality that I admire more than any window, watching a Christmas scene that filled other it is that chivalrous and heart-whole love that he has for his faith. True, our ancestors had it; among them there have been brave men the river that lay beyond the gardens belonging and true men; men great on the battle field and of high honor in the state; but there never yet was one who proved recreant to his church, never one but that gloried in it as his greatest honor, and prized it above earthly fame and possessions. He was noble-muded and gener ous even to excess; if he had a fault, this dear brother of mine, it was that he was given to sarcasm. Still, I must say, it was directed chiefly against myself: perhaps he thought I was his sister and that it was his duty to put me down sometimes. I never heard him sarcastic to others as he was to me: it was good-humoured but still it told against me. I always knew by a gleam of the eye and one curve of the lip that it was coming.

When Lionel was seventeen our father died. Lionel was at college, and I a little child of seven, was still in my nursery. My mother only graceful try twised and wreathed itself round lived three years after him: so that at the early age of twenty, Lionel became heir to my famistletoe, with its green leaves and white ber | ther's estate (which was a large one) and unries, looked-well, we know how it looks: may controlled master of the fortune my father left him. I inherited from my mother a fortune suffi ciently large to enable me to live in the greatest ease and comfort. So when Lionel was twenty and I only ten we went together to take posses was, some of them were already blazing with sion of the old house, vacant since my father's death for my mother could never to live in it .shadows of Christmas ever-greens played upon It was called Deepdale Manor, and a more picturesque or beautiful mansion I never saw .-There for some years we lived in the greatest tranquility. My brother had governesses and masters for me; of the result 1 am naturally too modest to speak. At sixteen 1 was pronounced finished, and declared by a council of governesses to be ready to make my entree into society: they said my education was finished. I persist in thinking that it began then : the rest had been a cab drive up with three rosy-cheeked children a mere preparation for it. At the same time my brother wished, for many reasons, to join the hold were in the hall to meet them; the way in army. He was perhaps somewhat tired of the quiet life be had led at Deepdale. Without much delay he obtained his wish, and was metamorphosed from a squi e into a captain. The the mother,-I saw it all, even down to the baby change suited him; but then we could no longer live always at Deepdale. He took a pretty house fell headling down two of the stairs, and plunged some little distance from London; there we lived together. My father's sister lived with us, Aunt Alice, a kind, warm hearted old lady, who was a mother to us both. Lionel was often absent from home during the day, and then Aunt ing a foaming glass to the cabman. I knew Alice and I did our hest to amuse each other: but evening always brought him back, and then time passed quickly enough. He was very indulgent to me, and gratified my every wish .-He always seemed to remember that I was fatherless and motherless, and so had a double claim to his love. I never remember one angry Christmas drama. There was another house or unkind word from his lips. I was proud petulant, and haughty: yet he cured me of these faults by the gentlest admonitions mixed with the finest sarcasm: when one did not touch me the other did, so that between the the two I was woe and sorrow behind him; I could see nothing have expected. Dear brother, may God bless me, Kate.' and repay you a hundred fold for your untiring love and kindness to me. We were very happy. empty chair, once filled. Ab me; even four I do not think there was a brighter or more months since he sat there; the poor wife, last cheerful home than outs in all England. My brother filled it with sunshine and happiness, my and now, alas, sunshine and light were gone; a my aunt with kindness and comfort, and I with widow's cap makes the pale face paler, and she music and flowers. You will ask me why we shrinks from the glad sights and sounds. Last were leaving this warm little nest on a cold year bright young faces were round ber, and frosty Christmas Eve, to travel through freezing fresh, gay voices had made music in her ear; winds miles away. Ah! that is a secret of my

my aunt for the summer. Lionel could not leave his duties; but he came sometimes to see us.-During our stay we became acquainted with Sir John and Lady Howard. They were Catholics, so were we. We met constantly, and became inseparable friends. I was almost sixteen, and they had one daughter, May, who was but a few months older than myself. I never saw a more beautiful girl; she had quite a Spenish-looking face, clear, and yet so richly coloured; such masses of black silky hair, that waved and rippled just as I have seen it in old pictures by great Spanish masters; large dark eyes, full of liquid light, lathomless, dreamy, and sometimes flushing with a fire that would have been too brilliant had not long silken lashes shaded them. Ab, yes, I have seen faces just like bers in pictures; just such eyes, such glorious coloring; just such rich crimson lips and beautiful clearly-cut features.-Her parents were very proud of May. She was not what people call accomplished; she had a full rich contralto voice; but she never trained it. I never saw her touch a piano; she could not draw; never touched what is called 'ladies' work;' but she had both intellect and genius of the highest caste, and they had been well cultivated. She had the soul of an artist and a poet too. I never found another imagination like hers-so glowing, so fervent, and so original. She was a strange girl; a strange mixture of baughtiness and humility, of simplicity and tact of candour and reserve. You know her, and at first she puzzled you trying to read her; she bewitched you, and you ended by loving her faults, virtues, and all together. The first thing I loved her for was her utter freedom from all nonsense or affectation, and her truthful, open, candid manner. You felt that she was genuine and true. It is true that at first sight she seemed haughty, but that quiet reserve hid higher and nobler qualities than those which generally belong to one who can be read at first sight.

She was the only friend I had, Lady Howard was ill. She interested me, too. She had a sweet, kind face; but it always looked clouded. I have seen her when all the light and brightness that ought to have been there seemed dimmed with tears. She had no disease; but was droop. ing and delicate. I felt sure there was some mystery; that sad sweet face must once have been bright and smiling. She was rich, devotedly loved by her husband and child; to all outward appearance she had no care; but I knew something had happened that had robbed her life of its sweetness, and her frame of its strength. Sir John was a thorough Englishman kind, genial, full of sound common sense, impatient of all that was talse or mean, upright, just, and God-fearing, beloved by rich and poor, and proud, perhaps, to a faulty degree, of his beautiful May. The cloud that bung over his wife seemed to influence him, for in spite of all his wealth, and the many causes he had for happiness, I sometimes saw him dull and depressed, without any seeming cause. The more I saw of them the more I wondered what ailed the pale, delicate mother, and the strong, hearty squire. We became very intimate, and visited continually. We often went to Ferndale, and they as often visited us in town. There I learnt that they had another child, a son, who was abroad. He was some years older than May. Where he was, I did not know. They seldom mentioned him, and when by chance I asked about him, a pamed look came over Lady Howard's face, and her husband turned the conversation. I questloned May, but she knew little about where he was, or what he was doing.

' Papa says he will come home when his studies are finished.

" Ob, is he studying, then?"

'I suppose so, Kate. But why do you ask?' ! It seems to me so very strange that your brother, the heir of Ferndale, should be from home so long, and that you should none of you think or speak more of him.

May's face flushed, and she remained silent for some moments.

me on this subject again. There is something; miring the Christmas decorations. The grand but even I do not know what it is. I see it old hall was one mass of bright green, and in the pains mamina, so I never mention it. Do not speak to Licuel about your doubts and surmises. more, and we were in the great drawing-room, He thinks toy brother is abroad and studying; and anything more beautiful or fairylike I never kind father and tender busband had gone and left cured, and grew up more amiable than one might he does not know us so well as you do. Promise saw. It was a large and splendidly-furnished

> future I said nothing. Lady Howard's health adorned its walls, statues the most graceful and slowly improved, and the name of the heir of costly occupied the niches. Now, lourd was Ferndale was seldom mentioned amongst us.

ther of mine, and weighed his words carefully in with its bright scarlet berries, dark branches of a general way; but I knew by his eloquence the fir, clusters of twining ivy, were most gracefully Christmas came, and with it an invitation for us one so beautiful again, It was a tall to pering in seemed misplaced after, that beautiful music.

I was ill once, and went to the sea-side with | to pass some time at Ferndale. This is where | and its dark branches were loaded, as though by bright Christmas Eve.

> Lionel said little; but I knew him so well that I read his delight in the exuberance of spirits and the more than usual sunshine in his face. The presents, too, that he made me, I thought they would never end; he evidently wished me to make a sensation amongst the Christmas guests, and I good-naturedly determined to second his wish, and do my best to follow it out. He was anxious all the morning, counting the hours, I knew; and now at four came to rouse me from my reveries.

'You forget,' said Lionel, 'what a distance it is from London to Ferndale.

'No, I do not. I only wish to avoid waiting half an hour at Euston square.' 'Now, Kate, do not be tiresome; run and get dressed; the fly will be here soon. I know your boxes are all packed; there is nothing to delay you; mind you wrap up well; it is bitterly cold.

Cold, indeed, it is. I begin to fancy we are very toolish to leave our warm, bright home, to search for adventures at Ferndale.

No reply. Lionel only put on one of his dignified looks, as though he considered me too young to be talked to. I was determined he should speak.

I cannot think why people go out at Christmas; it is the very time for home.

'You seem to forget you are going to see the best and dearest friends you have, Kate.'

Ah, truly; well, I must make the sacrifice." 'If there is any,' interrupted Lionel, ' in going to be petted and feted, as you will be."

I could not tease him any more, he looked so good and kind. I went off, and another half-hour saw us driving to the station. We arrived, as I had prophesied, just half an hour too soon. I went into the waiting-room, where Lionel brought me a book, and hurried away, half afraid, I know, of what I could have said had I chosen to do so. We started at last, and after a cold and rather dreary hour's ride we stopped at Ferndale. The station was one mile from the Hall; but the carriage was there to meet us .-On the ride along those frosty roads I never saw Christmas Eve more beautiful; the sky was dark blue, and studded with glimmering, golden stars; the moonbeams silvered the white snow, and covered the ground with fantastic shadows, The dark trees were fringed with snow; the hedges and fields were one mass of pure, beautiid white. We drove through the park gates, and then the scene was like furyland. Ferndale Manor House was a large rambling building, belonging to no particular style of architecture; in fact, it embraced them all: euch mha bitant had added to it as suited his fancy; the result was a large mansion, with turrets and towers; a magnificent entrance hall and porch in the Tudor style: large lofty rooms, wide, spacious corridors and staircase; all kinds of snug little rooms, pretty boudoirs, and a noble picture gallery. The house was situated in the inidst of a large park; and half a mile distant from the Hall stood the pretty little church, built by Sir Phillip Howard, the great grandfather of the

present baronet.

The first sight of the Hall nearly sent me springing out of the carriage. It was one blaze of light. From every window there streamed a flood of warm, rich, ruddy light, out upon the white ground. As we drew near, we heard dislinetly a sound of laughter and music. What a glorious scene it was, that shadowy park behind us, with its dark trees silvered by moonbeams, the white earth, the picturesque and brilliantly lit and illuminated Hall, and, above us, the dark sky, with its golden stars. Another minute, and we were in the ball, surrounded by such a group. Out came Lady Howard, her pale face lit with least.' the kindest smiles. I thought of my own dead mother as she folded me in her arms. Then came Sir John, with hearty Christmas greetings; and last, my beautiful May, brighter than ever, radiant with the sunniest smiles and eloquent with the sweetest words. When I could take my 'Kate,' she said, earnestly, 'do not speak to leves from her face, I had enough to do in admidst was hung a mistletoe bough. Ten minutes room, with rich carpets and luxurious, chairs and I promised; and whatever I thought for the sofas of every description. The rarest pictures twined round the picture frames, and the beauti-Lionel knew May: he was cautious, this bro- fully-carved pedestals; masses, of green holly,

we were going through the cold and snow this fairy hands, the oranges, rosy apples, and purple grapes, bung from it in bewildering profusion .-And oh? such presents! Splendidly bound books lying in snug little nests, their red corers and gilt edges looking prettier than ever; beautiful rosaries, sparkling little silver crosses, tiny pretty holy-water stours from France, theo bracelets, chains, fairy-like looking dolls, gaily embroidered purses. I never could mention onehalf the beautiful and costly things that glittered on that glorious Christmas-tree. There were little wax tapers of all colors glummering like little stars. I wished all the children in all the world had been there to see it. But I had much more to do than gaze at the beautiful tree, -old friends to recognize, new ones to learn to know. The room was half filled with a gay and happy group. Besides the inmates of the hall, there was Lady Ducte and her son Guy, whom I pass. over quickly, because-well, you will know the reason why later on. I loved Lady Ducie very much. She was a widow, and Guy her only soc. There was prefty Lila Hope, May's cousin, -a. sweet, fair girl, as gentle and retiring as she was good and clever; and then came Charley Leigh, without whom no Christmas party was ever complete at Farnham, he being Lord of Misrule, and doing general duty as chief wit and funmaker. There were others whom you, dear reader, will scarcely wish to know, as they donot relate to my story. In all that group May was the loveliest. She passed from one to another, with her brilliant face and gay words. making sunshine wherever she went. My brother's eyes followed her. He did not speak toher much, but one such look as he gave May was enough. Sometimes he would go near her, with a few words; then her face would flush, and shewould look up at him with such exquisite shyness, veiling the gladness of her heart. Ah !-May, if no words ever had been spoken, that sweet flushed face of yours, and those eloquent eyes, would have told all.

At nine o'clock, in came the yule log. Sar John would not have missed that ancient and time honored Christmas rite, -no not for any,thing you might have offered him. It was soon soon burning and crackling on the large hearth, sending out a warm ruddy blaze that did one's heart good. I never saw a happier scene than that,-Lady Howard sitting near the fire, her kind face ht with pleasure at the sight of our happiness; Sir John going from one group to another; May holding a little court near the Christmas tree, at which Captain Lionel Eyrle was prime minister, and Charley Leigh king's jester. Lila stood apart preparing some music, and I, Kate Eyrle, was comfortably seated on the large sofa, and Guy Ducie was near me.

'Kate,' he said, 'did you ever see anything bappier than this?

'No, never. But can perfect happiness last ? 'Are you quite sure it is perfect? Does it never strike you, Kate, that there is a shadow resting on Ferndale? Look now at Lady Howard: she seems pleased and happy. Wait a few minutes, and you will hear her sigh most bitterly, and clasp her hands together, while a look of pained recollection comes over her kinds face. Have you noticed this?

'Yes; but I am used to seeing Lady Howard ushappy."

' Look, too, at Sir John : though that genial, hearty manner, do you not discern some trace of a bitter heart-ache?"

'I do, but that I have seen before without ever knowing the cause. Still it is only such a cute observer as you and I who would notice it; mere lookers-on see nothing, and I do think, Mr. Guz, you and I too might do better than discuss our friends while we are under their root, at

'Very true, Miss Eyrle, 1 submit; I merely wished you to moralize a little: never trust mereappearances in a room full of similing people ; vou little know what is going on, - the dramas that are enacted, the parts that are played.'

Nay, stay; I do not know, nor have the least desire to do so. I am contented with the surface of society; I do not wish to sound the deaths. I am sure you clever people who are always thinking about the inner and hidden life are not so happy, after all, as we who are contented to study only the outward and visible

Let us return to the 'outward and visible." Then here is May going to sing. What is it? Ab, the 'Wanderer's Return.'

. It was a beautitul and plaintive melody, and and May's rich, full voice did it full justice; it affected me strongly. I looked at Lady Howard, will and saw her eyes were filled with tears. Sir & John had shaded his face with his hands, and first time he saw her what had happened. He arranged. A large chandelier poured a fixed of stood near his wife of the melody seemed to was afterwards more shy in speaking of her, but golden light, that played on the rare pictures, float round, the room, sometimes wailing in the by a thousand different signs and tokens I knew the white statues, and the evergreens. In the most plaintire harmony and then so sad zar now all were gone; of that dear group some brother's; he thinks, perhaps, I know little my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, so sweet; no one could hear situation my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his little my brother loved her with the whole force of his littl were now in other climes. Sad, ah, sad and about it, and I laugh at him quietly, and pretend noble heart. While things were at this juncture was the Christmas tree. Ah! I shall never see were silent for some minutes; worlds would have 

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE - OCLOBER 18, 21867 - 575

Sursilently directed my attention to Lionel. 1 never saw my brother's fine lace so animated, so eloquent before; he was speaking to May, but I could not hear his words.

Now, Miss Howard, cried Charley Leigh, do please give us something to take away the bosidy effect of that song. I really feel as though bad been lost in the snow.

Then May sang again a grand stirring melody, one of those that rouse men's hearts, and more them with a strange ardour. I saw Lionel's eyes flash and his face light up with enthusiasm.

What a strong wierd-like power music has, said Guy. 'I have been watching you, Kate; at first during that ' Wanderer's Return,' your face had such a pitying, kind, pleading expression; nay, I am sure your eyes were full of tears -pity, compassionate love, kindness, and sympathy with the wretched and miserable filled your meart; then, two minutes afterwards, all had disappeared,-ardour, enthusiasm, courage, hope, the readiness to brave danger and even death, glowed in your face, before so soft and gentle.'

'Mr. Guy,' I interrupted, 'you are getting Sentimental. You have a rude habit of reading to people's faces, that I do not like.'

There is one thing I fear, Kate, I shall never read on yours. Hark! what is that?-the waits.

We were silent; there was not a sound save the crackling of the yule log on the earth. We went to the window, and drew aside the heavy curtains; there out upon the white snow stood last long. the village waits; out upon the clear frosty air rang those glorious Christmas carols, with their sweet burden of the Holy Child's love for men. Ah, truly that was a dim and far distant echo of the heavenly music, heard nearly two thousand years ago, when angels chanted the first Gloria that ever rose from earth. We listened in breathless love and awe to the quaint, sweet words which told the olden story of 'The Child and the Star,' then of the fair Virgin Mother, and the mighty kings from the east. There was no music to compare with this.

It ended at last, and the strong rich voices came to us only at faint intervals, and far off.

Then what sudden freak possessed him I know not, but Mr. Leigh sat down to the piano, and began with a wonderful power of voice and touch that grand old Scotch air, ' Auld Lang Syne.'-We were round him in one minute, each hand. 12-band, forming a merry ring, in which Sir John and Lady Howard occupied the centre. We sang the chorus with an energy that made the old Hall echo again. Ab, that is a sturing melody? it touches fountains that have long been dry, and brings back those to mind whom we have loved, but shall never behold again.

So Christmas Eve wore on, gaily and gladly. I stood talking to May, when her maid entered the room, and under pretence of delivering a enessage, slipped a note into her hand. I alone saw it. After a few moments she opened and read it. The rich color faded from her beautiful face for one single instant; she looked lost and bewildered; then was once more berself. I said nothing, and did not seem to have observed her momentary but terrible agitation. Just then Lionel joined us.

'May,' said he, 'may I ask for whom that Tearl rosary is intended, glittering there, in the Independent. "Christmas tree?"

Why do you wish to know?

Because I am tempted to wish it were my own. I had one that came from Rome; I lost it three days ago.

Now, candidly, dear reader, I felt inclined to believe he had merely mislaid it, but wanted this vone as a memento of Christmas Eve at Fernslightly disconcerted.

Go and speak to Lila,' replied May; 'she disposes of all Christmas gilts.'

Just then the little silver pendule chimed ten. 'Ten o'clock already,' said May; 'how

quickly time has flown. 'I could almost ask it to stand still,' answered

Lionel. And truly had be known what the next hour would bring him, his wish would have been | cent escape of a Fenian prisoner from Olonmel juil

Stronger still. 'I must go for a few minutes,' said May, ris ing, and going over to Lady Howard. I heard der say something about servants and wice, wirdently a very confused statement. She turned to out of the room, and smiled as she saw my gaze, and Lionel's eyes fastened on her. I fancy ther now as she stood, her beautiful face radiant and bright; her rich black hair rippling and waving over her white shoulders: her dress of deep crimson crepe flowing around her in such graceful folds. A few pearls were twined among outside with double locks and strong bolts and bars. The folds of her long silken hair: a golden brace-Ret was clasped around her arm. Ah me! I wever saw her quite so bright and beautiful discovered that O'Brien's cell was untenanted. The again. The time was coming when tears would dim the proud light of those dark eyes, and that Sair head should be bent in bitter grief and

Where is she going?' asked Lionel, turning

bastily to me. Only to the servants hall,' I replied.

'Should I have time to speak to her for one minute, do you think, Kate, before she returns? amay not have another chance for days.'

' Yes; go quickly, and you will overtake her વ્હત the ball.'

He went, unnoticed, for just at that instant Charley, Leigh began one of his irresistible comic songs. In twenty minutes, or perhaps more, Lionel came back, and I scarcely knew my browher egain. His face, one half bour since radiant with hope and love, was deathly pale, and bore a scared and stricken expression, as Though some great and terrible calamity had berallen him. His eyes had a worn and scared Took. Without speaking, he walked quickly into the room, and sat down as though stunned and delpless.

Guy, Guy, I said, to that most meritorious segentleman, who had beguiled me into a game at chess, do please excuse me for one minute.— I must go to my brother; I wish to speak to

Lionel, Rasked burriedly, 'are you ill?' No, he replied, in a low voice, without ris-wbat has happened have you seen May??

I have seen ber, but have not spoken to her. Little sister, he continued wearily, gou must help me. I am a strong man, but Lam stricken in the pride of my youth and strength. God's hand has smitten me there, where I had given my heart. You are a girl, young and delicate, but it is upon you I rely.'

'To do what Lionel.'

To save me, at least for a time, from my self; to be near me, and shield me from observation until my voice has ceased to tremble and my heart has ceased to bleed.'

'I will; but, Luonel, tell me -do tell me what May-

'I tell you,' he replied fiercely, 'I have not spoken to May. Listen, Katie; that has hap pened to me which has wrecked the happiness of ful hopes and dreams, and lett in their place the bitterest grief and woe. I cannot tell you what I pray you little sister, if you ever loved me, speak to no one of this, and never mention May Howard's name to me again, as you have done before. See, here is Guy coming; keep him talking until I am myself again. It seems strange to you, Katie, to see your bard, sarcas. tic brother, overcome. Never mind, it will not

(To be Continued.)

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A meeting of the Irish bierarchy will be neld in Dablin next October, at which amongst other matters, the question of the Church establishment will be discussed - Dundalk Democrat, Sept 21st.

On September 8, in St. Peter's Catholic Church, Belfast, the Most Rev. Dr. Doctian ordained to the order of the priesthood the Rev. Messrs. McCasban and Meehan, and the Rev Me. Farrelly to the order of sub-deacon. The impressive ceremonies were witnesses by a large congregation.

On September 9, two young ladies, Miss Barry and Keane, were professed in the Presentation Convent, Fermoy The laster named is the daughter of Mr Keane, of Lismore, and niece of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyne, who performed the ceremony.

The Lord Bishop of Waterford has been pleased to make the following appointments: The Rev Rd Phelau, from Triaity Within, to a curacy at the parishes of crook and Killea; Rev. R. Power, from Untrickbeg to Trinity Within; Rav. P. Coffey, late of Bathgate to Carrickbeg.

On the 8th September the Cardinal Archbishop held a visitation in St. Patrick's Church Wicklow and after last Mass addressed a crowded and highly respectable congregation for more than an hour in truly affectionate and paternal terms, and was listened to throughout with the most marked, indeed. that his Eminence noticed it in terms of high com mendation.

On Sept. 9, at eight o'clock, in St. Peter's College Wexford, the Rev. William Dundon and the Rev. Stephen Reville received the sacred rite of Ordination from the hands of his Lordship, the Right Rev Dr Furlang, assisted by the Rev. J. Roche, P.P., V.F.; the Very Rev. P. O. Sheridan, Rev. J. Browne, and Rev. J. Dundon, Limerick. The reverend genilemen are both members of the Augustinian Order, who have their convents as Grantstown and New Ross. -

We deeply regret to have to aunounce the death of the Rev. Michael Gallagher, which melancholy eventoccurred at Archill, Mayo, on September 2nd, in the 62d year of his age and 36th of his missionary career, to the great grief of his parishioners, by whom the deceased clergyman was truly beloved and esteemed. -Dublin Freeman.

It is with sincere regret we have to announce the f a most amiable and exemplary priest. Rev. A Magarry, which took place on September 12 at wale. My face said as much, for he looked Blackrock. The reverend deceased had long been suffering from an affection of the heart, which terminated his career in the prime of life. - Freeman.

Dunnin. Oct. 9 -The uneasiness caused by the rumours of the revival of the Fenian conspiracy, is still increasing. Extraordinary precautions have been taken by the military and police authorities throughout the Island.

THE ESCAPE OF A FENIAN AT CLONMEL. - The Clonmel Uhronicle gives the following account of the re--" The prisoner, when arrested under a warrant from Lord Lieutenant, gave his name as Charles Aughorne, but later inquiries discovered his real name to be Laurence O'Brien. He had been in the police force, was three years stationed as a sub-constable in Kildare; he is stated to have been a man of great activity and intelligence. He was confined in a cell from which it was naturally believed escape was impossible. The walls of his cell are some 5 feet or 6 feet thick. Light is admitted by a narrow opening protected with double bars of iron, set transversely and imbedded with lead into heavy blocks of stone The outer door was of wood, sheated and cased with iron; the inner, a heavy iron gate, both well fastened Into this cell the prisoner was locked on Wednesday evening last; and at six o'clock next morning it was prisoner had succeeded in effecting his escape in the prison dress. The lower hall of the heavy iron grating of the window had been cut through in part with a file or some other instrument, the remainder being forced by some means from its leaden socket, while one of the side blocks of limestone had been broken in two and the loosened part removed. From one of the remaining window bars a thin rope, doubled, hung loosely, reaching 8 ft. down, outside, the window itself being fully 30 ft. from the walk below leading to the main entrance. By this means the prisoner is supposed to have lowered himself to a level with the iron gallery, or passage from the press-room to 'the drop,' and, having been drawn across, if he had an accomplice, or, which is just possible, having swung himself over to the passage gallery—in which one of the sheets of the prisoner's bed was foundwith the ends double-stitched together, he scaled the railing, croased the roof of the gate house barefooted and got upon the parapet of the outer wall of the prison, from which it is believed he descended into the street, som. 18 or 20 fc. by means of another rope, which was also found hanging from one of the

embrasures.' ARREST AT THE RAILWAY STATION. - On Thursday last, as the train from Derry arrived at the bundalk station, a policeman on duty observed a middle aged gentleman, who was accompanied by a lady, amongst the passengers. He carried no less than two swords with him, one in each hand, and as he had not a 'military cut' about him, the constable suspected he was one of the Fenian traternity. He went towards him, and after asking some questions, received a reply that the suspect was a member of a theatrical corps and not that of the Fenian Brotherhood. The constable, however, thought the explanation not satisfactory and even ungallantly refused to credit the protestations of the lady that her travelling compations was on his way to Dublin to perform that even evening made a regular sortie from Castle Barracks, developed head and neck of a duck.

Are you tired why do you look so strange ing in one of the theatres. The swords, she declared, armed with bayonets and por lous of iron hadst add. ble refused to believe the lady, and carried his prinutes after he was seen running as fast as possible to the station to catch the Dublin train, and was joyfully received by the lady, who, during his absence, indulged in eloquent remarks on the lojustice often inflicted on innocent mortals.

FENIANISM AND REFORM -That no attempt has been made by the Irish Republican Brotherhood to break up the Reform meetings at Dublin does not prove that Fedianism is extinct, or that every Fedian has been convicted. But the organization is no longer 'I will; but, Luonel, tell me —do tell me what so demonstrative as it once was. Moreover, it has is the matter—what has come over you—has made trial of its own weapons, and failed; and it is not, therefore, so intolerant of modes of action, because it is no longer so confident of immediate success through its own. It has been taught the yirtue of prudence by several severe lessons; and it no longer cares to mark out its members to the eyes of the my whole life—which has destroyed my beauti- authorities by noisy process at public meetings. In-ful hopes and dreams, and left in their place the ternal affairs likewise demand its attention. Euch of the two sections into which American Fenianism is divided has been seeking to secure the prestige -the secret must die with me, unless circuin- attaching to a close alliance with the Republican stances reveal it; but this I tell jou, I must Society in Iroland; and the latter has replied to their leave here to merrow-you may go or stay; and | messages with the uncertain voice which betrays. divided opinions. Something decisive, however, must be expected from the approaching meetings of the rival Fenian Congresses in the United States. If a basis of reconciliation is agreed upon, and a common chief chosen, old dissentions may be healed, and the organization may resume its former character. It has also become known that some American propa gandlets have succeeded in establishing an English Republican Brotherhood, with its bead-quarters in London, which is designed to work in harmony with the Society of the same name across the Channel .-

> A large case of first-class firearms, consisting of all kinds of revolvers, from double to six burrel chambers, with pistols, and several single and double barrelled guns, was discovered last evening, having been brought from the railway to the concerns of Messrs J. and T. Norton, general commission merchants, Bedford row, in this city, through mistake of the address, which was "M. Morton and Sons, gunmakers, Limerick." There being no such persons in trace, or known here Mr. Norton thought it might be an error by misdirection, and accordingly had the case opened and examined, when the contents were found to be as above described. Not having ordered any such articles, Mr Norton's suspicions were aroused, and he at once sent for Head constable Robinson, of the William street station, who was surprised at the circumstance, and took charge of the case and its contents which was forwarded to the constabulary barracks, where it is now in safe keeping of the antho-

> Neungh, Sept. 24. - Andrew Kennedy, a native of this town, who had been tried and convicted of Fenianism, before Justices Keegh, and Fitzgerald, at the first Special Commission held in Dublin in 1865, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude, arrived in town by the five p.m. train from Dublin to-day, and was removed in custody to the gaol of this town. It will be in the recollection of the readers of the Express, that early in 1865 Kennedy swore informations before the magistrates of this town, implicating 32 persons, but having subsequently refused to prose cute his informations, he was placed under arrest and convicted as above stated, while the parties charged were allowed out on bail to keep the peace. Rumour has it that Kennedy must have given some fresh information to the Government. He is the first of the Irish political prisoners yet returned from Pentonville. - Daily Express.

> PERSONY OF CROWN WITHEREES IN IRELAND .- AD application was made on Friday, by Mr. Waters, to Mr Justice Fitzgerald, sitting in chambers, to admit to bail James and Henry Thomson. The prisoners were drapers belonging to Canirciveen, and were in cus ody on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed at the last Kerry Assizes. At the trial of a person named Fitzgerald for treason felony, before Mr Justice Reogh, in consequence of the variance between their testimony in court and the statements contained in their informations, the point involved being as to the handwriting of 'Colonel' O'Conner, who was also confined on a charge of Fenianism, the learned judge considered it his duty to commit them for perjury. Mr Longfield said he was instructed to oppose the motion by the Solicitor-General; but, at all events, he should require substantial bail. His lordship, however, admitted the presence to bail, accepting bail in £50, and sureties of £30 each.

DISCHARGE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS .- John Mullany and Michael Walsh, who were both tried at the Special Commission in April last, and found guilty under the provisions of the 'Whiteboy Act' for being portion of an armed party who assembled at Tallaght on the morning of the 6th of March, and who were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, were resterday discharged from Kilmainham Prison, having completed the term of their sentence. - Irish Times

THE "SUSPICIOUS ORAFT."-Limerick, Monday -News has been reached here that a strange looking craft, clipper built, seemingly about 800 tons, and a black hall, has been observed on two occasions, with top and foresails set, and sailing in a westerly direc. tion. It is understood that our war Weasel is on the look out for her. The Frederick William is on the alert.

Valentia, Monday. - It is stated here that the Imogene, which has been stationed here for some time has received orders to look out for a suspicious look ing sloop seen recently between Farran Point and Dunoff Head. It is understood that the Imogene will leave immediately, and most probably on her cruise she will call in at Galway, Sligo and probably Westport.

The Lords of the Admiralty and a fleet of ironclads are in Bantry Bay, awaiting the arrival of a Fenian cruiser fixed out in an American port, of which the Government have got some vague informa-

Cabirciveen, Sanday. - Someibing remarkable is anticipated by the authorities. The coastguards along the coast all seem as if they expected another risio." It is believed that they are on the look out for some mysterious arrival.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL PRISONERS TO ENGLAND -Monday, sixteen political convicts were removed from Mountjoy Prison to Portland. They were escorted by a troop of Lancers and placed on board a ganboat ying at Ringsend, in charge of a party of marines.

The cause of the "Black Death," a mysterious disease of Ireland, it is said, has been discovered. A good many cattle have been dying of a form of blood disease known as carbuncular fever; and in two or three instances the flesh of these animals has been eaten by other animals, and it is supposed that the latter disease may have been engendered by the cating of meat from animals in carbuncular fever.

THE RIOTS AT LIMERICK BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE POPULACE. - The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing on Sunday evening attri-butes much of the blame for the riots between the neople of that city and the soldiers of the 74 h Regiment to the insulting expressions made use of by the latter. He says: -cavalry, soldiery, artillerymen, and members of other regiments are in no way interfered with; but the appearence of a white jacket after dark is now, I regret to say, in certain parts of the city, becoming but a signal for attacking with stones or otherwise the wearer. Exasperated at the

were to be ased in A combat on the singe, and not in Proceeding through Englishtown, they attacked several catting down any of the army or police. The constant of the refused to believe the lady, and carried his prigot knocked down, and the windows of Conway's Bouer into town, where he fit oduced bim to a ma public house and of Gallabera shop were smalled. The gentleman with the two swords gave his explanation, and was liberated. In a few mit with the swords gave his explanation, and was liberated. In a few mit to soldiers for their conduct, was set upon notes after here agrees a few mit to soldiers for their conduct, was set upon and beaten. He received a severe wound in the bead, and is internally injured. This man was reported to be in a dying state. John Merney, of Bridge Street, sustained a bayonet wound in the leg and a ecalo wound, and had to be taken to the hospi tal. Edward Kenting bad the fingers of his left hand lacerated Richard Johnson, summons server to the County Court, was also wounded in the head; and Mr Thomas Childerhouse received a blow of some weapon on the head while endeavouring to dissuade some of the soldiers from following a boy into Barry's public-house. News of the riot was conveyed to the Castle Barrack, and a strong picket was sent out in charge of an officer to secure the soldiers. Meantime the police were not idle, but were looking after soldiers and civilian alike and guarling the several crossings. This (Sunday) morning, about half past nine, as a company of the 74th Regiment war proceeding up George Street, from the Castle Barracks to the New Barracks, as usual to prayers, two soldiers ran out of Denmark Street, where, it appears, they had been subjected to some rough bundling by a number of people, and rushing up George Street, cried after their comrades in arms in a frantic manner. The latter turned and broke from the ranks, and, heedless of the orders of their officers and the efforts of policemen, who came down William Street at the time and tried to stop them, they tore down the street pell-mel!, and with their drawn bayonsts in their hands, looked in all directions for some likely offender. The officer who was in command of the company appeared to be struck motionless for a moment with astonishment; but rushing after the men, he overtook them as the were reconnoiting the corners of Arthur's Quay and Danmark Street, undecided what to do or whom to attack, wails unoffending people fled in all directions, and with some difficulty and exertion got his peremptory orders to come back and fall is to be sullenly obeyed. The men were then marched in double quick to the new barracks, and on returning in the course of an hour and a half after. I am told s stone was thrown at them as they marched across Mathew Bridge. The person who threw it was arreated by the police. The city has confinued quietall day, and up to the time I write (10 o'clock РМ) no fresh disturbance has taken place.

The Cork Examiner, of the 26th alt, is inclined to be saroustic in discussing the arrest of Garibaldi, and expresses itself in this wire :- It is not many years since London was in ac uproar cheering for Garibaldi, and peer and artizon vied with each other how they could best do him bonor. At that time be bore the effects of a wound inflicted on him by the soldiers of a Government he had helped to set hands, at the head of a meb of armed followers, and fighting against the rulers whom, whatever their real right, he at least acknowledged to be lawfully his. diality of the enthusiasm with which he was received And now when Garibaldi is a second time arrested in sebellion against the Government of his own making, what is the opinion that England is to pronounce not only upon him but upon her own boisterous encouragement to his career? What is to be said to the fact that this moment Glasgow. the second city in Great Britain, is engaged in providing funds for the son of this madman as a help to his worthy father's expedition? Events have made English opinion upon this point a matter of great curiosity. There are other subscriptions for revolutionary purposes which make England very angry; there are other revolutionists quite as sincere and not a bit more foolish than Garibaldi, whom at the present moment England feels very much disposed to bang Such things were never considered when Garibaldi was at the apex of English favor It never appeared to Englishmen to think that the chalice they liked so much to see offered to others would ever be commended to their own lips. They idolized the apostle of revolution then; what to they think of the apostle of revolutionary doctrine

Dublin and Geneva. - A few days ago the British Reform League, through its appointed delegates. spoke its sentiments and developed its programme in Dublin. Latter still the Honorary President of that body, Joseph Garibaidi, went to Geneva, and there spoke his sentiments and developed his programme. Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Edmond Beales, and the rest spoke indignant sentences regarding the Church Establishment, and manifested an en thusiastic sagerness to bring about religious equality in Ireland. Their Carholic listeners were pleased no doubt-and nobody could charge the O'Donoghue with absence of mind or body on the occasion. Now, though the Reform delegates 'discussed' so elequent music, about the Church Establishment. their Honorary President did not seem to know at Geneva, the other day, that there was such a thing at all in the world -ob! no, he never mentioned it. And, yet, it was not because he was addressing a Peace Congress that he was silent on that head de was warlike enough-but his quarrel was not with the Church Establishment in Ireland, the Euglish Government, or anything English. The Papacy was the fruitted theme of his indiguant declamation. Addressing the Genevese he says: -Hero your aucestors were the first to attack that pestilential institution called the Papacy. Very complimentary this to the religion of the O'Donoghue and of the enthusiantic listeners to the liberal British Reformers. However, pestilential institution' was not sufficiently pictures que for Garibaldi's taste and he made another attempt to 'unpack his heart.' I exhort you,' said he, ' to perfect the work of your ancestors, and aid us when we undertake to give the last blow to the monster.' We fancy that the Reform Leaguers would be more than honorary followers of their honorary President, and that their dislike to the Church Establishment hardly equals their feeling towards the monster of Garibaldi's day dreams .- Wexford People. A MELANCHELY STORY -A respectable old women.

who evidently once saw better days, led her little granddaughter by the hand into the board-room of of the Clonmel workhouse, during the guardians' meeting. The child aged about six years, she ata'ed. was an orphan, being bereft of its mother at its birth. Her father, named Thos Heffernan, held a farm near Knockgraffen; he became a lunatic, and his malady assumed rather a curious character. He applied blisters to his horses, cattle and pige, composed of something like sticking plaster, and swathed them up with longs bundages of calico. His brother took his little daughter from him in order to bring her up; but the father conveyed her away a few days ago and subjected her to this cruel, otherwise ridiculous trea meat, careloping the poor creature like a mummy with folds of calico, which the woman produced as all o the blisters which he had first app jed. She said that the man had a load of them on his body. She now asked the guardians to receive her little grandchild into the house, as it would prevent her being within the reach of her father. The guardians immediately consented, and advised her to lodge informations as to the state of mind of ber son in law. When the poor little girl understood that she was to be separated from her grandmother, she cried bitterly - Cloninel Chronicle.

On September 12, a report reached New Ross, that | persons. large corn vessel, bound for that port, had been totally wrecked near the Tower of Hook, and the crew all lost, during the storm on Wednesday night.

There is to be seen at present in a shop in the town

THE OBANGE CHURCH OF INCLAND. - The chiefs of the Orange Church of Ireland are preparing for war, The combined enemies of sinecurism are upon them English dissent and Irish Catholicity are not only separately organised but allied. The Liberation to ciety in London, and the National Association in Dullin, differ widely in most things; but they are perfectly agreed as to one, and that is the disendon. ment of the Garrison Church in Ireland. The militarr origin of the present establishment is no longer denied; and the appeal to force is no longer tepudiated, as the only effectual defence that can be depended on. At a recent review of lay and clerical troops at Cavan by the Lord Bishop of Rilmore, the Rev. J. C. Moore strove to an mate their courage by reminding them that it was their duty to hand down to posterity what their gallant forefathers shed their blood to secure. Let them remember the struggles, made at Derry and the Boyne to retain that which they were bound to defend-the true Protestant faith.' It is not the faith but the works that any. body is likely to contend about. The faith, if its champions really believe in it, can hardly be in much danger.

MULLINA, a native of the county Gulway, who had attended the Limerick races, as proprietor of three Roulette Tables, returning from the course on the conclusion of the first day's sport, with his son, a fine little boy of three years, feeling irritated at something he child said to him, dragged the poor little fellow into a field by the road-ride, and barbarously murdered him with a case knife. The unatural monster, who was in a state of drunkenness at the mom nt, cut and backed his son in a shocking manner and, leaving the body in the field, returned to Limerick, where he spent the night, returning next morning to the race-course. Meanwhile the body having beer discovered, a clue having been had to Mullins, be was arrested yesterday at the course by the police and conveyed in custody to the Kilmurry police station

For some time past it would oppear the cowardly use of the knife was becoming far too general in Dublin, where but a few pears ago stabbing was of very rare occurrence. On Sept 9, a young man named George Blunden was brought up in custode of Police constable 99 A, charged by a boy named Pairick ()'Rorke with having stabbed him in several parts of his person on the previous night with a penknife. On the evidence of the injured boy to appeared that between nine and ten o clock he saw a crowd following the prisoner; witness went along with them, and as he did so Blunden caught him by the tail of his coat, bent his head forward, and stabbed him in the back and also in the arm and chin.

WRECK NEAR SKIBBERREN. - A large portion of a ship together with some spars, were seen drifting outside Barlong in the early part of this week. Since then some boxes of machinery and the box that con. tained the ship's log book, together with a small boat over Italy. When he received that wound he was belonging to the ship, which turns out to be the rebel taken flugrante delictu—with arms in his Broch Benner of Boston, 700 tons register, from Liverpool to New York, with a general cargo, Jefferson Benner, master, supposed to be wrecked somewhere off Cape Clear. A dead body was washed ashore at This fact, however, did not appear to affect the core a place called Squinch, which, from the dress and diality of the cothusiasm with which he was received appearance, is supposed to be that of the Captain of the ship .- Cork Examiner Cor.

At the Lo gford petty sessions held on September 9. before Mr. O'Connor, Esq., chairman, Henry Crawford, Esq., and Joseph Slevin. Esq., a man of the name of Dooner was summoned with having on Friday last in the town of Longford attempted to sell 2 hares without a licence. The hares were found by Constable Dean concealed in a bag. Defendant did not appear, and this being a second offence, the decision of the magistrates was that he should pay a fine of 10s or each of the harer, pay to t of a warrant for his body, and sell the hares, and the proceeds to be loaged in the bands of the county treasurer .-Freeman

We deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Daniel Molony, which took place at his residence, Roden Place, on Sep 12 after a long illness, which he bore with Christian resignation. Mr. Molony was a native of the county of Clare, and possessed all the generous and genial impulses characteristic of his native province. He loved his country deeply, and when the Liberator appealed to his countrymen in 1843, to aid him in restoring to Ireland her natire Parliament, no one responded with more arder to the call than Mr. Molony .- Dundalk Democrat.

A poor old woman named Mary Peters, about 79 years old, committed suicide by drowning herself it a well on Sept. 12, at Greenmount, Castlebellingham, It appears that another woman in the locality had a few days previously made use of some offensive enithets to her, which so preyed upon her mind that she quite lost her reason. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the jury returned a verdict that she bad committed suicide while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

Information has just been received from the coast, guards at Bally walter, that the two masted yacht Tana, 43 tons, belonging to Cantain Knowles, 63rd Regiment, bound from Greenock to Kingstown, has been wrecked off Ballywalter. She struck on Scullmartin, and sank almost immediately. There were on board at the time Captain Knowles, the owner. his wife, one child, and a servant girl, with three of a crew. Captain Knowles and wife and child were drowned. Orew saved.

At the Newtownards Petty Sessions, on September , another case was heard arising out of the Banger Orange demonstration. Thirteen men-some resident in Newtownards, others in Comber-were charged with having committed a breach of the Party Processi ns Act on the 12th of July. After hearing the evidence of the three members of the police force, the Bench decided on sending the defendants for trial to the Assizes in March next.

The Castlebar correspondent of the Irish Times says: - The harvest prospects about town and throughout the county are very cheering. The sickle is extensively at work. Oats are the principal kind of grain sown around. The potate crop is plentiful, and free from light. The flax crop is for the most part pulled. The instructors are moving about the country, superintending the proper pulling and steeping of the flax.

At the Social Science Congress, recently held in Belfast, Judge O'Hagan, chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, delivered an address, in which he very openly rebuked the stilling in the Irish State Educational establishments of the study of the Irish language—for, of late, there has been a complete abolition of the Irish or Gaelic professorships, which even had been founded in the Queen's Colleges on their inauguration.

The Irish Times, of the 18th ult , says : - There is s strong probability now that the harbor of Wicklow will be rendered what a harbour, situated as it is, should be. The Town Commissioners' have unanimously consented to give priority of claim over their own rights to any public body or private individuals who may lend money to complete the barbor. We believe that Wicklow may yet be rendered one of the most important towns on the coast of Ireland.

EMIGRATION RATURNS. - According to the Registrar-General's abstracts issued yesterday, 54,150 persons left Ireland this year up to the 31st July, being a decrease of 20,045 on the number to the same date last' year. The entire number of emigrants since the period at which the enumeration commenced - 1st May 1951—to the 31st of July last, amounted to 1,784,339

The weather still continues broken and unfavor- 7 able to the successful progress of barvest operations. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the districts of Dundalk and Newry , 42 of Dunleer, on the outer point of a cow's horn, a well and in low lying localities: much damage has been or done to corn .- Dundalle Examiner, Sept. 10, 2 ... 实验的现在分词文·阿拉拉姆 那些人的知识的证据

weather to secure them. We have lately had heavy rains, but the return of squabine has removed the injury may we trust that the latter will now predominate, and secure the blessings of a good barvest. The potatoes, from all we can learn, still continue comparatively free from disease. - Roscommon Messenger, Sept. 7.

THE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, has been pleased to authorize the importation of sheep from Scotland to Oork, and the necessary instructions have been issued accordingly.

Sir Joseph N. McKenna, M.P., has contributed £100 towards he building fund for the erection of the new Presentation Convent and Schools at Youghal.

A communication has been received from Mr. Foley intimating that the model of his design for the O'Connell Monument will probably reach Dublin about the 20th of September.

The old ten gun brig, Ranger, was sold at Kingstown on September 9, to Mr. Good, of Dublin, for the

sum of £480. Amongst the emigrants that left Killarney on September 11 was T. omas Garde, one of the Fenians tried and acquitted at the late Trales Assizes.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The police have not obtained a clue to the hiding places of Kelly or Deasey; and as the days pass sway without any trustworthy information being obtained, the hope of re-capturing the fugitives grows fainter. In this city and all the towns in the neighborhood at London, in Hull, Liverpool and all the poris a strict watch is kept; and police offi ers are at work in the towns which are now known to be infected with the Fenian taint; but the head centres BEED to be effectually concealed for the present -The rescuers of Kelly and Deasy burried across the fields in a body, to the number of 20 or 30, every man being armed with a revolver. But they had not gone far before the fear of pursuit began to operate. Revolvers were thrown away or concealed; and if there had been half a dezen persons amongst the large number that had collected, with sufficient determination to follow this retreating group, and keep it in right until aid arrived, it is scarcely possible that the two fugitives could have excaped in their manarled condition. It has been ascertained that when Kelly and Deasey were in the village of Bradford, where Deasey's handcuffe were removel (as wo reported on Friday), not more than forty minutes had elapsed from the time of the rescue. It is obvious, therefore, when the distance between the two points is considered, that the movements of the men must have been slow and in fact, most deliberate, and that they knew they were not being pursued. We hear that on Friday a man living at Gorton found an London detectives, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clarke, visited the place. Whilst the officers were on the line, some porters shouted a few trucks that had been on a siding since Wednesday. The movement baving apparently been fired. The weapon bears the tack on the prison. the meker, Mortimer, London, and is a that four d in Allen's possession. Several arrests bave been made since Friday. At three o'clock on Salurday morning a body of police entered the house No. 68 Buckley street, Rochdale road, and arrested John and James Sherra, brothers. They were not, and proper precautions are being taken. however, the persons whom the police most desired to find, and a close search was made for a man who had been described as one of the ringleaders in the attack In an outbuilding the police found an Irishman who refused to surreader. Ho was armed with an old saw, and attempted to use it as a wespon, but the police disarmed him, and removed him, with the Sherras, to Livesey street. He gave the name of John Francia Nugent, and his appearance fully bore out the sketch that had been furnished to the police. The three men were taken to the Albert street atation, in company with two others who were arrested at five o'clock in a street off Deansgate. Nugent has been identified by five witnesses-two policer en and three civilians - as having been one of the most conspicuous of the rioters A letter was, we are informed, found upon him, and the contents seem to | murder of Sergent Brett at Manchester. indicate that he has been concerned in the Fenian troubles in Ireland. The other men have not as yet ful s ory which this report reveals to us. It is idle strictness and firmness, resulting in quiet obedience been identified, but all the witnesses them last night. Yesterday, several batches of men were apprehended in different parts of the city, and one man in Ashton under-Lyne, on suspicion of heing concerned in the riot; and we are informed that the police a tach considerable importance to one of the party, who has been identified as one of the men who were armed with revolvers. The whole of be undone unless by a new Reformation which shall A fair amount of progress is made in conveying to the men who have been apprehended since Friday out them off and cast them out, and define with a them the elements of instruction, without internight, and who yet remain in custody, will be brought rigidity that the R-formation of Edward and Eliziup to day at the Ci y Police Court. The melancholy duty of interring the remains of Serjount Brett was performed yesterday at the Harpurhey cemetery. --

The London Times' Manchester correspondent of 23rd ult , remarks; - The murdered policeman, Sergeant Charles Brett, was followed to the grave yesterday afternoon by the Mayor and members of the city council, a large number of corporation officials, numerous representatives of each division of the local police including the firemen and a long train of rehicies occupied by private persons, who took the opportunity to show their respect for a man who had died at the post of duty. It seems to be beyond doubt that when Brett was summoned by the mon to give up the keys of the police van, he declared he would not doso 'under any circumsiances,' and was then killed. Breti's relatives resterday were almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the popular demonstration in his honor. Considered as a public funeral, the multitudes who attended it rendered it one of the most imposing ever witnessed The pavement on each side of the street leading from Brett's house to the Harpurhey Ceme tery a distance of two miles, was entirely filled with well-dressed people walking from six to eight abreast, the midule of the road being thronged beyond the possibility of moving except en masse. The blinds of the houses were drawn, and hats were taken off as the funeral procession—a third of a mile in length— The funeral office was celebrated by the Rev. S. Harris. The total strength of the police force was about 400 men. The Globe adds: To prevent the repetition of such acts, the Government must act with decision and severity. Hitherto the prisoners captured in Ireland have escaped with their lives, the foll penalty of the law having in no in stance been enforced. This lenity, we now see, has toen abused. Feniariem lingers among us mainly because its supporters belong to that class who cannot, on detection, suffer either in reputation or in property. The only mode of dealing with such men is to make the punishment certain and adequate to the beinguscess of their crime.

THE FENIANS .- The Pall Mall Guzetie says the special commission to try the Fenian prisoners at Manchester early in December next will consist of one Obief Justice and two puisne judges. Some alarm prevails owing to the arrival of a large number of atrangers of the Irish American class. Their principal object is to assist Kelly and Deasy n escaping to the Continent should they get as far as The police and detectives who watch and search the mail steamers are armed with revolvers. The police made hix further arrests in Manchester on. the 21st ult ; one of them had armed himself with a saw, and offered a good deal of resistance but was clergy speak on the subject from the pulpit, or have eon overpowered. The police are all armed with they printed directions with cautions to distribute a feeble attempt was made to distinguish between of investigation cut where it may. A lady whose discussion was bot and furious, interiorized with complimentary expressions as internal such complimentary expressions as internal

19 - 1-1 -

The crops look inversant all we require is good ties are to be will supported by the military in case My questions are prompted by witnessing the con- place; and now that more Broadheads and more suddenly raised to the posteration of an income of of need. The officers and men, both of the infantry and cavalry, have orders to keep the barracks ready for any sudden emergency. One hundred and fitty men are placed on guard at the Cir Juil, and asother guard protects the barrack armory.

> 'FENIAN RISING IN LOYDON .- There being some resson to believe that the hunted Fenians Kelly and Deasey, for whose apprehension so large a reward has been offered, might venture to enter the metropolis by the way of the North Western Railway at Euston Square Terminus, a body of rough Irishmen, numbering as many as 200 on Sunday night last, and about half the number on Monday, was seen loitering about the neighborhood of the gates of the Euston Square Terminue, and acting under the direction of a respectably dressed man. This person appeared to be in-command of the party. Their actitude was of a most menacing and threatening description, and indeed some of these men were actually said to have been seen with fire-arms in their possession. Doubtless they were assembled there for the purpose of rescuing the Feniaus Kelly and Deasey from the hands of the authorities if an attempt was made to capture them on their arrival. The police authorities at headquarters having however, rec ived information that these persons had congregated in the threatening manner described, at once took steps of a preventive nature to check any disturbance which police, under command of some of the most experienced officers of the force, were immediately ordered by Sir Richard Mayne to remain within the enclosure belonging to the railway company; and their presence no doubt had the desired effect, for although these apparently evil-disposed persons again assembled on Tuesday night they retired to their bomes after the arrival of the last trair, without making the least attempt to disturb the usual quietude and order of proceedings. There is every reason to believe that had the Feniaus Kelly and Deasey arrived, as was anticipated, at the station named, a most serious disturbance would have taken place: but an intimution having fortunately been conveyed to the police authorities, all precautions of the Fenian chiefs Kelly and Deasey would have notwithstanding. been entered. As may naturally he surposed, the intelligence spread rapidly throughout the neighborbood that a Fenian rising was about to take place, and no small alarm was caused by the appearance of so strong a body of men. They seemed all what may be called rough Irishmen. It was rumored and with some truth, that the police were armed with revolvers; and had there been any attempt to rescue the prisoners from their custody bloodshed would have been the consequence, and many lives would have been sacrificed.

The authorities in Manchester profess to believe that the two 'beed centres' are still hidden in Manempty revolver on the side of the railway, where the chester. The number of persons arrested for com-Fenians crossed. On Friday evening two of the plicity in the rescue since the last accounts, amounts to 24 On the 24th about 30 noted Fenians, con- den in the minds of their hearers, and shows irself victed at the last assizes and who were connected to Mountain the Mountain Prison, were shipped on board Her Macountenances. These are not the speakers who will jesty's ship Helicon for England, their destination argue so much as 'mightily convince.' We scarcely days dispute their assertions. And when we have victed at the last assizes and who were confided in of the trucks displaced the canves covering of one, being Pentonville Prison England. This removal of the free and a revolver fell at Mr. Olithe's feet. It has sight has been in consequence of the Government receiving God's Word, and the glorious Gospel of His grace, chambers, and seven of them were loaded, the other notice of a plot which was being formed for an at- inspiring their energies and consecrating their powers.

Rumours are constantly arising in regard to the strong, serviceable arm, of the same description as design of the Fenians. They cause much anxiety in that fould in Allen's possession. Several arrests England and Ireland. All the prisoner wans are doubly guarded by armed policemen to prevent any attempt at rescue. Threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick,

> London, 9.- Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the North of England have cre ated much alarm, the inhabitants believe the Fenians are concerting an outbreak in that part of the conntry. Troops have been despatched by railroad to assist the civil authorities there should any disturbance occur.

Arrests continue to be made of persons implicated in the reacue of Dessy and Kelly, but the principals have evidently got clean off. A remour prevailed that they had sailed on the Hibernian for Quebec, but the probabilities are greater that they took passage in a steamer bound for a United States port.

At Sunderland on the 25th ult., the Fenians held meetings and passed resolutions expressing joy at the

REPORT OF THE RITUAL COMMISSION .- It is a pitifor Mr. Bennett and his fellow innovato Outholic usage, the 'Universal Church,' the conducted themselves in an orderly and satisfactory Church of the Apocalypse,' and it the wordy bosh manner. They take an interest in their work, and which they prate so glibly, as if they were anything in the daily rate of marks obtained, feeling that they but the officers of an Establishment which is the creation of an Act of Parliament, and the subject of off so many months of their sentence, and this is beth expressly avoided the doctrines and the prac tices which alone are to be permitted in the Courch of England. It may come one day to that; but we much doubt whether the labors of the present Royal Commission will help towards such a result. There are symptoms already of a wish to widen indefinitely the limits of the fold, and to let the most ornste Ri tualist flourish by the side of the plainest Evangelilical. The report discloses to us the germ of a section of the Establishment which may be called Church of England D'ssenters'-men who, displeased with the ornste ceremonies of their vicar, erect a fabric for themselves, and worship according to the pattern which existed before the Tructs for the Times' were written. One of the promoters of this movement suggests as a remedy for the present troubles of the Church of Rogland, that the bishops should have authority to license chapels for Dissenting congregations whenever appealed to by a sufficient number of the parishioners Oddly enough, Mr. Bennett seems to approve of this idee. He sees no reason why, within the same Church, there should not be a thousand forms of worship, from the most bare to the most ornate; and he says that he him. self, if necessary, could worship under either form .-Let the incumbent and the congregation decide for themselves, with an appeal to the bishop, and from the hishop to the Church in Synod assembled. But is not this the idlest of verbiage? Has not Mr. Bennett, in his 'Plea for toleration,' asked, without answering, the question, 'Where is the Council of the Church to whose legislation we may safely submit?" And in the same book has he not suggested that there is room in the Church for both the great parties which are contending for the mastery?-What becomes of his pretensions after this? And why for the sake of practices and doctrines which be holds so lightly that he will not refuse to shide in the same fold with men who utterly condemn them, should the peace of the Church be disturbed .- London Review.

The Freeman states that the Rev. John Purchas, a noted Rituelist, lately preached at Brighton a sermon upon the report of the Ritual Commission, in which he defied the Commissioners to make any change in the practices of the party. Mr. Purchas took for his text the words (relating to the three children thrown into the furnace by Nebuchadnez zar): "Neither were their coats changed."

The ritualists are not yet quiet. Will they ever be so? Here is a lively suggestion from one of their papers - lively, that is, with horror :- 'Now that the custom of wearing moustaches is so general, it seems imperative on the part of the clergy to adopt measures for guarding the Blessed Sacrament from the consequent irreverence and sacrilege. Do the

the alter with their monataches bedewed with the principle of murder in trade interests must be vinprecious blood, and the star clergy, after mass, have dicated, or the principle of unionism abandoned. To to go down on their kness to search for that which denounce Broadhead's acts is as nothing when Broadhea been suffered to drop. What an awful thing to head's principle of coercion is vindicated; and it has have to minister to such a congregation! Such a sight I have only seen when an Anglican bishop has been the celebraut.' Such blasphemous nonseuse requires no comment. The dirty kick at the Anglican bishop shows the same base insinuation as that which was before pointed out in this column. In the same paper the Lord's Supper is freely called the Mass.' Do we want any more ritual commissions to prove the intention and the issue of ritualism?

What is the teaching of the Church of England with regard to the meaning of the Thirty-nine Acticles? The bishop of Salisbury thinks he knows but ninety of his plergymen and one bundred and ninety-two of his churchwardens consider that his ideas on the subject possess a strong flavour of Romanism, and have invoked the interference of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace of Salisoury, it appears holds views of the Euchart t and auricular Confession, which have a suspicious resemblance to those of the Papal Church, and the scandalised c'ergymen and the church-wardens declare if the might arise. A strong body of the S division of Preinte be right, martyred Reformers have suffered in vain.' But who is to decide? Not the Archbishop of Canterbury, who has shelved the appeal of the memorialists on the score of the legal as well as theological difficulties involved in the dispute. Under these circumstances, we are gravely told 'the Con-stitution must be appealed to.' The Court of Arches or the House of Lords must fix the ground of faity for the Protestant faithful. With the results of the Colenso law-suit in remembrance it is hard to believe however, that the legal tribunal will be more successful than the ecclesiastical in answering the question - What does constitute her heresy, accordng to the English Church? On the whole we are inclined to regard the Bishop of Salisbury a master of the situation, the ninety clergymen and one hunthat could be taken were taken, and the safe custoor | dred and ninety-two churchwardens to the contrary

A Physical Oualification in Baptist Ministers. -A curious condition seems to be imposed on the preachers of the Baptist persuasion. To be perfect they must be fat. The Freeman, the organ of the hedy declares that the minister they delight to honour are the men of great physical buik. We are so much the creatures of circumstance,' says the paper we have named, ' that it is difficult to put the same amount of confidence in the slender speaker that we do in his stouter brother. How many a time have we heard it deployed that because this was lacking a sermon has lost half its force! Our recullection reverts to men now occupying our own pulpits whose carriage and outward advantages instantly command respect. A feeling of trust rises unbidin the comfortable, half-resigned expression in their we have a good reason to be thankful the there are 'Sauls among the prophets.' The apostle whose bodily presence was weak would have stood a poor chance among the Baptists. If the Freeman represents the state of feelings amongst that body, no preacher under twelve stone may hope to persuade none under fitteen to arouse and edify. We wonder whether Mr Spurgeon weighs his young man & fore admitting them to his school of the prophets at the | years old and upwards. Tabernacie-Pull Muli Guzette.

dock vards, which includes large demands for Port land stone, continues to afford ample work of a usefu and remunerative description for all the ab'c-bodied convicts at the three large prisons at Portemouth, Chatham, and Portland. The directors of convict prisons report that in the year 1860, a daily average of 2,857 men were at work in these three prisons, and that their total earnings, closely measured and valued in the schedule of prices approved by the Admiralty and War-office, amounted to £88 648. At Chatham, the value of the work done by the convicts more than covered the expenditure of the prison. A high state of discipline was muintained in these prisons through out the year. Silence on the works was made the rule; the prison administration was marked by great have power to shorten their time in prison, and buy fering with their work. An order is now enforced that a convict to whom permission is granted to write to his friends must write his own letters. This has stimulated many to learn to write - London Times.

The Saturday Review rejoices that the trades union managers resort to a defence of their principles of action, and no longer say that Shellield is an exception. The organs of 'labour' admit that they are attacked from all sides; misrepresented in every quarter; misuaderstood by the public at charge' They duarter, instantial acknowledge the crisis; and they appeal to principles and the future. The law of England is against them; but the law must be altered. Public interests, morality, religion, the most elemental of social duties, are against them; but they must have a new moral code. Baron Eramwell has decided that picketing is illegal. The tailors' strike contimes, and we have been favoured with a clause a hich it is seriously proposed to engraft on the Act of 1859 (under which combinations are at present legalised), by which for the fature, in order that such hands on strike, may if so combined, carry out the full privileges of the said Act, they shall be permitted to watch or picket any shop, establishmen. &c. To be consistent the unionists should go further: and, after baving legalised picketing, there is no reason why they should not go to a reformed Parlinment, on whose sense of justice they rely, in order to legalise rattening, homicidal arson, destroying tools and property, and even murder itself, all of which come under the broad and simple designation of the necessity, to use their own newspaper language. of openly using even the most violent means of forcing their rule on the minority.' 'As a question of ab stract right or wrong the members of a trade have the same right to enforce their laws on a small minority as the majority of a nation have to enforce theirs on the whole community.' This is beginning, at the beginning, and going to the root of the matter; and it is as well that it should come to this. The law which bangs Palmer for murder is neither more nor less justifiable, the unionist writers tells us, than the law under which Broadbead orders the execution of Linley. In either case the judge or the executioner is only the irresponsible representative and exponent of public justice. With these yiews based on high, or at reast very intelligible, principles of religion and morality, we need not be surprised at Broadhead's present position in Sheffield. On these grounds he has done nothing to be ashamed of; and his friends and consituents are consequently not ashamed of him. They still continue him in office and authority and respect. They consider him, and rightly, as their representative man. At the first burst of public indignation there were symptoms of abandoning him to the natural indignation of mankind; and here and there and in some cases honestly, head's principle of coercion is vindicated; and it has come to this at last.'

OPIUM EATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE. - Dr Hawkins, of King's Lyon, has published an alarming report respecting the prevalence of opium-enting in the fen country. One Lyon chemist sells on average of 170 lbs. of solid opinm in the year, besides corresponding quantities of laudanum. Indeed, it is said that half the quantity imported into this country is consumed in Lincolnabire, Norfolk, and Leicesterabire. The result is a great mortality of chidren, and a marked degeneration of the human race in those districts. We suspect that in other parts of the country also, the practice is not only prevalent but increasing. The testotallers are said to indulge in it as a substitute for the stimulant they profess to have renounced. There is not much to chose betwint one vice and another; but we confess that we prefer the ' social glass" to the more secret and solitary crime

Mr Read, chief constructor of the British uavy, bas designed a versal intended to carry 600 pounders and plates lifteen inches thick. He proposes furnishing ber with engines which will drive ber at the rate of fourteen to fitteen knots, and if the Admirally should approve his plans and direct the work to be proceeded with, by 1869 England will possess an engine absolutely impenetrable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now affont. Mr. Read seems to have been ut last converted to Ouptain Cowper Cole's system for this, his new ideal man of war, combines the best features of the turret as well as the broadside.

An English ship builder has devised a gunboat 75 feet long, which will nevertheless carry a 121 ton 9 inch gue, with emmunition. It is provided with machinery by which the gun can be lowered below the water-line when not in use, while eixteen of these little hornets can be put together for £100,000; that is to say that 80 of these gunboats, collectively carrying 80 200 and 300 pounders, can be built for the cost of the one Hercutes now on the stocks.

MABRIAGE AFTER DIVORCE -- The registers of marriage in Hogland in 1865 show the marriage in that year of forty-nine divorced persons. Twenty-three divorced men married spinsters, and four divorced men married widows. Seventeen bachelors and three widowers married divorced women. One divoiced man married a divorced women. Half these murriages took place in London.

Telegraphic intelligence received at Aden from Abyesinia announces that the English captives were at Magdala on July 27. The camp of the Emperor Theodore was at Debra Tabor on the Lith of July. The surrounding country was in a disturbed condition and the rainy season had commenced.

The Globe states that on the 24th, £2,000 were forwarded from London to Italy for aid of Garibaldi's expedition to Rome; that a few days previously one gentleman forwarded a donation of £500, and that very large sums have been sent from Engisud since the 1st of September.

The Army and Navy Guzelle says :- The Abyssinian expedition will entirely consist of troops from Bombay The European infantry will consist of the Eighteenth battaliou, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirtythird and Forty fifth regiments.

The Registrar General's returns for 1865 show that 490 909 persons died in England during that year. Of this number 47,370-a large proportion-were 75

Two persons, man and wife, have been committed Convict Labour. - The extention of the Royal for trial for threatening the life of one of the informera, the magistrate refusing to bind them over in the usual way.

### UNITED STATES.

The Radical Press of the United States attack Mrs. Lincoln in a bitterly person manner, about the recent disclosures' and reported destitution.

MRS. LINCOLN - Gossip has for some time past asperted that Mrs. Lincoln was in New York and, under an assumed neme endeavoring to dispose of a large amount of personal property. The matter has at length taken form. Several letters from her in regard to the proposed sales are published, but it is be settled satisfactorily by arbitration. The obwere received as presents by her while in the White House, from parties interested in securing her favor, and mentions that it has heard 'mysterious whisperings that unless they were redeemed by parties who bed received political tavors at the hands of their owner very damaging revelations were likely to be made.' She on the other hand speaks of them as gifts of dear friends, which only urgent necessity compels me to part with.'

The country would be glad to get at the facts in this case, not merely from curiosity but because it is proper that it should be known whether favors, and what favois, have been purchased in this way Pethaps, too, it would be well that the revelations should include the story of the mysterious disacpearance of property from the White House after President Lincoln's death, a matter thus far involved

in some mystery. The Boston Herald in noticing the same subject says: Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has been in the city of New York for some time past under the assumed name of Clark, trying to dispose of a quantity of valuable inces, shawls, jewelry and other articles received as presents by her while at the White House, from parties interested in securing her favor "heec goods she values at \$24 000 but is willing to make a reduction of \$8,000, and relinquish them for \$16,000 in five twenties, 'nothing less.' The reason assigned by Mrs. Lincole for selling these articles is that she must have means to live, at least, in a comfortable estate. To the gentleman whom she has employed to advertise the goods for saie, Mrs. Lincoln had written several letters complaining of the conduct of Messrs Seward, Weed and Raymond, whom she says the late President throughly detested and had become fully aware, before his death of their freachery and falsences.' It is whispered in New York that unless the articles effered are redremed by parties who received political favor at the hands of their owner, further damaging revelations are likely

to be made. They will create a sensation. The Oleveland Herald says :- Our readers in perusal of the article we copied from the New York World, will agree in this, that the disclosure made there is very indelicate on the part of Mrs, Lincoln, and sadly discreditable to that person; for, of course the private letters there spread out are published with the kdowledge and consent of the writer. No person would be justified in dragging Mrs. Lincold before the public, and in probing the domestic affairs of the White House, so far as she was instrumental in their administration; but Mrs. Lincoln has Lerself come before the world, appealing to the public for sympathy, and if that appeal results in disclosures damaging to herself she can alone be held responsible therefor. It has been believed that charity and oblivion were the cloaks that should cover Mrs. Lincoln's currer as Mistress of the White House, and a generous public has been willing such should be the case, but it Mrs. Lincoln will not nermit it. on her own head must lie the consequences Congress has been charitable, too, for it is well known that investigation has been suppressed through regard for the feelings of that lady. But we hope that nothing will now be kept secret, and that we may know the whole truth in the premises-let the scalpel

dust of the members of the congregation of Ohrist She fieldism are coming to light it is found out that seventeen hundred dollars per year with a profusion Church, Clapham; there you may see the men leave the bull must be fairly taken by the horns, and the of shawls ranging from seventy-five collars to two of shawls ranging from seventy-five dollars to two thousand dollars, with dress patterns costing four thousand, with a flunce worth one hundred and fifty dollars, a parasol costing two hundred and fifty dollars, and a handkerchief valued at eighty dollars. with diamond rings to match, cannot expect plain economical people to believe her when she complains of being pressed f r means of common subsistence. The facts are just these: Judge Davis, Lincoln's administrator, reported that the estate was worth \$75,000. Congress gave Mrs Lincoln the President's unexpired year's salary, and also gave her \$25,000 besides, the same as was allowed the late Mrs. General Harrison. Congressman Wentworth pressed Mrs Line in's claim for one hundred thousand collars, but Congress did not think such a gift justifiable. They are other facts that should see the light and perbaps would explain hirs. Lincoln's present straitened circumstances. Among such facts is this that a bill for some \$15,000 for jawelry purchased by Mrs. Lincoln was presented to Congress and disallowed, and the secrets of that committee could divulge most remarkable items that through Mre. Lincoln were presented for payment. We hope these things will be made public, and that it also may be known what the forty huge boxes. sent to Chicago from the White House, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, contained. Let the country know the fact that it required an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to make good the spoliation at the White House, and le: it be provedwho had the benefit of such plundering.

The Yankees are becoming alive to the evils of electing judges by the popular vote. - The North American Review has given faithful and apparently not overdrawn pictures of the United States bench, which is as appalling as anything to be found in the books of the prophets Amos and Micah The evil-culminates in New York, owing to the immense increase of the foreign population. There these immigrants choose it is said, the worst candidates on the list. Many of the judges are as incompetent as they are carrup, and they have brought down the bar to their own level. It is no orious that they indulge in coarse language and profane jokes on the bench. and what is worse, sell decisions. Not long ago. certain parties having an important effair in litigation, were privately notified that if they wished to succeed they must employ two lawyers neither of them having any claim to the business at a handsome fee. Another Judge was asked to dine with a prisoner and his counsel. He accepted the offer, and found a bill for 100 dollars under his plate. He pocketed the affront, and decided in favor of the accused Where the accuser is poor and the guiltyperson wealthy there is small chance of justice being done. The extertion practised is frightful. During the war thousands of men were liberated from prison on condition that they would enlist in the army, 'the judges, lawyers, and prison officials. receiving the bounty money,' amounting to \$600, or even \$1,500, for each person. From Lumirande, the French Cashier, these harpies extorted nearly \$20 000 and bribed his guolers with part of the pluid r to let him escape. There are exceptions to this description. The integrity of Chief Justice Robinson of the Euprema Court is above suspicion. Mayor Hoffman, of New York, is a gentleman of the highest character. The Constitutional Convention of New York, new sitting, has power to re-model the laws of the state. It remains to be seen wheter it will deal with a judiciary which is a disgrace to the age.

THE AGABAMA Chains - There is at length a fair prospect of a pacific settlement of the disputes between England and America respecting the Alabama claims. From a 'further correspondence' which has inst been published it appears that Lord Stanley consents to an arbitration on the subject; his only stipulation being that there should be two distinct tribunale-one to dispose of the Alabama claims, and the other to deal with the general claims on both sides. Er Seward insists on a single tribunal to settle all matters in dispute. This reduces the question to a very narrow compass. Both parties being agreed as to the principle of a sottlement, there remains no insuperable difficulty as to the form in which the inquiry shall be conducted. A trifling concession or either side, or or both, is all that is required. We can see no reason why this course could not have been adopted at the first. It was obvious from the beginning that the affair could only intimated that there is something not revealed by them. The New York Times asserts that the articles protracted a very disagreeable querrel, and might have led to consequences which all wold plore.

> TRADE IN DIVORCES .- If Western courts offer unnaunl facilities for obtaining divorces, the greater shame of building up a business in procuring them must belong to the New York lawyers. Their cards appear in the moraing papers :- One aunounces divorces legally obtained in any State, without publicity or exposure, and good anywhere.' Another lawyer to ents the annour cement, and makes no charge notil the divorce is obtained. In addition to these friends of the unfortunate, Detective W. informs the public that he has added the divorce to his regular 'lay,' and will find evidence 'if existing' in any State of the Union. He might have added that if evidence did not exist be would manufacture it with desparch, as witnesses can be found here to prove anything. What a comment on nineteencentury morality !

PROFAMITY. - In New York city, recently, a man was fined ten doliars for using twenty oathe, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an oath at fifty cents. The profacity of the people of the United States is of a milder type than formerly, but still it is an American peculiarity to back up a statement by language which 'savors more of strength than righteousness, as a deceased clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polite ears In this State the law provides that whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion, profuncly curses or. swears, is hable to a fine not exceeding five dollars nor less than one. If this law should be enforced throughout the whole country, we might improve the morals of the community and pay off the national debt in a very short time. - Roston Journal.

The Memphis Avalanche tells a queer story about thirteen to fifteen car loads of negrots parsing north. ward daily on the Memphia and Louisville railroad. They come, says the Avalanche, from Alabama, Georgia and Southern Tennessee, as well as from this State. 'A majority of them old not know where they were going to, but said the 'Board was sending them semewhar to vote.' Some of the more intelligent ones suid they were going to Ohio for that purpose.'

It is said of the late Charles Dennison, of Penes !venia recently deceased, that just before the ad-journment of Congress he called on the President, in relation to some appointments for bis district.—.
Mr. Deunisch was a Democrat, and the Senate had rejected his friends as they had been sent in. 'It's no use sending my more names, said he. 'If you sent in the names of the twelve Apostles they wouldn't confirm but one of them.' It is not difficult /3. to guess which one he meant.

Jeff. Davis, it is now settled, is to be arraigned ... for trial on the fourth Monday in November. No objection will be made by the government, and the trial will proceed. The charge of levying; war segment the United States will be admitted and the defence against the charge of treason will be that bis first allegiance was due to bis State . 572 1944

PROTESTANT UNITY. The closing hours of Spirity unlist Convention at Cleveland sreet represented as the having been characterized by great turbulence of the state tament in and details to the first property of the following and the following the first property of the first property of the following the first property of the first

# The Arne Eclitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, RINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY It No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. Q. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

go all subscribers whose papers are delivere oy mrriers, Two Dollars and a-half, in advance; and If not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription chall

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

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 18, 1867.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. оотован-1867. Friday, 18-St. Luke, Ev.

Baturday. 19 - St. Peter of Alcantara, Conf. Sunday, 20-Nineteenth of Pentecost. Purification of B. V. M. Monday, 21-St John of Canti, C. Tuesday, 22 Of the Feria. Whdnesday, 23 - Of the Feria.

Thursday, 24 -St. Raphael, Arch.

REMEMBER THE BAZLAR IN AID OF THE ST. PATRICK'S ORPHANS:

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

It is not easy to keep up with events in Italy so rapidly do they move, and so conflicting are the accounts transmitted by Atlantic telegraph. Since our last, however, the following seems to have been the course of events.

Though deprived of their leader for the moment, the Garibaldians, or Italian Feuians, had kept pouring into the Papal States, and had thrown up entrenchments. They had also been zatiacked by the troops of the Sovereign Pontiff. and, though no decisive action had taken place rap to the 11th inst., it was reported that the Papal troops had had the advantage. Nevertheless, being constantly recruited from the tergitory governed by Victor Emmanuel, and no doubt encouraged by the Piedmontese authorities, the Garibaldians still present a formidable front, and have occupied several places belonging to the Pope. It is in many respects the old game of robbery played over again. Ostensibly disavowing the attack upon the Kingdom of Naples, Victor Emmanuel encouraged it secretly; rand when it was evident that the Garibaldians were about to be discomfited, he came openly to whe aid of the invaders, and appropriated the mlunder. So it will be, we suspect, in Rome : sand the Pope, who feels confident of his ability to deal with the raid, if the invaders be unsunsported by Piedmont, has but too good reason to stread that the latter will step in, as on the former occasion, and complete the work of spoliation which, left to themselves, the raiders would be forced to abandon. The policy of the latter seems to be, by a series of menaces on different moints, to compel the Sovetign Pontiff to send sall his troops away from Rome, when it is exmected that the revolutionary rabble in that City will be able to display the standard of insurrec-

What will France do? is now the question. We fancy that, as in the case of Naples, Louis Napoleon will look on and do nothing, until the somnity be consummated, when he will accept it as un fait accompli. His hands are tied by this ancient engagements with the Carbonari; and besides, he may well expect that an active inter-Gerence on his part, and in behalf of the Pope. would but bring Prussia to the support of Victor Emmanuel and the Garibaldians, and thus precimitate the expected war betwixt France and that great German Power which now pretends to edirect the destinies of Europe. There is soon to be a personal interview betwixt the Emperor Manoleon and the King of Prussia, at Baden .-Affere, no doubt the, question of the Temporal and most servile homage. Power of the Pope will be discussed and settled, an so far as it is given to earthly potentates to settle such questions.

authority is now menaced by the Revolution .-Great Britain, which encourages and applauls territory—the U. States—hostile expeditions Italian Fenianism, is sorely perplexed by the emexpected revival of domestic Fenianism, of which the rescue of Kelly and Deasy, and the Canada. Garibaldi-because as he pretends unarder of the policeman Brett were the first calarming symptoms. Extraordinary precautions sare being taken with regard to the arsenals, and ritory, bostile expeditions against the dominions depots of arms; and still fresh ships are being despatched to cruise about, and keep watch over the Irish coast. It is said that the Parlia. ement will meet on the 19th of next month.

In the United States there are symptoms of a weaction in favor of constitutional principles, and against the vile tyranny of the so-called republican party. The conservatives, or democrats as they are facetiously nicknamed, have carried several elections, and it is to be hoped that the President will profit by this to carry out his policy with more vigor than ever. Smeeney, the Fenian General, has been tried by a Court Mertral, charged with immorality, indecent exposure doctrines by them preached, when treating of arranged, occurred subsequent to the collapse our religious Institutions a power which they are facts of the case was rendered. Truly the ways

ratifying the sentence expressed himselfun strong terms against the prisoner whom the Court had found guilty of the offence, "of wrongfully appropriating the money and property of a citizen to his own use"-an offence which as Gen. Pope justly remarks might justly cause the offender to time of the commission of the offence, witnessed the indecency charged. This fellow Sweeney seems anyhow to be a very nasty sort of black-

A large amount of counterfeit bonds of the U. States of the so called 7 30 issue are in circulation-admirably executed so as to deceive the market to some extent.

Later intelligence from Italy confirms the suspicions that Victor Emmanuel is acting in concert with Garibalds and his gang : and as the latter have experienced a sound drubbing from Papal States, in defiance of the treaty of Sept., parallel. '64. It may, therefore, well bappen that the Pope may again be in exile, and that this exile may last for many years. But in the long run it will be found that the Pope will be better able Rome to Italy, it should be rememberee that his. torically this is sheer nonsense. Italy may have

however, are contradicted. The Fenian alarm is on the increase in England. The Liverpool police made a [descent in a Fenian bouse in that city on the 12th inst., and arrested six persons. A rising in Limerick was apprehended. If Eng. lishmen encourage Ferranism in Italy-we see not why they should complain of it at home-What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the

We learn from the Minerve that the local government for Lower Canada has nearly completed its arrangements, which is the more necessary seeing that the presence of its members will for the most be required at Ottawa on the 6th of manism in Italy? next month, when the central or Provincial Legislature will commence its sessions. The Minerve congratulates its readers, that the work though difficult has as yet encountered no very serious obstacles: but it hints at the difficulty government, when they themselves applaud, and Issues of life and death-not by delegation, but experienced in dealing with the applications for office from the swarms of place-beggars, who in Canada, as in the U. States will not be put off. This islone of the plagues of society denounced by M. de Montalembert, but it will we fear prove in. separable from our democratic system of govern-

ALL SHOULD ATTEND THE ORPAAN'S BAZAAR, TIFFIN'S EUILDING.

ROBERTS AND GARIBALDI. - Fortune bestows her favors very capriciously, and in this respect the soi-disant Conservative papers both of Capada and of Great Britain have much in common with the fickle and inconsistent goddess. This 13 very strikingly brought up by the very different measure which they mete out to Roberts the Yankee Fenian, on the one hand, and to Garibalds, the Italian Fenian on the other. One is their villain, the object of their unmeasured vituperation: the other is their bero, the recipient of their most lavish praise, their warmest sympathies.

'And yet in their principles, and in their acts, the two men are precisely alike, so that if the one is wrong, the other cannot he right. Ro-Not is the Pope the only Sovareign whose berts-because as he asserts Ireland is the victim of British misrule, organises in a neutral against the dominions of Queen Victoria, and provokes to raids, or filibustering expeditions on Rome and the States of the Church are the victims of Papal misrule, organises on neutral terof the Pope, and incites his volunteers to invade the territory of the Sovereign Pontiff. If the former be a rogue and worthy of the gallows, as our Conservative friends pretend-the latter cannot be an honest man-and a halter would most certainly be the meet guerdon of his exploits.

It is not only as Catholics, but as Conservatives, that we deplore the inconsistency, the palnable dishonesty rather should we say, of so many of our Protestant contemporaries: because by that inconsistency, by that dishonesty, by their laudation of Fenian raids in Italy, they neutralize the streets, and blackguard conduct generally. Fenianism in Ireland and the U. States: and of the Confederacy, and consequently when they from craving, to wit that of forcibly detaming all of the transgressors are hard.

Oa some points he was acquitted; but being because, if as they pretend is the case -there be found guilty, on others he has been suspended amongst any portion of Her Majesty's subjects in from rank and pay, and sentenced to confinement | Canada, a lurking sympathy for the Fentans who -the inconsistent Protestant journalists aforesaid-furnish to the disaffected the most perfect. apology for their disloyal proclivities that the heart of man could desire.

Lishmen are not fools: they are by no means dull of apprehension, and perhaps there are none fear " a heavier punishment than has been inflicted | who can more quickly, and more logically draw in his case." The General also hopes for de- sound conclusions from premisses laid before cency's sake, that no person, except the officer them. Given the premisses that, because the who was in company with the accused at the people, or a portion of the people of the Papal States, subjects of the Pope, complain of the mode in which they are governed, and desire Acnexation to the dominions of a neighbouring Power, they have the right to conspire against 'heir legitimate ruler, and to invite the co-operation of volunteers to aid them in carrying out their views, and political aspirations-the Canamost experienced. No one says the Herald | dian Irishman may logically conclude that he too knows the exact amount of this spurious paper is authorised to take up arms against Queen Vicaffoat, and the effect has been to break down the | toria-who though our lawful sovereign is not one whit more legitimately our ruler, than is Pius IX. the legitimate ruler and Sovereign of the States of the Church: that he too is as well justified in invoking the aid of Yankee Femans and Boberts' volunteers, as are Roman revolutionists the Papal troops, it is now said that King "ho- in calling in the aid of Garibaldi, and his red nest man" is about to march his troops in to the shirted followers. The two cases are precisely

But Rome is misgoverned it will be said-Has then Ireland been so well treated by her British rulers, as to authorize Englishmen to taunt the Pope with the misgovernment of his to do without Rome, than Rome to dispense subjects? God forbid that we should decry the with the Pope. As to the cry about restoring | British government, or rather the British consti tution which when fairly applied and carried out. is in many respects the best constitution or form belonged to Rome, but Rome never belonged to of government under which man can live. But it is not fairly carried out in Ireland: and though There have been rumors that Lord Derby on we do not pretend that the secular rule of the account of his health was about to resign; these, Pope is perfect—(how can we indeed, seeing how strenuously Pius IX. has sought to introduce reforms therein?)-we can declare without fear of contradiction, that in the Papal States, there is no abuse so glaring, so monstrous as is the Protestant State Church of Ireland-or as the laws which, making invidious distinctions betwint Her Majesty's loyal Catholic and Her loyal Protestant subjects, still in spite of many excellent reforms, disgrace our Statute Book. Do we then advocate, or apologize for rebellion, or sedition in Ireland? God forbid! for the Church herself condemns it. How then can we retrain from | inherent sovereign rights to a central government; denouncing Fenianism and the abettors of Fe-

> How too can British subjects complain even if Fentanism, and hostile designs against the Queen's territory, be encouraged, and concocted in the U. States, with the connivance of the Yankee justify the encouragement given by the Pied. montese Government to Italian Femanism, and filibustering expeditions against Rome? By every law of God and man, the U. States have as good a right to annex Canada, and as a preliminary measure to encourage treason therein, and to allow "Roberts' volunteers" to cross the and its political relations towards the Roman frontier for an attack upon Montreal-as has the Government of Victor Emmanuel to annex the dominions of the Pope, and to allow Garibaldian volunteers to flock across the frontier of his State, with the avowed intent of getting up an insurrection in Rome. Irishmen who see that the same process of annexation that is so loudly and crime punished?" This is an infallible, and denounced in Canada, is approved of in Italy : | universal test. that the diatribes of the Protestant Conservative vernment which his eye meets in one column, are counterbalanced by the approbation given on the next to the dishonest intrigues of the Piedmon tese ruler, cannot but entertain a low, a very low opinion indeed of the qualities, moral and intel lectual of these writers who thus blow hot and cold in one breath.

Remember the Bazzar in aid of the Saint Patrick's Orphans.

CUJUS EST [MAGO HÆC, ET SUPERSCRIPTIO? -The late President of the Confederate States will be arraigned for high treason in the course of the ensuing month. It is said that his defence will be based upon a point of constitutional law; to wit-that, under the old Constitution, the allegiance of the citizen was due in the first instance to his particular State; and that he therefore who obeyed the laws of that State was a loyal man, and no traitor. The accused might also well argue, that he, or the government of which he was head, was formally recognised as a belligerent by the government which now prowould have been beld and treated, not as a crimiaal, but as a prisoner of war, and liable to be ex.

The assertion of States' Rights, or the sore nomy—that is to say exercising, not a delegated but an inherent authority; holding not mediately from and under the Federal government, as the British Colonies hold from and under the Imperial Government-but immediately from God. as the government of Great Britain, or of any other sovereign country holds-then of course, Mr. Jeff. Davis' plea is good. The whole trial will therefore turn upon this point.

But how, and upon what considerations will it be determined? Here is one which to us seems of weight. In whose name was justice administered in the several States? In the name of each particular State? or in that of the Central or Federal government? This is the great question which to us seems decisive as to the question of sovereignty.

For instance: In all the British Colonies justice is administered, not in the name of the Colonial or local authorities, but in that of the Queen. The power of life and death, the power which shows likest God's, the possession of which is the very highest conceivable attribute of earthly sovereignty, is exercised indeed in the several Colonies by the local authorities or Governors-but expressly, as a delegated authority, and still in the name of the Queen .-There can therefore in the case of a British Colony be no pretext for asserting sovereignty, or anything analogous to State Rights. The following the Ladies of Charily will hold their Queen is incontestably Sovereign, because in her name justice is administered.

But in the several States of the Union, and before the old Constitution was torn to shreds by School, corner of St. Denis and Mignonne Sts. Northern radicals, it was not so. There justice was exercised, and even sentence of death executed or remitted, not in the name of any earthly authority nigher than that of the State: not as a power delegated to the State from President, from Congress, or Federal Government : but as a right inherent in the State, and in the name of the State itself-as for instance, of the "Commonwealth" of Massachusetts, or Connecticut, or Virginia, as the case might be. But a State or community which exercises such power, is and must be to all intents and purposes s sovereign State, even though for particular reasons, and for particular objects, (as for instance the better management of its external affairs) it may have delegated some portion of its and made over certain specified powers to an authority by it conjointly with other sovereign States, constituted and established for purposes of mutual defence against a foreign enemy. In a word: That person or body politic, in whose name justice is administered, and in whose hands are the as beld immediately from God-18 Sovereign; and to it as Sovereign the primary allegiance of the subject or citizen is always due. Armed opposition to such a person or body politic would be always treason or rebellion: and just as Our Lord determined the secular status of Judma, Empire, by the question as to the image and superscription on the current coin of the land; so, at the present day, the question of sovereignty and where it resides, may always and easily be determined by the answer to the question-"In whose came is justice administered,

press against the bad faith of the Yankee go. Don't forget the Bazaar in aid of the Saint Patrick's Orphans.

> A QUESTION EASILY ANSWERED .- The Montreal Witness asks " how comes it that the Seminary suffers so many beggars to go about says:the streets?"

Because, we reply-and the answer is applicable to the rest of our religious Institutions, our Convents, and Asylums-because the Seminary has no legal power to prevent them: has no authority to incarcerate the beggars, or to prohibit them from going about the streets. These beggars - ninety-nine out of a hundred of them at least, and we doubt much if in the hundred there be a single exception—are persons who prefer a life of vagrancy and mendicancy, with its occasional chances of a drunken spree, to the orderly, and therefore disciplined life of the inmate of a charitable asylum. When offered a place therein, they will either refuse it; or if accepting it, they will not submit to the rules of decency, cleanliness, sobriefy, and propriety of language, which are absolutely necessary. What then can our Institutions do? They cannot, legally, compen poses to try him for treason: and that had he any one to remain within their walls one moment been captured by Northern troops a few days against his will: and they cannot consistently previous to the capitulation of General Lee, he with their duty to the well behaved inmates, allow the foul-mouthed, obscene blasphemer to corrupt the morals, and shock the ears and other changed. How then can it be pretended that senses of the innocent and well disposed. Herein to-day he should be dealt with in a different ca- lies the difficulty; and unless the party which the good effects of the loyal and conservative pacity; unless the acts for which he is to be the Witness represents is prepared to grant to mentioned, and a verdict in harmony with the

had ceased to be recognised as belligerent? persons found begging about the streets—weisee not how this difficulty can be got over. But in reignty of the particular State will however be sober truth, mendicancy as it exists in Montreal within the limits of his command. Gen. Pepe in menace us from the other side of the lines, they the point arged for the defence of the prisoner is a matter that falls more properly within the If the particular State were sovereign, an auto province of police, than of Christian charity. est a primitive for the second second

ORPHAANS' BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish congregations ber to sonounce their 19th Annual Bazaar in aid of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum. The Bazaar opened on Tuesday evening the 15th of October, inst., in . Tillin's magnificent New Hall, corner of Notre Dame and St. Peter Streets. The entrance to the Hall is in Sr. Peter Street between Notre Dame and Great St. James' Streets, immediately in rear of Mol. sm's Bank, and opposite the side entrance of the Mechanics' Hall.

As the funds of the Asylum are, at present, at a low ebb, the Ladies of Charity trust that all those who take part in the good work of collect. ing for the support of the orphans will redouble their efforts during the short period that intervenes between the present time and the closing of the Bezgar: they also hope that their efforts will be seconded by a generous public to whom they have never appealed in vain, and who know weil the value of the Institution in aid of which the Bazaar is held, and the cost of clothing, feed. ing, schooling and supporting some 250 inmates in times like the present when every article of food and clothing rates at such very high prices.

On the Fourteenth of October, and the dars Annual Bazaar, for the benefit of the Orphans. and of the Deaf and Dump, of the Providence Asylum, in the usual Hall, of the St. James'

The liberal encouragement that has ever been tendered to these Establishments, by the kind sympathy of the citizens of Montreal, gires to the lady directors full reason to hope that their zeal will once more be crowned with a brilliant success; they consequently matte their friends and the public at large to generously extend their benevolent patronage to this work of Charity. and thus to bestow on these Institutions the means of providing pressing necessities, before the coming of the cold winter season.

Those who desire to contribute lency articles or refreshments, are respectfully requested to denosit them at the House of Providence; the most trivial gift will be gratefully accepted.

The Pail Mall Gazette puts the incompetency of the pan-Anglican synod in the clearest possible light, in the following short passage :-

"The individuals members of the church, can think the liberals as wicked as they please, and refuse to associate with them - and if they like, they can call this witholding 'spiritual and ecclesiastical communion; but if any practical question arises-it for instance a man ordained by the Bishop of Natal were presented to a living in England -the law of the land would decide upon his right to institution, and its decision would not be affected in the most remote degree by the unanimous wish of every Bishop at Lambeth. The 'Mother Church' is absolutely incompetent to require anything whatever as a condition of giving or witholding 'spiritual and ecclesiastical communion.'

Upon the whole the Pall Mall Gazette opines that the findings, resolutions, call them what you will, of the pan-Anglican synod are much as if,-" several old gentlemen were to unite in requesting the rising generation to consider, when they were quite at leisure, the propriety of giving an occasional conformity to the terms of the Highgate oath, never to drink water when you can get wine, unless you like drinking water better."

This may be irreverent; but we suspect that the great majority of English Protestants, whether of the Establishment or of the conventicle, feel that it is true.

COMING EVENTS .- The Montreal Gazette, the Ministerial organ in the Lower Province. throws out hints of coming changes in our new constitution. In its assue of the 10th instant it

"We by no means believe that the constitution which has just been adopted is incapable of improvement. In all probability, before many years are over, a number of alterations may be made in its details, with the consent of the whole country,"- Gazette, 10th inst.

"Whether the union for which it provides will require to be made closer, or whether a larger degree of independence will have to be conceded to the Provincial Legislatures-we cannot pretend to affirm."

We fear that the anticipated changes will not be in the direction of States' Rights, but rather towards a consolidated or highly centralized form of union. Such at least is the lesson to be learnt from the course invariably pursued by democracy whether in the Old World or in the New whether by French Jacobins, or Yankee repub-

A WARNING .- An unlet house-the property of a person named Robillard, and situated in Colborne Avenue has been it seems a resort for the depraved of both sexes. On Tuesday, the 8th last., some drunken creatures, men and women, were in this vile place when the fire broke out in the upper part; some of the wretched inmates escaped, but one man certainly, and it was sus-pected a woman likewise perished in the names. An inquest was held on the Thursday following TOTAL STATE OF THE CONTROL OF THE CO

The Toronto General Hospital is bankrupt. The Bishop of that diocess has reiterated his generous offer to undertake the expences of the institution to a considerable extent, formshing the necessary nurses, in the form of Sisters of was laid before the City Council, but his offer was slighted:

AND TO BE AND OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.

To the Mayor and Aldermen representing the Citizens of Toronto in Council assembled.

GENTLEMEN. -As a rate payer of the city of Toron o and representing a large number of the same, permit us to at lress you in relation to the Toronto General Hospit... We visited it a few days ago in company with or Vicar General, Father Jamot. We found a large and well-ventilated hospital building capable of accommodating with proper classification; 300 putients. The balls, wards, and various conveniencies for the sick appear to be very good. The situation of the Hospital is not bad; it might. however, be vastly improved if the idle able-bodied prisoners in the neighboring gaol would be healthily employed in improving the run of the river Don into the lake. We were distressed to find only 27 poor sick within its walls, knowing that there were bundreds outside in misery and suffering who might esaily be relieved. Moreover, we were sorry to find that besides the old debt on the establishment there was also one of the five thousand dollars for current expenses, notwithstanding a revenue from government and other sources of over twenty thousand

Gentlemen! this disgrace cannot be attributed to the government which supplies an annual grant of thirteen thousend dollars, nor to the charitable citizens of Toronto, who responded most magnificently to the last appeal made in favour of the Hospital, por to the lack of endowment; but to mismanagement- This painful and humiliating condition of things, we proposed before to the Trustees of the General Hospital to remedy, and we now renew to your honourable hody the same proposal. Not, as some have said by taking the proprietorship of the building into our own hands; nor by taking the control of it out of the hands of the present trustees; not by making it sectarian, as the ministers of all denominations will have free access there, but simply by confiding its domestic management to the Sisters

The really charitable and liberal citizens of Toronto having the interest of the sick poor at heart, favour the proposition. The small vote on the appropriation of ten thousand dollars in aid of the Hospital, compared with the large vote for Parliamentary honours. proved what the charitable of Toronto think of giv ing a further grant to an institution already sufficiently endowed, if that endowment were in proper hands. Sectarianism and bigotry may be worked up; but these will prove nothing in the presence of real charity and a multitude of sick and unrelieved poor. If the sick poor bad the fate of the Hospital in their hands, their verdict would be, to be taken from their cabins of misery and to be left in the bands of good doctors and tender nurses, no matter what their religion may be if they only have the religion which makes them practice charity towards the poor, and especially toward the sick.

A great man once said . - 'Those whom you have neglected to relieve, when you could, and allowed to perish, you have murdered.' We sit by the sickly waters of a stream, that close over the poor, and we stretch not forth a hand to save them, nor permit others to do so. Blind bigotry, always uncharitable. may steal the hearts of some. But to talk of closing an hospital, already well endowed, or to call fo further aid from an already heavily-taxed population is to talk against charity, justice, and common sense. Under the circumstances, the City Council should not be held responsible for the calamity of a closed hospital, and were the sum of ten thousand dollars granted this year, with five thousand dollars already gone for current expenses, a demand for a similar grant may be made next year under the present management, and, comparatively only, as small number of patients admitted. We, therefore, gentlemen, again renew to you our former proposal to the Trustees for relieving the embarrassments of the Hospital, by confiding its domestic management to the Sisters of Charity.

England France, and the United States were glad to find in their difficulties. Sisters of Charlty to attend to their sick soldiers, and certainly it would not seem to be beneath our dignity in this country, to follow such illustrious examples in our minor difficulties, though these difficulties are very serious for the poor. If the proposition, gentlemen, which we men have the honour to make, be rejected, the necessity will be forced upon us of establishing an hospital for the relief of the sick poor, without distinction of creed. This will entail a great expense, and quite an unnecessary one if our present proposition be not accepted.

We have the honour to remain, Gentlemen, youre, &c., † John Joseph Lynch.

Bishop of Toronto.

### (To the Editor of the True Witness.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Sept. 10, 1867.

Mr. Editor.-It is a common practice with newspaper writers, at this season of the year, to apologize for the dulness of their remarks by very considerately reminding their readers of the excessive heat of the weather, and the consequent depression of man's physical and intellectual faculties. For my part, I feel that, as a devotee to Truth, I am not in a position to plead any such excuse, for, thanks to the continually bracing nature of our Island air, there is never absolutely a single day so very hot as to forbid all mental exertion. The only thing which surprises me in connexion with the climate of this island, is that so little advantage is taken of it by those who, breathing for ien months the pestilential atmosphere of a closely-packed city-an atmosphere which is fed with the multifactous smells of tanneries, soap factories, and steam engines-rusb into the country with the strong determination of inhaling a few mouthfuls of pure air, and find themselves, by a strangely inconsistent act of their own will, safely ensconsed for the remaining two months in a country town which is scarcely less of a city than Montreal itself. It is surely matter for surprise that persons who act thus-and there are hundreds of such in the principal cities of Canada-never reflect that they might almost as well remain in their counting houses, or at their professional desks as to pass their holidays in places like Richmond or St. Ann's, Bout de L'Isle. The writer of these lines has had occasion more than once to notice the forder of the dette, Francois, Xavier Gosselin, Theophile day' pursued at these and many other favorite resorts of pleasure seekers, and he assures the Dionne, Quebec. uninitiated that to dignify that with the name of bealthy recreation, is one of the most arrant pieces of Tom foolery to be met with on this side of the Juggernaut of India. Far be it from me to wish to depreciate the great watering places of Canada, or to insinuate that they are not among the best in America. What I say, I say not to those !

who frequent Cacouna, Riviere du Loup, or Ha! Ha! Bay, but to that large class of pleasure-seekers and health seekers who think that they are doing something really beneficial to themselves, if they | the venerable and universally beloved Revd. M. take up their abode a few weeks in some bustling Gagnon. There were present the Archbishop less here in Canada with our forests. Some parts of little town, and bring with them all the state and Charity, gratis. A letter from Mgr. Lyach to formality of city life-their three or four servants, Hyacinthe, Kingston, and Three Rivers, accomthis effect, and of which we give a copy below their Champagne, their six o'clock dinners, their panied by one hundred and fifty of the members inevitable evening parties, and their little bill of of the Priesthood. The sermon at High Mass The French Canadians are sad sinners in this respect, four dollars a day and twenty a night. If any was preached by His Lordship, the Bishop of and seem to have a perfect manin for destroying trees. person can see in this course of life an avenue to St. Hyacinthe. health and comfort, he deserves to be eternally remembered. He will belong indeed to a very ditions took an active and prominent part. The numerous class, but his powers of descernment shops and places of business were closed as on a must certainly be more than ordinary. I am high holiday: the streets and buildings were well aware that there is a large number of per- gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, whilst sons who look upon this species of pleasure as arches were thrown across many of the chief little more than down-right humbug, but who, in | thoroughfares. In the evening there were firethe absence of a better and cheaper mode of works and an illumination. On the whole the healthy recreation, content themselves with doing | fete was celebrated in a manner as creditable to as others do. For the benefit of such persons, the Catholics of Berthier, as it must have been as well as of those whom the present state of gratifying to and was well deserved by, their exthings prevents from enjoying a single week in cellent pastor. Long may be be spared to his the country at all, I would state that there are flock. scarcely any better watering-places to be found in British America than in this Prince Edward Island of ours. The invigorating sait water which surrounds the island is accessible at all points, whilst we are never visited with those dull, heavy days, with the thermometer in the neighborhood of 95.0, which as often as they come, completely prostrate every Montrealer. In addition to this, the " gude folk" of P. E. I., are exceed ingly modest in their charges, and hotel keepers are fully as attentive here as any where else, considering what they ask for their attention. 'For farther particulars, inquire of Lovell's Geography and your family physician.

Whilst you of the New Dominion are passing through one of the most furious Election contests on the record of British American annals, the inhabitants of this little island, ' left out in the cold, as some Confederates very charitably put it, are pursuing in peace and contentment their happy avocations of sturdy, independent farmers. The harvest which has just been secured, is, on the whole, a very abundant one-the oat crop, which is always good here, has turned out remarkably well, whilst the wheat, which is generally considered here a precurious crop, has yielded beyond expectation. The other cereals too are abundant as usual, and, on the whole, the till ers of the earth amongst us (and they are by far our most numerous class) have every reason to thank a bountiful Providence for the success which has crowned their honest labors.

I have lately visited several settlements of this flourishing little Colony, and I have been highly; pleased to observe that not the least attractive feature in many of them is a splendid Church, which would be a credit to the wealthiest country parish in Canada. On my enquiring to what denomination the largest and handsomest Churches belonged, I was invariably told that they were Catholic Churches, and that they owed their existence mainly to the untiring zeal of the present energetic Bishop of Charlottetown, Rt. Rev. Dr. McIntyre. I think that I spoke to you before of our Catholic Educational establishments-our and encouragement given to these institutions by the same devoted Prelate. To what I may have already said on this subject, I have great pleasure impartial witness. His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, a member of the Church of England, lately of education in these Lower Provinces, His Lord - to strict account for his illegal conduct .- Montreal ship, the Bishop of Ch. Town, is the most energetic and the most successful. Such a testimony coming from such a witness, speaks volumes for the untiring zeal of this Rt. Rev. Prelate, and relieves me from the difficult task of endeavoring to detail at any length his many great efforts in the cause of education. I have said that many of the settlements which I visited were remarkable for their fine Churches ; I cannot, however, forbear mentioning that in some localities which I was told were Protestant, places of worship, whilst every thing else seemed to flourish, appeared to my eye miserably poor. In one small dis trict, I noticed two shabby-booking buildings set up within a stone's throw of each other, both pretending to be places of worship, and both belonging to the same denomination. Such an anomaly arose of course, as I was afterwards told, from a disagreement among the parishioners about Heaven knows what. In another locality, I passed a Church which was about half-finished. and which has been apparently in that comfor table condition for the last six years at least, and all owing as I was informed to the want of agreement among the leading memhers of the congregation. From what I saw in those localities of the effects of such Ecclesiastical squabbles, and in other places where the 'Churches' were no larger than ordinary country houses notwithstanding the absence of squabbles, it appeared to me that in some of the Protestant portions of this island. " religion" is fast going to the dogs. Could not the same remark be made of some parts of Cauada?

PISCATOR.

ORDINATIONS AT QUEBEC .- On Sunday the 6th instant the following Orders were conferred in the Cathedral of Quebec, by His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston:-

Sub Deacons-MM. Joseph Remi Desjardins. Louis Onesime Gau hier, Ignace Langlais, Louis Joseph Gagnon, Adolphe Godbout, Francois Alfred Bergeron, Edouard Hospice Eugene Ludger Marceau, of the Diocese of Quebec, and M. Louis Jacques Langis, of Rimouski.

Minor Orders-M. Thomas Davis, Kingston. MM. Polycarpe Dassylva, Georges Pierre Cote. Joseph Adrien Panineau, Philippe Ernest Au Houde, Louis Sanslacon and Narcis e Entrope

The following gentlemen at the same time received the Tonsure-MM. Prosper Vincent, Jos. Marquis, Leon Maxime Morisset, Edouard Loriaux, Francois Cinq Mars, of the diocese of severely. Quebec.

Remember the Baziar in aid of the Orphans.

Oa Wednesday 9th was celebrated at Berthier, with much pomp, the Fiftieth anniof the Province, the Bishops of Montreal, St.

In the rejoicings the faity of all ages and con-

Oa Sunday last, was read from the pulpits of all the Catholic Churches of this City and diocese a circular from the Bishop of Montreal, recommending to the Clergy and Faithful a collection to be taken up next Sunday, in behalf of the Missions to the ignorant, and recently emancipated negroes of Florida, and others of the Southern States.

-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.-A very interesting number, it contains the following articles : - Moral Theories, and Christian Ethics ; English Vers de societe; Concilia Scotiæ; presentithere are no less than five different bedies Carsten Hauch and his latest Poem; Gustave Dore ; Professor P. Smith's Measurement of the Great Pyramid; The Queen's Book; and The Achievements and Moral of 1867.

Another Spectator having not sent his name, is respectfully informed that his communication was, as is the case with all anonymous letters received at the TRUE WITNESS Office-thrown

There is a rumor affoat that Lord Monck will shortly be recalled: and that he will be succeeded as Governor General of these Colonies by the past two months .- Globe. Duke of Buckingham.

has occurred in Western Canada which will demand close investigation. The facts, as stated in the Detroit Post, are these: One Alien McDonald, a resident of Mooretown, on the Canada side, has been in the habit of emuggling goods and selling them to parties on the American side of the river. At length he was detected tried by the United State authorities and fined \$500, and ordered to be confined in the S: Clair County jail until paid. The Sheriff, however, did not put him in prison but took his parole that that he would not run away. But that is just what McDonald did, making good his escape without delay. The Sheriff was greatly enraged at being thus outwitted, and proceeded with his brother to Mooretown, where McDonald was easily found. They endea-voured to induce him to go back with them quietly. St. Dunstan's College, and our Convents, as well and when he refused they forced him down to their as, if I remember rightly, of the fostering care boat after a desperate struggle. The crowd tried to rescued the prisoner, but the Sheriff and his brother kept them back with their revolvers. The ac count from which we quote, which is not likely to be unduly prejudiced in favour of the Canadian side in adding the testimony of a distinguished and of the story, says that Mr. McDonald was shot at and wounded, and that a man named Rankin was wounded in the back of the head by a bullet from the ters, a member of the Church of England, lately Sheriff's revolver. If these facts be correct, the said in a public speech that, of all the promoters Sheriff of St. Clair County must, of course, he called

In a recent address before the Social Science Cong ess then sitting in Dublin, Sir James T. Simpson showed that at 10s. a head sewage of Belfist was worth £70,000 a year, every shilling of which is now thrown into the sea. We are equally wasteful here in Montreal. Assuming that the sewage of this city is worth as much per head of the population, we annually waste substances valued, according to Sir Jemes estimate, a: \$300,000 a year, a sum which would suffice to pay off our civic debt in less than ten years; that is if the sewage could be utilised and sold at the Belfast price. Montreal is remarkably well situated in this respect. If the sewage were collected in tanks and pumped up to the mountain it could thence be distributed by means of tubes and hose pipes over an area of about two hundred square Years may elapse before farming is carried to such a high pitch in Canada as to necessitate the employment of sowage as a manure, but that period must come sonner or later, and it would be well to keep it in view when carrying out any more great drainage works,-Montreal Guzette.

THE DESERTER GOODWIN. - Gunner Goodwin. Royal Artillery, who was caught in the act of desserting, disguised as a negro, on Tuesday morning, was at once handcuffed and so secured as to prevent him from removing any trace of the African from his face. In this pitiable plight he was taken over to the naval yard wharf on board the steamer Bunshee, where the arriving batteries disembarked There he stood confronting the men of the new batteries as well as those of the one he belonged to, which was about leaving. At first his comrades did not recognize him, as it is said his disguise was a most effective one; but as soon as the fact became known, they crowded round him, and, in spite of the painful situation in which the fellow was placed, simultaneously burst into loud laughter, in which they were joined by the men of other batteries. The Artillery that embitked vesterday went by the Gre cian, the Banshee taking the baggage. - Kingston News Weanesday.

The correspondence between the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive will be read with mingled surprise and indignation by the people of this country. That Mesers. Hill, Blanchard, and the other members of the Administration would tender their resignations immediately after the return of His Excellency to town, was what we all had a right to except; but that General Williams should think fit to refuse to accept the offices placed at his disposal, and shirk the responsibility of forming a new Administration, was not the treatment the people expected at the hands of that officer - Halifux Chronicle.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GALT. -The Reformer has en account of a quarrel which nearly resulted fatally to one of the parties, occurring on Main street, Galt, on Sabbath evenind last. Two young men engaged in altercation concerning a girl whom one of them was escorting, and the result was that the latter drew a pistol to intimidate the other and fired it into the sidewalk. On attempting to charge it again his opponent endeavoured to wrest it from him when; he of the breach-loader fired at him and the bullet grazed the side of his head, cutting the scale

A swindler is going the rounds in Ontario victim ising the printers and the public. He ptetends to be the agent for the Worrell Brothers

A Newfoundland paper now before us complains of the wilful and wanton destruction of the woods which versary of the ordination of the Parish Priest at the present rate of destruction, fuel will be unobis continually going in that colony, predicting that the country are completely denuded to the grievous discomfort of man and beast and yet no one seems disposed to lay out plantations and thereby improve the appearance as well as the value of his lands. but if they could be made to understand that the productiveness of their crops depends upon the shelter afforded to them by a fringe of trees, and improve-ment might yet be looked for. A bare, treeless country resembles a beautiful woman without a lock of bair .- Montreal Gazette.

THE WINTER'S WATER SUPPLY. - Wheever looks at the river will easily perceive that it is about as low as it it was this time two years. The natural inference is, that the coming winter will see the Water Department encountering difficulties similiar to those which be set it in the winter before isst. This is a serious prospect for the city; and the sooner it is determined in what manner the contigencies shall be me', the better and more economical it will prove. Experience may suggest a more judicious use of the turbine; but the inexo-able action of the frost may frustrate all the strategy of the wheelhouse; and it would seem as if there was nothing for it but the erection of steam-engines to assist the pumping power. Let the department remember that to be forewarded is to be forearmed .- Witness.

Too MICH CE A GOOD THING .- The multiplication of Governmental machinery by the adoption of Confederation, will raise the question whether we, in Ontario, are not in a fair way of being governed overmuch. Our municipal system was framed under a different state of things from that which now exists, and it has been developed to an extent which NORTH BRITISH REVIEW -September, 1867 | has not been at all approached in any other Province of the Dominion. These Provinces can easily adapt their municipal system, such as it is, to the altered condition of things. In Outario our whole municipal which have the power of levying taxes These are: The General Government, the Provincial Government the County Councils and the Trustees of School Sections. - Toronto Leader.

KINGSTON, Oct. 19 .- John Magee, an escaped convict from Clinton State Prison, New York, was forcibly abducted to-lay. He was taken from the police station by the County Attorney and Detective Macaulay, and when on the wharf loudly asserted his p ivileges as a British subject, and claimed the protection of British laws. He was forced on board the American steamer by the police, and taken away to the States. An investigation is demanded.

WHEAT .- Over 40,000 bushels of midge proof wheat have been take in at Meadowvale mill during the

Horse THIEVES .- The British Whig says the horse thieves are lively again around Gananoque. Two farmers named Chapman and Smith, living near A KIDNAPPING CASE. - A bold case of kidnapping | that village, had one a horse and the other a buggyand harness, stolen from their premises.

### Married.

In this city, on the 9th inst., the Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., in the Parish Church, Mr. Felix M. Cassidy, to Miss Elizabeth Kavanagh, both of this city.

Died, In this city, on the 3rd inst, Teresa, daughter of the late James Magorian, Esq., aged 19 years. On the 5th inst., Mary Esther, only daughter of

Alexander Shannon At Longueuil, on the 14th inst., Henry Logan Smith, youngest son of Wm. Owler, printer, aged 4 years, 7 months and 27 days.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct. 14 1867.

Flour-Pollards, nominal \$4,60; Middlings, \$5 00 \$0,00; Fine, \$5,75 to \$6,00; Super., No. 2 \$6.90 to \$7,00; Superfine nominal \$7,40; Fancy \$7,40 to \$7,55; Extra, \$7,55 to \$7,80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$3,60 to \$3,70 per 100 lba.

Ostment per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$5,40 to \$5,60. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. O. Spring, \$1.62 to \$1,63

Peas per 66 lbs-91c.

Oats per bush, of 32 ibs. - No sales on the spot or for delivery - Dull at 33c to 40c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about '0c to 75c.

Rye per 56 lbs. - 00c Corn per 56 1bs. - Latest cales ex store at \$0.00

to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5 90 to \$6 95 Seconds, \$5,35 to \$5,40; Thirds, \$4,85 to 0,00 .-First Pearls, \$6 55 to \$6.60.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs-Mess, \$20,25 to \$00;-Prime Mess, \$16,50; Prime, \$15 50 to \$00.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOC ETY will be held in the Society's Hall, Boun. venture Building, on Monday Evening, the 21st

SUBJECT OF DEBATE: Which would be the most conducive to the interests of the New Dominion-Free Trade or a Strong

Protective Tariff?" N B -The members are particularly requested to ttend, and can on this occasion be accompanied by

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp. By Order,

P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

IN THE

CITY CONCERT

EARLY IN NOVEMBER. Full particulars in next issue.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL

SCHOOL. Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street.

The above Institution will be re opened for the reeption of pupils on Mouday, 2nd September next, at

Nine o'clock, A M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very mode raté térme. 🕆 👇

For particulars apply at the School.

WM. DORAN, Principal Montreal August 30, 1867.

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

Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tes, 45c., 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excel. lent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolorg, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do., do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., Firest

#### GREEN TEA.

Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 75c.; Superfine and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$!.
A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from

the importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered.

All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs.,

sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co. 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867.

JUST THE THING FOR ALL.

CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING FOR ALL CLASSE 3.

What varied taste around we see, Wherever we may press; What fashion gay for work or play, In every point of dress; As seasons roll, costumes change, Fresh beauties daily spring, Whilst KENNEDY'S dress maintains the fame, For all, 'tis just the thing.

Ask those who bask in princely halls. Who lead the world of dress; Ask those in humble spheres of life, Their opinion to express;
And one and all those facts endorse, Which through all Canada ring-That KENNEDY'S clothing is for all, In truth, the very thing.

For field sporrs, boating trips and tours, For ocean, rail or road, Is it appropriate in its part, Substantial, smart and good; To constitute its first class mark, Experienced artists bring Their combined knowledge, and, of course, Produce it just the thing,

To suit all wearer's ample care Is fully now displayed; The choice is most astounding, too, The largest in the trade! If saving now to meet the times, Judiciously you bring.
Why, purchase then KENNEDY'S Dress. It is the very thing.
KENNEDY'S SUMMER SUITS at greatly Reduced.

60 St. LAWRENCE STREET.

INCOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH RAYMOND, Trader, of

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed. in my Office a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, 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 eix days expiring on Saturday the Ninth day of November next, the undersigned Assignee will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 12th October, 1867.

F. A. QUINN, ADVOCATE. No 49 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Richard Carr, a Cooper by trade, who left Montreal on the 24 h of November, 1866. When last heard of, six months ago, he was in Belleville. Any information of him or his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his aged and belpless mother, Address, Mrs. Carr, care of Rev. P. Dowd, P.P., Montreal.

De Ontario and United States papers please copy.

### WANTED.

FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton. A Male Teacter, who can furnish satisfactory references as to moral and literary character. Application to be made by letter to the Revd. M. Lalor Pictor.

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE-DAME, McCORD STREET.

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

CONDITIONS: - Junior Classes [per month], 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, 50c; Entrance ree [annual charge], 50c. Hours of Class: - From 6 to 11:15 o'clock

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

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS. KINGSTON C. W.,

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Ri. Rev. E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.

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

to the Papils. o the Papils.

T.B.R.M.S.

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Abnum (payable half yearly in Advance.)

Usa of Liurary during may \$2.

The Annual Sersion commences on the 14; September, and once or first Thursday of July.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

It Wie believed that the Emperor Napoleon wouldigladly precipitate war, if his prospects were good, and he had the Chassepots all ready: but many think his known sagacity will prevent is engaging in a war against the whole German mation backed in all probability by an Italy, and Russia looking on armed to the teeth.

Paris, Oct. 8th .- Orders have been issued for the enlargement of the Cadres of the French Army, but the effective force will not be increased. It is estimated, officially, that the Emperor contemplates many liberal reforms in the government.

BARRITZ. Oct. 6 .- The Marquis Deboustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevallier de Fique, Italian Ambassador, arrived here just before the troubles broke out in Italy, and have since been in constant consultation with the Emperor. It is said the following plan on the Roman Question has been agreed upon: Italy to take possession of the Roman Province, but Pope and stood forth as the true representative of the feel-Pius IX to remain in Rome, and retain the gov- ings of the nation. So much for politics; but they ernment of the City until his death, when the temporal power of Popes will cease.

The Epoque says that the telegraph is constantly at work between Paris and Florence, in consequence of Garibaldi's apprehended move- and the other principal cities were embellished. But ments. It must be remembered that the Epoque at what a cost! Government and municipalities are is a war journal. If the Emperor takes M. de over head and ears in debt, and more loans are every-Bismarck's circular patiently it is unlikely that he will undertake a second expedition to Rome, of trade; that again led into want of employment which would only be a means of precipitating a war with all Germany. A letter to the Nazzone says that numbers of young men cross the frontier every day, and that the Italian Government cannot stop them. A hundred thousand men this is the most abundant source of apprehension. The would not suffice to maintain the cordon which French see the question between labor and capital 40,000 are attempting.

A Paris correspondent of the Independence states that on the slightest movement at Rome, two brigades of French soldiers will leave for likewise be peaceably worked out. Be that as it may Civita Vecchia.

SILENT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR .- A correspondent writes: You have been repeatedly told that preparations, such as are only made when war within a short time is looked upon as the knowledge of those who look out for them, War to enable staff and other officers who are fore long be a necessity. only mounted in time of war to provide themselves with horses; and it will not be surprising trast to England. As you pass through the latter if we soon hear that cavalry officers who have only one horse in peace time are to be provided with a second charger.

Another correspondent says: The news from France is increasingly warlike. The Paris correspondent of the Times describes the intense arritability and bitterness which Bismarck's circular has produced. It was supposed that Bismarck was the chief of the peace party in opposition to the Crown Princes; but now he has in this instance. After passing the champagne dis offered a defiance so strongly worded that the triot, where Rheims, with its manufactories, infuses impression is that war in the spring is inevitable. more life than the whole wine trade, vitality grows Facts are continually cropping up which show how steadily France is preparing for that event. The latest is that measures have been taken to mount staff and other officers who are provided with horses only during time of war.

For a long time past Italy has offered the strange spectacle of a country in " which side by side with a regular government, a revolutionary faction dared to issue orders," bring together partisans, proclaim alond its contempt for all the rules of public law and international treaties—in a word, assume all the style and conduct of a supreme authority. The King's government had to become the slave of this faction, and it was only allowed to look on as a pasaive speciator at the exploits projected by what pec-ple have accustomed themselves to call the party of action. Astonished Europe asked itself whether the Italian peninsula had conquered its liberty and independence only to fall into the most frightful anarchy. The Paris correspondent of the Globe says :is only an act in a pre-arranged comedy. The Comedy, they say, is that the Italian Government

shall show a determination to maintain the treaty of September relative to Rome, and by so doing shall enable the Feench Emperor to represent to the Catholic party in France that their fears respecting the temporal power of the Papacy are unfounded. In return for this the French Emperor is at the first opportune moment, out of pretended regard for the mational aspirations' of Italy, to consent to such a modification of the said treaty as will facilitate the taking of Rome by Italy on a future day."

La France, of Paris, speaking of the Prussian state It is not France who provokes the national suscen-

tibility of Germany, it is Prussia provokes the susceptibilities of France. Prussia's policy is irritating. In this she is wrong. The French people are not over; exacting towards their vanquished enemies, and they do not like any other nation to be over exacting towards them, especially when it has had reither the opportunity nor the honour of vanquishing them.

The despatch of Count Biamarck has excited the mimost irritation in Paris. The French Government, indeed, have not yet replied directly to the circular; and the official and semi-official papers main ain an ominous reserve on the subject. But M. Schneider, the President of the Legislative Body, who is supposed to speak the sentiments of the Government has displayed less reticence. In a speech at the opening of the Chagny and Nevers Railway, after adverting to the confidence and strength of the country, he says :- Imprudent he who should dare to think of attacking, not her accurity, but even her legitimate gusceptibilities, or her national honour. His speech has been published in the Moniteur du Soir, and would thus seem to have received the sanction of the Government It is just this "susceptibility" on the part of France, and its jealousy of the 'national honour, which render it so difficult to rely on the maintenance of peace from one day to another. The great bulk of the Parisians regard the Prussian circular as a deliberate insult to France, and as increasing the

probabilities of war in the spring.'
In the following letter an English merchant, resident in Naples, gives bis impressions during a business tour in France :- I sent you an account of the general feeling among the population. The first thing that struck me was the deep seated distrust of the future pervading all ranks of mercantile men. The explanation was the fear of war at no distant future but the probabilities of peace being disturbed did not seem to be sufficiently overwhelming to account for the general belief in it. I therefore tried to correct. When M. Thiers in the corps legislatif condemiced the policy of the French government, how

with the Emperor's policy it is certain that he struck a chord that vibrated in the heart of the nation. The populace care very little for policy, but very much for success. They feel that whereas after the Orimean and Italian wars France was the arbiter of Eu-rope, it is so no longer. Of late French diplomatists have not been successful. They wanted to reconcile Italy to the Pope, but Italy, and the Pope are greater enemies than ever. They wanted to regenerate the Latin race in America, and curb the Anglo-Saxon; yet at the bidding of the latter they had to desert an unfortunate Prince, and were almost reduced to wish that the very Anglo Saxon race they had intended to check would do what they had failed to accomplish. The statesmen of France had counted on the defeat of Prussia, yet Prussia was , victorious. They had interposed in favour of Danes and Poles, yet Danes and Poles, had been ruthlessly crushed. They had asked for a few coal fields on the Rhine, but were met by a curt refusal; and the solution of the Luxemburg question was more like defeat than victory. The cosns of the government party grated on their ears, for they detected their hollowness. The Emperor's speech at Lille, where he confessed past discomfitures, acknowledged the existence of dark spots on the horizon, but declared his confidence in France; thereby he separated himself, as he has done more than once before, from his too zealous followers, are not the only source of unessiness. The laws of political economy have been violated, and the concequences are beginning to be felt. Employment was to be found for the working classes, gigantic works were undertaken, many of public utility, and Paris where in contemplation. All that conforms itself, in the long run, into increased taxation and stagnation with which government in the end is unable to copr. Do not complain about your position in Italy,' was constantly said to me; 'we are not much better off here, only things are made to look pleasanter.' This depression brings social questions to the surface, and presenting itself with admiration at the peaceable working out of reform in England which they consider a great revolution, but they on bardly bring themselves to believe that the labor question will they see that this and other grave questions are inc-vitably approaching in France; but in the absence of England's unbounded liberty of public discussion, opinion and action, they see no elements for their peaceful solution, particularly as it is believed that there are revolutionary parties ready to take advanmevitable, have been making for a good while tage of the first favourable moment. The next revopast. Beside unpublished facts which come to lution, was said to me more than once, will be social, and the Emperor will either put himself at the head one may glean analogous evidence from the Mo- the French feel sorely humiliated, politically, figanof the movement or fall in combating it In short niteur de l'Armee and other military sheets. cially and socially; they calculate that however Measures have been taken by the Minister of peacefully inclined their rulers may be, wer will be-AGRICULTUBAL PROGRE'S IN FRANCE. - France

offers in this, as many other respects, a strange conyou can see that all has altered in the last 20 years houses, cultivation, cattle, and prople; while in France, in spite of the great life in the centres, the country at large has participated but little in the movement. The fact is that the life in the great centies is a good deal at the expense of the agricultural districts, which are deprived by it of all those who are most enterprising. The further you get from the capital, the more you are struck by this; above ali, if you go in a direction which does not lead to some manufacturing centre, as I did less and less. The garrison town of Metz dres little to restore it, and by the time you approach the frontier it is but vegetating -you can scarcely perceive the pulsation.

THE MYSTERIES OF ENAMELLING. - An impious French journal thus discourses about the enamelling process:-

This is the way it is done:

You first apply to the human face divine a wash of elder water, which removes every impurity. This done you lave the face anew with tepid w ter, then dry the skin with fine linen till it is perfectly smooth and velvety. You then apply to this surface a perfectly white, a pink white, or a cream white enamel. The real Paris enamel or email de Paris is slightly tinted. It is a paste, and covers the surface smoothly making it marble like. This artificial covering being thick, lasts a long time, but the face must not he washed. In order to remove any impurity from the skin, or rather the enamel, a small sponge dipped in rose water is used, and the enemel carefully re-Stored.

Ristori's face is enamelled nightly. The followers of this fashion are, in England, Miss Burdett Coutts, and the fair lady whose husband refused to pay several thousand pounds for numerous enamellings.

The price for a 'permanent enamelling' is \$50. If skillfully done, and the cheeks touched with rogue, with a little 'fixing up' of ejebrowa, you cannot at night, and a foot or two off, tell an old woman

from a young one.
In America the fair Mrs. R follows this fashion so thoroughly that she coats face, arms and neck with the pearly preparation. She is kept in countenance

by the wealthy Mrs B. and sundry others. The ladies of the demi-monde, bowever, are the

## most fervent of the believers of enamel.

PIEDMONT. - The excitement in Italy is unabated. The Italian journals speak of a meeting of Garibaldian officers at Florence, at which an insurrectionary movement at Rome was spoken of as certain immediately the Garibaldians reached the frontier, and say it was decided that the enterprise on their part should be entered upon as soon as possible, the exact date and means being kept at present a secret. We have also a report of a meeting between Ratazzi and Garibaldi. The latter told the Minister that as the Italian Government was fettered by the September Convention the Roman question must be settled by volunteers. The Minister declared to the General that the Government were resolved to prevent the passage of the frontier at any cost; when Garibaldi replied with without foundation. warmth that any compromise with Rome was worse than absurd; that the expedition of which he was the representative had no object against the flag saluted by the whole of Italy; and that all that was desired was to plant that in the Capitol. Letters from Bologna speak of great sgitation in the barracks, and of the despatch of fresh soldiers to the Pontificial frontiers. Fresh troops have been des- launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded patched to the Papal frontier. Advices received at to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet Florence from Rome announce that the Roman police recently published in Paris entitled "The Roman are making many arrests. The greater of the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the garrisons of paid a tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Al-Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, are concentrated at tieri, who recently died of cholera at Albano, culc-Rome. The Italian Gazette affirms that the Italian gizing him for having fallen a victim to his zeal. Government has received from the representatives of England and Prussia an assurance of the strong disapproval which is felt by those Powers of any project against Rome. But if the Government of concludes to make no change in the existing Concor- sir? italy was in earnest, and really intended to prevent dat, and negotiations with Rome for the purpose of any rising in Rome, would it not be easy to stop the making a new Concordat has been abandoned. whole affair by arresting Garibaldi? The Paris THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS AND THE PAPACY. — A letter correspondent of the Times says that this would from Innspruck, of the 13th, in the Monde says:

reigning prince of another country with which he is equitable a manner the relations between the two has nothing a whatever to do. His conduct would not be tolerated in Englandiff rance was the country are try he was bent upon rating the standard of revelution in. And what he was you france, a machine gifts as well as by prayers and public product would be tolerated in the maintenance of its authority, by lution in. And what he was you france, a machine gifts, as well as by prayers and public product a relative was an active part in the maintenance of its authority, by country gifts, as well as by prayers and public product a relative was a warmed. harbouring and not arresting a person whose avowed object it was to dethrone her Majesty Queen Victoria? It seems, judging simply from what is passing on around us, that the Government of Italy is not averse to Garibaldi's movement, and hopes presently to

walk in and partake of the food the fillioustering

chief has prepared for Victor Emmanuel. The Presse states that according to letters which it has received from Italy, it can affirm that the declarations published by the Cabinet at Florence relative to Garibaldi's proceedings were the conse quence of a warm correspondence between the Obinets of Paris and Florence: - The French Government reminded the Italian Cabinet in very strong terms of the obligation imposed on it by the Convention of September 15, and asked for precise explanations concerning the inactivity of the Italian authorities in presence of the speeches and notorious preparations of Garibaldi. M. Rattazzi directed the Chevalier Nigra, in reply, to point out the very wide the strength of France, is but one of the thousand latitude which the Italian Legislation accorded to proofs of the ability by which he has so long ruled public meetings and associations; the consideration which was due to the character and exceptional situation of Garibaldi; and lastly, the personal inviolability assured to him by his title of Deputy. The French Cabinet did not admit the force of those objections; it declared that the slightest attaint given to the Convention of September, whether by omission or commission, would restore to France her entire liberty of action, and it announced its firm intention of using that liberty not only for sending the squadron of the Mediterranean to the waters of Civita Vecchia, but for landing and sending forward to the assistance of the Pope two French divisions, quite ready to take their departure. M. Rattezzi at first replied that if the French troops set foot on the Pontifical territory, the Italian army would enter at the same time; but that menace not having produced the effect expected, the Florence Oabinet all at once showed much less stiffness, and protested that it was firmly resolved to execute the Convention most loyally. And whilst waiting for the moment of acting, M. Rattszzi published in the Official

> troops to be completely ready for every contingency. The Government made public on the 21st, the fol-

Guzette the declaration against Garibaldi, and sent

off strict orders to the commanders of the Italian

lowing declaration: The Ministry has carefully watched the agitation which, under the glorious name of Rome, is trying to force the country to violate international stipulations, consecrated by the vote of the Parliament and the honor of the nation. The Government will remain faithful to, and thoroughly carry out, the declarations laid before and accepted by Parliament. In a free state no citizen can arise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of the high Powers of the nation, and thus disturb the organization of the country and lead her into the gravest complications. If any one should attempt to violate that frontier for which we have passed our word, the Ministry will not permit such an act and will place on those persons contravening this order the responsibility of whatever acts they may provoke.'

GARBALDI'S RESPONSE. - Garibaldi strived at Arezzo, the day following the Government proclamation. He made a speech in which he said, 'Italy cannot disregard the appeal of the Romans.

The Italian journals contain the following letter from Garibaldi, to the Roman National Junta:--Your appeal to the Italians will not be lost. In Italy there are many imbeciles, many Jesuits, many accustomed to sacrifice on the alter of their belly; but it is consolatory to be able to say there are also many brave men of San Martino, many heroic ber-sagliere of the King of Italy, many soldiers of the first srullery in the world, many descendants of the three hundred Fabit and a vanguard of the thousand of Marsala, who, if I mistake not, have by this time engendered a hundred thousand young men who fear only to divide into too many shares the memorable glory of clearing Italy of foreign mercenaries and necromancers. As to resources Italy has ever had the mistortune to be rich when foreign armies were to be quartered Among ber rich citizens there are not wanting patriots, who will soon I doubt not, shower upon you their handsoms offerings. Forward then, Romans! Break the rings of your chains upon the necks of your oppressors, and henceforth you will share your glory with Italians-

Genestreile Sept. 16.

The Florence Gazette believes it can state that the extraordinary movement of troops required by the menaces of an expedition against Rome have so modified the War Budge', that at the reopening of the Chambers the Government will have to ask for n additional credit.

FLOBENCE, Oct. 9. - A report is in circulation that the Italian Government, when he was actively engaged in carrying out his father's plans for the invasion of the Roman territory, with these plans he was well acquaiated full confidence baving been reposed in him by the General. His acres; will be a tevere blow to his followers, as in the absence of Garibaldi it deprives them of their most capable

LOAN ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY. - M. Bombrini. Governor of the Bank of Italy, has arrived from Paris, where he has succeeded in concluding an ad vance of 50,000,000 in cash guaranteed by the deposit of 100,000,000 worth of new land obligations, and the especial guarantee of the bank.

Rome.-The Volunteers of Garibaldi are marching upon Rome tom every direction. The Florence press urge the Government to anticipate them, and occupy the city with National troops. Report gained currency, that the American Minister, the Hon. Geo. P. Marsh, demanded the release of Gen. Garibalds on the ground that be was a citizen of the United States. This is denied, but it is true that Mr. Marsh asked Government to show clemency to the distinguished prisoner. Garibeldi issued an address denouncing Ratazzi,

and urging his followers to carry on the war for the possession of Rome.

FLORENCE, Oct. 8 - The officers of the Papal forces engaged at Beignaria, claim they guined the victory in that battle, that seventy of the enemy were The report that the officers of the Autibes Legion had sent in their resignation is declared entirely

SPEECH OF THE PCPE .- At a Consistory held at Rome on the 20th of September, a speech was celivered by the Pope. Be solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for consum." mating the sacrilege or the usurpation of the eccle-siastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already Court and the Emperor Maximilian." His Holiness

### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3 .- The Emperor Francis Joseph

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times confirms the report that France is provisioning her fortresses on her German frontier and building war steamers for the navigation of the Rhine. Prussia on her part is not idle. She is iron plating: all her redoubts on the Rhenish frontier, and recently ordered a number of railway carriages for the transport of the sick and wounded.

#### RUSSIA.

A very singular and suspicious negotiation is said to be going on between Russia and the Ports. During a recent visit by Fund Pacha to the Czar, in the Crimes the latter demanded that the Turkish Government should cede Candie, on pain of incurring the armed hostility of Russia. This demand being rejected, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople was then instructed to propose an alliance between the two countries, on the basis that Candia should become autonomous, and that Turkey should cease to interfere in European questions. This proposal was also summarily rejected. We know not what the next move may be; but an alliance between Russia and Turkey, on almost any terms, looks very like an alliance betwixt the wolf and the lamb. The whole of the story, however, is declared by the Russian journals to be 'entirely false.'

A very bitter feeling, encouraged by the press, exists in Russia against France. It has gone on increasing in intensity since a French jury recognised extenuating circumstances in the c.ime of Berezowski.

#### JAPAN.

Mr. Van Valkenburg gives a full account of the persecution of the Ohristians, of which the telegraph has heretofore given us important natices There are in Japan 20,000 natives Roman Catholics, descended from the Christian converts left there two hundred years ago, the time Japan was closed to foreign intercourse. They are seattered throughout the empire, and there are no new converts. A large portion of these Christians reside in the Island Kin Sin, and Nagasaki is their central point, where there is a Roman Catholic bishop, and several priests. So far as possible they have hitherto held their worship in secret, and in the night. The government must ave had notice of these meetings for a long time but it took no measures about them until the Buddhist and Lentoo priests complained bitterly that their revenue from burials and other religious ceremonies were rapidly falling off These complaints became so numerous that the local government of Nagasaki caused the arrest of sixty-three men, women and children, in a valley a little cutside of Nagasaki. They were confined in small prisons erected for the purpose. It was not known that any torture ha'd been inflicted or what was their intended punishment. The minister bad appealed to the Governors of Nagasaki to relieve the prisoners. They declared themselves unable to do so, as the prisoners were arrested as criminals under the Imperial laws of Japan. They, however, gave assurances that none of the prisoners had been tortured, and that the wants of those arrested and their families would be provided for. In the future no arrests would be made without the direction of the Supreme Government. Afterwards two more were arrested. The Governors in this case denied that they were arrested for being Ohristians, and renewed all the previous assurances. Mr. Van Valkenburg then addressed an earnest remonstrance to the Tyccon's Government. No answer had been received when the steamer left, but it was understood that orders had been forwarded by the Gerogio to Nagasakı for the release of the pri-

The Secretary of State now urges upon the Japanese government the abrogation of the law which proscribes Christianity.

Several poor girls in Philadelphia have been robbed of their sewing machines by unprincipled scoundrels, who waited on them, offering employment at a store named, if they furnished their own machines. Accordingly, an accomplice came to their houses to get possession of the machines, and disappeared

Ben Butler the Beast has written a letter on United States Finance, distinctly foreshadowing repudiation of the national debt.

A tender-hearted railway engineer says he never | reply. rons over a man when he can help it, 'because it masses up the track so.

A TOUCHING ECENB .- A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clas, was brought before the Menoti, the son of Garibaldi, has been arrested by Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

'Does any one claim you?' asked the magistrate.

'Ah! my good sir,' said she, 'I have no longer friends; my father and mother are dead - I have only my brother James, but he is as young as I am. Or, sir ! what can be do for me?'

The Court must send you to the House of Correc-

' Here I am, sister-here I am ! do not fear !' cried a childish voice from the other end of the court, and at the same instant a little boy with a lovely countenance started forth from amid the crowd, and stood before the judge,

'Who are you ?' said be. ' James Rome, the brother of this little girl.'

Your age ?' Thirteen.'

'And what do you want?'

I come to claim my sister Lucille.' But have you the means of providing for her ?' 'Yesterday I had not, but now I have. Don't be afraid, Lucille,'

Ob, how good you are, James !'

'Well, let us see, my boy,' said the magistrate; the Cours is disposed to do all it can for your sister. But you must give us some explanation.'

'¿About a fortnight ago,' continued the boy, ' my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble. Then I wounded, and one hundred and ten made prisoners. said to myself I will be an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister. I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dianer, and at night I took her secretly to my room and she slept in my bed while I slept on the floor. But it appears she had not exough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard, and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, 'Come, my boy, things connot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, and have twenty france a month, I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty france, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle-work. I claim my Sigter.'

'My boy,' said the judge, ' your conduct is very honourable. However, your slater cannot be set at liberty till to morrow.

'Never mind, Lucille,' said the boy; 'I will come and fetch you early to morrow.' Then turning to the magistrate, he said, 'I may kiss her may I not

He threw himself into the aims of his sister, and both wept tears of affection.

exert city his theories may have appeared, compared openly giving out that he wishes to subvert the the Concordat, which, they declared, regulates in tight] Medicine.

WOMEN AND LADIES. In the days of our fathers there were such things to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies or, to be still more refired, a race of ladies and gentlemen has sprung up Women and girls are among things that were, but ladies are found everywhere. Miss Mar-tineau, wishing to see the women-wards in a prison in Tennessee, was answered by the warden : We have no ladies here at present, madam.' Now so far as the ladies were conderned, it was very well that none of them were in prison, but then it sounds a little odd-ladies in prison. It seems bad enough for women to go to such a place.

A lecturer, discoursing upon the characteristics of women, illustrated thus: Who were the last at the cross? Ladies. Who were the first at the se-pulchre? Ladies. Of allitte modern improvements we have heard of but one thing that beats the above. It was the finishing touch to a marriage ceremony, performed by an exquisite divine, up to all the modern improvements. When he had thrown the chain of Hymen around the happy couple, he concluded by saying: "I now pronounce you husband and lady." The audience stuffed their bardkerchiefs into their mouth, and got out of the room as quickly as possible to take breath.

THE JEWS. - The Jews themselves have not preserved anywhere their primitive colour. In the northern countries of Europe they are white; in Ger-many many of them have red beards; in Portugal they are tawny. In the province of Occhin Chine, where many of them have settled, they have black skins, though they do not contract marriages with foreigners. Pritchard says that there is also at Mattacheri a colony of white Jews, and, lastly, there are black Jews dwelling in Africa, in the kingdem of Haoussa. Thus great varieties of colour have been produced among the people during eighteen centuries, but no change has occured in their cast of feature, habite, or ideas. Under a black skin or a white, observes General Daumas in Foudan, in the Sabara, or the sea coast towns, everywhere Jews have the same instincts, and the twofold aptitude for language and commerce. Colour, then, is not a fixed characteristic.

A Noble Box - Not long since, a neatly-dressed little boy, not more than ten years old, was standing on the sidewalk of a crowded street, watching the people as they passed. Presently a little girl, several years younger than himself, in attempting to cross the muddy street fell, and soiled her diess and hurt herself consideraby. In a moment the little fellow ran to her helped her up, spoke to her in the kindest tones, inquired where she lived, and led her away toward her home. She was not a pretty child, neither was she handsomely dressed; on the contrary, she looked very poor, but the noble little fellow did not stop to thick of that. He saw that she needed assistance, and that was enough His heart wes full of kindness which only waited for an opportunity to show itself. One could easily tell that boys fortine. He has a good mother, and he listens to her instructions. He will grow up beloved and bappy. He will never be poor, for he already possesses the choicest treasure - a kind heart. Try and be like

A celebrated physician, exquiring of a person who was remarkable for the health he enjoyed at an advanced period of his life, what regimen he followed. was answered, 'I eat but one meal a day.' ' Keep your secret, said the physician, 'if you publish is to the world you will utterly ruin the practice of medicine.

One of the editors of a New Orleans paper, soon after beginning to learn the printing business, went to court a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was taken down at hearing the minister announce as the text. 'My daughter is grievously tormented with a 'devil.

'Pa,' said little Channing to his parental ancester, holding up a Sucday school book 'what is that.' That, my son' replied the father, is Jacob wrest-ling with the angel.' 'And which licked, pa!' innocently continued the young hopeful

Deal gently with those who stray. Draw them back by love and persuasion. A kind word is more valuable to the lost than a mine of gold. Think of this, and be on your guard, ye who would chase to the grave an erring brother.

Mother Eve did not know so much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived by, they would have deceived, the devil.

'Have you muck fish in your boat?' said a ! a fisherman. 'Yes, a good eel,' was the slippery

One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.

Why is whispering a breach of good manners?-Because it is not aloud.

An enlightened barber advertises to shave anythink-even ' the face of nature.' If you wish to fatten a thin baby throw it out of

the window and it will come down plump, The newspapers is a law for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless, a library for the poor.

The wise man is happy when he gains his own ap probation, the fool when he gains that of others. A gentleman who was counting inquiry was found

to be wedded to his own views. A bigot's mind, like the pupil of the eye, contracts as the light increases.

### SUFFERERS WITH SCROFULA

READ THE FOLLOWING. Kingston Road, Don Bridge,

July 23d, 1866.

Sirs I think it my duty to make known to you the great benefit I have received from your BRIS-TOL'S SARSAPARILLA and PILLS.

In the Spring of 1863 I took a pain in my side, which extended to my back, and became so severe that I was unable to sleep. I was very poorly all that Winter. In the Spiing of 1864 a swelling began to rise on my back, near the spine, and shortly after broke and discharged. I had two more swellings on my back that year. The sores would discharge for about a month during which time I was very weak. Next Spring I was weaker than ever; and in the month of April the last swelling began to rise. A friend asked what was the matter with me. I told him I thought my blood was affected. He then advised me to try your Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills. I soon began to experience a great change. In a few weeks I was able to go to work, and I have been working ever since. I firmly believe that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the means, with the blessing of Providence, of restoring me to health and strength; and I cheerfully recommend them to any who are suffering from Scro'ula in any of its dreadful forms.

Lam very truly yours.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward

Davie.

T. A. SNIDER,
Walton St., Toronto. Having supplied Mr. Davis with the Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills, I can testify to the correctness of his statements.

H. J. ROSE, Druggist, H. J. RUGE, D. agg. C. Toronte.

Sept. 7th, 1866. correspondent of the Times says that this would correspondent of the Times says that this would bave been done long ago if any person except Garibaddi had been making inflammanory speeches, how raising men, providing money, purchasing arms, and openly giving out that he wishes to subvert the favor of the temporal power and the maintenance of the Word appetite. He replied that when he was full ho was apply and when he was full ho was a Son, J. Gonden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in tights.

An English schoolmaster asked a pupil the origin of the word appetite. He replied that when he was followed a correspondent of the Word appetite origin of the word appetite. He replied that when he was followed a correspondent or the Monde says:

An English schoolmaster asked a pupil the origin of the word appetite. He replied that when he was followed a correspondent or the following the following the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the following the following the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the following the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the following the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was followed the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the word appetite or the word appetite. He replied that when he was a correspondent or the

### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber in withdrawing from the late firm of Measrs A & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business, would respectfully inform his late pairons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMEAL. COMPINED IN PARTY HAMS, LARD, HERRINGS, DRIED FIRE, DRIED APPLES, 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 will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in Canada.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. Useh 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, 1867.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

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

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

" Contain no opium, nor anything injurious." Dr. A. A. Hayas, Chemist, Boston.

" An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW Boston.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN. " Most salutary relief in Bronchitis."

REV. S. SIEGFRIED, 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 astbma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly - relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to CBTAIN the genuine. September, 1867.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman: - We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good - particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers any they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

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

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle, September, 1867.

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their uses and have an abiding faith in them. They say :-"' Ager - great medicine - cure sick man,' and his re-medics, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins oven quicker than wampum, rum, or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts

of civilization.—[Montreal Pilot. October, 1867.

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SCURCES. - Local disease cannot be cured merely by local treatment. For example: No application to the part affected will radically cure the piles. The habit of body, which is the primary cause of the complaint, must be changed. For this purpose, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-UOATED PILLS, the facest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Cos tiveness is almost invariably the immediate cause of this distressing disorder. This condition of the bowels is at once changed by the action of the Pills. Indigestion and morbid action of the liver produce constipation. These, too, are swiftly remedied by this powerful vegetable agent, and the organs toned and regulated to a condition of perfect health. Thus are the symptoms and source of the disease removed together, and it is at an end forever. It is the same with all the complaints which come within the remedial scope of this great alterative cathartic, and antibilious medicina.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER .- Chemistry evolves coarse imitations of the scent of flowers from many revolting ingredients: but the refreshing odor which exhales from Nature's floral censers, as they swing in the breezes of the tropics, cannot be simulated. Hence the superiority of this celebrated perfame, the concentrated essence of flowers, gathered in the groves of Florida over other scented waters; hence, too, the tenacity with; which it clings without change, to whatever it touches. We know of nothing that can approach it in delicacy and im perishability, except the finest French extracts; and the Florida Water is preferred by the ladies of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, to ed of Watch Dealers throughout the country. even the best of them. It costs, we believe, only about hal the price.

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. Grav. J Goulden R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GASFITTER,

MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865.

MR. J. BRIGGS,

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

THUMAS MCCAFFRY. Zold by all Druggists ard Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CC.

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET

(NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.)

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

McKenna & Sextons Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867.



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY

OF THE

#### AMERICAN WATCH

WALTHAM, MASS.

Referring to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass. respectfully submit that their Watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the

They are simpler in structure, and therefore stronger, and less likely to be injured than the majority of foreign watches. They are composed of from 125 to 300 pieces, while in an old English watch there are more than 700 parts

How they run under the hardest trial wa'ches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SCPERINTENDENT, ?

ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec., 866. S Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our enginemen, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equidment. There are now some three m carried on our der them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, 1 have great satisfaction in saying your watches give us less trouble, and have worn and do wear much longer without repairs than any watches we have ever had in use on the road. As you are aware, we formerly trusted to those of English manufacture, of acknowledged good reputation; but as a class they never kept time as correctly, nor have they done as good service, as yours.

In these statements I am sustained by my predecessor, Mr. Lewis, whose experience extended over a series of years.

Respectfully,
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

General Superintendent. American Watch Co., Waltham.

> NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD. ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866.

Gentlemen: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses. They run with the greatest accuracy and steadiness, notwithstanding the rough riding of an engine, and as I have never known one to wear out, they must be durable. I hope to see the time when Railway Companies will generally adopt your watches, and furnish them to all engineers and conductors In my opicion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety.

Yours respectfully, . CHARLES WILSON, G Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

American Watch Co, Waltham, Muss. We make now five different grades of watches

named respectively as follows: Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham Watch Company, P. S. Bartlett, Wm. Ellery,

Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Waltham, Mass. Boston, Mass. Home Watch Company, Boston, Mass. All of these, with the exception of the Home

Watch Company, are warranted by the American Watch Company to be of the best material, on the most approved principle, and to possess every requi-site for a reliable time keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's print ed card of guarantce, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that bayers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are nu-merous counterfeits and imitations of our Watches sold throughout the country, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against imposition. Any grades of Waltham Wutches may be purchas-

Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Brondway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES,
Toronto and Montreal,

Agents for Canada:

WANTED,

A CATHOLIC MALE TEACHER who has had five 54 ST. JOHN STREET, years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diplome in the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to,

TEACHER -538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED,

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

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE

ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

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

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

### A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

WHCLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET,

MONTREAL,

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

Kar Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a callas they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms.

May 19. 1367.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its curves, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inveterate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have piedded to this compound of anti-strumous varues. Disorders of a serofulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrofulous matter, have been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemics of our race. Often, this unscen and unfelt tenant of the organism undormines the constitution, and invites the attack of encebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a usualicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly developinto one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the yitals. In the latter, tabercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sursaparillu as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant visuity, are often contaminated, and on the road to its

it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rase or Erystpelas, for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scalt Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eraptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrolulous infection, the Sursaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphitis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladles by any medicine. Leucorrhwa or Whites, Uterine Uterations, and Famate Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism and Gout, often dependent on the accumulations of extrancons matters in the blood, have their romedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Lanquid, Listless, Despondent, Sierpless, and filled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debilly, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed bnoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

# Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Caill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bumb Ague, Feriodical or Biliour Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

marsh, or missmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does Cure, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismath, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is grainfed by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver, Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE.

HENRY SIMPSON & CO. Montreal. General Agents for Lower Canada;

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

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

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



Sewing Machines.

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

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

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

BOOT and SHOE MACHINERY - J. D LAWLOR, Sole Agent in Montreal, for the Sale of Butterfield & Haven's New Era Pegging Machines, foot and power; Wax-Thread Sewing Machines; Sand paper Machines; Stripping, Rolling, and Splitting Machines; Upper Leather Splitters; Counter Skiving, Sole Cutting and Sidewelt Machines; the genuine Howe Sewing Ma chine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J D. L.WLOR'S, 365 Notee Dame Street, between St. François Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

# GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents.

Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's

Fluid, Cond'y Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c.
CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting gent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c., &c. J'A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL,

## Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kacsas, April 17, 1866.

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

Yours truly,
A. HUNTING, M.D. \* \* I regret to say to say that the Cholera has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India. This certifies that I have used Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholera infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c, and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine REV. JAS. O. BOOMER.

Messrs. Perry Davis & Son: - Dear Sirs - Having witnessed the beneficial effects of cour Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly cb.

serve the following directions:-At the commencement of the disease take a tea-

relieved in the course of a few Lours

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

The Pair Killer is sold every where by all Druggiels and Country Store-Keepers.

L3- PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to a PERRY DAY S & SON Manufacturers and Proprietors. MONTFHAL C.E.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AAD FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 376 NOTRE B\_ME STREET

MONTREAL. Each pard for Raw Furs.

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION!

THOMAS RIDDELL & CO. 54 & 56 Great St. James Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, . . .. A Large and Varied Assortment of

WALL PAPERS.

PARLOUR

BEDROOM

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

54 and 56 Great St. James Street.

# MERCHAN! TAILORING

At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street,

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the

New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.

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

shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time

teers, requiring full Outlits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department,

Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments.
Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed

for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youthe' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;-

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



ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE,

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC, And Regular Line between Montreal and the Ports o

On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further Lotice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:—
The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P M precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their

leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and re-turning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and

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

nection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, wil leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M., calling, going and returnng at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and

Tuesday and Friday at Two P.M , calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contracour, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Beloeil, S. Eilaire, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at

Eleven Boon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sunda excepted, at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Mon-At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

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

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

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

This Company will not be accountable for specie

ezoressed are signed therefor.

Further information may be had at the Freights.

Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissioner Street

CONSISTING OF:

DINING ROOM,

AND

(OPPOSITE DAWSON'S),

# DEPARTMENT.

J. A. RAFTER.

ming and workmanship warranted.

Oustomers' Suits will be made to order at the

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

their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and

Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

BETWEEN

Three Rivers, S rel, Berttier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption and Yamaska, and other intermediate l'orts.

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

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will

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

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in con-

Wednesday at Four P M.

The on teamer OHAMBLY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, willleave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every

elieved in the course of a few Lours

N.B.— Be sure and get the genuine article; and it on Tuesdays at 5.A. M. Thursdays at and Sturdays.

or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the v.lue

J. B. LAMERE. 4.44 Manager Office Richelien Company, ?

28th Sept 1867.

### WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence a moderate charges. asurements and Valuations promptly attended to Montreal, May 28, 1863.

REMOVAL

### KEARNEY & BRO.,

PLUMBERS, GAS. & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

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

MONTREAL.

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

Montreal, April 11, 1867.

### MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.

Esq. | Louis Comte, Hnbert Pare. J. C. Robillard Alexis Dubord Joseph Laramee, R. A. R. Hubert, F. X. St. Obarles, Andre Lapierre,

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

OFFIGE .- No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET. ALFRED DUMOUCHEL, Secretary.

Montreal, May 4, 1867.

### ROYAL

### INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE:

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

1st. Security unquestionable.

and. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude. Brd. Every description of property insured at mo-

erate rates. 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances efcted for a term of years.

The Directors Invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the " Royal" offers to its life Assurers :-

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Uapital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partner-

ship. 2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management. 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO THIRDS of their net amount, very five years, to Policies then two entire years in mistence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal.

February 1, 1866.

## GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S

# FLORIDA WATER.

a quarter of a centuand delightful of all ry, maintained its asperfumes contains cendency over all other Perfumes, in its nignest degree throughout the W. of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural fresh 2 CN full natural full n of excellence the ar-Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently re-commend it as an impure matter ar-impure matter ar-ound the teeth and miles without a rival. Of gums, and making E the latter hard, and a of a beautiful coor a With the very clite. course , this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

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

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

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS

MARYS PATRONAGE ... Cloth, \$150.
MATER ADMIRABILIS; Or, FIRST FIFTEEN
YEARS OF MARY IMMAQULATE. Dy Rev. Alfred Monnin Cloth, \$1.121.

SHORT MEDITATIONS, OR GOOD THOUGHTS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. By Revd. Theodore Noether Cloth, \$1.50.
CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Compiled by the Ohristian Brothers. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Volume I. contains Examples on the Apostles' Oreed. Cloth, 50 cents.

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; Or, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume II, illustrating the Commandments of God and of the Church. Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs J. Sadlier. Cloth, 75 cents.

CATHOLIO ANECDOTES; Or, THE CATZOHISM IN EXAMPLES Volume III., illustrating the Sacraments. Compiled by the Obristian Brother Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadli e

75 (ents. Each of the above volumes is complete in itself. They are admirably adapted for premiums.

CATHOLIU ANECDOTES; Or, THE CATECHISM IN EXAMPLES Compiled by the Brothers of the Christian Schools. Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. The three volumes complete in one, comprising Examples illustrating the Apostles' Creed, the Commandments of God and of the

Church, the Sacraments, &c, &c. 1 large volume of nearly 900 pages. Cloth, \$2 00.

CARDINAL WISAMAN'S LECTURES ON THE DOCTRINES OF THE CHURCH. Cloth, \$1.50 RT. REY. DR. CHALLONER'S MEDITATIONS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Cloth,

VERSY. Cloth, \$1 22; HUGHES AND BRECKENBRIDGES ORAL DIS-CUSSIONS. Cloth. \$2.00. THE VENGEANCE OF A JEW. By C. Guenot.

Cloth. \$1.121.

ROSA IMMACULATA. By Marie Josephine, (Authoress of Rosa Mystica). Cloth, red edges, \$1 50 THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Translated from the French of Chevalier D'Artand De Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John M'Closkey, DD, Archbishop of New York. Illustrated with Forty Steel Engrave ings, made expressly for the Work. Complete in Forty Numbers. Price, 20 cents each, or in Two Super Royal 8vo. volumes:

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

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

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

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

VOLU-THE PEEP O' DAY, AND OROSOORE OF THE BILLHOOK 12mo, cloth, \$1. VOL. II. THE CROPPY 12mo, cloth, \$1.

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

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

VOL. V:-THE BOYNE WATER. 12mo, cloth, \$1 YOL, VI .- THE DENOUNCED, AND THE LAST BARON OF ORANA. 12mo, cloth \$1
The other Volumes of Sanim's Works will appear

as soon as they are published in Europe. NEW EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF GERALD GRIFFIN. Edited by his Brothers, 10 volumes, 12mo, printed on fine poper. Illustrated with steel engravings, half roan \$11, half morocco

WISEM IN'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 870, cloth, \$2, half morocco

WISENAM'S SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS 870, cloth, \$2, half morocco, \$2 75. Path Which Led a Protestant Lawyer to the Catholic Church. Price \$1 50.

Homage to Ireland. An Allegory in three chapters By Rev. A. Pierard, Knight of the Holy Cross of

Jerusalem. The above contains a fine steel engraving of Erin's Queen receiving the Immortal Crown.

Holy Week Book, containing the Offices of Holy Week Large Edition 80cts. Small Edition 37cts. THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 90 cuts, beau tifully printed on fine paper, and handsomely

bound. Price, 15 cents. THE METROPOLITAN SECOND READER. -Royal 18mo, 216 pages, illustrated, and printed from clear type on excellent paper, and substantially bound. Price, 30 cents.

THE METROPOLITAN THIRD READER. Beautifully illustrated 12mo. Price 45 cents. THE METROPOLITAN FOURTH READER .-

With an introduction by the Right Reverend Dr. Spalding, Bishop of Louisville. 12mo., 456 pages. Price, 75 cents.
THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED READ.

ER. Designed to accompany the Metropolitan Series of Readers. By a Member of the Order of the Holy Cross. 12mo., 180 pages, illustrated with 130 cuts, half bound. Pr ce, 15 cents. THE METROPOLITAN ILLUSTRATED SPELLER

and DEFINER. Price 30 cents. Letropolitan School Books are approved of by the Catholic Board of Education, and used in all Catholic Separate Schools.

The Subscribers keep constantly on hand a large and varied ascortment of Siver, and cheap Beads; Bone, Bronze and Brass Crucifixes, Marble Statues, Silver, and Cheap Medals, Fonts, Lace, and Sheet Pictures, Fine Steel Engravings, Lithographs, &c.

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

D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,

Montreal, Merch 29, 1867.

CIFFIN'S BLOCK)

LIFE(OF ST ANTHONY OF PADUA By Father)

Servas Dirks (Oloth, \$1:12):

THREE PHASES OF OHRISTIAN LOVE By

Lady Herbert. (Oloth St. 124)

THE BRAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF

MARYS PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1:50.

PRICES MODERATE. Montreal, May 28, 1867.

MUIR'S LADIES' CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(TIFFIN'S BLOCK,) MONTREAL. PRICES MODERATE.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

York Street, Lower Town, OTTAWA.

A Large Supply of Ladies' Gent's, Boy's, Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK

Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT. GEORGE MURPHY.

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

PROSPECTUS. THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the

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

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

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

Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree. History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee. Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a

pecial demand of parents; they form extra charges. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory .... 12 00 Classes for younger students. TERMS.

For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders..... 700 as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSES! COFFINS!



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

he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves Crapes, &c. HEARSES for Hire or Sale. M. Cusson flatters bimself that be will

receive in the future even more encou ragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearses, having sold them all.

M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public. XAVIER CUSTON.

115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. April 4, 1867.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

ST. JOHN, N.B. 12m. Nov. 8, 1866.

> W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE. 41 Little St. James Street,

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES,

MONTREAL

Office :- 58 St. François Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

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

OTTAWA, C.W. Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to. June 22, 1835.

HEYDEN & DEFOE.

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

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

L. S. HEYDÊN. D. M. DEFOR Augest 25, 1864.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor

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

Collections made in all parts of Western -Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal RITERENCE M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.

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

mproved Mountings, and warranted in every parti-cular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimen-Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circu-

lar, Address
E: A. ... C. R. MENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.

No. 899 NOTERE DAME STREET, A STELLEGIF DAY SCHOOL. SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE

DAME, A PART OF 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance - From 9 to 11 AM; and

from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the Euglish and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; talian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

If the Popils take dinner in the Establishment \$6,00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON.

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

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL.

Mathematical school

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

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

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

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

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

NEW IMPORTATIONS Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET. Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots

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

of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.

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

J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 60 St. \_awrence Main Street.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals,

CHEAP, FOR CASH. . J. LANE & CO, St. Rochs, Quebec.

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

BOAT BUILDER, SINCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand.

OARS MADE TO ORDER.

SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE OWES M'GARVEY.

PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,

Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, anddalivered according to instructions free of charge.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS.

WOOD ENGRAVERS. 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows: GOING WEST. Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, 9 30 A.M. Gogerich, Buffulo, Detroit, Chicago GOING SOUTH AND EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond } 7.00 A.M. Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at } Express for Island Pond & intermediate 2.00 P.M.

Express (stopping at St. Johns only) for New York, Boston, and all intermed diate points, connecting at Rouse's \ 4.00 P.M. Point with Lake Champlain Steamers .... Local Passenger and Mail Trains for St )

Johns, Rouse's Point and way Sta- 6.15 P.M. tions, at Night Express for Portland, Three Ri- \ 10.10 P.M vers, Quebec, and River du Loup, U. J. BRYDGES

Managing Director

1867.

Managing Director date villes

# P. ROONEY

MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS

IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS No. 457; St Paul Street. MONTREAL

Nov. 8, 1866. 6:44

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILI

IN LARGE BOTTLES,

The Celebrated Preparation for

PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND

HUMORS.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

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

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD,

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

PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREARATION

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA. and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases ari-ing from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

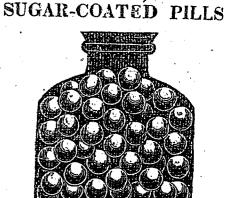
NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL. MERCURIAL. or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most help-

less infants, without doing the least injury.
Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the lable of each bottle,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lymans, Clare & Co., Druggists.

Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in

# BRISTOL'S



# Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been falt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BkISTOL'S SUGAR.

UOATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active princi-ples or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virige whatever. Among those medicinal agents we may name PODOPHYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purtarive Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind herrotofare offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

Headache, Jaundice, Bad Breath, Foul Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaint,

Habitual Costiveness, . Dyspensia or Indigestion, Heartburn and Flatulency, Dropsy of Limbs or Body, Female Irregularities, And all diseases of the Stomach,

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

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

Lymans, Clare & Co., Evans, Moreer & Co., Picault & Bon, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists.

Also by all respectable Druggists.