

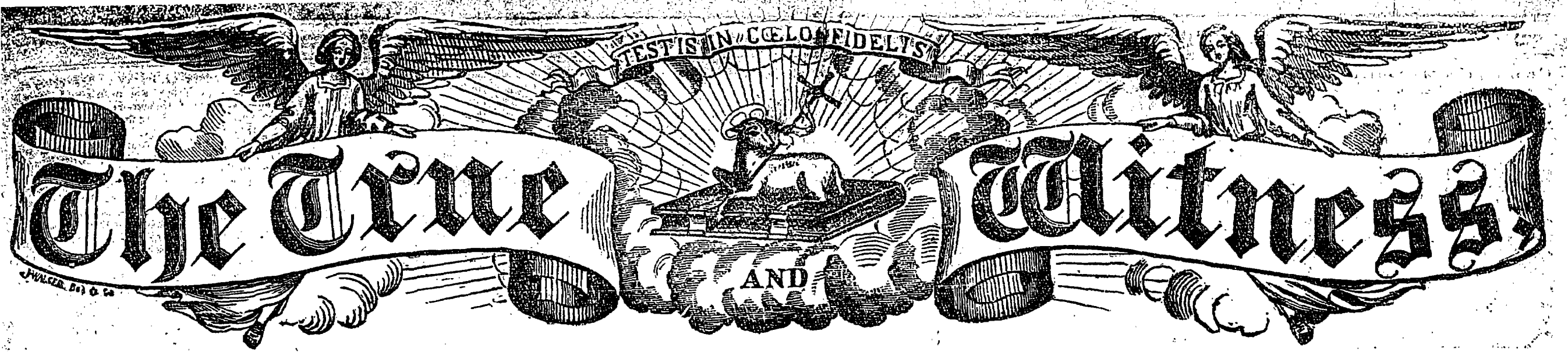
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- 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.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



# CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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 glorious Christmas carols; 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 selfishness to be genial, kind, and sympathizing. The hardest heart cannot withstand Christmas; it leads them where and how it will; 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 window, watching a Christmas scene that filled my whole heart with joy. Our house was some little distance from London, and I gazed over the river that lay beyond the gardens belonging 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 holly 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, fantastic shadows as the twilight deepened, tall fir trees 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 graceful ivy twisted and wreathed itself round wherever it could possibly get: the coquettish mistletoe, with its green leaves and white berries, looked—well, we know how it looks: may we live to see it for many happy years yet to come.

The houses opposite were a grand study to me who love Christmas landscapes. Early as it was, some of them were already blazing with light; in some the blinds were drawn, and shadows of Christmas ever-greens played upon 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, a cab drive up with three rosy-cheeked children just come home from school; the whole household were in the hall to meet them; the way in which 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 the mother,—I saw it all, even down to the baby who was in such a hurry to be noticed that it fell headlong down two of the stairs, and plunged into a thick mat lying at the foot of the staircase. I almost hurrahed with the children when it was found to be uninjured. I felt inclined to burrah again when I saw a stout footman bringing a foaming glass to the cabman. I knew why. He had heard the baby fall, and was polite enough to run as though to help, saying 'Bless it; not hurt, 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 Christmas drama. There was another house that interested me strongly, it looked so dull and dreary; Christmas even had not brightened it. Ah, I remembered three months since I had seen a mournful procession leave its doors; I knew a kind father and tender husband had gone and left we and sorrow behind him; I could see nothing but I could picture the gloomy rooms once bright with Christmas lights and evergreens; the empty chair, once filled. Ah me; even four months since he sat there; the poor wife, last year so blithe, so happy, with a face of sunshine; and now, alas, sunshine and light were gone; a widow's cap makes the pale face paler, and she shrinks from the glad sights and sounds. Last year bright young faces were round her, and fresh, gay voices had made music in her ear; now all were gone; of that dear group some were now in other climes. Sad, ah, sad and dreary was Christmas Eve for them. God help

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 silvery 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 Eyre, 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 smile as sweetly as any woman's, were yet oftener seen with a slight sarcastic tinge which I knew quite well. I am proud of my brother, and with reason, for a nobler, truer-hearted man does not exist; he 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 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 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-minded and generous 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 lived three years after him: so that at the early age of twenty, Lionel became heir to my father's estate (which was a large one) and uncontrolled master of the fortune my father left him. I inherited from my mother a fortune sufficiently 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 possession of the old house, vacant since my father's death for my mother could never to live in it.— It was called Deepdale Manor, and a more picturesque or beautiful mansion I never saw.— There for some years we lived in the greatest tranquillity. My brother had governesses and masters for me; of the result I am naturally too modest to speak. At sixteen I 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 mere preparation for it. At the same time my brother wished, for many reasons, to join the army. He was perhaps somewhat tired of the quiet life he had led at Deepdale. Without much delay he obtained his wish, and was metamorphosed from a squire into a captain. The change suited him; but then we could no longer live always at Deepdale. He took a pretty house 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 Alice and I did our best 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 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 two I was cured, and grew up more amiable than one might have expected. Dear brother, may God bless and repay you a hundred-fold for your untiring love and kindness to me. We were very happy. I do not think there was a brighter or more cheerful home than ours in all England. My brother filled it with sunshine and happiness, my aunt with kindness and comfort, and I with music and flowers. You will ask me why we were leaving this warm little nest on a cold frosty Christmas Eve, to travel through freezing winds miles away. Ah! that is a secret of my brother's; he thinks, perhaps, I know little about it, and I laugh at him quietly, and pretend to be quite unconscious.

I was ill once, and went to the sea-side with 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 Spanish-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 flashing with a fire that would have been too brilliant had not long silken lashes shaded them. Ah, yes, I have seen faces just like hers 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 brightness 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 drooping 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 false 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 hung 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 pained look came over Lady Howard's face, and her husband turned the conversation. I questioned 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.' 'Oh, 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. 'Kate,' she said, earnestly, 'do not speak to me on this subject again. There is something; but even I do not know what it is. I see it pains mamma, so I never mention it. Do not speak to Lionel about your doubts and surmises. He thinks my brother is abroad and studying; he does not know us so well as you do. Promise me, Kate.'

I promised; and whatever I thought for the future I said nothing. Lady Howard's health slowly improved, and the name of the heir of Ferndale was seldom mentioned amongst us. Lionel knew May: he was cautious, this brother of mine, and weighed his words carefully in a general way; but I knew by his eloquence the first time he saw her what had happened. He was afterwards more shy in speaking of her, but by a thousand different signs and tokens I knew my brother loved her with the whole force of his noble heart. While things were at this juncture Christmas came, and with it an invitation for us

to pass some time at Ferndale. This is where we were going through the cold and snow this 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 foolish 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 fêted, 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, beautiful white. We drove through the park gates, and then the scene was like fairyland. Ferndale Manor House was a large rambling building, belonging to no particular style of architecture; in fact, it embraced them all: each inhabitant 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 staircases; all kinds of snug little rooms, pretty boudoirs, and a noble picture gallery. The house was situated in the midst 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 distinctly 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 hall, surrounded by such a group. Out came Lady Howard, her pale face lit with 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 eyes from her face, I had enough to do in admiring the Christmas decorations. Two grand old hall was one mass of bright green, and in the midst was hung a mistletoe bough. Ten minutes more, and we were in the great drawing-room, and anything more beautiful or fairylike I never saw. It was a large and splendidly-furnished room, with rich carpets and luxurious chairs and sofas of every description. The rarest pictures adorned its walls, statues the most graceful and costly occupied the niches. Now, Lionel was twined round the picture-frames, and the beautifully-carved pedestals; masses of green holly, with its bright scarlet berries, dark branches of fir, clusters of twining ivy, were most gracefully arranged. A large chandelier poured a flood of golden light, that played on the rare pictures, the white statues, and the evergreens. In the middle of the room, occupying the post of honor, was the Christmas tree. Ah! I shall never see one so beautiful again. It was a tall tapering tree

and its dark branches were loaded, as though by fairy hands, the oranges, rosy apples, and purple grapes, hung from it in bewildering profusion.— And oh? such presents! Splendidly bound books lying in snug little nests, their red covers and gilt edges looking prettier than ever; beautiful rosaries, sparkling little silver crosses, tiny pretty holy-water stoups from France, the bracelets, chains, fairy-like looking dolls, gaily embroidered purses. I never could mention one-half the beautiful and costly things that glittered on that glorious Christmas-tree. There were little wax tapers of all colors glimmering 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 Ducie 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 son. There was pretty 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 Ferndale, he being Lord of Misrule, and doing general duty as chief wit and fun-maker. There were others whom you, dear reader, will scarcely wish to know, as they do not 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 to her 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 she would 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. Sir John would not have missed that ancient and time-honored Christmas rite,—no not for anything 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 lit 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 Eyre was prime minister, and Charley Leigh king's jester. Lila stood apart preparing some music, and I, Kate Eyre, was comfortably seated on the large sofa, and Guy Ducie was near me.

'Kate,' he said, 'did you ever see anything happier 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 kind face. Have you noticed this?'

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

'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. Guy, you and I too might do better than discuss our friends while we are under their roof, at least.'

'Very true, Miss Eyre, I submit; I merely wished you to moralize a little: never trust mere appearances in a room full of smiling people; you 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 depths. 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 part.'

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

It was a beautiful and plaintive melody, and May's rich, full voice did it full justice; it affected me strongly. I looked at Lady Howard, and saw her eyes were filled with tears. Sir John had shaded his face with his hands, and stood near his wife. The melody seemed to float round the room, sometimes, waiving in the most plaintive harmony, and then so soft, so sad, so sweet, no one could hear it unmoved. We were silent for some minutes; words would have seemed misplaced after that beautiful melody.

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

Are you tired—why do you look so strange—what has happened—have you seen May? I have seen her, but have not spoken to her. Little sister, he continued wearily, you must help me. I am a strong man, but I am struck in the pride of my youth and strength.

in one of the theatres. The sword, she declared, were to be used in a combat on the stage, and not in cutting down any of the army or police. The constable refused to believe the lady, and carried his prisoner into town, where he introduced him to a magistrate. The gentleman with the two swords gave his explanation, and was liberated. In a few minutes 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 injustice often inflicted on innocent mortals.

ARMED WITH SWORDS AND WITH A BLOOD-RED FLAG. Proceeding through Englishboro', they attacked several persons. A woman with a child in her arms got knocked down, and the windows of Conway's public-house and of Gallaher's shop were smashed. An old man named William Linn, who resided with the soldiers for their conduct, was set upon and beaten. He received a severe wound in the head, and is internally injured. This man was reported to be in a dying state. John Morrey, of Bridge Street, sustained a bayonet wound in the leg, and a scalp wound, and had to be taken to the hospital. Edward Keating had 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 civilians alike and guarding the several crossings. This (Sunday) morning, about half past nine, as a company of the 74th Regiment was 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 handling 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-mell, and with their drawn bayonets 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 they were reconnoitring the corners of Arthur's Quay and Denmark Street, undecided what to do or whom to attack, while unoffending people fled in all directions, and with some difficulty and exertion got to their peremptory orders to come back and fall in to be suddenly 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 a stone was thrown at them as they marched across Mathew Bridge. The person who threw it was arrested by the police. The city has continued quiet all day, and up to the time I write (10 o'clock P.M.) no fresh disturbance has taken place.

The ORANGE GROUND OF IRELAND.—The chiefs of the Orange Church of Ireland are preparing for war. The combined enemies of atheism are upon them. English Dissent and Irish Catholicity are not only separately organised but allied. The Liberation Society in London, and the National Association in Dublin, differ widely in most things; but they are perfectly agreed as to one, and that is the diabolical origin of the present establishment is no longer denied; and the appeal to force is no longer repudiated, 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 Killmore, the Rev. J. C. Moore strove to animate 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 anybody is likely to contend about. The faith, if the champions really believe in it, can hardly be in much danger.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

A meeting of the Irish hierarchy will be held in Dublin next October, at which amongst other matters, the question of the Church establishment will be discussed.—Dundalk Democrat, Sept. 21st.

A large case of first-class firearms, consisting of all kinds of revolvers, from double to six barrel chambers, with pistols, and several single and double barreled 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 trade, 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 authorities.

The Cork Examiner, of the 26th ult., is inclined to be sarcastic in discussing the arrest of Garibaldi, and expresses itself in this wise:—It is not many years since London was in an uproar cheering for Garibaldi, and peer and artisan vied with each other how they could best do him honor. At that time he bore the effluvia of a wound inflicted on him by the soldiers of a Government he had helped to overthrow Italy. When he received that wound he was a rebel taken flagrant delicto—with arms in his hands, at the head of a mob of armed followers, and fighting against the rulers whom, whatever their right, he at least acknowledged to be lawfully his. This fact, however, did not appear to affect the cordiality of the enthusiasm with which he was received. And now when Garibaldi is a second time arrested in rebellion 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 hang. Such things were never considered when Garibaldi was at the apex of English favor. It never appeared to Englishmen to think that the chance 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 do they think of the apostle of revolutionary doctrine now?

MULLIN, a native of the county Galway, 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 the child said to him, dragged the poor little fellow into a field by the road-side, and barbarously murdered him with a case knife. The unnatural monster, who was in a state of drunkenness at the moment, cut and hacked 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 been discovered, a clue having been had to Mullins, he was arrested yesterday at the course by the police and conveyed in custody to the Kilmainy police station.

THE ESCAPE OF A FENIAN AT CLONMEL.

The Clonmel Chronicle gives the following account of the recent escape of a Fenian prisoner from Clonmel jail:—The prisoner, when arrested under a warrant from Lord Lieutenant, gave his name as Charles Osborne, 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 6 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, gashed and cased with iron, the inner, a heavy iron gate, both well fastened outside with double locks and strong bolts and bars. Into this cell the prisoner was locked on Wednesday evening last; and at six o'clock next morning it was discovered that O'Brien's cell was untenanted. The prisoner had succeeded in effecting his escape in the prison dress. The lower half 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 wall 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 prison-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 found—with the ends double-stitched together, he scaled the railing, crossed 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, some 18 or 20 ft. by means of another rope, which was also found hanging from one of the embrasures.

THE 'SUSPICIOUS CRAFT.'

Limerick, Monday.—News has been reached here that a strange looking craft, clipper built, seemingly about 800 tons, and a black hull, has been observed on two occasions, with top and foreails set, and sailing in a westerly direction. It is understood that our war vessel is on the look out for her. The Frederick William is on the alert.

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 gunboat lying at Ringsend, in charge of a party of marines.

THE LORDS AT LIMERICK BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE POPE.

The Limerick correspondent of the Cork Examiner, writing on Sunday evening attributes much of the blame for the riots between the people of that city and the soldiers of the 74th Regiment to the insulting expressions made use of by the latter. He says:—cavalry, soldiers, artillerymen, and members of other regiments are in no way interfered with; but the appearance 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 treatment they received, the soldiers on Saturday evening made a regular sortie from Castle Barracks,

ARREST AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

On Thursday last, as the train from Derry arrived at the Dundalk 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 fraternity. 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 companion was on his way to Dublin to perform that even-

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 yesterday discharged from Kilmalmain Prison, having completed the term of their sentence.

THE LORDS AT LIMERICK BETWEEN SOLDIERS AND THE POPE.

The Lords of the Admiralty and a fleet of iron-clads are in Bantry Bay, awaiting the arrival of a Fenian cruiser fitted out in an American port, of which the Government have got some vague information.

THE WEATHER STILL CONTINUES BROKEN AND UNFAVORABLE.

The weather still continues broken and unfavorable to the successful progress of harvest operations. Within the last few days a considerable quantity of rain has fallen in the districts of Dundalk and Newry, and in low lying localities much damage has been done to corn.—Dundalk Examiner, Sept. 10.

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

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

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

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 Kinnerton on September 9, to Mr. Good, of Dublin, for the sum of £480.

Amongst the emigrants that left Killarney on September 11 was Thomas Garde, one of the Fenians tried and acquitted at the late Tralee Assizes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The police have not obtained a clue to the hiding places of Kelly or Deasey; and as the days pass away without any trustworthy information being obtained, the hope of re-capturing the fugitives grows fainter. In this city and all the towns in the neighbourhood—at London, in Hull, Liverpool and all the ports a strict watch is kept; and police officers are at work in the towns which are now known to be infested with the Fenian taint; but the head centres seem to be effectually concealed for the present. The rescuers of Kelly and Deasey hurried 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 dozen persons amongst the large number that had collected, with sufficient determination to follow this retreating group, and keep it in sight until it arrived, it is scarcely possible that the two fugitives could have escaped in their mannered condition. It has been ascertained that when Kelly and Deasey were in the village of Bradford, where Deasey's handkerchiefs were removed (as was 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 empty revolver on the side of the railway, where the Fenians crossed. On Friday evening two of the London detectives, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Clarke, visited the place. Whilst the officers were on the line, some porters whilst a few trucks that had been on a siding since Wednesday. The movement of the trucks displaced the canvas covering of one, and a revolver fell at Mr. Clarke's feet. It has eight chambers, and seven of them were loaded, the other having apparently been fired. The weapon bears the name of the maker, Mortimer, London, and is a strong, serviceable arm, of the same description as that found in Allen's possession. Several arrests have been made since Friday. At three o'clock on Saturday morning a body of police entered the house No. 68 Backley street, Rochdale road, and arrested John and James Sherris, brothers. They were not, 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 surrender. He was armed with an old saw, and attempted to use it as a weapon, but the police disarmed him, and removed him, with the Sherris, to Livezey street. He gave the name of John Francis 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 station, 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 policemen 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 indicate that he has been concerned in the Fenian troubles in Ireland. The other men have not as yet been identified, but all the witnesses had not seen 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 being concerned in the riot; and we are informed that the police attach considerable importance to one of the party, who has been identified as one of the men who were armed with revolvers. The whole of the men who have been apprehended since Friday night, and who yet remain in custody, will be brought up to day at the City Police Court. The melancholy duty of interring the remains of Sergeant Brett was performed yesterday at the Harpurhey cemetery.—Manchester Guardian.

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 vehicles 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 mob to give up the keys of the police van, he declared he would not do so under any circumstances; and was then killed. Brett's relatives yesterday were almost overwhelmed by the magnitude of the popular demonstration in his honor. Considered as a public funeral, the multitude 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 Cemetery a distance of two miles, was entirely filled with well-dressed people walking from six to eight abreast, the middle 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—passed by. 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 full penalty of the law having in no instance been enforced. This lenity, we now see, has been abused. Fenianism 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 heinousness of their crime.

THE FENIANS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says the special commission to try the Fenian prisoners at Manchester early in December next will consist of one Chief Justice and two puisne judges. Some alarm prevails owing to the arrival of a large number of strangers of the Irish-American class.—Their principal object is to assist Kelly and Deasey in escaping to the Continent should they get as far as Dover. The police and detectives who watch and search the mail stations are armed with revolvers. The police made six 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 soon overpowered. The police are still armed with Colts' revolvers. The police have suspicion that Kelly and Deasey are hiding in Manchester. The authorities

are to be well supported by the military in case 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 fifty men are placed on guard at the City Jail, and another guard protects the barracks army.

FENIAN RISING IN LONDON.—There being some reason 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 Terminus, and acting under the direction of a respectable dressed man. This person appeared to be in command of the party. Their attitude 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 Fenians 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, received information that these persons had congregated in the threatening manner described, at once took steps of a preventative nature to check any disturbance which might arise. A strong body of the S division of 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 homes after the arrival of the last train, without making the least attempt to disturb the usual quietude and order of proceedings. There is every reason to believe that had the Fenians Kelly and Deasey arrived, as was anticipated, at the station named, a most serious disturbance would have taken place; but an intimation having fortunately been conveyed to the police authorities, all precautions that could be taken were taken, and the safe custody of the Fenian chiefs Kelly and Deasey would have been ensured. As may naturally be supposed, the intelligence spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood that a Fenian rising was about to take place, and so 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 'head centres' are still hidden in Manchester. The number of persons arrested for complicity in the rescue since the last accounts, amounts to 24. On the 24th about 30 noted Fenians, convicted at the last assizes and who were confined in the Mountjoy Prison, were shipped on board Her Majesty's ship Helicon for England, their destination being Pentonville Prison, England. This removal has been in consequence of the Government receiving notice of a plot which was being formed for an attack on the prison.

Rumours are constantly arising in regard to the design of the Fenians. They cause much anxiety in England and Ireland. All the prisoner vans are doubly guarded by armed policemen to prevent any attempt at rescue. Threatening indications lead the authorities to apprehend some disorder at Berwick, and proper precautions are being taken.

London, 9.—Manifestations of ill feeling on the part of the Irish in the North of England have created much alarm, the inhabitants believe the Fenians are concerting an outbreak in that part of the country. 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 rescue of Deasey and Kelly, but the principals have evidently got clean off. A rumour 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 murder of Sergeant Brett at Manchester.

REPORT OF THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—It is a pitiful cry which this report reveals to us. It is addressed to Mr. Bennett and his fellow innovators to talk of 'Catholic usage,' the 'Universal Church,' the 'Church of the Apocalypse,' and all the wondrous things which they prate so glibly, as if they were anything but the officers of an Establishment which is the creation of an Act of Parliament, and the subject of the Crown. But they have done work which cannot be undone unless by a new Reformation which shall cut them off and cast them out, and define with a rigidity that the Reformation of Edward and Elizabeth expressly avoided the doctrines and the practices which alone are to be permitted in the Church 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 ornate Ritualist flourish by the side of the plainest Evangelical. The report discloses to us the germ of a section of the Establishment which may be called 'Church of England Dissenters'—men who, displeased with the ornate ceremonies of their vicar, erect a fabric for themselves, and worship according to the pattern which existed before the 'Tracts for the Times' were written. One of the promoters of this movement suggests as a remedy for the present troubles of the Church of England, 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 idea. 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 himself, 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 bishop to the Church in Synod assembled. But is not this the ideal 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 he holds so lightly that he will not refuse to abide 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 Ritualist, 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 Nebuchadnezzar): '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 monstrosities 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 clergy speak on the subject from the pulpit, or have they printed directions with cautions, to distribute among their people, and if remonstrance fail can they refuse to give the sacrament to such persons?

My questions are prompted by witnessing the conduct of the members of the congregation of Christ Church, Clapham; there you may see the men leave the altar with their monstrosities bedewed with the precious blood, and the clergy, after mass, have to go down on their knees to search for that which has been suffered to drop. What an awful thing to have to minister to such a congregation! Such a sight I have only seen when an Anglican bishop has been the celebrant.' Such blasphemous nonsense 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 Articles? The bishop of Salisbury thinks he knows but ninety of his clergymen and one hundred and ninety-two of his churchwardens consider that his ideas on the subject possess a strong favour of Romanism, and have invoked the interference of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace of Salisbury, it appears, holds views of the Eucharist and auricular Confession, which have a suspicious resemblance to those of the Papal Church, and the scandalized clergymen and the churchwardens declare if the Prelate 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 Constitution must be appealed to.' The Court of Arches or the House of Lords must fix the ground of faith 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 heresy, according 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 hundred and ninety-two churchwardens to the contrary notwithstanding.

A PHYSICAL QUALIFICATION 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 body declares that the minister they delight to honour are the men of great physical bulk. '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 deplored that because this was lacking a sermon has lost half its force! Our recollection reverts to men now occupying our own pulpits whose carriage and outward advantages instantly command respect. A feeling of trust rises unbidden in the minds of their hearers, and shows itself in the comfortable, half-reigned expression in their countenances. These are not the speakers who will argue so much as 'mightily convince.' We scarcely dare dispute their assertions. And when we have God's Word, and the glorious Gospel of His grace, inspiring their energies; and consecrating their powers, we have a good reason to be thankful that 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 fifteen to arouse and edify. We wonder whether Mr. Spurgeon weighs his young man before admitting them to his school of the prophets at the Tabernacle.—Pall Mall Gazette.

CONVICT LABOUR.—The extension of the Royal dockyards, which includes large demands for fuel and iron, continues to afford ample work for a great and remunerative description for all the able-bodied convicts at the three large prisons at Portsmouth, Olatham, and Portland. The directors of convict prisons report that in the year 1866, 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 £38,648. At Olatham, the value of the work done by the convicts more than covered the expenditure of the prison. A high state of discipline was maintained in these prisons throughout the year. Silence on the works was made the rule; the prison administration was marked by great strictness and firmness, resulting in quiet obedience on the part of the convicts. As a rule the prisoners conducted themselves in an orderly and satisfactory manner. They take an interest in their work, and in the daily rate of marks obtained, feeling that they have power to shorten their time in prison, and buy off so many months of their sentence, and this is more to them than the amount of gratuity credited. A fair amount of progress is made in conveying to them the elements of instruction, without interfering 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 Sheffield is an exception. The organs of 'labour' admit that they are 'attacked from all sides; misrepresented in every quarter; misunderstood by the public at large.' They 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 Bramwell has decided that picketing is illegal. The tailors' strike continues, and we have been favoured with a clause which it is seriously proposed to engrave on the Act of 1859 (under which combinations are at present legislated), by which for the future, 'in order that such bands 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, establishment, &c. To be consistent the unionists should go further; and, after having legislated picketing, there is no reason why they should not go to a reformed Parliament, on whose sense of justice they rely, in order to legalize 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 abstract 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 binds Palmer for murder is neither more nor less justifiable, the unionist writers tell us, than the law under which Broadhead orders the execution of Lisle. In either case the judge or the executioner is only the irresponsible representative and exponent of public justice. With these views based on high or at least 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 constituents 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, a feeble attempt was made to distinguish between him and the labour question generally. But, as things have cooled down, the hero is taking his right

place; and now that more Broadheads and more Sheffieldians are coming to light it is found out that the bull must be fairly taken by the horns, and the principle of murder-in-trade interests must be vindicated, or the principle of unionism abandoned. To denounce Broadhead's acts as nothing when Broadhead's principle of coercion is vindicated; and it has come to this at last!

OPINION EATING IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Dr. Hawkins, of King's Lynn, has published an alarming report respecting the prevalence of opium-eating in the fen country. One Lynn chemist sells an average of 170 lbs. of solid opium in the year, besides corresponding quantities of laudanum. Indeed, it is said that half the quantity imported into this county is consumed in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Leicestershire. The result is a great mortality of children, 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 totalist is apt to indulge in it as a substitute for the stimulant they profess to have renounced. There is not much to choose between 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 navy, has designed a vessel intended to carry 600 powder and plates fifteen inches thick. He proposes furnishing her with engines which will drive her at the rate of fourteen to fifteen knots, and if the Admiralty should approve his plans and direct the work to be proceeded with, by 1869 England will possess an engine absolutely impregnable to the artillery of the present day, and capable of collectively annihilating every war vessel now afloat. Mr. Read seems to have been at last converted to Captain Gower Cole's system for this, his new idea of 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 12 ton 9 inch gun, with ammunition. It is provided with machinery by which the gun can be lowered below the water-line when not in use, while sixteen 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 Hercules now on the stocks.

MARRIAGE AFTER DIVORCE.—The registers of marriage in England 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 divorced man married a divorced woman. Half these marriages took place in London.

Telegraphic intelligence received at Aden from Abyssinia announces that the English captives were at Magdala on July 27. The camp of the Emperor Theodore was at Debra Tabor on the 11th 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 England since the 1st of September.

The Army and Navy Gazette says:—The Abyssinian expedition will entirely consist of troops from Bombay. The European infantry will consist of the Eighteenth battalion, Fourth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-third 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 years old and upwards.

Two persons, man and wife, have been committed for trial for threatening the life of one of the informers, 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 bitter personal manner, about the recent disclosures and reported destitution.

Mrs. LINCOLN.—Gossip has for some time past asserted that Mrs. Lincoln was in New York and, under an assumed name 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 intimated that there is something not revealed by them. The New York Times asserts that the articles were received as presents by her while in the White House, and mentions that it has heard 'mysterious whisperings' that unless they were redeemed by parties who had received political favors 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 favors, have been purchased in this way. Perhaps, too, it would be well that the revelations should include the story of the mysterious disappearance 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 lace, shawls, jewelry and other articles received as presents by her while at the White House, from parties interested in securing her favor. These goods she values at \$34,000 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. Lincoln 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 sale, Mrs. Lincoln had written several letters complaining of the conduct of Messrs. Seward, Weed and Raymond, whom she says 'the late President thoroughly detested and had become fully aware, before his death of their treachery and falseness.' It is whispered in New York that unless the articles offered are redeemed 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 Cleveland 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 indicative 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 knowledge and consent of the writer. No person would be justified in dragging Mrs. Lincoln 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 herself 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 clouds that should cover Mrs. Lincoln's career as Mistress of the White House, and a generous public has been willing such should be the case; but if Mrs. Lincoln will not permit 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 of investigation cut where it may. A lady whose early life was one of very simple indulgences, and whose sphere was one of very limited circumference

suddenly raised to the possession of an income of seventeen hundred dollars per year with a provision of shawls ranging from seventy-five dollars to two thousand dollars, with dress-patterns costing four thousand, with a flounce 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 for 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. Lincoln's claim for one hundred thousand dollars, but Congress did not think such a gift justifiable. They are other facts that should see the light and perhaps would explain Mrs. Lincoln's present straitened circumstances. Among such facts is this that a bill for some \$15,000 for jewelry purchased by Mrs. Lincoln was presented to Congress and disallowed, and the secrets of that committee could divulge most remarkable items that through Mrs. 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 let it be proved who 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 corrupt, and they have brought down the bar to their own level. It is notorious 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 affair 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 accused is poor and the guilty person wealthy there is small chance of justice being done. The extortion 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 Louisiana, the French Cashier, these harpies extorted nearly \$200,000 and bribed his gaolers with part of the plunder to let him escape. There are exceptions to this description. The integrity of Chief Justice Robinson of the Supreme Court is above suspicion. Mayor Hoffman, of New York, is a gentleman of the highest character. The Constitutional Convention of New York, now sitting, has power to remodel the laws of the state. It remains to be seen whether it will deal with a judiciary which is a disgrace to the age.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—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 just been published it appears that Lord Stanley consents to an arbitration on the subject; his only stipulation being that there should be two distinct tribunals—one to dispose of the Alabama claims, and the other to deal with the general claims on both sides. Mr. 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 settlement, there remains no insuperable difficulty as to the form in which the inquiry shall be conducted. A trifling concession on either side, or on 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 be settled satisfactorily by arbitration. The obstinacy of the statesmen of both countries has protracted a very disagreeable quarrel, and might have led to consequences which all would deplore.

TRADE IN DIVORCES.—If Western courts offer unequal facilities for obtaining divorce, the greater shame of building up a business in procuring them must belong to the New York lawyers. Their cards appear in the morning papers:—'One announces divorces legally obtained in any State, without publicity or exposure, and good anywhere.' Another lawyer enters the announcement, and makes no charge until 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 he would manufacture it with despatch, as witnesses can be found here to prove anything. What a comment on nineteenth-century morality!

PROFANITY.—In New York city, recently, a man was fined ten dollars for using twenty oaths, the law in that State assessing the utterance of an oath at fifty cents. The profanity 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 fenced clergyman once mildly described words unfit for polite ears. In this State the law provides that whoever, having arrived at the age of discretion, profanely curses or swears, is liable 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.—Boston Journal.

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

It is said of the late Charles Dennison, of Pennsylvania recently deceased, that just before the adjournment of Congress he called on the President, in relation to some appointments for his district.—Mr. Dennison was a Democrat, and the Senate had rejected his friends as they had been sent in. 'It is no use sending any 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 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 against the United States will be admitted, and the defence against the charge of treason will be that his first allegiance was due to his State.

PROTESTANT UNITY.—The closing hours of Spiritualist Convention at Cleveland, are represented as having been characterized by great turbulence. The discussion was hot, and various interfering and somewhat complimentary expressions, as 'infernal sound-drel,' 'notorious liar,' &c., were heard.



The Toronto General Hospital is bankrupt. The Bishop of that diocese has reiterated his generous offer to undertake the expenses of the institution to a considerable extent, furnishing the necessary nurses, in the form of Sisters of Charity, gratis. A letter from Mgr. Lynch to this effect, and of which we give a copy below was laid before the City Council, but his offer was slighted:—

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

GENTLEMEN.—As a rate payer of the city of Toronto and representing a large number of the same, permit us to address you in relation to the Toronto General Hospital. We visited it a few days ago in company with our Vicar General, Father Jamot. We found a large and well-ventilated hospital building capable of accommodating with proper classification, 300 patients. The halls, wards, and various conveniences 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 goal 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 hundreds outside in misery and suffering who might easily 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 dollars.

Gentlemen! this disgrace cannot be attributed to the government which supplies an annual grant of thirteen thousand dollars, nor to the charitable citizens of Toronto, who responded most magnificently to the last appeal made in favour of the Hospital, nor 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 body 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; nor by making it secular, as the ministers of all denominations will have free access there, but simply by confiding its domestic management to the Sisters of Charity.

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 giving 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 had 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 hands 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 towards 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 flows 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 for 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 Charity 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, yours, &c., (Signed), 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 considerably 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 ten months the pestilential atmosphere of a closely-packed city—an atmosphere which is fed with the multifarious smells of tanneries, soap factories, and steam engines—rush 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 ensconced 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 "order of the day" pursued at these and many other favorite resorts of pleasure-seekers, and he assures the uninitiated that to dignify that with the name of healthy 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 take up their abode a few weeks in some bustling little town, and bring with them all the state and formality of city life—their three or four servants, their Champagne, their six o'clock dinners, their mercurial evening parties, and their little bill of four dollars a day and twenty a night. If any person can see in this course of life an avenue to health and comfort, he deserves to be eternally remembered. He will belong indeed to a very numerous class, but his powers of discernment must certainly be more than ordinary. I am well aware that there is a large number of persons who look upon this species of pleasure as little more than down-right humbug, but who, in the absence of a better and cheaper mode of healthy recreation, content themselves with doing as others do. For the benefit of such persons, as well as of those whom the present state of things prevents from enjoying a single week in the country at all, I would state that there are scarcely any better watering-places to be found in British America than in this Prince Edward Island of ours. The invigorating salt 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°, which as often as they come, completely prostrate every Montrealeur. In addition to this, the "gude folk" of P. E. I., are exceedingly modest in their charges, and hotel keepers are fully as attentive here as anywhere else, considering what they ask for their attention. For further 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 in 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 precarious crop, has yielded beyond expectation. The other cereals too are abundant as usual, and, on the whole, the tillers 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 St. Dunstan's College, and our Convents, as well as, if I remember rightly, of the fostering care 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 in adding the testimony of a distinguished and impartial witness. His Honor Mr. Justice Peters, a member of the Church of England, lately said in a public speech that, of all the promoters of education in these Lower Provinces, His Lordship, 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 district, I noticed two shabby-looking 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 comfortable condition for the last six years at least, and all owing as I was informed to the want of agreement among the leading members 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 Canada?

On Wednesday the 9th was celebrated at Berthier, with much pomp, the Fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Parish Priest the venerable and universally beloved Rev. M. Gagnon. There were present the Archbishop of the Province, the Bishops of Montreal, St. Hyacinthe, Kingston, and Three Rivers, accompanied by one hundred and fifty of the members of the Priesthood. The sermon at High Mass was preached by His Lordship, the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

In the rejoicings the laity of all ages and conditions took an active and prominent part. The shops and places of business were closed as on a high holiday: the streets and buildings were gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, whilst arches were thrown across many of the chief thoroughfares. In the evening there were fireworks and an illumination. On the whole the fête was celebrated in a manner as creditable to the Catholics of Berthier, as it must have been gratifying to and well deserved by, their excellent pastor. Long may he be spared to his flock.

On 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.

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 into the fire.

There is a rumor afloat that Lord Monck will shortly be recalled: and that he will be succeeded as Governor General of these Colonies by the Duke of Buckingham.

A KIDNAPPING CASE.—A bold case of kidnapping has occurred in Western Canada which will demand close investigation. The facts, as stated in the Detroit Post, are these: One Allen McDonald, a resident of Mooretown, on the Canada side, has been in the habit of smuggling goods and selling them to parties on the American side of the river. At length he was detected by the United States authorities and fined \$500, and ordered to be confined in the St. Clair County jail until paid. The Sheriff, however, did not put him in prison, but took his parole 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 endeavored to induce him to go back with them quietly, and when he refused they forced him down to their boat after a desperate struggle. The crowd tried to rescue the prisoner, but the Sheriff and his brother kept them back with their revolvers. The account from which we quote, which is not likely to be unduly prejudiced in favour of the Canadian side 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 Sheriff's revolver. If these facts be correct, the Sheriff of St. Clair County must, of course, be called to strict account for his illegal conduct.—Montreal Herald.

In a recent address before the Social Science Congress then sitting in Dublin, Sir James T. Simpson showed that at 10s. a head sewage of Belfast 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 James' estimate, at \$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 miles. Years may elapse before farming is carried to such a high pitch in Canada as to necessitate the employment of sewage as a manure, but that period must come sooner or later, and it would be well to keep it in view when carrying out any more great drainage works.—Montreal Gazette.

THE DESERTER GOODWIN.—Gunner Goodwin, Royal Artillery, who was caught in the act of deserting, disguised as a negro, on Tuesday morning, was at once handcuffed and so secured as to prevent him from removing any traces of the African from his face. In this piteous plight he was taken over to the naval yard wharf on board the steamer Bunkhoe, 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 embarked yesterday went by the Grecean, the Bunkhoe taking the baggage.—Kingston News Wednesday.

The correspondences between the Lieutenant Governor and his Executive will be read with mingled surprise and indignation by the people of this country. That Messrs. 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 expect; 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.—Halifax Chronicle.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN GALT.—The Reformer has an account of a quarrel which nearly resulted fatally to one of the parties, occurring on Main street, Galt, on Sabbath evening 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 scalp severely.

A swindler is going the rounds in Ontario victimising the printers and the public. He pretends to be the agent for the Worrell Brothers.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW.—September, 1867.—Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal.—A very interesting number, it contains the following articles:—Moral Theories, and Christian Ethics; English Vers de société; Concilia Scotia; 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.

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 Magorran, Bsq., 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. Orler, 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 \$6.00 to \$7.00; Superfine nominal \$7.40; Fancy \$7.40 to \$7.55; Extra, \$7.55 to \$7.80; Superior Extra \$8 to \$9.00; Bag Flour, \$3.60 to \$3.70 per 100 lbs. Wheat per bush. of 200 lbs.—\$5.40 to \$5.60. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbs.—U. O. Spring, \$1.62 to \$1.63. Oats per bush. of 32 lbs.—No sales on the spot or for delivery—Dull at 33c to 40c. Barley per 48 lbs.—Prices nominal,—worth about 70c to 75c. Rye per 56 lbs.—00c. Corn per 56 lbs.—Latest sales ex-store at \$0.00 to \$0.00. Ashes per 100 lbs.—First Pots \$4.90 to \$5.95 Seconds, \$3.35 to \$5.40; Thirds, \$1.85 to 0.00.—First Peas, \$6.55 to \$6.60. Pork per hhd. of 200 lbs.—Mess, \$20.25 to \$30.—Prime Mess, \$16.50; Prime, \$15.50 to \$30.

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 Derjardins, Louis Oesime Gauvhier, 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 Arrien Panineau, Philippe Ernest Au dette, Francois Xavier Gosselin, Theophile Houde, Louis Sanslacon and Narcisse Eutrope Dionne, Quebec.

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 Quebec. Remember the Bazaar in aid of the Orphans.

A Newfoundland paper now before us complains of the willful and wanton destruction of the woods which is continually going in that colony, predicting that at the present rate of destruction, fuel will be unobtainable in a very few years. We are equally careless here in Canada with our forests. Some parts of 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. The French Canadians are sad sinners in this respect, and seem to have a perfect mania for destroying trees; 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 improvement might just be looked for. A bare, treeless country resembles a beautiful woman without a lock of hair.—Montreal Gazette.

THE WATER SUPPLY.—Whoever looks at the river will easily perceive that it is about as low as it was this time two years. The natural inference is, that the coming winter will see the Water Department encountering difficulties similar to those which he set it in the winter before last. This is a serious prospect for the city; and the sooner it is determined in what manner the contingencies shall be met, the better and more economical it will prove. Experience may suggest a more judicious use of the turbine; but the inexorable 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 forewarned is to be forearmed.—Witness.

THE MULTIPLICATION OF GOVERNMENTAL MACHINERY.—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 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 Ontario our whole municipal system will require to come under review. At present there are no less than five different bodies 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. 10.—John Magee, an escaped convict from Clinton State Prison, New York, was forcibly abducted to-day. He was taken from the police station by the County Attorney and Detective Macaulay, and when on the wharf loudly asserted his privileges 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 taken in at Meadowvale mill during the past two months.—Globe. HORSE THEFTS.—The British Whig says the horse thieves are lively again around Gananoque. Two farmers named Chapman and Smith, living near that village, had one horse and the other a buggy and harness, stolen from their premises.

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

BLACK TEA. Common Congou, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; 50c.; Fine Flavored New Season do., 55c.; Excellent Full Flavored do., 65 and 75c. Sound Oolong, 45c.; Rich Flavored do., 60c.; Very Fine do., do., 75c.; Japan, Good, 50c.; Very Good, 58c., First 75c. GREEN TEA. Twankay Common, 38c.; Fine do., 55c.; Young Hyson, 50c. and 60c.; Fine do., 70c.; Superior and very Choice, \$1; Fine Gunpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfine do., \$1. A saving will be made, by purchasing direct from the Importers, averaging over 10c. per lb., quality and purity considered. All orders for boxes of 20 or 25 lbs., or two 12 lbs., sent carriage free. Address your orders Montreal Tea Co., 6, Hospital street, Montreal. October 3rd, 1867. 3m

JUST THE THING FOR ALL. CHEAP AND GOOD CLOTHING FOR ALL CLASSES. 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.

For field sports, 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 wearers 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 prices. 60 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of JOSEPH RAYMOND, Trader, of St. Remi, Insolvent. 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 judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said deed 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. SAUVAGRAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 12th October, 1867. 2w

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 24th 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 helpless mother, Address, Mrs. Carr, care of Rev. P. Dowd, R.P., Montreal. Ontario and United States papers please copy.

WANTED, FOR the Roman Catholic Separate School, Picton. A Male Teacher, who can furnish satisfactory references as to moral and literary character. Application to be made by letter to the Revd. M. Lalor Picton. 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, Arithmetic, 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 Fee [annual charge], 50c. HOURS OF CLASS:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'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 dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

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

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL. A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held in the Society's Hall, Bonaventure Building, on Monday Evening, the 21st instant. SUBJECT OF DEBATE: "Which would be the most conducive to the interests of the New Dominion—Free Trade or a Strong Protective Tariff?" NB.—The members are particularly requested to attend, and can on this occasion be accompanied by Friends. Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock, Sharp. By Order, P. O'MEARA, Rec. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT IN THE CITY CONCERT HALL, 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 reception of pupils on Monday, 2nd September next, at Nine o'clock, A.M. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on very moderate terms. For particulars apply at the School. WM. DORAN, Principal. Montreal, August 30, 1867. 8m

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

It is believed that the Emperor Napoleon would gladly precipitate war, if his prospects were good, and he had the Chassepots all ready; but many think his known sagacity will prevent his engaging in a war against the whole German nation, 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.

BARRIZ, Oct. 6.—The Marquis Debonstier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Chevalier de Figue, 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 Pius IX to remain in Rome, and retain the government 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 movements. It must be remembered that the Epoque is a war journal. If the Emperor takes M. de Bismarck's circular patiently it is unlikely that he will undertake a second expedition to Rome, which would only be a means of precipitating a war with all Germany. A letter to the Nazione says that numbers of young men cross the frontier every day, and that the Italian Government cannot stop them. A hundred thousand men would not suffice to maintain the cordon which 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 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 inevitable, have been making for a good while past. Beside unpublished facts which come to the knowledge of those who look out for them, one may glean analogous evidence from the Monteur de l'Armee and other military sheets. Measures have been taken by the Minister of War to enable staff and other officers who are only mounted in time of war to provide themselves with horses; and it will not be surprising if we soon hear that cavalry officers who have only one horse in peace time are to be provided with a second charge.

Another correspondent says: The news from France is increasingly warlike. The Paris correspondent of the Times describes the intense irritability 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 offered a defiance so strongly worded that the impression is that war in the spring is inevitable. Facts are continually cropping up which show 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 aloud 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 passive spectator at the exploits projected by what people 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: "Many persons believe that the arrest of Garibaldi is only an act in a pre-arranged comedy. The Comedians, 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 French 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 opportunity, out of pretended regard for the national 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 paper, says: "It is not France who provokes the national susceptibility of Germany, it is Prussia who 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 neither the opportunity nor the honour of vanquishing them."

The despatch of Count Bismarck has excited the utmost irritation in Paris. The French Government, indeed, have not yet replied directly to the circular; and the official and semi-official papers maintain 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 Obagny and Nevers Railway, after advertising to the confidence and strength of the country, he says: "Impudent he who should dare to think of attacking, not her security, but even her legitimate susceptibilities, or her national honour. His speech has been published in the Monteur 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 his 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 take deeper soundings, and found my supposition correct. When M. Thiers in the corps legislatif commended the policy of the French government, how often, did his theories may have appeared, compared

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 whoever follows the Emperor, it is to no purpose. Of late French diplomatists have not been successful. They wanted to reconquer 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 reconciled 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 Luxembourg question was more like defeat than victory. The passions of the government party grated on their ears, for they detected their hollowness. The Emperor's speech at Lille, where he confessed past discomfures, acknowledged the existence of dark spots on the horizon, but declared his confidence in the strength of France, is but one of the thousand proofs of the ability by which he has so long ruled France; thereby he separated himself, as he has done more than once before, from his too zealous followers, and stood forth as the true representative of the feelings of the nation. So much for politics; but they are not the only source of uneasiness. The laws of political economy have been violated, and the consequences are beginning to be felt. Employment was to be found for the working classes, gigantic works were undertaken, many of public utility, and Paris and other principal cities were embellished. But at what cost! Government and municipalities are over head and ears in debt, and more loans are everywhere in contemplation. All that conforms itself, in the long run, into increased taxation and stagnation of trade; that again led into want of employment with which government in the end is unable to cope. Do not complain about your position in Italy, you are 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 this is the most abundant source of apprehension. The French see the question between labor and capital presenting itself with admiration at the peaceable working out of reform in England which they consider a great revolution, but they can hardly bring themselves to believe that the labor question will likewise be peaceably worked out. Be that as it may they see that this and other grave questions are inevitably 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 advantage of the first favourable moment. The next revolution, was said to me more than once, will be social, and the Emperor will either put himself at the head of the movement or fall in combating it. In short the French feel sorely humiliated, politically, financially and socially; they calculate that however peacefully inclined their rulers may be, war will be long a necessity.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN FRANCE.—France offers in this, as many other respects, a strange contrast to England. As you pass through the latter you can see that all has altered in the last 20 years—houses, cultivation, cattle, and people; 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 centres 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 all, if you go in a direction which does not lead to some manufacturing centre, as I did in this instance. After passing the champagne district, where Rheims, with its manufactories, infuses more life than the whole wine trade, vitality grows less and less. The garrison town of Metz does 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 water, 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 be 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 enamel carefully restored.

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 rouge, with a little 'fixing up' of eyebrows, you cannot at night, and a foot or two off, tell an old woman from a young one.

In America the fair Mrs. B. follows this fashion so thoroughly that she coats her face, arms and neck with the pearly preparation. She is kept in countenance by the wealthy Mrs. E. and sundry others.

The ladies of the demi-monde, however, are the most fervent of the believers of enamel.

ITALY.

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 Rattazzi 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 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 agitation in the barracks, and of the despatch of fresh soldiers to the Pontifical frontiers. Fresh troops have been despatched to the Papal frontier. Advice received at Florence from Rome announce that the Roman police are making many arrests. The greater of the Pontifical troops, with the exception of the garrisons of Viterbo and Civita Vecchia, are concentrated at Rome. The Italian Gazette affirms that the Italian 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 Italy is in earnest, and really intended to prevent any rising in Rome, would it not be easy to stop the whole affair by arresting Garibaldi? The Paris correspondent of the Times says that this would have been done long ago if any person except Garibaldi had been making inflammatory speeches, raising men, providing money, purchasing arms, and openly giving out that he wished to subvert the

existing order of another country with which he has nothing whatever to do. His conduct would not be tolerated in England. France was the country he was bent upon raising to the standard of revolution in. And what is the way of France, America, Prussia, or any civilized Power in the world 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 fillibustering 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 consequence of a warm correspondence between the Cabinets 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 latitude which the Italian Legislation accorded to 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 attainment 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. Rattazzi 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 Cabinet 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. Rattazzi published in the Official Gazette the declaration against Garibaldi, and sent off strict orders to the commanders of the Italian troops to be completely ready for every contingency.

The Government made public on the 21st, the following 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 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.

GARIBALDI'S RESPONSE.—Garibaldi arrived 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 altar of their belly; but it is consolatory to be able to say there are also many brave men of San Martino, many heroic bersagliers of the King of Italy, many soldiers of the first artillery in the world, many descendants of the three hundred Fabii and a vanguard of the thousands 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 neocomancers. As to resources Italy has ever had the misfortune to be rich when foreign armies were to be quartered. Among her rich citizens there are not wanting patriots, who will soon I doubt not, shower upon their handsomely 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—All yours, Garibaldi.

Genestreille Sept. 16. The Florence Gazette believes it can state that the extraordinary movement of troops required by the measures of an expedition against Rome have so modified the War Budget, that at the reopening of the Chambers the Government will have to ask for an additional credit.

FLORENCE, Oct. 9.—A report is in circulation that Menotti, the son of Garibaldi, has been arrested by 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 acquainted full confidence having been reposed in him by the General. His arrest will be a severe blow to his followers, as in the absence of Garibaldi it deprives them of their most capable leader.

LOAN ON THE CHURCH PROPERTY.—M. Bombini, Governor of the Bank of Italy, has arrived from Paris, where he has succeeded in concluding an advance 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 from 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. Garibaldi on the ground that he 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.

Garibaldi issued an address denouncing Rattazzi, 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 gained the victory in that battle, that seventy of the enemy were wounded, and one hundred and ten made prisoners. The report that the officers of the Anties Legion had sent in their resignation is declared entirely without foundation.

SPEECH OF THE POPE.—At a Consistory held at Rome on the 20th of September, a speech was delivered by the Pope. He solemnly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for confiscating the sacrilege or the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris entitled "The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximilian." His Holiness paid a tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Altieri, who recently died of cholera at Albano, eulogizing him for having fallen a victim to his zeal.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Emperor Francis Joseph concludes to make no change in the existing Concordat, and negotiations with Rome for the purpose of making a new Concordat has been abandoned.

THE AUSTRIAN BISHOPS AND THE PAPACY.—A letter from Innsbruck, of the 13th, in the Monde says: "The general assembly of Austrian Bishops was closed yesterday after it had voted resolutions in favor of the temporal power and the maintenance of the Concordat; which, they declared, 'regulates in a

so equitable a manner the relations between the two powers.' The meeting recommended all Catholics to rally more and more around the Holy See, by taking an active part in the maintenance of its authority, by voluntary gifts, as well as by prayers and public processions."

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 Porte. During a recent visit by Fud Pacha to the Czar, in the Crimea the latter demanded that the Turkish Government should cede Candia, 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 crime of Berezowski.

JAPAN.

Mr. Van Valkenburg gives a full account of the persecution of the Christians, of which the telegraph has heretofore given us important notices. 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 scattered throughout the empire, and there are no new converts. A large portion of these Christians reside in the island Kiu 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 have 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 outside of Nagasaki. They were confined in small prisons erected for the purpose. It was not known that any torture had been inflicted or what was their intended punishment. The minister had 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 Christians, and renewed all the previous assurances. Mr. Van Valkenburg then addressed an earnest remonstrance to the Ypooon's Government. No answer had been received when the steamer left, but it was understood that orders had been forwarded by the Gerogio to Nagasaki for the release of the prisoners.

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 with them.

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 runs over a man when he can help it, 'because it muddies up the track so.'

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the 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. Oh, sir! what can he do for me?" "The Court must send you to the House of Correction."

"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 he. "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."

"Oh, how good you are, James!" "Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate; "the Court 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 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 dinner, 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 enough 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 cannot last so; you must find something better.' I soon found a place where I am lodged, fed, and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs, will take care of Lucille, and teach her needle-work. I claim my sister."

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

WOMEN AND LADIES.—In the days of our fathers there were nothing to be met with as men and women; but now they are all gone, and in their place a race of gentlemen and ladies—of, to be still more reduced, a race of 'ladies and gentlemen'—has sprung up. Women and girls are among things that were, but ladies are found everywhere. Miss Martineau, wishing to see the women-waifs 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 concerned, 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 first at the crucifix? Ladies. Who were the first at the sepulchre? Ladies. Of all the 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 handkerchiefs into their mouths, 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 Germany many of them have red beards; in Portugal they are tawny. In the province of Orchin China, 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 Mattachori a colony of white Jews, and lastly, there are black Jews dwelling in Africa, in the kingdom of Haoussa. Thus great varieties of colour have been produced among the people during eighteen centuries, but no change has occurred in their cast of feature, habit, or ideas. Under a black skin or a white, observes General Daumas in Foudan, in the Sahara, or the sea coast towns, everywhere Jews have the same itatific, and the twofold aptitude for language and commerce. Colour, then, is not a fixed characteristic.

A NASTY 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 dress and hurt herself considerably. 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 think of that. He saw that she needed assistance, and that was enough. His heart was full of kindness which only waited for an opportunity to show itself. One could easily tell that boys fortune. He has a good mother, and he listens to her instructions. He will grow up beloved and happy. He will never be poor, for he already possesses the choicest treasure—a kind heart. Try and be like him.

A celebrated physician, enquiring 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 it 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 ancestor, holding up a Sunday school book 'what is that.' 'That, my son,' replied the father, 'is Jacob wrestling 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 much fish in your boat?' said a lady to a fisherman. 'Yes, a good deal,' was the slippery reply.

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 anybody—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 approval, the fool when he gains that of others.

A gentleman who was counting inquiry was found to be wedded to his own views.

A bigo'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 BRISTOL'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 Spring 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 Scrofula in any of its dreadful forms. I am very truly yours, EDWARD DAVIS.

I beg to testify that the foregoing statement is quite correct, as I am well acquainted with Edward Davis. 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 statement. H. J. ROSE, Druggist, 155 Yonge St., Toronto. Sept. 7th, 1866. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamp-Lough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Fitchell & Smejo, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine. 639

CIRCULAR

MONTREAL, May, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city...

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

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 BERSCHER. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS. "Contain no opium, nor anything injurious."

DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston. "An elegant combination for Coughs." DR. G. F. BIGLOW Boston.

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

REV. S. SIOGREN, Morristown, Ohio. "Very beneficial when suffering from colds." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to asthma." REV. A. G. EGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. September, 1867. 2m

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.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." All others are base and dangerous imitations. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. September, 1867. 2m

Our Fur Trades 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:—'Ayer—a great medicine—cure sick man,' and his remedies, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins over 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. 1m

FOLLOW DISEASE TO ITS SEAT.—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-COATED PILLS, the finest vegetable alterative ever compounded, is the medicine to be used. Constipation 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 medicine.

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 Medicine.

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 essences, as they swing in the breeze of the tropics, cannot be simulated. Hence the superiority of this celebrated perfume, 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 imperishability, except the finest French extracts; and the Florida Water is preferred by the ladies of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, to even the best of them. It costs, we believe, only about half the price.

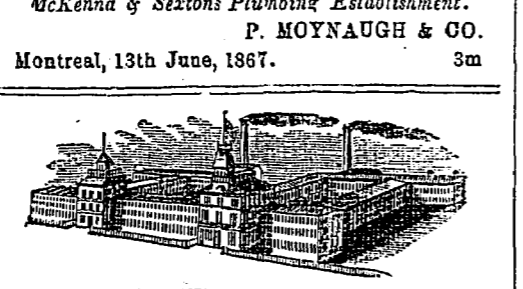
Beware of Counterfeits: always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York: All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. B. Grav, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

FRANCIS GREENE, PLUMBER, STEAM & GAS FITTER, 54 ST. JOHN STREET, Between Notre Dame and Great Saint James Streets MONTREAL.

QUEBEC, 20th August, 1865. Mr. J. Baigue, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Velpanti's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair. Yours truly, THOMAS MOCAPPEY. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, C.E.

P. MOYNAUGH & CO. FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFING DONE. All orders promptly attended to by skilled workmen. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET (NEAR ST. JOSEPH ST.) At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL.

The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage. From the long and extensive practical experience of Mr. Moynagh, in the COMPOSITION ROOFING BUSINESS (nearly 14 years), in the employment of the late firm of O. M. Warren & Co., T. L. Steele, and latterly L. Bazga & Co., and as all work done will be under his own immediate supervision, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage. Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m



PROOFS OF THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE AMERICAN WATCH MADE AT 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 market. 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 watches can have, is shown by the following letters:

PENN. RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, ALTOONA, PA., 15 Dec. 366. Gentlemen: The watches manufactured by you have been in use on this railroad for several years by our engineers, to whom we furnish watches as part of our equipment. There are now some three hundred of them carried on our line, and we consider them good and reliable time-keepers. Indeed, I 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. LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, WEST DIVISION, 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 opinion it would greatly tend to promote regularity and safety. Yours respectfully, CHARLES WILSON, Chief Engineer, Brother-in-law of Locomotive Engineers. American Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

We make now five different grades of watches named respectively as follows: Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass. Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass. P. S. Bartlett, Waltham, Mass. Wm. Ellery, 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 requisite for a reliable time-keeper. Every dealer selling these Watches is provided with the Company's printed card of guarantee, which should accompany each Watch sold, so that buyers may feel sure that they are purchasing the genuine article. There are numerous 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 Watches may be purchased of Watch Dealers throughout the country. Testimonials can be obtained on application from many persons in Canada who have worn the watches with the greatest satisfaction. ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, 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 years experience in that profession, and who holds a Model School Diploma from the McGill Normal School, wants a situation. Address with particulars to: TEACHER, 538 St. Joseph St., Montreal.

WANTED. BY A MALE CATHOLIC TEACHER of long experience, a Situation as principal or assistant in an English Commercial and Mathematical School. Address, A. K., TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, & C., No. 50 Little St. James Street. Montreal, September 6, 1867. 12m.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous position at the Masson College, Terrebonne, Lower Canada. Conditions to be made known by letter, (franco) or which would be better—by word of mouth, to the Superior of the College.

A. SHANNON & CO. GROCERS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 102 AND 104 M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.

HAVE constantly on hand a good assortment of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Mustards, Provisions, Hams, Salt, &c. Port, Sherry, Madeira, and other Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica Spirits, Syrups, &c., &c. Country Merchants and Farmers would do well to give them a call as they will Trade with them on Liberal Terms. May 19, 1867. 12m.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inevitable cases of Scrophulous eruptions, the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrophulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrophulous 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. Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Obeying this poison and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be silently deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable. It is mistaken to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrophulous 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 scrophula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indolence, fat and greasy 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 vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can be exempted from its influence, nor is it less insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy. In St. Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, and Erysipelas, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrophulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids, Gout, 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. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract of Licorice, with its still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obnoxious maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism, and Gout, which are often attended with the most extraneous matters in their progress, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by running 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 shown by its effect on the aged, the feeble, listless, despondent, Sleepless, and afflicted with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those afflictions symptomatic of weak and failing vitality. It is also a General Tonic, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fortunas of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inevitable cases of Scrophulous eruptions, the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrophulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrophulous 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. Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Obeying this poison and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be silently deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable. It is mistaken to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrophulous 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 scrophula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indolence, fat and greasy 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 vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can be exempted from its influence, nor is it less insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy. In St. Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, and Erysipelas, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrophulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids, Gout, 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. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract of Licorice, with its still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obnoxious maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism, and Gout, which are often attended with the most extraneous matters in their progress, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by running 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 shown by its effect on the aged, the feeble, listless, despondent, Sleepless, and afflicted with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those afflictions symptomatic of weak and failing vitality. It is also a General Tonic, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fortunas of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen:—I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, an always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bath freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to: PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C.E.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Inevitable cases of Scrophulous eruptions, the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous virtues. Disorders of a scrophulous type, and affections which are merely aggravated by the presence of scrophulous 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. Scrophulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Obeying this poison and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of embolism or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be silently deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable. It is mistaken to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrophulous 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 scrophula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indolence, fat and greasy 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 vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can be exempted from its influence, nor is it less insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy. In St. Anthony's Fire, Erysipelas, Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, and Erysipelas, and other eruptive or visible forms of the disease caused primarily by the scrophulous infection, the Sarsaparilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Hemorrhoids, Gout, 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. The Sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extract of Licorice, with its still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obnoxious maladies by any medicine. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and Female Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sarsaparilla. Rheumatism, and Gout, which are often attended with the most extraneous matters in their progress, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflammation, abscess, etc., caused by running 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 shown by its effect on the aged, the feeble, listless, despondent, Sleepless, and afflicted with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are troubled with any other of those afflictions symptomatic of weak and failing vitality. It is also a General Tonic, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fortunas of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received his full supply of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets. Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceutical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash. HENRY B. GRAY, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 144 St. Lawrence Main Street, Montreal. (Established 1859.)



Sewing Machines. BEFORE PURCHASING SEWING MACHINES, call at J. D. LAWLOR'S, and inspect the largest Stock and greatest variety of genuine first-class Sewing Machines in the city. N.B.—These Machines are imported direct from the inventor's, in New York and Boston, and will be sold at corresponding prices with the many coarse imitations now offered to the public. Salesroom, 365 Notre Dame Street.

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. Lawlor, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Zina Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O.; the genuine Howe Machines; Singers Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common-sense Family Machine, price \$12. A 1 machine 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 & Have'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 Machine, and Roper's Caloric Engine, for Sale at J. D. LAWLOR'S, 365 Notre Dame Street, between St. Francois Xavier and St. John Streets. 12m.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA. DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Condy's Fluid, English Camphor, &c., &c. CONCENTRATED LYE.—This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water. Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 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, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen:—I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, an always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:—At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bath freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear. Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one. The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to: PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL, C.E.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER. MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen:—I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, an always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849 and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results. Yours truly, A. HUNTING, M.D.

G. & J. MOORE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NO. 376 NOTRE DAME STREET MONTREAL. Cash paid for Raw Furs.

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

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

Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate. The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer. Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20. Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10;—Children's Suits, \$2 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

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

On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further notice, 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 passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge. The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Riviere du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lanoraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain. The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Ohs. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Lavaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.

The Steamer CHAMBLEY, Capt. F. Lamoreaux, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf for Chambly every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Vercheres, Contrecoeur, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, St. Antoine St. Charles, St. Marc Beloit, St. Eglise, St. Mathias; and will leave Chambly every Saturday at Twelve P. M., and Wednesdays at eleven noon, for Montreal.

The Steamer TERREBONNE, Capt. L. H. Roy, will leave the Jacques Cartier Wharf, every day (Sundays excepted), at Three P. M., for L'Assomption, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Mont-de-L'Isle, St. Paul l'Hermitte, and for Terrebonne on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays calling also, going and returning, at Boucherville, Vercheres, Mont-de-L'Isle and Lachenale. Will leave L'Assomption every Monday at Seven A. M., Wednesday at Six o'clock, and Friday at Five o'clock A. M. and from Terrebonne on Tuesdays at 5 A. M., Thursdays at and Saturdays at 6 A. M.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. Further information may be had at the Freight Office on the Wharf or at the Office, 29 Commissioners Street. J. B. LAMBERT, Manager. Office: Richelieu Company, 28th Sept. 1867.



WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT. No. 59, St. Donat Street. Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.

REMOVABLE KEARNEY & BRO., PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS, TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c., HAVE REMOVED TO NO. 675 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

JOBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO. Montreal, April 11, 1867.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS: BENJ. COMPTON, Esq., President. Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq., Alexis Dubord, J. G. Robillard, R. A. R. Hubert, Joseph Laramee, Andre Lapierre, F. X. St. Charles.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling. FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company is Enabled to Direct the Attention of the Public to the Advantages Afforded in this Branch: 1st. Security unquestionable. 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. February 1, 1866.

GET THE BEST. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes contains in its slightest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. A quarter of a century maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal.

IMPORTANT NEW WORKS.

LIFE OF ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA. By Father Servas Dirks. Cloth, \$1.12. THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12. THE BEAUTIES OF FAITH, OR POWER OF MARY'S PATRONAGE. Cloth, \$1.50.

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

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATHOLICISM 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.

CATHOLIC ANECDOTES; OR, THE CATHOLICISM IN EXAMPLES. Volume III, illustrating the Sacraments. Compiled by the Christian Brother Translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier. Cloth, 75 cents.

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'Artaud de Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Illustrated with Forty Steel Engravings, made expressly for the Work. Complete in Forty Numbers. Price, 20 cents each, or in Two Super Royal 8vo. volumes: \$10.00.

BANIM'S WORKS. 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, &c., by Michael Banim, Esq., the survivor of the two original writers of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family."

WISMAN'S SERMONS ON OUR LORD AND HIS BLESSED MOTHER. 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco \$2.75. WISMAN'S SERMONS ON MORAL SUBJECTS 8vo, cloth, \$2, half morocco, \$2.75.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRST READER. Royal 18mo, 120 pages, illustrated with 90 cuts, beautifully 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.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal, C.E. Montreal, March 29, 1867.

No. 399, NOTRE DAME STREET (TIFFIN'S BLOCK). MRS. & MISS MUIR have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends, and public generally, to visit them and inspect their Stock of Millinery, which is fine, and styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.

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. PROSPERUS.

This College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1843, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after 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 Classical and the Commercial Courses.

HEARSE! COFFINS! NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSE, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.

J. R. MACSHANE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c. ST. JOHN, N.B. Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.

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

WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES, Office:—55 St. Francois 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 23, 1865.

HEYDEN & DEFOE, BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Solicitors in Chancery, CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, AND TORONTO AGENTS. OFFICE—Over the Toronto Savings' Bank, No. 74, CHURCH STREET, TORONTO: L. S. HEYDEN. August 25, 1864. D. M. DEFOE. 12m.

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 Canada. RIVERHEAD—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal. M. P. Ryan, Esq., James O'Brien, Esq., " "

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY. [Established in 1836.] THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular, Address: R. A. C. R. MENNELLY, West Troy, N. Y.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL. Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME. 111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. HOURS OF ATTENDANCE.—From 9 to 11 A.M., and from 1 to 4 P.M. The system of Education includes the English and French Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$6.00 extra per quarter.

JAMES CONAUGHTON, CARPENTER, JOINER AND BUILDER, constantly keeps a few good Jobbing Hands. All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, St. EDWARD STREET, (off Bleury), will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 23, 1866.

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IS AGAIN OPEN, in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).

Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care 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.

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

Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear. J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

KENNEDY'S BOLIVSE PANT KENNEDY'S BOLIVSE VEST KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter. J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR. 60 St. Lawrence Main Street. May 11. 12m.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!! 50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO, St. Roch, Quebec. Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER, SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

OWEN M'GARVEY, MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE. Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL. Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. CALLAHAN & CO., GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS, 32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL. Seal Presses and Ribbon-Head 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, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at 9:30 A.M.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST. Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7:00 A.M. Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, at 7:00 A.M. Accommodation Train for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at 7:00 A.M.

Local Passenger and Mail Trains for St. Johns, Rouse's Point and way Stations, at 6:15 P.M. Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec, and River du Loup, at 10:10 P.M. U. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director. June 1867.

P. ROONEY, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF IRISH LINENS, AND IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS, No. 457, St. Paul Street, MONTREAL. Nov. 8, 1866.

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated Preparation for



PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.

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

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS ALSO A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS AND SKIN DISEASES; FOR EVERY PHASE OF SCROFULA whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It also a sure and reliable remedy for

SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SOALD HEAD, Scabby, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to be the PUREST AND MOST POWERFUL PREPARATION OF

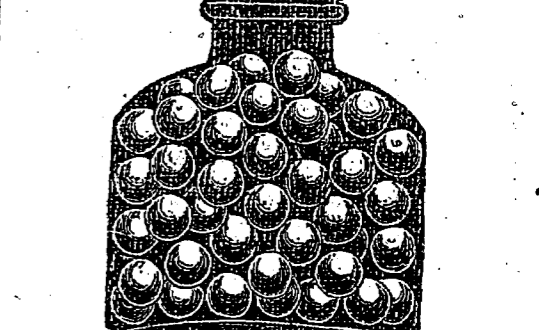
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is

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 helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

Devins & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman, Clark & Co., Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.

The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among these 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 LEBTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as

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

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two 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, Lyman, Clark & Co., Evans, Morar & Co., Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists. Also by all respectable Druggists.