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THE SOUTHERNER'S DAUGHTER.

AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

Amidst the beautiful scenery of the Shenandoah Valley lies a little sheltered glen, so secluded that even the light and heat of the sun's rays scarcely penetrated the leafy canopy above the heads of the few travellers who have crossed its paths. On three sides it is bounded by wooded heights, on the other, washed by a branch of the broad Shenandoah.

Here, one evening, a small but resolute band of men, whose retreat had been cut off, were concealed. They wore 'the gray;' and the surrounding bills bristled with the rifles of the Federals. In the stern silence that reigned. they could hear the voices of the distant pickets. Night was coming on, and the dark outline of each other's faces could hardly be discerned.

One started up from their midst.

Let us climb the bill to the left-then, if compelled, fight our way through. To lie here would be to die the death of the hunted beast.' 'Impossible,' exclaimed a comrade. 'We

should be overpowered and made prisoners; but could we not swim across the stream ?'

'No,' said another, who raised himself from from the ground and leaned upon his elbow while he spoke; 'there are troops, on the other side. who would discern and fire upon us; better wait until morning. The Yankees will not remain long to their present quarters;' and the weary man sank down again to rest and sleep.

At last it was agreed that one of the number should swim across the river, reconnoitre the opposite bank, then signal to his companions to follow, if it were possible to do so with safety.

Lots were cast, and the perilous task fell upon the first sneaker, a tall fine-looking man of middle age. He grasped the hand of each of his comrades, and lifted his bat reverently, say-

God protect my children if I fall'-then plunged into the stream.

Major Courtney, as we must now call him. reached the other side of the river under shelter of some deeply over banging willows that fringed was compromised. the shore. He heard the distant roll of the The following day a party of Confederate

gathered that at midnight they were to march.

decided to walk the distance and return early in the morning. To give the concerted signal now. it would be fraught with danger to his friends. fastened, he beheld a third. The powerful in stinct of self preservation was irresistible .-Major Courtney unloosed the animal, led him a short distance, then mounted, and never drew rem until arriving at his own dwelling.

A summons brought his anxious wife and

daughter to the door.

'Thank God, my dear ones are safe,' were the Major's first words. The toil-worn man sat welcome food they hastily placed before him. He related the story of his escape, and his anxtety to place the promised signal on the river's bank early in the morning, saying to his daugh-

'Virginia, I must be astir by daybreak. You are an early riser; I depend upon you to arouse are in less pain this morning,' said the South me. I shall take a fresh horse, and ride to Wil- erner. lows Creek.'

determined in her own mind what course to pursue. She kissed him, bade him good night, and hastened to the bedside of a young girl, who held a situation in the honsehold. Waking her from Major's return and of his peril in the woods; then added.

Annie, you must assist me to take my dear father's place in the morning; he is worn out with latigue and loss of sleep.

Annie Connolly's father held a small farm on the Major's estate. She was devoted to her they must leave early, and be away before gone. any of the household had risen. Annie try to sleep for a few hours, Virginia hastened to her color is your horse? own room to prepare a suitable toilet for her adventurous ride. She placed ready a dark brown dress and white sun bonnet; a colored sacque the long dark curls that floated round her neck, arm. she went to arouse her companion. The girl | A fittle timid knock sounded at the door.

started up at her voice. They were soon dressed, and stole softly down the stairs. Virginia prepared their breakfast, while Aonie saddled the borses.

CATHOLIC

'Miss Virginia, we must each carry a basket; we shall then appear as we were going to sell farm produce.

'Weil thought of, Annie; and let us put m some cold meat and bread. When the poor fellows cross the river they will be glad to find a basket of provisions."

Tie stables were some distance from the house, so they rode off unheard.

Virginia Courtney was only seventeen, but she was a brave, high spirited girl, fearless of danger; and she declared she had never in her life enjoyed a ride so much. Annie's knowledge of the country served them well, and by a cross road the distance was shortened a few miles .-At length they reached the river, dismounting, Virginia tied her handkerchief to a tree that grew close to the water's edge. They tore off some of the branches and leaves that it might be perceived, placed their baskets at the foot of the tree, and then bastened to mount their borses and return home.

Major Courtney had, as Virginia rightly consectured, slept long and soundly; but there was great consternation in the little household when the absence of the two girls was discovered .-The father felt convinced that his child had gone to supply his place; then admiration for his brave daughter, and anxiety for her safety, in turn, occupied his mind.

At noon Virginia and Annie reached their home, and received the congratulations of all but Philip Courtney, Virginia's young brother, who declared he would never forgive her for not in forming bim of the intended ride.

'Never mind, Philip,' she said, 'there will be plenty of time and opportunity for you to distinguish yourself.'

I ought to have been called last night when father came home. You and mamma treat me as if I was a child, and I am almost fourteen.'

'Well Philip, you shall ride over to morrow and see if my signal is gone, and so the matter

drum; it came nearer, then a number of Union soldiers passed Major Courtney's house on their ginia. He watched her expressive countenance over the trozen street on that clear, cold mornsoldiers passed by the friendly willows concealing way to join the army at Richmond. A few as she perused it, and mistook the tears that him from their view. Two of the men untied Union prisoners were with them, among the started to her eyes for regret at his departure. their horses from a tree to which they had been number, one severely wounded. Fainting with They were in admiration of her father's generous secured, then rode on to join a large force which exhaustion and loss of blood, he begged them to occupied a position higher up the river. From lay him down in the court-yard. They, think-The Southerner's home was within twenty preparing lint and bandages, besought Dinah, an miles of this spot. After some consideration he old negress, who was looked upon as surgeon to the establishment, to go and attend to his wounds. Dinab pronounced her patient's case to be hopeless, but had a bed prepared for him in the base-On reaching the place where the horses had been onent, where she could visit him in the basement. where she could visit bim with greater conventence. She was never so happy as when attending to the sick; and the more desperate the case, the more satisfaction Aunt Dinah appeared to receive.

The next morning Major Courtney would leave his home, and endeavor to rejoin the troops from whom he and his comrades bad been separated. It might be long before he returned down between them, and gladly partook of the Before parting from his family, he visited his prisoner to inquire his name and regiment. He found him dressed and lying on the bed, and scarcely recognized in the handsome young man before him the pallid, almost lifeless one of the nrevious dav.

'I am glad to hear from your nurse that you

'I thank you, Major Courtney, as I under Virginia had, while her father was speaking, stand that to be your name. A comfortable bed in place of the damp ground, with the fresh, cool bandages have greatly restored me. The wound in my right arm is, I fear, beyond Dinah's skill, as the ball will have to be extracted. I was so her sleep, in a few words she told her of the unfortunate as to lose my horse; then, not being ing from a ride. He will also bring out your able to keep up with my party, fell, as you saw, into the enemy's bands, and they gave too warm a reception.

' How came you to lose your horse; was be

killed? No, Major, I had secured him, as I thought, to a tree; two of my comrades brought off theirs. young mistress, and protested that she would ac- I was detained on business with the Sergeantcompany her. At last Virginia consented, but Inen, when I went in search of mine, he was

A shadow crossed the Major's brow. What

A dark gray.

He is safe in my stable. Some other time I suspension of hostilities took place, and the that shook with feeling, I am growing old. I will tell you how he found his way here; at pre- Major obtained leave of absence to visit his have labored hard to bring you up according to door when I had been there. She said: she would borrow from Annie. She laid down sent, sir, consider yourself not my prisoner, but upon her bed, but dared not sleep. At last the guest. I shall leave orders that you are sup- tain Hazelton, one of the party who lay con- wrong. I have denied myself a thousand things, first faint evidence of dawn appeared. After plied with everything you wish. In the mean- cealed in the wooden glen, and it was he, who that you ment be denied nothing. From your calico dress was old and faded; her apron soiled; bathing ber face in cold water, and fastening up time, a surgeon shall attend to your wounded on reaching the bank of the river, first seized infancy I have dressed you elegantly, and always her sleeves were rolled up and she wore no col-

Papa, will you give the gentleman this fruit? It is fresh gathered.'

" Ha ! .is that you, my runaway ?" A smile lighted up the stern features of the father, as he stoop to kiss the fair brow of his

Virginia, in my absence you will see to the comforts of---

4 Captain Osborne, sir, is my name." - To Captain Oshorne being provided with all he may require. Most probably he will be

here whan I come again." He saluted the Federal officer, and taking his daughter's hand, left the apartment. The door closed; Osborne fell back upon the bed from which he had risen. It appeared to him as if. with Virginia, the sunshine had vanished from

the room. In a few weeks, Captain Osborne was the favorite of the household. He played checkers with Mrs. Courtney, every description of game with Philip, and read poetry with Virginia. The young officer was remarkably handsome; she liked his society, perhaps, too: a warm feeling entered her beart; but if it did she determined to crush it. Her pride was stronger than her

Osborne bad now, by the successful treatment of the surgeon and Aunt Dinab, almost recovered from the injuries he met with at the hands of the confederate soldiers; but while that cure was effected, he received another wound beyond the art of surgeon or nurse to heal. The daily intercourse with Virginia had so fascinated him that he looked forward with regret to the day that would part them -probably forever. They had read the same books, selected the same passages for admiration, and on all subjects but one shared the same opinion; that one was not nam ed by either. To win so lovely a being was surely worth an effort; and late at last assisted bim in the opportunity he had sought.

A letter arrived from Major Courtney. En closed was a note for Captain Osborne, relieving him from his parole—explaining the cause of his borse being missing on the night of the Major's danger to which he had consequently been subjected.

The young officer handed the letter to Virand manly sentiments.

'Dear Virginia,' he hastily exclaimed, 'since the few words Major Courtney overheard, he jug be was dying, placed bim there and went on that day when I lay wounded well nigh unto their way. Virginia brought him wine, then, death, the sweet ministering angel I il en beheld the lovely hand carelessly pressing them. It has been the first one in my thoughts, will be the last while my heart throbs. Home, friends. all alike uncared for-and, great God! the cause for which I have fought almost forgotten while I lingered here. Tell me, dearest, have you no return to make for such love as mine?"

> "Hush, hush! I may not listen to you," answered Virginia, the crimson blush which his hails, so that I might see her diamond. Eawarmth had called forth leaving her cheek pale | gaged to be married !- the idea ! She is as in her deep emotion. 'The Southern girl can- plain as a pipe-stem, and not much longer en not exchange words of love with the enemy of gaged. And I-well, everyhody knows that I her land. Our paths are widely separated. In another cause I have lived, and in it I will die it is my faith. Go now Captain Osborne: I re joice that you have recovered-that you are have Dick Jay if he was hung with newels from spared to your friends.

> 'Virginia,' he pleaded, give me some hope before we part. When the war is ended friend too? Well, it takes two rings to get married, and toe may then he united. Your father is a and I havn't either of them. To be sure, there brave, noble gentleman. If I ask from him the

hand of his child-"He would say," proudly interrupted Virginia, that the Southerner's daughter could never marry with the soldier of the Union!

'Farewell, then, Miss Courtney; my bright dream is over. Come, my good sword, we have been too long parted.' He endeavored to buckle

it on his arm still in the sling. ' Stay, Cantain Osborne,' said Virginia; 'I will send Philip to assist you. See, he is returnhorse. Good-bye!

Her voice softened. He took her hand and kissed it warmly.

God bless you, Virginia, sweet Southern flower-farewell !'

And so they parted, never to meet again. About this time the two armies alternately had the mastery. The Federals had been successful, but the tide of war now turned to the Can federate army. Many weeks passed away since Major Courtney left his family; frequently had he been in some peril and harassing duty; all an expression of despair. the time very far distant from them. Now a home. He was accompanied by a friend, Cap- my theory of right. Too late I see that I was

carried it with him ever since, and now proudly | might enjoy the best advantages. What reward to receive it.

CHRONICLE

'No, Miss Courtney,' said he, 'after the Bonnie Blue Flag. I value this handkerchief. daughter who periled her life that he, toil-worm and weary, night snatch a few hours' repose.

Captain Hazelton was some years older than his rival, the Federal officer, but he, too, though dauntless in the field, was subdued, and fell an easy victim to all powerful love.

The temporary truce ended, the two friends returned to the army, but before departing, Hazelton solicited from Major and Mrs. Courtnep the hand of their child, Virginia's consent was more difficult to obtain. She had no wish to leave the happy home from which she had never been separated. At length be gained it. conditionally, that he would watch over her dear father's safety.

The war was finally ended before the two officers returned. Captain Hazelton had then fairly earned his promised reward, Virginia's hand, by having at the hazard of his own life. sought for among the dead and dying, and carried off the battle field the wounded Major, convering him in safety to his home.

Virginia is now married. So devoted a daughter could not fail to make a true and loving wife. Her husband regards her with affectionate pride, as, in their choice circle of admiring friends, he will sometimes relate how a few scattered Confederate soldiers were rescued in their lonely re treat by the determination and courage of the Southerners Daughter.

WHITE HANDS.

A fine hand is one of the first points of beauty.'

Thus read Kate Palmer, as she sat at the par lor window on a bright winter morning. Letting fall the magazine in which she had been reading, she looked complacently at the delicate, taper fingers that lay among the crimson folds of escape and regretting the inconvenience and her dress. Her other hand, adorned with snown cuff and simple bracelet of jet, crushed the brown curls that fell over her brow.

> It was a pretty scene for those who passed ing-a radiant, lovely picture. The lace curtains drawn aside, the arm-chair of blue plush, and the graceful form that filled it, the merioo dress looking warm and fleecy in the sunshine. the young head pensively bowed, the downcast eyet and delicate profile, the shining curls and looked beautiful, and Kate knew it. So she sat still, gazing reflectively at the snowy hand on her knee.

> 'Oh, dear !' she sighed, 'I wish I had a ring. I'd give all the world for a solitarie like Madge Madsden's! How artfully she put up her little fat hand, and pretending to be biting her finger am pretty, and where's the harm of knowing it myself?-to face the truth, I've never had an offer! Of course, Madge is a fool. I wouldn't his nose to his toes-not I. But there is one I would have, and oh! wouldn't I have diamonds prettier than any girl I know, if I do say it. though--'

> Kate was interrupted by the entrance of her mother, a faded woman of fifty whose whole appearance indicated a life of labor.

'Kate,' said Mrs. Palmer, with some severity, you must do something. I'm so tired that I hour, idling away your time. You must do differently. You must change your course. I ther is too cold, and I am not well. Change your dress immediately, and come down stairs."

that plush. The idea of sitting down in the parlor with such a looking dress !

chair.

Those words, 'the idea,' conveyed Kate's for my gift. strongest contempt. Mrs. Palmer's face wore

' My daughter,' she said quietly, but in a voice

displayed. The blushing girl held out her hand have I? I was content to live in four pleasant rooms, but you wanted more style; and since I' had never learned to deny you, I came here. I was content with three ply carpets, and furniture Your father has often named his brave young of mahogany and haircloth. You must needs have brussels, and plush, with rosewood and marble. You were gratified, but at a terrible sacrifice. Then I never kept a servant ; now 1 certainly cannot. Yet the work is four times what it was, and I naturally thought that you would assist me, but I mistook. You must be dressed in elegance at times - anything is good enough for me. I cannot even go to church for want of proper apparel. Your white hands must not be soiled-look at mine! They are bruised, and chopped, and swollen; but no matter! It is no one but mother, and she is old! Yes my child, I am old, and scarcely able to toil on as I have done. I cannot long. I fear that you will live to remember this with many a vain regret.

> The daughter was silent, and the weary, disappointed mother rose and left the room.

'I don't care,' said Kate, petulantly, as soon as the door was closed. 'I can't help it, if she does work. I don't think I ought to spoil my hands. A fine hand is one of the first points of beauty.' So it is, and as long as I can keep mine ' fine,' I shall. Mother's so inconsiderate. She might know that I wouldn't be fit for scciety, and would never be married in the world if my hands were disfigured with housework."

A firm footstep sounded on the side walk, and Kate looked eagerly out. With a blush of pleasure she returned the bow of a fine looking young man who passed the house, and then, as if from a sudden impulse, turned back, ran up the steps, and rang the bell. Mrs. Palmer, as usual, attended the door.

When he entered the parlor, Horace Magna found Kate with one exquisite hand still supporting her head, and the other carelessly holding a magazine of fashion. She was just as beautiful - nay, more beautiful than when he had seen her from the street.

Her cheeks glowed with emotion; her soft eyes beamed him welcome from their clear, blue depths; her lily hand trembled in his, and the magazine fell beside her daintily slippered foot that rested on a velvet cushion.

But the light had quite faded from the young man's face. He had suddenly grown cold and distant. She was as graceful, as affable, as entertaining as ever, but Horace said little, and departed soon. He never called again. Kate's white hands had waited, and her blue eyes beamed in vain.

A year afterward Horace Magna married sweet Kitty Foster. Her hands were not white, nor even shapely; and she was very sensitive about them. Somehow, when they had been married a twelvemonth, Horace discovered that Kitty didn't like that he should look at her ha**nds.**

'How is this?' said he, playfully - What ails my Kitty? Ain't her dear little paws clean? or has she some long, sharp nails that I ought not to see?

Kitty laughed till she cried, and then told him that her hands were so homely that she couldn't bear to have him look at them.

'If they were only beautifu', like Kate Palmer's,' said she wiping away her tears.

'Kitty, sit down here-I've something to tell you,' said he, clasping her two hands in one of is time enough yet. I'm just eighteen, and his, and throwing his arm around her. I once thought Kate Palmer the loveliest girl I had Shan't I feel old when I get to be twenty ever seen. A great many other fellows thought the same, and I guess they all came to the conclusion that I did, eventually. Every expression of her face, every word of her lips carried the conviction to my mind that she was as lovely as she looked. But tins lie -so do faces! I dida't know it then, and while I admired her form and can hardly stand, and here you sit, hour after features, and voice and manner I admired her character equally. I have never seen anything, in nature, to compare with her hands; cannot do all the work any longer. The wea and Kitty-you don't care now, do you?-I wanted to put two rings on her beautiful fingers. Going down town one winter morning, I consi-Her daughter neither moved nor spoke, and dered what sort of ring the first should be, and Mrs. Palmer sank dejectedly, into the nearest concluded that a diamond -a solitaire, like your engagement ring, Kitty-would best suit ber 'There, mother,' cried Kate, 'you'll spoil style, and probably her taste. Thus reflecting. I passed the house, and saw her sitting at the window, one beautiful hand up, so; as if waiting

Why not now? said I, to myself, and turning, I went up, and rang the belf.

The door was opened by a pale, toil-worn, gray haired woman who had always attended the

" My daughter, sir ? she is in the parlor." 'I looked at the mother. Poor soul! Her the welcome signal. Virginia's handkerchief- at the expense of my comfort. Year in, and lar; her hair was disarranged, and her hands!there was her name embroidered on it. He had year out, I have toiled like a slave, that you I don't know what they were like-worse than Daughter, a gentleman to see you, and went

I mentally contrasted mother and child .-Kale's snowy cuffs and collar, and dainty bandkerchief, and bright dress; her slippered feet and beautiful hands! They were a contemptible married that girl! I despised her. I despised of principle and by orders from Rome, to render the myself for baving lancied her. It was with difficulty that I could treat her respectfully, and I could hardly stay as long as civility required: like restored Catholic ascendancy. Now it can, I think scarcely be denied that the disendowment of my first thought was : How does she treat her

I found in you, my Kitty, one who was the sunshine of home; the helper of the needy: the testant clergy, who, with all their snortcomings and kind companion of brother and sister; the self sacrificing, devoted daughter. I know what it was, my darling, that darkened and hardened these dear hands; works of love; every home service; the faithful care that would not let a mother bear 'the burden and heat of the day.' Bless you for hands like these, Kitty! If you don't admire them, remember that they are mine. I will not have you depreciate my property, and frun down' my treasures!

Meanwhile, wear this, and let it prove that I love these dear hands, and the gentle heart that prompts them to works of love.

So saying, Horace slipped on her finger an exquisite ring adorned with a pearl, encircled with diamonds.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN IRELAND.

A LIBERAL'S PROTEST AGAINST THE LIBERAL POLICY.

(To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.) Sir -I trust that you will not refuse to insert this remonstrance of a veteran Liberal against the line of action now scopted by the bulk of his party and their most eminent leaders, even though that line of action is approved by your journal. It is painful enough to be forced to separate on any question from the political friends with whom I have toiled and fought for five-and-thirty years It would be more painful still to be debarred from stating the grounds of that se-I believe the course of proceeding into which Mr. Gladstone has led his party in reference to the Irish Church to be mistaken, dangerous, untimely, and entered upon without any distinct or comprehensive foresight of its consequences. But more than all, I regard it as a decided contravention and reversal of one of the most essential and rooted articles of the old and true Liberal creed; and I cannot understand how this feature of the case should so completely have escaped the attention of our chiefs. as well as of the more thoughtful members of the party. I am not going to argue the case, naturally you would refuse me the space requisite for such a purpose. I only wish to state my points, and then leave them to fructify in men's minds during the reflective leisure of the recess.

I do not comprehend the principal or basis of the proposed policy, nor do I see any reason for believing that it was adequately weighed and digested before it was proposed. Nor do I even distinguish clearly what is proposed, for does the language used by Mr. Gladstone satisfy me that his own views on the matter are either defined or fixed. He speaks of disendowing the Irish Establishment, yet in such a mode as to leave it still three-fifths of its actual property. Now, if these three-fifths are permanently secured to the Church, the disendowment is only partial; the measure is imperfect, and the principle (if any) on which it is grounded and defended is not carried out If these three-fifthe consist merely or mainly of the life interests of existing incumbents, then they are left not to ' the Church,' but to A , B., and C. ; and when A., B., and C. die the three-fifths die with them, or revert to some other fund, and the Church is without endowment at all. If the three-fifths are reserved on the grounds that such is the estimated proportion of Church property that has been given to courageous liberals as Dean Stanley—it would go it since the Reformation by Protestants and for dis tincily Protestants uses, the pinciple of the reserva- and act for himself in religious matters, or in any tion should be distinctly stated (which has never, I pelieve, been done) and the accuracy of the proportion should be ascertained by careful historical

I can understand the view which regards all Church property as vested in the State for the general spirithal service of the community, and which, therefore, would distribute it pro rata, or by any other equitable rule among all sects and Churches. But I cannot understand the policy which would take away this property from a Church which has long held it, which needs it, and which uses it well, and might easily be helped to use it better, merely to gratify the envy or animosity, or (if you will) the aggrieved sense of justice, of another Church which declares it will not touch a shilling of the money. This seems the height of dog-in the-manger ism. I can understand the plea which says, 'This property was taken from the Oatholic Church three centuries ago; it shall be restored to that Church now.' But I cannot see the wisdom of confiscating it to other and upspecified purpose at the bidding of that older Ohurch, which distinctly and scorpfully refuses the tardy restitution. I can understand the statesmanship which desires to endow the Catholic Oburch and to pay the Catholic priests, under the stringent conditions of a concordat, whether the means be provided out of the property of the Establishment or out of the Consolidated Fund. This policy would have been a wise and a p saible one in 1800; it would have been wise and possible in 1829; it would, perhaps, be wise, but is certainly not possible now. But I cannot perceive the sagacity or profoundness of a policy which proposes to weaken and disarm a Ohurch which is friendly to the British connection and the Imperial rule, in order to gratify, without attempting to control, or curb, or neutralize, a Church which of late years bas shown i self inmical to both.

I can understand, and I fully share, the yearning desire which must exist in all patriotic minds to conciliate and loyalise the Irish people by any effort and at any secrifice which promises success, and which justice does not forbid. But I cannot understand the crassa ignorantia which does not know, or the blinking vision which will not see, that the grievance which the Irish people really feel the inexorable fact which they so fiercely resent, is-not that the whole of the titles is held by the Protestant clergy, but that eight ninths of the soil is held by Protestant landlords: - not that an alien Church has half a million a year, but that an alien race owns ten mil lions. This is the real grievance and fancied wrong which the mass of the people feel; the other they scarcely ever think of till reminded by their leaders. Are you prepared to entertain the graver complaint, to redress the bitterer grievance, to grant the larger concession? If not, it is simply idle, as every one acquainted with Ireland knows, to hope peace from the smaller one.

Again, I would speak with tenderness and forbearance of any creed sincerely held by fellow-Christian and tellow countrymen, and for the Ca-tholic religion in particular, in its highest form and in its best phases, I feel unfeigned respect. But those must be strangely unacquainted with the facts Of the case who do not racognise, however reluctantly and regressully, that Catholicism, in the character it

which woll informed and thoughtful Liberals know The vecessed and work and Queenstown Ballway, sent from Mr. Justice's son. The stranger hearing to be more essential to the improvement and salva the viaduot of the Oerk and Queenstown Ballway, sent from Mr. Justice's son. The stranger hearing to be more essential to the improvement and salva the viaduot of the office some lamps from a Wrs. Justice remark upon the circumstance, asked tion of the country. They encourage early and im-provident marriages; they discourage emigration; they support the peasantry in resisting the consolidation of farms into screages on which a family can live in decency and comfort; they set their faces obstinately against the system of mixed educatios. sham, and stamped her as a vain, proud, wicked Nor is this all though this is much Ultramoutanism woman. I would sooner have drowned than is now rampant in Ireland, and is doing all it can land difficult, except on terms which sooner or later must involve for the former island something very the Matablished Oburch in Ireland will not only be a great triumph and stimulus to the Roman Oatholic lerarchy, whose influence is so mischievous, but 'a heavy blow and a great discouragement 'to the Protheir faults, are still the best counteractives to that noxions influence which exist In a word, it will strengthen the hands of our and Ireland's enemies without in the least weakening or softening their enmity.

Finally, it seems to me idle and inconsiderate to

pretend that the surrender of the Irish Establishment does not menace, even if it do not entail and prepare as a logical result. the fall of the Establishment in England. No doubt, the cases are widely different. But it is certain that many of the most effective arguments now used in the controversey are directed, or are valid, against the principle of a State Church any where and in any form. It is not denied that a great proportion of Mr Gladstone's followers in this attack are Dissenters, and follow bim on Dissenting and Voluntarist principles, and would follow him even more eagerly in that Crusade against the English Church which they already scent in the distance. It is notorious moreover, that a large and influential section of zealous Churchmen are themselves prepared, and even anxlore, for a severance of Oburch and State, in order to free the Oburch from State control, which they term Erastianism. It is believed, too, by manyand we have heard that Mr. Gladatone's great speech on the celebrated 'Resolutions' not obscurely though perhaps unintentionally, intimated as much -that even our leader is still enough of a High Churchman to incline to this view bimself Now, have always understood that one of the most funds mental articles of the Liberal creed-the princile and feeling, at least, which underlies all true and deep-seated and philosophic liberalism - maintained that subordination of the Church to the State, that supremacy of the lay over the clerical element in the Church (to speak more definite'y), that command of the law over the bishops that ultimate appeal to Parliament and not Convocation, which lies at the very root of our Establishment, and is proclaimed and proved afresh on the outbreak of every controversey. The idea mere - the informing and vivifying conception of our Reformed Church-its distinguished feature, and its crowning merit and glory, is, that the nation and not the priesthood must rule and determine in spiritual things, and must fix the limit of spiritual authority. I hold and the mass of educated and instinctively sound Englishmen hold and I believe the fathers and framers of our Church policy balf unconsciously recognised, and I have been accustomed to consider the Liberal party held more firmly than any other doctrine, the conviction that the uncontrolled Sacerdos, of whatever sect, or faith, or Church, is in virtue of his calling, and by the law of his being a wischief and a danger; that only the strong curb of Government, or of that enlightened public opinion which should constitute the Government, can change him from a noxions into a benefi cent inflaence from the priest into the pastor, from a professional fee to freedom and progress into an ally of the best interests of the people; that if not strict'y subject to the laity and the law, he will asauredly become the sovereign and oppressor of them both. We have had indications enough of late of what Convocation would do if Convocation could do anything; and Convocation in its folly and its tyranny, would be omnipotent if once the connection between Church and State were revered Not only would it go hard with such extravagant though barmless eccentrics as Mr. Mackonochie, such daring innovators as Bishop Colenso, such moderate but matters which the clergy deemed to hover on the the skirt of religion. With the lovers of liberty and inquiry in science or in politics. with the sincere philosopher, with the auti-Sabbatarian, with the true Liberal, it would go hardest of all. Except, indeed, with the old National Church itself, which would be torn asunder by its own internal divisions—even now with difficulty coerced by the strong arm of the Privy Council-and would split into a host of sects, each tyrannizing mercilessly over the conscience and the actions of its adherants. It would go well only with the Church of Rome, which, with its mighty organization, its persistent dogmatism, its unflinching pretensions, and its relentless greep, would stand forth contrasting, unique, and domicant, amid the circumsmbient conflict and confusion, off-ring shelfer to weary and bewildered victims, crying out in their perplexity. -

O quis me gelidis in vallibus Hami

Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra? W. R. G.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONVERTS IN VALENTIA. - The Constitution states that on the island of Valentia upwards of sixty persons, many of whom are young and intelligent, have abandoned the Protestant Church to enter the Catholic fold. Valentia is, we believe one of the favoted spots which the Irish Church Missionary Society takes under its special care. From the state ment of our contemporare, it would appear that so far from making converts; the zavlous missioneries have succeeded in alienating the Protestant population.- [Cork Examiner.

Public, Sept. 17 .- At the Head Police office yes terday, Mesers. O'Farrell, tobacco manufacturers Thomas street were fined in sums amounting in the aggregate to £500 for baving in their passession six ons of tobacco adulterated with starch. There had been six separate seizures of the tobacco by the Excise officers, and informations were laid for each seizure. One full penalty of £300 and five mitigated penalties of £50 each were imposed.

Drous, Sept. 18.-The corporation of Drogheda bad a meeting yesterday to consider the propriety of supporting the resolution recently passed by the corporation of Cork declaring their opinion that the Irish political prisoners now confined in gool have sufficiently expisted their offences, and that the time had come for throwing open their prison doors and setting the captives free ' A resolution to the same effect was unanimously adopted. One of the speak ers complained that the attendance was very thin, and that a body which bore the name of patriotic showed so little sympathy. He observed, with some bitterness, that if there had been a situation to dispose of worth only 53, a week, there would have been a full attendance. Mr. Oullen, another speaker, referred to instances of the injurious effects of confinement upon the prisoners, some of whom showed symptoms of insanity, and in a more judicious tone than has been adopted by other advocates, appealed to the compassion of the Queen reminding Her Ma jesty that blessed are the merciful, for they shall

any servant's. She opened the parior door and steadily energetically and rathlessly body of John Sallivan one of the success by the this told the servant to bring the gan which was in 1847 the property went of my presence into that any servant's. She opened the parior door and steadily executed by the success of the suc barrel of naphtha, when a spark from a lamp fell upon it, and it exploded. They were enveloped in refunded. At his departure the man said we will limes, and Sullivan ran across the line and rolled himself on the grass. A workman who witnessed the accident ran to his assistance, and helped to tear off his clothes, which were burnt to ashes, but | then left the house hidding Mrs. Justice good right. he received such injuries that he died. It was sworn | None of the inmates of the bouse saw more than this that there was only a wooden plug in the barrel, and no protection over the flame of the lamp.

Another murderous outrage was committed at Cloughjordan on Tuesday night. A man named Slattery was attacked by six assassins while crossing the railway bridge within helf a mile of the town and was beaten in a very savage manner receiving three severe soalp wounds with a contusion under the right eye. The police happened to come up in time to prevent the completion of the intended murder. The injured man is either unable or unwilling to give any information respecting the outrage. Two constables were nearly murdered on previous Sunday nights in the same locality. They are not yet out

CHARGE OF INCENDIARISM. - At the petty sessions of Carrickmacross, held a few days since, a man named Owen Trainor appeared on remand to answer the charge of maliciously setting fire to a house, the property of his aunt, Margaret Dwyer, but to which it appears he lays some claim. The house is at present occupied by a tenant, and but for the active exertions of the people of the neighborhood, would have been burned to the ground on the occasion of the fire, which was believed to be accidental Subsequently, however, Trainor was heard to make use of expressions tending to inculpate himself, and be was summoned before the magistrate to answer the charge, when those expressions, which threw suspicion upon him were brought forward in evidence, and could not be denied. The magistrates accepted bail for his appearance at the next quarter sessions to stand his trial on the charge.

Another incendiary fire, involving the loss of about £2000 worth of corn in stack, occurred at Holybill, in the reighborhood of Cork, on Saturday night. A young mun named Wise, a laborer, who, it is said, was recently in a lunatic asylum, was found lurking in the neighborhood, and was taken into custody on suspicion.

PURCHASE OF RAILWAYS BY THE STATE .- Much time was devoted before and during the last session to this important question, and it is considered that the government will introduce a bill to enable them to purchase the Irish railways. As it is considered that much good would be effected by having all our railways under the supervision of the government, and that the extense of travelling and the charge for the carriage of goods would be considerably reduced, we think the advocates of railway reform throughout the country should pledge the different members to be returned at the general election, to advocate the purchase of the Irish railways by the state. The present proprietors of the different lines declare that, owing to peculiar circumstances, they can make no reduction in fares, and if we are to have cheap railway travelling, we can only expect it when the lines are under the government control. The electors in every constituency should take care to pledge their members to support such an important question.

Nowhere in Ireland, perhaps, has the improvement of stock been carried to greater perfection than in the county of Wexford. This was alluded to at the anaual dinner of the Ezniscorthy (county of Wexford) Farming Society on Tuesday evening by several speakers in terms that show a pardonable pride in the reputation of the county, and that also aid in bringing into relief the contrast between the Ireland of the past and the Ireland of the present.

The quarterly return of the Irish Registrar General shows that the number of emigrants from Ireland during the quarter ending on the 30th of June last was 25 433, or 9 436 less than in the same quarter of 1867. The number of births during the quarter ending is June baving been 43,502, the deaths 22.401 and the emigrants 25,453, it would appear that the increase in the population reported in the previous quarter has not been maintained, and the decrease now reported consequently amounts for the three nonthe to 4.3

The leaders of the co-called Fenian party in Ireand are everywhere forming political coalitions with They even oppose such candidates for the Tories. Parliament as The O'Donoghue, in Tralee; John Francis Maguire, in Cork, and other equally strong advocates of Irish rights. The journals in Ireland which have shown most sympathy with the late Penian agitations have come out strongly in sunnert of these coalitions.

SUPPOSED FERIAR ATTACK ON A DWELLING HOUSE. -An incident of rather doubtful character, and which has awakened considerable comment, occurred on Sunday last. About half past eight o'clock in the evening of that day a servant girl in the employment of Mr. John B. Justice of Mount Justice, near Millstreet, was returning to the dwelling-bouse from the bown where she had been milking the cows, when she heard the noise of footsteps and the trampling of one or more horses in the vard: The girl burried into the house and informed Mrs. Justice of the circomstance, Mrs Justice bappened to have beard the same evening that a strange man of suspicious appearance had been seen that day in Cullen, a imlet some two miles from Mount Justice, and at once connecting the servant's story with the presence of this individual, gave directions to have the back and front doors locked and bolted, and the windows secured. Scarcely had this been done than a thunfering rap was given at the back door. The inmates, startled by the threatening summons, remained in a state of helpless fright for some moments during which the knock was repeated with increased vio lance. The servant at last went to the door and asked who was there A man's voice outside asked whether Mr. Justice was in. Mrs Justice desired bim to tell his business through the door. He said he was a Captain of Feni as and that he would have the door burst open, if there were any further hesitation, but at the same time pledged himself that no violence should be offered if the guns were quistly surrendered. At this time the voices of a number of men were heard plainly in the yard as if in consul's tion. Seeing the futility and probable danger of further hesitation, Mrs. Justice opened the door and admitted the man, who entered with the confidence of one perfectly aware that no serious resistance awaited him. Mrs. Justice describes him is a man of middle height of gentlemanly presence apparently highly intelligent, courteous of manner, and with the and associations. He were at east horseman's care. of the fashion used in the American cavalry duri of the war, and very showy boots. His hear dress was a velvet cap, turban-shaped, and carefully decorated with wreaths and resettes of green riband Mrs. Justice states that the stranger among other phrages said. 'Now we have commenced it, and we shall go through with it,' referring apparently to some movement of an insurrectionary character. He also drew Mrs Justic s's attention to his attire, observing that he was 'dressed for his business,' threw back the cape and disclosed a sort of uniform jacket or coatee, of a light-colored striped material. He remarked that if he wished he could be 'dressed in gold.' This friendly conversation, however, soon ended in a demand for the gun, which, he said, was in the bouse. Mrs Justice replied she did not know where

what was the value of the gun, and said it should be not leave a gun in the country,' and added that he was going straight with his party to the house of a gentleman living near to seize the arms there. He one individual, but all unite in saying that they heard the voices of several others. In addition to the above, it has been ascertained that about eleven o'clock the same night, and after quitting the residence of Mr. Justice, the unknown proceeded to the lodge of Mr. Phi'ip Williams, of Derragh, not far off, and knocking up the lodge keeper, a man named Shipe, told him he was about going to take the arms at Mr. Williams'. The lodge-keeper besought him not to disturb the family, as Mrs Williams was then after her confinement, whereupon he said he would not go thee, but would go next day, and added that be would also pay a visit to Mesers Wallis and Leader. He also said to Shine that he had five hundred men, that they were well prepared nowwhat they were not before-and that they would let the police see this winter what they could do. The lodge-keeper's description of bis visitor's person differs somewhat from that of Mrs Justice. The same night, at a still later hour the same person went to the house of a Mr. Hickey, a publican, at Cullen, and ordered him to open and supply himself and his men with drink. Hickey refused, whereupon he threatened to fire through the windows, but upon Hickey's persistent refusel, he retired without executing his threat. Neither Hickey nor Shine saw any men with him. He had been drinking that afternoon at Hickey's with some men to whom he exhibited several revolvers. It is right to add that a report is generally believed which affirms that many dwelling houses have been visited, and a large number of arms taken from residents in this locality. and that some bolding their arms without licence, and others from apprehension of bad consequences to themselves, have endeavored to keep the facts as secret as possible -[Cork Examiner. ALLEGED FENIAN RELIC. - The Birmingham Gazette

of Friday contains the following, which it says, was fund in MS. by a labourer on Thursday while ecgaged in clearin ! away the rubbish of a house which recently fell in Park-street, in that town. It is said to be a copy of the rules and articles of the F. Brotherhood: - 'I Each colonel to call himself after the number of his regt., as col of regt. No -, &c 2. Each colonel to proceed very cautious, and pick ten captains-if possible military men-to be called captain of company or troop No. -, of reigment No -. 3. Each contain to pick ten sergeants to be called sergeant of patrol No. - company No - regiment No -4. Each sergeant to pick ten men privates, to be called private No. - of No. - patrol company No. regiment No -. 5. Each colonel must have a messenger to travel from the colonel, and vice versa, to and from the head centre and only to be acquainted with the particular colonel from which he travels. General Articles. -6. No name to be used in con nexion with the Association ; every man to call hims self and those under him and above him in rank by the rules laid down. 7. As few letters as possible to be writen, and those to be carried, and burnt as soon as read. 8. All orders, if written, to be presented by the colonel to the captains, and from them to the sergeants, if necessary, and so on to the privates. 9 The colonel at stated times to drill the captains, the captains to drill the sergeants, and sergeants the privates. 10 The officers of all ranks when bringing their men toge her to have them effectualy disguised, so that they shall not know any person of the same rank as themselves. 11 Before bringing them together to learn elementary drill, in whatever branch of the service their ragiment is -infantry, artillery, cavalry, or engineers.
12 Each man to be treated equally, but be must obey all the commands of the officers above him. 13 To have a secret police in our pay, if possible, so as to anticipate the Government in any movement they may make, and to watch the spies of the Government. 14. If by any chance or accident, a colonel. a captain, or sergeant dies, gets arrested, or is sent on special service to any place, the officer immediately above him, in whose regiment, company. or patrol he is, must immediately despatch a man le as officar in to the head quarters in America. 15 Those immediately below the said officer, as there will be ten of them, must as soon as they can, go to America, as they will be known to each other, and find the appointed officer, who must stay at head-quarters until their arrival, when he will go back to Ireland with them, and things go on as usual. 16 If a colonel is premoted by the authorities in America he must immediatey examine the captains under him in militury matters, and appoint his best man to be colonel and the captain, when promoted must do the same with the sergeauts, and so on to the privates, always arpointing the most proficient. 17. any person in the association who is appointed to enlist in the army or navy are to be separate from the other in regard to receiving orders or anything else, each man so appointed propeds to pick five men out and enrol them; he will enrol five more, and so on till they can have the greater part of the Irishmen in the British services enrolled in the cause of liberty. 18. No person in this is to be sworn in, nor are there to be any officers as each man will be considered of equal rank. No orders will be given, but they will have signs to know one and another 19. The ob ject of this is to encourage one another that when the blow is struck they will desert when they have an apportunity to the side of their country; each of these circ'es of five mon each when they are full shall send a mun who has been longest in the regiment to his own, and leave them all to the same. They can hold meetings occasionally to encourage one another in nationality and to buy papers. The need not talk or write anything that may be construed into treason by the enemy. They can enlighten one another on military questions

THE BALLYCORST PROPERTY. - Mr. Carbery Scully, of Derig Park, Carrickoskin, writing to the Irish

Times says: "There are so many different versions in the papers concerning the late melancholy off it at Ballycohey, and as the art cle in your paper of the 19th of August scoms more appropriate to the matter I write these few lines to give you the full information concerning this property About the year 1782, when first Catholic gentlemen could get leaves of property, my grandfather, James Scully, of Kilfencle, took the lands of Shronehill and R. Hycohey from Lady Caroline Damer at a lease of three lives, viz, his eldest son then living. accent and address of a person of superior breeding Roger his thi d son James, and my father, whose name was Elmuad, being the names in the loase. Those lands were softled on my father on his myr rings in 1866. He kent them in his own possession until about the year 1821, when he commenced letting bem to tenants, and I see by the leases now in my possession that amongst the number a lease was made 31 February, 1823 to William Dwyer and his brother-in-law, John Toole, at a rent of £3 53. an nore for their lives, or 21 years. The other tenants names at Bully cohey were Ryans, Greens, Quinus HeC fernans, Foleys Hanlys. Tooleys, and some few others. They were the most honest, quiet and ladustrious people I ever met; all paid high rents and most punctually, and if I was to select the two most honest, not only amongst them but the two worthiest men I ever met, they were Dwyer and Tooley (John) his brother in law. In the year 1839 at my father's it wer, whereupon he said. If you do not give it up decease the property (Ballycohey) came to me, and I them in triumph to the Devoushire Arms Hotel. to me, I will bring in sufficient men to look for it, continued the same tenants, and renewed some leases During the progress of the procession; and for the

tenants at the reduced rent I gave it at, when the potatoes failed in the winter of 1345. Some time after, when Lord Portarlington sold the property Mr. Errington purchased Shronehill, and Mr. Gre, agent to that best of landlords (Lord Derby) pur chased Ballycohey and I believe continued the same tenants at the reduced rent. Thus atood the matte until the property was purchased a few years ago h Mr. William Scully. As it was my father fir brought those tenants or their fathers on those lands and I continued them there, I feel bound to bear testimony to their honesty and industry when I know

An Election Row at Drogheda. - Monday even. ing the roughs of Drogheda had a grand election entertainment at the Courthouse. A meeting of the Liberal inhabitants of the town had been summone for the purpose of adopting measures to sustain their claims to the franchise at the approaching Revision Somehow or other it became calculated broad that this was not the true object of the meeting, but that the people had been called together to make a great demonstration in favor of the Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough Of course, in a town in mpich barth shirit, tuns pigh, anch a biooseding offered strong temptations to the adherents of the rival party to attend and enjoy an evening's entertainment. Accordingly, long before six o'clock the hour named for the commencement of business, the Courthouse was densely thronged, the quay porters, navvies, millmen, &c being strongly represented. It was quite evident from the demeanor of the people that they were not inclined to permit of the transaction of much business for long before those who were principally interested appeared on the scene the usual hooting and yelling incidental to such gatherings had commenced. At the appointed bour, however, contrary to all expectation, the peo. ple allowed a Mr Kealy of Navan, to be called to the chair Mr Kealy unthoughtfully accepted the post. He had no sooner occupied the chair thanas if by pre-arrangement -- a party of the roughs surrounded him on either side, and effectually cut of all means of retreat. A regular upcoar then ensued. An elector came forward to address the mot, but the latter received him with such hissing and hooting, me. naces and threats, that he hastily retired. The mob then commenced to look at and threaten each other. This sort of by-play lasted for a considerable length of time, till at length one individual more sturdy than the rest, being unable to control his temper longer, advanced from amongst his friends and struck an opponent a regular 'downer.' He was immedistely seized and beaten in a most unmerciful man-His friends interposed, and a hand-to hand encounter took place. Sticks and stones were freely used, and each party sustained considerable injury before peace was proclaimed. In the meantime the chairman succeeded in effecting a retreat, and his absence was the signal for increased confusion and clamor. The rival parties revived the quarrel ad another melee resulted. Then again they abused and looked wicked at each other, diversifying the troceedings by an occasional 'round' or two. At length the gas was extinguished, the court was cleared, and thus ended the first public meeting for the sustainment of the Liberal claims to the franchise The crowd quietly dispersed after leaving the court, and with the exception of one or two street rows, no further fighting took place. - [Dundalk Democrat.

THE ELECTION EXCITEMENT IN BELFAST. - There is not, perhaps, in any part of the United Kingdom a more remarkable election struggle than that which is now taking place in Belfast. Hitherto Orangeiem in this country has been entirely identified with oligarchy. In their hatred of their Catholic fellow. countrymen the poorer class of Orangemen forgot their own interests, and were used as an instrument to defraud the masses of their rights. But now the Orange democracy has taken it into its head that it is no longer to be dictated to, and a broad gap runs between the possessors of power and those who have auddenly awakened to the idea of their rights The Orange party which has hitherto been uppermost in Belfast has adopted as its candidates Sir Charles I anyon and Mr. Mulholland, to the plain exclusion of Johnston, of Ballykilbeg. The Orange working men are furious, and the struggle threatens to become one of classes. It is in principle a war between democracy and aristocracy. At one of the meatings in which Mr. Johnston recently addressed his supthese words: - You have been bewers of wood and drawers of water for the Conservative party in Belfast, out you'll cast off your sbackles and rally round the standard of freedom and independence.' The light in which his candidature is regarded he explains in the following .- 'I said to-day to a gentlemen who attended the Conservative meeting yesterday - Why have you selected two candidates, and brought them forward in a coalition, so showing that it is hostility to me you entertain? And why do you do so, when I was in the field first? The people selected me in the Ulster Hall at a monater meeting. When the working men choose me, why do you disregard their voice ?' de said- We won't have working men for our masters ' Mr. Johnston adds-' We'll return the compliment, and say; ' we'll not have these Belfast dictators for our masters' It is a good sign of progress to find the northern Orangemen ouraged in some other pursuit beside that of assailing the faith of their fellow-countrymen. This tendency to look to the rights of the many against the domination of the few, affords some ground for hope that once the Church has ceased to be an object of the civil strife, the Protestant masses might at length be brought to cooperate with their fellow countrymen for the general good of Ireland.

SERIOUS ATTACK ON TWO POLICEMEN - A COTTOSpondent of the Irish Times, writing from Mullinghone on Monday, says: - An ther attack of a most organise another circle, and then he will return to unprovoked character, and similar to the one recen'ly perpetrated on two members of the Cloughjordan Royal Irish Constabulary, has taken place in this neighborhood. It appears from the evidence which has come to the authorities that late on Friday evening, when dusk Sub-constables Wright and Perry of the police force stationed at Drangan, a station in this district, were put on purol duty in the neighborhood of the barrack, when they met two men, one of whom carried a rifle. The constables wished to inform themselves if the man had a license to have and to carry the gun as the district was under the provisions of the Peace Preservation (Irend) Art Sub-constable Wright niked for the license, and instead of getting a reply, the men turned on the policemen suddenly and attacked them most savagely with sticks, which the villains carried: The constables defended themselves so gallantly with their swords that the two men ran away, and the two policemen were seriously injured, it was out of their power to acrest them. Information baving been coveyed to the Drangan station, a party of police proceeded to the assistance of their comrades, who were conveyed to barracks, and medical assistance wis promised. On Saturday evening Conetable Culnihan arrested two men, who have been fully identified by the injured policemen as being their asstillants. They were brought before the magistrates, who fully committed them for trial at the next petty sessions of Mullinahone, on charge of being the assailants of Sub-constables Perry and Wright in the execution of their duty. The injured police are progressing favorably.

Sergeant Barry, accompanied by The O'Donoghue, male a public entry into Dungarvan, and was received with the utmost perfect enthusism. An immenso concourse of electors and townspeople met the two gentlemen outside the borough and escorted and by my oath if you give it up, [shall not bring of those which expired. When James Soully, of rest of the evening, the utmost excitement prevailed. and pacification; that the influence of the priests is

An inquest was held on Wednesday evening on the in a single man to disturb you. Mrs. Justice upon Tipperary (the last life in the lease) died in January Some of the opposite faction having interfered, a few

Midons resulted, in which some persons were hurt. a vast assembly congregated in front of the hotel, the authorization of hearing addresses from the is the Mary Rev. Dr. Hally was solved with indescribable enthusiasm, and deliverad a trenchant speech refuting the charges of politial inconsistency made against bim by Mr. Matthews. ad faily justifying his conduct and his support of and thuy barry. Dr. Bally was followed by The against us. pponoghue, who, in a brilliant speech, productive of a profound impression, detended Sergeant Barry's essional action in the Penian prosecutions, and blogized his political career. Sergeant Barry next tage forward, and received a complete ovation. In the course of an able address he vindicated his heracter from the calumnies of his opponents, and hing fully explained the part he had taken in the nian trials, triumphantly exposed the machinations this enemies. The reception accorded to Sergeant gary and his friends, shows his return for the brough to be a matter of the most absolute cer-

The Pall Mall Gazette, says that the Report of the his Ohareb Commission shows with how much the disestablishment and disendowment of the Protestant Church in Ireland may be effected. The nort does actually recommend a partial performance if the conditions which if extended and made total. would amount to disestablishment and disendowment. short alsuse in an act of Parliament would put an and to the presence of the Irish bishops in the House Lords, and to the coercive jurisdiction of the Ecsisstical Courts Then all the existing eclesiastial corporations aggregate and sole might be disolval, all the property of the Irish Church vested in the Reclesiastical Commissioners upon trus', to permit nch parts of it as are to be reserved for the use of he Protestant Church to be used. Then a corporaion aggregate might be formed by Act of Parliaged to be called the Irish Protestant Episcopal Shurch, which should be bound to conduct its affairs upon the principles of the Church of England, as by aw established The existing bishops and incum wors might be the first set of corporators, and the Reclesiastical Commissioners might hold for their spell such parts of the present endowment as they might be allowed to retain. But what power over is nwo members and doctrines shall be entrusted to the body corporate called the Irish Protestant Epicop I Church must be rigidly defined by law so far the Pall Mall Gazette, We do not know how these suggestions would be rec ived in Ireland. To the outside observer they look very like disestablish ing and disendowing in order to re establish and rendow upon a reduced scale.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CLOISTER - It is an error, only too common mongst the Catholics of this country, to suppose hat the contemplative and inactive orders are of itle or no use in promoting the spread of our holv aith in this infidel land. They think that because hese holy women lead lives of praver and penance. idden rom the eyes of the world, that they are there solely for their own sanctification. Little do such brow of the life of a Carmelite, a Franciscan; a Reemptoristine. Abroad we see the Sister of Charity her mission of mercy saluted by all for all resect and love her. But higher reverence is still kept those consecrated souls, who in their convent spels are heard, but never seen. Their cloisters me up about our cities as an impregnable barrier ween God's justice and sinful man Whilst legions (Christ's chosen ones work and suffer in the plain law, these are in the Mount, face to face with God ; ith pure hands uplifted in the suppliant prayer, and earts burning before his tabernacle of love. It is d of Saint Teresa, that she was made beautifu! sith gazing upon God. As much may surely be said these watching angels, who bear upon their counmane the impress of that close though mysterious pinn detween Christ and his hidden spouse. If God is his mercy would have spared the wicked city of i, if only ten just men were found within its walls who can tell what judgments have been averted. rhat graces abowered upon those paradises of love. nose gardens of his chosen flowers, where we strain gras though to catch an echo of that endless song the bundred and forty four thousand who follow te Lamb.

in this our capital, perhaps one of the most wicked mucle is never left, and where Jesus dwells with r because his spouses are ever prostrate there. Im ous men call such lives lazy and useless, because her are far from the husy din of life's incessant to:1. is true that abode of peace is to some a foretaste heavenly joy. But there are many beneath that humble garb whose lives ebb away in one painful act love, atript of all spiritual consolations, and tried s God only tries his loved ones.

Tis not to human means we must look for the fulfilment of that hope dear to every Catholic; man's But what is more likely to draw beaven's blessnd m y never again be what it was-beresy will ver lurk within its bosom. Still God is all power h! and none hope in Him or sue for his mercy in win: 'Fot with him there is plentiful redemption. -L ndon Register.

PRIPOSED CATEOLIC CATEEDRAL, IN WESTMINSTEE. -The Dublin Freeman's Journal save: Measures are in a forward state for a beginning with the Catholic cathedral to be erected in the metropolis as a memonst of the late Cardinal Wiseman. A piece of ound of nearly three acres in extent has been se ured in Westminster, near Buckingham Palace and the solendid range of buildings now in course of rction on the Belgravian estate of the Marquis of Westminster. Some idea of the magnitude and im or ance of the proposed church, which will be the rat rathedral which the Catholics of the metropolis have been able to build since the so called Reformaon, may be gathered from the fact that the cost of besite alono will be £50,000 Of this sum onefith is to be paid on the 1st of November next, and the committee charged with the duty of procuring funds hope to be able to push on the works in the pring. On the completion of the Uathedral, the reins of Cardinal Wiseman which now rest at St. ary's Cemetery, Kensal Green, will be removed to a hanel to be bui't for their reception. Meantime, Mr Pagia has been commissioned to furnish a design for the shrine which is to cover the grave in the cemery and which will be removed to the Cathedral with the ashes of the lamented prelate.

The Burnley Advertiser baying charged Mr. Gladstone with m king a bargain with the Catholics to give them a million of money out of the revenues of the disendowed Irisk Oburch, the Liberal candidate for Buraley, Mr R Shaw, wrote to the right how. gentleman to know if there was any foundation for the accusation, and received from him the following

Ince Blundell Hall, Sept. 7, 1868. My dear Sir, - The stories to which you refer about engagements of mine to the heads of the Roman Oatholic Church, or intercourse with Rome respectirg the Irish Oburch question, are idle falsehoods. --Permit me respectfully to suggest that, when statements of this kind are circulated, the proper course may be to inquire on what authority they rest. This Course will at once dispose of them . When there is a no such avidence, ought not to be called for. I this great subject, he says, had been approached have myself to blame for having, at an early period in a calm spirit of honest reform, instead of being lety of ingenious rumors for which there was no deed, I trust we may still arrive -at a satisfactory other Christians -seem to fade away and lose their but it is more like courtably with the hope of, per evitably depends. - [Oatholic Mirror,

more excuse or apology in any fact, or in any ostensible appearance, than there is for the statement you mention. You will not understand me to find fault as to mean snything or nothing. Mr. Disraeli is an with your inquiry, and perhaps, if you will cause agent in the art of ambiguity. But one thing is clear publicity to this letter, which I lose no time in with that the Government contemplate, have perhaps with your inquiry, and perhaps, if you will cause publicity to this letter, which I lose no time in witting, it may have the effect of checking, in some degree, the manufacture of these absurd fabrications, which are put to do duty in the absence of argument

I remain, my dear sir, yours very faithfully,

W. E. GLADSTONE. John Bright is on his trial. Not all the platitudes of the Dean of Limerick can protect him from the persecuting attentions of the Saints. The Honorable Secretary of the Birmingham Protestant Association -a club formed on the basis of the celebrated Mr. Pickwick's-has had the courage to put a few questions of the simplest character to the honorable gentleman. 'Should you be elected,' aska the secretary will you oppose [first] all state endowments of the Romish bishop's priesthood's church and colleges, and will you seek a withdrawal of grants already made in support of Poperv [small can gentlemen of the Oase] by the British Government?' This is not bed in its way, but it is only the heroic preliminary of something better 'Will you vote,' asks the secretary of the Eternal Torment Association, for a sun pression and removal of Romish monasteries and Dunneries, or will you introduce or support a bill for the public inspection of all such places in the British isles, by the authority of the Crown ?' This is ex cellent in its war. One likes to innale the healthy air of pure Evangelism, which breathes through its tortuous sentences. Were ignorance and elequance ever more intimately allied! He proceeds: 'Will you seek the suppression and expulsion of all Jesuirs from England and will you ever maintain that no bishop or Pope [cap this time] hath or ought to have any ignisdiction in this realm?' O. ghost of Shakespeare, to be handled thus! Lord of Avon, and the traditions which we hug to our hearts, is it thus you are misquoted? 'Will you contend for and maintain a Protestant succession to the throne!" Of course John Bright will - he heing a Quaker of the most determined type And last of all: 'Will you seek an expulsion of Ritualists, as traitors in the Protestant church of England, and will you support or jatroduce a bill in Parliament for a reform in the patronage appointments and disposate of livings in the United Church of England and Ireland? formid-ble questions Mr Bright replies in his cold lawyer like manner. He tells the secretary that when he comes to Birmingham he will be 'glad to explain anything which is not clearly understood with regard to my political opinions.' 'I may add. however,' he writes, 'that you advise an extraordinary course when you propose to expel certain persons from the Church of England and to drive all Ritualists from the Church of England. I need hardly tell you that I am very Protestant—being much against all priestly power; but I cannot consent, under the name of Protestantism, to do what may be unjust, and what would, in my opinion,

MR. DISEARLI -Mr. Disraeli has gone to Balmoral - perhaps to "educate" his Queen for the coming campaign. He has as yet issued no address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, which is a disappointment both to his supporters and his opponents.-Either Mc Disraeli still besitates to give the battlecry, or perhaps he wishes to date his general order from the Castle of Balmoral. If he waits till next week he might date his manifesto, 'Balmoral - Feast of St Cyprian,' but ' Maundy Thursday' has, perhaps, been quite enough concession to the High Church. Probably a paragraph pointing out that the Protestant Establishment in Ireland is needed to set properly before the Irish nation ' the blessings of the Sabbath' would ' trum the balance better.'

create discord and difficulty throughout the nation."

-[Cor. of Dublin Irishman.

London, Oct 3 - The Right Hon. Benjamin Dis rueli has issued an address to his constituents of Buckinghamshire. He recites in the usual way the course pursued by the Ministry on the question of the Reform Act, the national finances, the relations exsting between England and foreign powers, and the triumphant termination of the Abyssinian war. He comments at a considerable length on the Reform project, gives its history and recounts his objections thereto. He holds that the Ministry had a right to expect that the Whigs would wait and learn the temper of the new Parliament on that question beties in the world, there are cloisters where the fore pressing its consideration; but the leaders saw fit to bring before the House of Commons at the very last moment a measure - severing the Church and Stata-for the disestablishment of the Irish Church which involved the stirring up of additional rancour and bitterness in Ireland. It would unsettle property and make confiscation contagious; and, worse than all, it would give England over to Popery, and practically to the rule of a foreign power.

ME. DISRAEL'S RESERVED CARD. - According to present calculations the new House of Commons will assemble precisely three months hence, and the verhear is bard to move, and God's grace alone can do satile mind of the Premier is no doubt already anxionsly engaged in the connection of those two tickis mon our dear unhappy land than prayers as lish manifestoes his own address to the electors of conding from boarts that have never wavered in their Bucks, and her Majesty's address to her 'faithful orally Such prayers must be heard though Erg. Commons! As yet, however, the supremoracle has maintained a Delphic silence. No fervid appeal like the famous oration at Slough in 1859 has been made to the electoral body by Mr. Disraeli The Premier, it is clear, has abacdoned his wild and wicked design of turning his conflict with Mr. Gladatone into a religious war. The aid of Murnbys and Holdens he finds to be not only dangerous to the public interest hat damaging to his own. To the observant politi cian it is obvious that the word of command has gone round among the tractable rank and file of the Carlton to drop quietly the religious war note. As in the case of Free Trade, and again in the case of and says the clergy as a body have adopted High Reform, Mr. Disraeli and his followers have at the last moment changed their front in the face of the enemy an operation not approved by strategists, and one which perhaps may be attempted once too often even by a tactican as skilful as the Premier. The signs of this flink movement of the Tories, preparatory, as we believe, to a starting change of position are many and unmistak ble. The mot d'ordre has yet reached only the leading men of the party; but when these have spoken they have spoken in language which can only be interpreted in one way, Mr. Disraeli has returned to the factics of 1852. He came into office p'edged to uphold a policy of protection, and as soon as he was safe upon the Treasury Beach be dious generation. Thirty years ago the fashionable swallowed the Free-trade leek without even the horrible oaths and contortions of Pistol. The same farce and amateur celibacy. But fasting was disagreeable, as all remember, was enacted in 1867. But what is and so went out of vogue. The taste for celibacy now the most remarkable is that, as in 1°53 in soliciting the support of the constituencies, the followers of Mr. Disraeli alter their tone with the character of the communities to which they address themselves. While we find Sir Strff ed Northcate and the At. torney-General talking in the old sanctimenious strain to the Tories of Devon. we hear of very different utterances among more advanced constituate cies. In Essex, where the Puritan element has always been strong, Lord Rustace Cecil talks of compromises and well considered measure to take away the injus ice which the Irish Church is flicts on the Irish people. In North Laucashire, where Liberal influences of various kinds are powerful, the Hon. Frederick Stanley, the new flivil Lord of the Admiralty and the hope of the house of Knowsley, holds language of a similar wavering kind. That these tentative soundings of public opinion have served their and we may fairly conclude from the fact that a Cabinet Minister has this week had the courage to | nulls salus. However softened in phraseology, this some kind of evidence in support of such rumors it is come forward and pronounce for the same policy. not unlair to ask the person who is the subject of In his address to the electors of Droitwich. Sir John them to contradict them. Contradiction, when there, Pakington has used some significant words. If

modification of existing defects.' Of course these expressions have been framed with care and skill, so already in proparation, some counter-proposition to the bonest and logical proposition of Mr. Gladstone. Whether that counter-proposition is to be merely a sham, a plan for the redistribution of revenues within the Irish Church, or a plan for some trifling reduction in the number of Irish bishoprics and deaneries. or whether it is to be an appropriation, more or less barefaced, of the Liberal policy, will probably be determined within the next two months by the information which the Spofforths and their underlings may be able to convey to the Premier. We inc'ine to the belief that at present, at all events, Mr. Disraell, assured of his defeat at the hustings, is once more meditating how to dish the Whigs. But common decency, and, what is of more weight with him, the bigutry of his followers, will not permit him to run headlong at once into the arms of Mr. Bright. Accordingly, as was done in the case of Reform. a bogue' plan may first be binted at and brought forward, then abandoned in the face of an adverse vote, and finally modified with the generous assistance of the House ' into a complete and sweeping measure. That the first step will be taken by promising a scheme of some ambiguity in the Queen's Speech we are quite convinced. But it will be the fault of the Liberals themselves if they allow Mr. Disraeli to carry his tactics any farther. The Liberals on the as-sembling of the House will command we assume, a large majority pledged to the policy of absolute disestablishment. In the Queen's Speech Mr Disraeli will not dare to be plain on this point; he cannot promise anything like absolute disestablishment; and will then be the duty of the Liberal leaders to make this vagueness the ground of an immediate vote of want of confidence. Having his majority well in hand, Mr. Gladstone, we hold, is bound to spize this opportunity, to waste no time that can possibly be saved, but to enter upon office before Christmas, and to meet Parliament after recess with a Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church matured and carefully drafted, with material to answer or remove every objection of detail, and a resolute determination to mark the session of 1869 by the abolition of the worst relic of ascendancy in ireland. - London Review.

The Scatsman throws some light on the 'fink movement' in regard to the Irish Church which it is supposed Mr. Disraeli has in contemplation, if he can only push on the necessary education of his party, and especially of one or two of his chief colleagues. The solution of the problem attributed to Mr. Disraeli,' says the London correspondent of that journal, 'is a plan of disestablishment by which the Episcopal Church of Ireland shall cease to be predominant in Iteland as a separate and selfcontained Zstablishment, but shall retain its endowments and Bleo a connection with the State as a branch of the Oburch of England. In other words, the clergy are to surrender whatever territorial standing now gives them precedence over the priests and disenting ministers, but will continue to enjoy their emcluments, and also a connection with the State somehow or other through the Archbishop of Canterbury and the English hierarchy, whose delegates they will become. How far this scheme will ever be developed is more than I can say. This report will of course be at once denied, just as the year before last the statement was denied that the Government were preparing for a reduction of the franchise; but there is certainly something of Mr. Disraeli's fantastic subtlety in the project.'

THE CHURCH IN DANGER .- The Church is in danger. Not in Ireland. In England. A correspondent of the Guardian has lately called attention to the fact that something like a dozen city churches are now shut up, ostensibly for 'repairs.' In many cases these repairs' occur every year, and always, curiously enough, during the summer months, so that the incumbents are enabled to gratify their taste for travel. A correspondent of the Telegraph mentions that on Wednesday evening he went to the church of St. Antholia, Wetling street, and he thus describes his visit; - The bell was toiling for evening service, the church was lit up, and looked bright and comfortable enough outside. I entered : it was empty The hour for service came, the bell ceased, the clerk appeared at the reading desk, 'found the places,' and - disappeared through a side door. The little a good stare at me, and went back to his post in the porch, evidently puzzled. At five minutes past seven a woman, - I suppose the pew-opener - came to my seat, and remarked that it was a 'cold evening.' Eugouraged by my ready assent- for goodness knows, I felt cold enough—she volunteered the in formation that the 'lecturer hadn't come; that she didn't much expect he would come; and, if he did come, he would not officiate unless there were three people for a congregation. I took the hint, and left the church; and, on my way home wondered what the lecturabin,' or the 'living,' or whatever else it is called, is worth which supports the performance of such a farce as this week after week.' to Orockford, we find that the living is worth 2221 a-year. We wonder how long the new parliament which, acording to Mr. Grant Duff, will call upon every institution to give an account of itself, and explain its right to exist, will suffer such a waste of power and waste of money as this in a city where a million and a-balf of people never go inside a church Decidedly the church—the Church of St Antholin,

Watling street - is in danger - [Northern Press. THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE CHURCH -The Pall Mall Gazette [Sept 16] discusses the cause of the Church loosening its hold on the nation. Church principles; that is to say, those principles which involve the denial of Protestantism, and the placing of all Christians who do not receive the Communion at the hands of episcopally ordained ministers without the covenant of salvation. Such is the strange technical crust in which our priestbood have gradually suffered their cardinal doctrine to become enveloped. Now, this we affirm without a doubt is the prevailing creed of our clergy at this moment, whether of an actual majority or not, cer tainly of the active, demonstrative, guiding portion. It is not Ritualism to which they are attached. That is a mere excrescence—a temporary fancy of a fasti outward signs of High Church were amsteur fasting did not survive the marriage of its poet Keble. Ritualism has now succeeded, and may last a little longer, because it occasions no call for self-denial. but it is enhanceral only. High Church doctrine, as held by the great majority of its earnest supporters, is a very different matter, and far more deeply rorted. Sound High Churchmen are either neglectful of Ri tualism or disgusted with it; they feel in their heart a far strenger attraction towards their brethren in earnestness, Low Churchmen, and even Dissenters. than towards the foolish people who exaggerate their sentiments and injure their cause. But ivexorable logic stands in the way. They know that they are one, in theory, with the most ignorant and superstitions monk of the Romish persussion, and divided hopelessly from the most learned and pious member of the Scottish Kirk, or foreign Protestant; for the first is a member of the Catholic church; the others are excluded from it; and 'extra eccelsiam is the dogma held-we will not say believed-by the reigning section of our English clergy; and when tenets of Apostolical succession and sacerdotal au-

color and interest in the presence of the mighty absorbing idea. Now while our clergy have stood absolutely still. The exceptions are scarcely numerous enough to be worth counting. How has this circumstance told on the Church's popularity and power of resistance to attack?

CHEAP BEEF AND MUTTON FROM AUSTRALIA. - The vast pasturages of Australis, several of which are larger than the whole of England, teem with immense herds and flocks, exceeding by several millions the wants of the colonists, who, unable to profitably dispose of their beef and mutton, are obliged to content themselves with boiling down the carcases for the purpose of extracting the tallow, which, with the hides and weel, constitutes a most important article of export. The carcases are thrown away or used for manure. The waste of food is enormous, and has attracted the attention of all who have beheld it. The colonists, especially have long shown themselves desirous of preventing this wholesale destruction of food, and have been assiduously attempting to devise a means whereby their beef and mutton might be brought into the European market Not long since the Queensland Government offered a bandsome reward to any one who succeeded in shipping to England a given quantity of Australian meat, but the obstacles were so numerous that the tempting prize was never claimed. At length the problem seems to be in a fair way of being solved. The most extensive attempts are those connected with the manufacture and export of concentrated meat extract. Specimens were exhibited in the late Paris Exhibition, the exhibitors obtaining a medal. One pound of this extract is equal to thirty pounds of ordinary meat. A large exporter of meat extract is Mr R. Tooth, of Sydney, whose system is the same as that recommended by Liebig, and practised in South America. In preserving mest properly, the attempts have been far from few, the failures proportionately large The most elaborate experiment is that comnenced by Mr Mort, of Sidney, who has chartered a ship, and is now having it fitted up with the neces-Bary apparatus for receiving a cargo of semi frozen meat, which is to arrive here about December next Another experiment, perhaps the most successful was that initiated by Mr D Tallermann, whose plan is exceedingly simple. He takes the carcase, cuts out the bone in order to lessen the weight steeps the mest in pickle has it fied closely up in rolls, then wrapped in clean white cloths, afterwards packing it closely in barrels, the interstics being filled with seeds or melted fat, for the purpose of excluding the air. Several cargoes thus preserved have found their way into the market the good appearance and quality of the article insuring its ready sale. The other day about 2,000 whole sheep, 2 500 legs of mutton, and 10 tons of beef, prepared by Tallermann's process, were received. Dr Letheby speaks highly of the meat thus preserved, and has offered some hints for improving the preservative process. Mr War riner, chief army instructor in cookery, has also had his attention directed to it, and has drawn up a set of lirections to prepare it for use. It is intended to use large quantities in the manufacture of sansages and pies for sale in poor neighborhoods, with the view of checking the evils, arising from the use of unwholesome meat. It good Australian beef and mutton can be rendered the means of destroying the now entensive trade in carrion, the metropolitan laboring poor will have some reason to thank their antipodesn fellow men for the advantages gained .-London Star.

LORD DEREY ON ECCLESIASTICAL ENDOWMENTS. Some remarks having been recently made by Sir J. K. Shuttleworth in regard to Lord Berby's connexion with the Church Temporalities Act of 1833, Lord Derby has explained the metter in a letter, in which be says :- 'It is quite true that in 1833 (not 1834) I carried an Act by which ten Irish bishoprics were prospectivel suppressed; but it is also true that every shilling of the income of those sees was vested in commissioners, to be applied exclusively to ecclasive tical purposes, and mainly to the erection of new churches and the improvement of the condition of the parochial clergy. What possible similarity can there be between the 'character and objects' of such a measure and of one which confiscates and applies to secular purposes the entire property of the Establighment? Let me add that in the following year I quitted the government of Lord Grev rather than be a party to a measure which recognized the principle of the alienation of Church property, which Mr G'adstone is seeking to carry out to the utmost extent, refer, by which 25 per cent was paid to the landlords. was an exorbitant sum to demand in consideration of the transfer of liability for tithe rent charge from their tenants to themselves; but even that measure affords no justification for Mr Gladetone's. It was of the nature of an i surance, extravagant no doubt in amount, by which the clergyman obtained a bet ter security for the receipt of a smaller income. But, be that as it may, I am in no way responsible for it; I neither passed it not sanctioned it. It was carried by the Whig Government of Lord John Russell, not only long after I had ceased to be a member of the Government, but after the defeat of the short lived Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1835. The measure which I had carried on this subject was of a very different character; it transferred the liability prospectively, as each lease or tenancy fell ir, from the tenant to the landlord, without any deduction whatever, but it allowed a drawback of 11 per cent to every landlord who should acticipate his legal liability by ssuming it at once, an allowance not more than equivalent to the cost of collection and the risk, which in those days was not inconsiderable.' To this Sir J K. Shuttleworth replies The object of my speech was to show how great and various have been the changes in the appropriation of ecclesiantical property in the United Kingdom, and that those changes have, where they have expressed the will of the Legislature, in no deg ee whatever shaken the security of private property, whether the revenues were redistributed within the Oburches affected, or transferred to other religious bodies, or secular zed

For my immediate objects, the suppression of Irish bishoprics and the appropriation of their revenues to other ecclesiastical purposes, is a sufficient illustration of the exercise of the will of the Legislature for a just purpose, without disturbance to the security of private property. But I was in error if, in speaking of this appropriation. I said that it exactly corresponded in its character and objects with the proposal of Mr Gladstone, for it was confined to a redistribution of the revenues within the Itish Church. My justification is that my argument was founded on a much broader basis than the distinctions between ecclesiastical and private property and this leads me, in the brief and incidental allu sion which I made to your lordship's measure, to overlook a difference between them and Mr. Gladstone's proposals, which was immaterial to my argument. As respects the amount of the drawback allowed the landlord who should anticipate his legal liability by assuming it at once, I confess that in the harry of speaking I confounded the measure which your lordship carried with that which received the assent of the Legislature at a later date. Both Acta give to the landlord a sum equivalent to the cost of collection.'-[Pall Mall Gazette.

especially as regards marrying and marriages, in agricultural population. 'There is,' says the Dr: a great deal of what is called courtable in Scotland, of the word, but rather flirtation. Young men and Fathers in an agrarian and anarchical desportam.

haps, becoming sweethearts. This at late hours leads to familiarities, and I believe frequently the woman is lead more easily to fall in the hope of securing a husband. It is universal amongst the working classes to have this manner of courtship of which I speak; there is no form; the fathers and mothers will not allow their daughters to meet a young man in daytime; the young man never visits the family, but the parents quite allow this; they have done it themselves, an there is no objection to it. The young man comes, makes a noise at the window, the young woman goes out, they go to some outhouse; or perhaps the young man is admitted to the young woman's bedroom after all are in bed, and there is an hour or two of what is called courtship, but which would more properly be called flirtation, because it is not necessary that there should be any engagement to marry in the case.'

The Pall Mall Gazette says:-"It will be remempered that at the Wesleyan Conference held recently the opinion was expressed that the Church of England is gradually ceasing to be a Protestant Church. If the Rev. Mr. Jackson and his frends are in the babit of reading the Church papers, their conviction on this subject are likely to be strenthened. The accounts of a Church celebration at Brighton, and of another at All Saints' Church, Lambeth, would have seemed in their proper place in the TABLET, but they were not so startling as the description given in the Church News of a young lady taking the veil at Feltham numbery. The postulant was dressed as a bride and the father superior" cut off her hair, having a towel spread over his kness to recievent. While the novice's hymn, 'Farewell, thou world of sorrow,' was being sang by the Sisters, her long black hair was all cut off the black long tresses falling on the ground around her.' Herdress was changed and she put on the Benedictine habit. She walked to the altar steps holding her lighted taper, and while she was receiving the Sacrament the choir curtain fell, and neither she nor the other Sisters where seen any The Feltham nuns, it appears, lead a life of strict seclusion, never going out and only seeing visitors through a grating. They recite the Bene-dictine office and observe the Benedictine rules.— And all this takes place under the superintendence of persons within the communion of the Church of England. The account concludes with the hope that the Pope will make the approaching Council at Rome 'indeed Œcumenical, by inviting the Anglican and Eastern bishops to attend.' We doubt the prudence of making all these details public. The people of the country have a will of their own, and they are still Protestant .- [Tablet

RITUALISM - The unfortunate results which have already followed the introduction of Ritualism into the Church, seem only to act as an encouragement to the clergy to avow themselves Rirualists. The Wesleyans cry out that the Eoiscopalians are tampering with Popery, and even quiet church going people do not quite understand what the new ' spirithal' movement is to end in. Whenever the great issue of the maintenance of the Church Retablishment is raised, it will be urged that the State is not even pledged to support a Church which is half in alliance with Rome. In the present unsettled condition of the public feeling, the Rector of St. Mary le Strand has applied for a faculty to after the interior of his church so as to render it more suitable for ritualistic observances. The vestry is about to oppose the Rectors 'Meanwhile the church is closed. Is this a state of affairs which Ritualists themselves can regard without regret? Is there not some justice in the argument of Mr Miall and others, that the Church of England is not so much threatened by foes without as by foes within ?-[Pall Mell Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

THE CHURCH IN FLORIDA - THE BLACKS. - AS & mort pleasing indication of the growth of the Catholie Church in the land of fl wers, we note the fact, that, on the 30th of August the Rt. Rev. John Quinlan. D.D., Bishop of Mobile, on the occasion of his official visit to the city of Pensacola, administered the boly Sacrament of Conformation to eighty-one persons, in the Courch of St. Nicholas, at that place. Nine of this number were recent converts to the faith. Perhaps the most remark-ble featu e of the accasion, however, was the large proportion of blacks who composed the class for conformation. Indeed, they nearly made up one half the number of the entire class, the proportion standing thus: whites, 45; blacks, 37 Such occrrences as these are che signs for the country. Let the blacks once embrace and practice the doctrines and te-chiege of our Holy Mother Church, and they will soon acquire not only that knowledge of religious facts, but, also, that neculiar, but unerring sense of right and wrong, which, thus far, as a class, they still need to make them good Christians, and good citizens at the same time. Banner of the South.

IMMIGRATION -The records of recent immigration show a marked change in respect to the nationality of the moving classes, - the Irish falling to the rear and the Germans coming to the front. Last year the newly-arrived Germ ns outnumbered the Irish nearly two to one, and the same proportion holds good to the present time.

DEATH THROUGH CHILD WHIPPING - The New York Commercial reports a recent case of child whipping in one of the Brooklyn schools, which resulted in the death of the subject, a little girl of 8 years of age.

It is said George Francis Train will oppose John Morrissey in the -lection for Congressional honours. John Allen, " the Wickedest man," is named in connection with a 'ew York city district

The Charleston Mercury says: - The Camilta aff ir hows that armed pegroes may shoot and muider anybody. White men will go to the polls also armed, and will surely protect themselves. This whole affair proves-what we have from the first maintained - that universal negro suffrage is nothing but war. The great error in the Camilia affair was in shooting at all at the negroes until their white leaders had been disposed of If such an affair should again take place, we hope that we will be able to chronicle that every white man has been elain. They are the chief criminals - the enemies of both races.

John Chauncey, a negro pre cher, visited Burlington, Vt. a short time since, and, together with other passengers, sought ebelter for the night. On account of his being a negro, the Vermonters refased him shelter and it was not until he had wandered up and down the streets for several hours that he obtained a resting place

A negro exhorter at Opelousas, La., the other Sunday, told his congregation that what they lacked in gons they could make up in matches, adding, they are cheap, five cents a box, and those who can't shoot can burn ' Send more troops to protect those lumbs.

We most heartily wish that the election was over. The partitan press in view of the peculiar circum. stances of 'be country, is clothed with a power of incalculable mischief, perhaps to the extent of bringing on horresco referens !- a war of races. Alwere based on the assumption that the State might though we will have the issue of a choice of parties, as usual, to select from in November, the late un happy war has left our government literally upside 'Counting' in Scotland. - The Report of the down Too many of the politicians (whether a ma-Royal Commission on the Laws of Marriage contains jority of the American people or not, the November election must decide) are filled with the destructive Scotland, some rather curious details. Among these purpose of reconstructing the government by subjuis the account given by the Rev. Dr. Strabam, of gating the intelligence, and the worth of a whole Dollar, of the mode of courtship practiced among the section, and emandipating the ignorance and the idleness of the same section; and thus with the apex of the solid edifice of the Union in the searth and the once the clerical mind is thoroughly imbued with the | which does not mean courtship in the ordinary sense | base in the sky, to consolidate the Republic of our thority, followed by all their inevitable consequences, young women meet together at night, and the ordin. Hence the vital principles of the Constitution are As myself to blame for having at an early period in a calm spirit of honest reform, instead of being thought to be middle of the night when every one inextricably involved in party issues, and one truths—and the middle of the night when every one inextricably involved in party issues, and one truths—and the middle of the night when every one inextricably involved in party issues, and one in the information with also is in held to an angewhent to be married in November the furnity of the Constitution in inblic mind, contradic et, perhaps too readily a va. party objects, I believe we might have arrived in sentiments which are only held in common with else is in bed; there is no engagement to be married, result in November the future of the Constitution in-

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AND

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. остовев - 1868

Friday, 15-Of the Feria. Saturday, 17-St. Hedwige, W. Sunday, 18- Twentieth after Pentecost. Monday, 19 - St Peter of Alcantara, O. Tuesday, 20-St. John Cantius, C Wednesday, 21-St. Hilarion, Ab. Thursday, 22-Of the Blessed Sacrament.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Spanish Revolution, from present indications, appears to be tending rather in the direction of a Republic, than of constitutional monarchy. The provisional junta at Madrid has issued its programme, which includes universal suffrage, freedom of the press and "religious liberty," which is a modern euphuism for the spoliation, if not the persecution and suppression by law, of the Catholic Church. So in Protestant works of so-called history, dealing with the Reformation era, we generally find that the proclamation of "religious liberty" meant simply the probibition of the Mass. It was thus, that in the sixteenth century, " religious liberty" was set up in England, Scotland, and everywhere indeed, where the Reformers got the upper hand; and modern Liberals have always approved them. selves faithful to the traditions of their spiritual progenitors. We interpret therefore the programme of the Madrid revolutionists in so far as it relates to "religious liberty" in this sense :-That the Church is about to be despoiled of her property; that the religious Orders are to be persecuted if not banished; and that the profession of the Catholic Faith is to be made a civil of fence. In the meantime, a Cortes has been summoned, the elections to which will commence fluence for good. As soon as the fury of conthe Spanish Colonies may be expected.

In what light these changes are viewed in France, and what effect they are likely to produce upon the French people, we do not learn: but it can scarce be doubted that they are not well looked upon by the Emperor, who, if he could, would no doubt interfere in behalf of the exiled Queen. The question of "Peace or War?" is still agitated, and is still enveloped in obscurity.

In Great Britain and Ireland preparations for the coming elections are going on actively, force, for Europe was but just recovering from and of course the "Irish Church" is the great question of the day. A telegraphic despatch anpounces that the U. States Minister has arranged have achieved, the Church in the person of the with the British Government the preliminaries of Pope accomplished. Her missionaries, with a Naturalisation Treaty, in terms similar to that | dauntless hearts, and burning zeal, plunged boldly recently contracted betwirt North Germany and into the depths of those vast solitudes, already principles, with a strong tendency to run wild. the U. States.

Scotia is expected with much anxiety, as it will afford a kind of test of the sentiments of the people of that Province. Dr. Blanchard the Union favorable to that measure. Mr. Howe it is hinted is "on the fence," as the slang phrase stubborn paganism of the strangers began to goes-and prepared to accept the Union, if yield,-their fierce nature was changed,-their things can be made pleasant. This may be a idols fell before the august symbol of Redemiclibel; but we have seen so many strange things tion—their barbarous songs were lost amid the done by our provincial patriots, that we should sweet echoes of Christian melodies-and eves. not be surprised, should it turn out to be true.

AUSTRIA AND ROME.

The present unworthy attitude of Austria toward the Holy See, is but a further indication of constitutions are in the bands of a revolution, pre cisely similar to that which sapped the foundations of mighty Rome, and robbed her of univer-Romans disregarded false principles which had the latter. their origin in a false mythology; moderns, re-

prætorian guards and ambittous soldiers the arorder, -it is not difficult to foresee what must be the results of a similar course in our own times.

Perhaps, of all nations of the earth. Austria is the most indebted to the Holy See. The present civilization of Austria grew out of the very rudest materials. The Teutonic race was one of the most difficult to instruct and enlighten of which history makes mention. A hundred different tribes entered into its original composition. Their potions of law and government were upcertain, and so dependent upon interest and passion that any moral consideration of the propriety of subjection to authority, seldom af fected them. The fierce races of warriors that poured down upon the effete remnants of the Roman Empire, were more disposed to destroy than to build up. Their robust barbarism scorned the higher, though weaker, intelligence of the conquered. To drink execrable mead, and roar their wild war songs by the banks of the Danube and Powas their chief delight. Their watch fires beleaguered the capitals of Europe, and lit up the magnificent palaces and temples of a doomed empire. Their mighty camps were nightly illuminated with the red glare of villages and cities in flames. They revelled in the destruction they made: they viewed with sullen. ferocious joy the ruins that marked their resist. less march: they cried, with hideous jargon, to be led where further conquests should await the skill of their chieframs and the power of their own right arms. They were the locusts of their times: no green thing was left to bless the path over which they swept, except one thing-the

The south of Europe recovered from the shock of this terrible attack. At first, defeated, then encouraged with drawn battles: finally blessed with victory, civilization drove back the dogged determined barbarism that threatened to engult her. The invaders tell back to the wild fastnesses of the forests through which the Dan ube flowed in solitary majesty. There, they met those countless thousands who had heen at tracted from the barren, sterile wastes of the north; and there, -the advanced guards of the uncivilized peoples of the unknown regions that lay behind them,-they settled down into a species of society more rude than patriarchal, yet, better

Upon this raging, seething, troubled mass, a mighty enchanter soon began to exercise an infor the first time, a voice that spoke to Europe | plause of the mob." with authority and wisdom. It claimed to be that of a teacher of truth; and when they came to know something of that truth, their sagas or wise men. had never dreamt of a system so beautiful and sublime. So it came, that those dreaded invaders who promised to be a standing obstacle to the re establishment of law and order, were softened into Christians and, therefore, disposed to appreciate the benefits of peaceful countainty. What effected this wonderful change? Not the prostration which followed the eruption of the Norsemen. What violence could never made hideous with the unhallowed rites of Thor The result of the Inverness election in Nova and Woden, and the other terrible deities of a sanguinary race. They preached, and taught, and prayed; when they could not subdue, they died. Their places were taken by others no water periorates the bardest rock, so, at last, the which once blazed madly as the bloody deeds of their heroes were chanted, now melted to a softer the Man-God's sufferings and Jeath.

It may, perhaps, be said that the same process the advancement of that infidel spirit which is of improvement marked the transition of every gradually gaining the upper hand in civil matters | nation that arose from the dismemberment of the throughout the world. Rulers of nations and Roman Empire. This is very true; but the their ministers are, with bardly a single exception, obligations of some to the Church are greater by destines of temporal institutions, systems, and teachings which marked their early bistory. The

and the second second

when furious atheists pretended to deny the ex- found itself confronted by the sun of Truth .- and grasped at a shadow. istence of a Supreme Being by destroying popul When Christendom, threatened by the fanatical lar faith in gods, which, though false, irrational bordes of Mahomet, grew paralyzed with anxious and inconsistent-yet proved the unerring ten- fear, the Popes enkindled an enthusiasm that of the marriage tie is disregarded and denied. dency of the human mind to admit a Power blazed at Tours, increased at Vienna, and atbig ber than itself. And if Pagan unbelief brought | tamed its splendid complement at Lepanto. The anarchy and ruin upon Pagan society; if it made age was not one suited to protocols, diplomatic to their contracts of man and wife: for, without rotes or coalition. One great purpose, engaged biters of nations, -and overturned all law and the attention of Europe-Christianity must be saved from the destruction which was so fearfully imminent. A serse of religion, continued with self-interest, enlisted Kings in the great cause. But union amongst these monarchs would never have been achieved bad there not been a ruler to their midst, wiser than Nestormore influential than Agamemnon. It was brought about by the moral influence of the Popes -They, and they alone, were equal to the great task of combining the conflicting interests, and diverging aspirations of European nationalities, proached its downfall and destruction. If peo for the purpose of defence, and the safety of all. But it is in the internal affairs of Austria that we

observe the noble efforts of the Pones most clearly. Whatever changes may have been recently effected by the ambition and unscrupulousness of an able statesman, it is certain that Austria was the head and heart of the German race in the Past. Hence, when we mention German rulers, and German offairs, it is, in reality, Austria in general terms. Perhaps, then, no nation of which we know anything, suffered more from its monarchs than did Austria. They had the most absurd and exaggerated notions of royal privileges. Their despotic disposition plunged them into every excess. They wished to make their will an equivalent for law. They were seasitively alive to the obligations of their subjects. They exacted the last farthing of obedience, and punished with passionate severity the slightest tendency to complaint. In all this they forgot to remember, that the duties of Kings and peoples are reciprocal—that subjection supposes protection—that obedience supthe people, not because they were oppressed, but on account of the interference of rulers in ecclesiastical affairs.—that it was an indirect advocacy, proceeding more from a vindication of the actual concern for the peoples' rights; and that, consequently, the Popes deserve little thanks for their efforts. For, the fact is, those arbitrary Emperors interfered in Church matters, because of the Popes defending the rights of their outraged subjects. Had this not been the case, we would not have seen Henry IV. addressing St. Gregory VII. in one of his brutal epistles,-"You trample upon them"-(intruders and opabout the 15th of next month. A revolution in quest was abated, these terrible warriors heard pressors) - " and, therefore, you gain the ap-

Uninfluenced by party or passion, the Popes did for Kings, services, as important as those by which the just independence of the subject was ensured. When demagogues strove to heat the popular imagination with nevelties impossible of attainment, yet, none the less dangerous, in that they advocated the abolition of those social restraints necessary to society-which pre-suppose subjection to proper authority—the Popes appeared on the side of Kings. Not because they were kings simply, but because justice and right were then on their side. We are not speaking of Democracy per se, but of that comical, concrete monster of our days, which has always lurked somewhere or other in past times, and which is nothing more than a society founded upon false

We might prolong this matter indefinitely were we to refer, however cursorily, to the immense benefits the Popes have conferred upon Austria in all the different relations of civilized government and society. We shall confine ourselves candidate, is almost the only politician of note less disinterested. The constant dropping of to two particular cases which sufficiently prove the truth of our assertion,-Education and the

Christian education elevates: as understood by the enemies of the Church it degrades. The former idea embraces the chief end of man; the latter, the secondary and inferior. The former makes the temporal present subservient to the eternal future: the latter, the opposite, for as uninspiration caught from the touching record of derstood by the Catholic Church, education is the handmaid of religion: with her opponents, it is the slave of education, or, to speak properly, is completely ignored. Starting from a true appreciation of the relation of the creature with the Creation, the Church of God cherishes al learning that preserves those relations; and re mreligious, infidel, or at least indifferent. The reason of the greater opposition to her benign Jects all that weakens them. Real education is simply an enlightened intellect in harmony with paganism of the Celtic race, for instance, was the infinite reason of God. There can be no refined and elevating compared with that of the education without the Catholic Church, for she Teutons. Hence, there was less repugnance to a one possesses a system in accordance with the sal dominion. But there is this difference: the Christian truth displayed by the former than by divine exemplar. Blessed is the nation whose citizens have been trained and educated after Having founded German Society upon the this manner! Woe to the nation that build its ject real revelations, which proceed from the true sure and lasting basis of the true principles of hopes upon the sands of an irreligious system. God. The degree of guilt is measured by the government and morality, the Church protected Austria possessed the former boon, but, canti-

Whenever a nation has become hopelessly impregnated with false principles the inviolability Yet, it is an argument, old as the bills, that the very existence of States depends upon the fidelity that fidelity the Christian family is an impossible lity. Without the Christian family we may have communism-but a community of savages and barbarians. Yet in spite of this obvious truth, we find so-called enlightened nations demanding and obtaining legislative enactments-they are not laws-which are subversive of the primary elements of society, and in direct antagonism with the express commands of God. Moreover, it is worthy of remark, that in the past, a disregard of the marriage contract became more apparent and widely spread according as a nation apples were not blinded by passion, and incredulous through pride, this consideration might have some effect upon them. This folly is painful to witness outside of the Cnurch. But what words can express the sentiments of all true Catholics, at the sad spectacle of a Government, once faithful to the Holy See, coquetting with the infidel, cynical spirit that is now seated upon the Thrones and in the Cabinets of Europe. There is nothing deeper than ingratitude: nothing more unworthy than to turn favors against the band that bestowed them. The kiss of Judas was more painful than the scourges of Pilate.

Truly, the Holy Father has need of all his indomitable firmness to withstand this latest and most cruel blow. Austria,-we cannot disguise the fact-has broken away from her old and sacred traditions, and taken her stand on the side of the Revolution. She may not, as yet, have committed herself to all the requirements of her new love, but that will come in time, unless Heaven shows her special mercy. "I would lose my throne, it I did not yield," cries Francis poses lawful commands. But the worst results | Joseph. But the emergency demanded the loss of this tyranny were counteracted by an intrepid of a throne, which would have been more than enunciation of the just principles which should | regained hereafter. God knows how to recomguide Kings. This the Popes did. Nor can it | nense faithful emperors as well as faithful beggars. be objected that the Roman Pontiffs defended [" All is lost, save honor!" exclaimed Francis I. after Pavia. Francis Joseph should have re membered that there are somethings on earth of more importance to high-minded men than either place or power. The brightest jewel in a dia prerogatives of the Holy See, than from any dem is the honor of him who wears it. It adorns no longer the crown of Austria.

> We might make a little parallel about a certain Maximilian, alienating the Church, and attempting to conciliate a power similar to that which has misled Austria. Poor man! he strove to regain his former position, but it was too late. There is sometimes no great distance between an imperial throne and the ditch of a garrison town Francis Joseph should reflect - perhaps the Revolution may give him, too, his Queretaro. J. M. J. G.

"IS THE POPE A FREEMASON?"-This the silly question that we find propounded in the Special Correspondence of the Daily News.— We reply " No, be is not, and cannot be, no matter what some unprincipled slanderers may assert to the contrary."

The origin of this very silly libel upon the illustrious Pontifi is thus given by the French papers, and reproduced by the Minerus.

The Siecle, a French infidel paper, having given circulation to the libel, according to which the Pope was received a Free Mason at the enoch of the French invasion of Italy, and when as a young man he resided at Sinigaglia -is thus refuted by M. l'Abbe Cognetti:-

111. At the time of the first French invasion of Italy, in 1795, Prus IX. was only three years old, and it is not probable that the astute Free Masons admit babies into their ranks.

121. At the epoch of the second French invasion, 1809, Plus IX, then seventeen years of age, was not a resident of Singaglia, as he then lived at Pazaro, with his uncle the Archbishop of that place. It is thus that the "he with a circumstance," always a dangerous lie, is dis

And even were the story true, which it is not. what then? St. Augustin, in his younger days, was ensuared by the Manicheaus; nevertheless, he died in the odor of sanctity, and by many Protestants, as well as by Catholics, be is still es teemed one of the greatest of the Doctors of the Church! So a man might be entrapped by the Free Masons in his acexperience and youth; and yet be a good Catholic, holding all secrei societies in abhorrence, in his maturer years.

Our contemporary the Montreal Gazette seems to be unable to distinguish betwirt verbs active, and verbs passive—so at least we feel compelled to infer from the following extract from an article commenting upon an address lately delivered by Dr. Trench, the Protestant Archbishop of Dubiin, in the course of which article the Ga-

"We may be ready to allow that the comparative gravity of their respective obligations. In this the glorious monument she had created. When vated, alas! by the specious appearance and so tailore of the Irish Church is to be largely accounted the diocese. - Toronto Freeman.

respect, mankind to-day, is infinitely worse than the Crescent appeared in the Western skies, it phistries of the Revolution, she has cast it aside for by the persecutions she has endured more than once in the early days of her history.'

This is a certainly novel reading of that history. We have read of the sufferings and persecutions which that church, from the day of its creation in the reign of Elizabeth, inflicted upon the Irish Catholics: we have read of penal laws, indeed, by which Irish Catholics were the sufferers, and in the infliction of which the Protestant church of Ireland was the active principle: but it is new to us, as it will be to many of the readers of the Gazette, to learn that the Church in whose behoof the Penal laws were enacted, and ruthlessly executed; that the Protestant Church which the State created, which the State fostered, and enriched by the plunder of the Catholics—failed in its mission, because it suffered persecution. Live and learn however says the proverb: and perhaps if we live long enough, in time we shall learn that the failure of the Mahommedan nower in Turkey to convert the Greeks to Islamism, is in a great measure to be accounted for by the sofferings and persecutions it has had to endure, especially in the early days of i's existence from the hands of its Christian subjects.

ST. PATRICE'S BAZAAR. - It is needless for us to recommend this charitable work to our readers. Their zeal needs no stimulating, and it is enough to call their attention to the advertise. ment in order that they may know when, and where they may offer their contributions to the cause of charity. Never have these contributions been withheld; never has the tide ceased to flow; and we have therefore unbounded confidence in the result of the appeal that the Directors of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum are again about to make to a generously charitable public in behalf of the bereaved and helpless little ones cast upon their care. For as the Father of the fatherless, ye have done it unto me : how then can we doubt the issue of an anneal to the patriotism and the Christian charity of Irishmen, of Catholics, and of all who call themselves Christians.

SCOTLAND AND IRELAND .- Though Ireland is troubled with much political excidement, and although the existing social relations between landlords and tenants are pregnant of deeds of illegal violence, its criminal records are light as compared with those of Scotland, where neither political nor social provocations to crime exist The criminal Courts of Ireland have little, almost nothing, to do; whilst of Scotland it is reported that the criminal calendar is unusully heavy. In one city, Glasgow, there are not less than 100 cases, including three of murder, and three of culpable homicide.

Messrs. Comolly & Kelly, Broksellers and Stationers, 36 George Street, Halifax, bave kindly consented to act as our agents for Hillifax and vicinity, subscribers in arrears are requested to call on them as soon as possible.

Subscribers in P. E. Island who are in arrears are requested to call on Mr. J. C. McDonald. at Hon. D. Brennau's, Charlottetown, and settle

Our Subscribers in Antigonish and neighborhood are requested to pay the Rev. R Mc-Donald, Pictou, their arrears to this office.

ORDINATIONS .- On Sunday, 4 h inst., Monseigneur the Archbishop of Quebec conferred the following Orders :--

Tonsure -MM. Nezzire Paquet, Louis Beaulieu, Ed. Casault, Jos. Sexton. David Gosselin. M. Lemieux, Anselme Deziel, J. C. Laslamine, J. T. Carrier, C. Altyre Colet.

Minor Orders-EM. L. E'z. Chavigny de la Chev. otiere, P. E. Beaudet, Prosper Vincent, François Cinq-Mars, Ioseph Marquis, Leon Morrissette, Ed. Laurault.

Subdeacons-MM. E. W. Tremblay, P. Boily, Joseph Quinan, L. W. Barabe, Frere Joseph Marie, Trappist, Frere Antoine, Trappist, A. C. H. Paquet.

Deacons-MM. J. A. Pelletier, J. F. Soucy, Frere Maure, Trappist.

On the same day, Monseigneur C. Larocque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, during Pontifical High Mass, celebrated in honor of the Parochial Festival, conferred Orders as follows:---

Minor Orders-M. J. C. Blanchard. Tonsure-MM D. A. Dufresne, A. Chagnon, J. I. Courtemanche, M. J. Desrosiers, of St. Hyacinthe, and MM. J. A. Laberge, M. Martineau, C. Huot, and J. V. A. Archambault, of the diocese of Montreal.

ORDINATION .- On Sunday 4th inst- the Feast of the Holy Rosary-his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto ordained to the Priesthood the Rev. Mr. Cassidy, of this city. The young gentleman is an eleve of St. Michael's College. He finished his ecclesiastical studies in the Seminary of Moutreal. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Vicars General Jamot and Rooney. The Rev. J. B. Proulx, Rev. J. O'Donohne, Rev. W. J. White, Rev. D. O'Connor and Rov. M. Chalender were also present. The students of St. Michael's College attended at the ceremony. The parents and relatives of the Rev. Mr. Cassidy occupied news in the centre aisle near the grand altar. In the evening at cer-n o'clock, the Rev. W. J. White delivered a very lucid and instructive sermon on the angels, highly appropriate to the feast of St. Michael the archangel, which was that day celebrated throughout THE IRISH BAZAAR.

The Ladies of Charity of the Irish Congrega. tions, beg to inform the public, that their Twen tieth Annual Bazaar, will be held in the new St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 14th of October, and following days.

As meny persons anxious to promote the success of the bazaar, and yet not able to make lists themselves, are in the babit of sending in pieces of work aed objects of vertee to the bazaar while being held, the Ladies beg to suggest that such persons would have the goodness to send their donations to the St. Patrick's Asylum, as soon as possible, in order that they be placed in the hands of young ladies who will open lists upon them, and thus turn them to the best advantage.

The Rev. Director of the Bezzar, who is also Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Asylum, assures us that the funds at his disposal are lower at the close of the present financial year (August 31st) than they have ever been since he got charge of them some ten years ago. Up to the present he had always more or less of a balance is his favor at the close of the yearwhile this year closes with a considerable balance against him.

We therefore request the Irish Congregations generally to take an active part in the present bazaar. All who are in the babit of making lists will, we trust, do so this year without fail : we trust also that many new collectors will be added to the number of the old. There is of necessity an occasional falling off in the number of the old collectors, were no new ones to come in there would in a short time be a great falling off in this grand and necessary work of charity. New collectors will therefore we hope come to the assistance of the old, and unite with them in their common efforts for the destitute Irish orphans .-For such we would be peak a kind and generous reception: they have up to the present been in the habit of receiving such reception-ever since the bazar has been established-from persons of every creed, denomination and nationality. All feel that destitute orphans must be clothed and fed, and that the Institution which does so, which keeps them from the streets, from the haunts of vice, and instils into their young minds principles of Christian morality is a common blessing, and all cheerfully come to the aid of such an Institu-

The history of the St. Patrick's bazaar establishes this trath-we therefore the more conidently appeal to the citizens of Montreal in general, knowing that our appeal in behalf of the orphans will not be in vain.

Signed on behalf of the Ladies of Charity. CATHERINE AUSTIN, Sec.

The following address was presented to the Rev. N. Piche, of Lachine, by the Irish mem. hers of his congregation on the eve of his departure for Rome, being sent there by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, on account of his health:

MUCH BELOVED PASTOR,-It is with feel ings of unfeigned sorrow, we come to bid you "Adreu"-as you are abou I aving here for some months, to recruit your health which is, to us, so precious, and which succumhed to your over zeal, and the arduous duties of your sacred calling. May God grant that you may return with renewed strength and vigor, and may your days he many and happy amongst us.

Thanks to Divine Providence for having spared your strength to have completed the noble structure which you have raised in the honor of God, for the edification of your people, and credit of the parish. The pecuniary mite which we present to you, serves but as a singht expression of our love which overflows with gratitude, to-wards you, our dear pastor. When offering up the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass in Ireland, that country noted for its faith and virtues, we earn estly entreat you to think of the souls of our forefathers, whose ashes there repose.

And when prostrate at the feet of our Holy Father, the saintly successor of St. Peter, as well as when visiting the scenes of the bitter sufferings of our Divine Saviour, think of us in your pious supplications; and rest assured, very dear pastor, while looking apxiously forward for your safe return, you will be remembered, in the humble prayers of your Irish parishioners.

Signed on behalf of the Irish congregation, JOHN O'NEILL, JOHN O'FLAHERTY.

REPLY:

My Dear Friends,-I feel deeply affected, and language fails to express my feelings in thanks for your affectionate address and handsome gift. You have done so much for me since I have been amongst you, that I could expect no more; but your generosity is so proverbial, I am not now surprised. I did not deserve such a flattering address, because you must not attribute the erection of your Church, which is indeed very beautiful, and a credit to the Parish, to my sole exertion; for, although I did all in my power for its advancement, yet it was you who built it, and by your generosity it was emhellished. You kindly allude to my impaired health which is the cause of my visit to the Holy Land; but my labor was much lightened, and my courage in the good work stimulated by your support, as well as by your readiness in following my instructions, and the respect you have always shown me.

You ask me, when I offer up the holy sacri fice of the Mass in your dear old Ireland, to think of the souls of your forefathers whose ashes there rest. Unworthy indeed should I be to stand, before the Altar of the eternal God, to main in oustody, offer up the Great Sacrifice, should I fail to recommend to Him the spiritual and temporal ne- lopening of the Quebec Seminary.

cessities of a people who must always have such a strong hold on my affections. And how could I forget to pray for their forefathers, whose memory is so dear to them, for their steadfast and unwavering faith in times of cruel persecution, now so happily past?

Now, my dear friends, I bid you adieu; and be assured I will not forget the Irish Congregation of Lachine, especially when prostrated at the feet of Pius IX., and in the Holy Land. I shall be consoled during my absence by the anticipated pleasure of meeting you again : and I now conclude by praying that the Almighty, the bestower of all gifts, may pour down His choice blessings on you and your families.

N. PICHE, Parish Priest of Lachine. Lachine, 6th Oct., 1868.

OBITUARY.

Died at Ottawa, on the 3rd instant, at the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, at the age of 21 years and 8 months, Sister Mary Whelan, eldest daughter of Mr. Lawrence Whelan, of Ottawa City, much and deservedly regretted by the Community of which she was a zealous member and by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She had entered upon her noviciate at the early age of sixteen and made her final religious profession at eighteen. During her short career, she had distinguished herself, by her ardent charity, her amiable disposition, and by a truly virtuous life. - Requiescat in pace.

PROCLAMATION .- The Mayor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$500 to any person giving such information as shall lead to to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties guilty of the recent acts of incendiar ism, or who may hereafter set fire to any building or premises in the city.

THE CONTROL STREET, ST

The Montreal Gazette says :- Of all declaimers against priestly interference in political affairs, the Globe has been loudest in Canada. Yet when Bishop Charbonnel interfered 'on the right side,' it was not very vehement against him, if we remember aright; and a few days since it published a long column article, approving of political parsons interlarded with quotations from the Rev. Thomas Alexander, a rather prominent member in the English Presbuterian Oburch' We feer that 'Popish' or 'Prelatical' priests would not have been so quoted-that the same doctrine coming from the lips of Archbishop Manning or Bishop Wilberforce would, have been scouted and severely criticised, which, coming from the Rev. Messrs. Alexander and Spurgeon meets with hearty approval. The article thus begins: -

With some weak, well-meaning persons, acthing is more offensive or more suggestive of what is in the last degree to be avoided and condemned than political parsons or 'political ministers.' It would seem that they fancy Christians, and especially Christian ministers ought to be so taken up with the other world' as to have neither time nor inclination to expend a thought upon this."

And thus concludes: .
'Mr. Alexander's remarks on this point are sound and vigorous, and quite as much needed in Canada as in Britain, perhaps, some might say, a little more

'If godly men are to leave the legislation and practically also the government of their country in the hands of anybody who chooses to make noise enough, and if they are to make no systematic and strenuous efforts to see that the right men are put in the right place, then I simply say that they deserve all they get by their neglect.

Two years ago I made a hasty run through a part of America. It was a very basty run, and I connot pretend to have seen or learnt much by personal observation in the few hasty days I spent there But I tried to converse with men of all sorts, and pumped out as much as I could in the time I had at my dis nosal, and the idea that I came away with, that was prominent in my mind, and most saddening to me, was this, that 'politics' there had got into such a state, and were in such hands, that the best, the godliest mon felt it to be pollution so much as to handle

'I have greatly and grossly misunderstood what I have read of the History of England and of Scotland if this statement is not true, that the heat times which both countries have as yet seen, have been the times when men who feared and loved God took most active interest, and played the busiest part in politics. It is surely a pity that about the worst name you can now give to a preacher of the Gospel is to call him a 'political minister' I, for my part have always taught and, God helping me, mean always to teach, that religion is not worth the name unless it pervades, and permeates, and dominates everything. Woe to the land where its politics and i a religion are divorced ! for then its politics are nought, and its religion is nought.

The poor talk, which finds embodiment in the backened line-

But for myself, I never love to meddle with poli ties, Sir.' is far more becoming on the lips of Cannings ' needy knife grinder, than on those of any one who professes to keep a conscience, or to believe that the right and the true, and the honourable, are worth defending and advancing as far as ability and opportunity render possible. One likes to hear of the frack, common sense remark of Spargeon to one of those foolish, superfine religionists, who thought it sinful to meddle with politics because Ohrist's people were not of this world. 'That is all figurative,' said the sturdy Baptist. 'You might as well four being thought a cannibil if you tasted a leg of mutton, because you are one of those called Christ's sheep.'

When next The Globe raises a howl over the interference of some Roman Catholic priest or bishop in the politics of the country - using all his luftuence to prevent the dissociation of religious from secular education -we recommend our Roman Catholic contemporaries to reproduce this bit of strong writing for the edification of the faithful.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE. - A Young man named Brunell, we o had but recently returned from the United States, to the parish of La Presentation, near St-Hyscinthe, dis pressed a fortnight ago under the following circums auces: He was staying with a farmer named Guertin, and one morning took his gun and went into the woods with one of Guertin's sous and another lad named Petenaude, who was then on his way to chop wood, but instead, joined the party. At ten o'clock the same morning the two lads returned to the house with Brunelle's gur, and said that he had left them for the purpose of going to his grand mother, on the other side of the bush. Since then he had not been seen or heard of. The authorities being informed of Brunelle's disappearance, arrested young Guertin and Patenaude, and instituted a scarch in the woods, but up to the present wri lug, no trice had been discovered. The whole effair is involved in mystery. Brunelle was very frendly with, indeed related to Guertin, and had no valuables in his possession to induce the lads to commit a crime. A preliminary icquiry will be efficially opened on Wednes day and in the meantime Guertin and Patenaude re-

Saturday last was the 200th anniversary of the

THE RECENT RAILWAY OUTRAGE. - The investigation into the recent attempt to wreck a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, by placing obstructions on the track, has been carried on with all due vigor by Mr. Justice Coursel, and will be continued to-day. He has already taken several depositions, but, so far, no clue has been found of the guilty party. It has been proved that this was the third attempt during that month to overthrow trains; consequently, the enquiry will have the effect of showing that it could not have been directed against Mr. O'Reilly, as when the first two attempts were made he was in Ottawa, conducting the Whelan trial.

A subrouns has been sent to Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec, and that gentleman will have the opportunity of teatifying respecting a matter of which he makes such a gratuitous display of borror. Mr. McNamee has also received a subpoens, but has seen fit to disregard t. There is evidence, we believe showing that Mr McNames is the party who furnished Mr. O Farrell with the information contained in his letter to the Quebec Chronicle, that Mr. Coursol had refused to go on with the investigation and that he had a clue to the perpetrator. Mr. McNamee cited Mr. Doody's name to substantiate his statement. A letter from Mr. Doody appears below.

To the Editor of the Gazette

Sir,-As I see by a letter addressed to the Hone Gedeon Onimet. Attorney-General of Quebec, and signed by John O'Farrell, in which my name appeared, in the Quebec Chronicle of the 8th inst, That in the early part of last week the Irishmen of Montreal resolved on probing the vill-nous act of placing an obstruction on the G. T. R, near the Blue Bonne crossing. As the Montreal Gazette and other daily papers laid the fiendishact on Irishmen, for the pur pose of injuring Mr. James O'Reilly, Q. C., I, with others, went to the place, and found that obstructions had been placed in the same place eight or ten days before, to which I made an affidavit before Justice Coursel - who, I find, is very anxious to discover the perpetrators : and think Mr. O'Farrell is misinformed as to finding out the perpetrators as far as I know. I would also wish to state that Mr Coursel is doing his utmost endeavors to find out the guilty parties and bring them to justice

Yours, &c., DENIS DOODY.

Montreal, Oct. 9th, 1868.

PERSONAL .- Bishop Demers, of Vancouver Island arrived in town on Monday from Europe, and will proceed to his dionese in a few days.

The News says that last night an attempt was made to fire a stable in St. Constant street near Mignonne. The incendiary was seen in the act, but managed to effect his escape,

THE FIRST Snow .- A heavy storm of wind and rain occurred at Barrie on Wednesday, and was followed early next morning by a fall of snow which would have done credit to December.

In London the first snow of the season made its appearance on Thursday. It was a very slight fall, however; yet the cold, after the heavy rains of the previous night, was severe for the time of year.

Swift Justice - About one o'clock yester 'ay morning, a man named Watson was arrested for burglarianaly entering the house of the caretaker of Mr. Shedden's offices, Front street. At II o'clock the same day be was sent to the Assizes for trial, at twelve a true bill was found by the grand jury, and at four o' clock he was convicted by Chief Justice Draper. Justice could not well be more swift in its operation.

SOLDIER MURDERED -A soldier of the 22 td Regi ment named Broner stationed at Fredericton, while out walking with a girl named Driscoll, was assaulted by two men, one of whom the brother of the girl, struck Branner on the head with an iron bar, killing him instantly. One of the men is in custody, but Oriscoll escaped. The Coroner's jury recursed a verdict of wilful murder against both men. Dris coll is described as 18 years of age 5 feet 3 inches in height : smooth face, slightly built. The cause agsigned for the deed is the reported intention of Brin ner to marry the girl in oppositen to the wishes of

THE INVERSESS ELECTION - The Halifax Citizen says . The County of Inverness would be eternally disgraceed by the election of Blanchard. The whole neople of the Province are clamorous for repeal, and there is every chance of their success. Should In verness fall out of the ranks there will be but one county the less battling for liberty, and its decision will have but little effect on the final result of the contest, but its people will be looked upon as traitors who had done their best to rivet upon the unwilling limbs of their countrymen the chains of a foreign

THE INCENDRARY FIRMS. - Incendiarism is still on the increase. On Tuesday a person came to Messre. Freniere & Quinn's stables, No. 228 St. Constant street, entered into conve sition with Roch, the stable man and finally said that Mr. Francere wanted him at the store. Roch therefore pu' on his coat. and, while doing so, the stranger deliberately fired the hay-loft and then proceeded in Roch's company down the street. The stable man however forgot something and turned back in time to discover and nut out the fire. We need scarcely add that when he arrived at Mr. Freniere's store he found that he had not been sent for The stable was fired a second time in the course of the night, but the flames were again got under. Six borses were in the stable at the time. Now is it the duty or not for the firemarshal to bring the incendiary to justice? if not; then in the name of common sonse whose duty is it? Roch can describe the man, and if exertions are put forth in the proper quarter he can surely be discover-

ed. - [G-zette, The Inverness election is to take place on the 22nd inst. The Antigmish Cusket thus refers to Mr Blanchard's opponent : 'Mr. Hugh McDonald, who was recently a toucher at Maibou, is the candidate who has been chosen by the leading Auti-Conservetives of the County of Inverness, to oppose Mr Blan chard - the two other gentlemen snoken of having, as it seems mails way for him. Mr. B'anchard, has, in Mr. McDonald, an onponent who combines talents of 20 ordinar; kind with much popularity, personal infinence, and an unimpeachable, moral character. Not miny years ago Mr. McDonald left this lice, ofter enveral years' attendance in St. Francis Xavier College. Interding 'o er ter upor the study of law, he passed a traditable preliminary examination at Hali fax; but shortly afterwards the dan'b of he near relative and patron, the Very Rev. Alexander Mc Donald. Vicar General, and, shortly after that, the death of his own mother, caused him to abandon, at least for a time, his aspirations for the legal profession. He will necessarily carry with bim the symia. thies, and, no doubt, the support, in this contest, of an overwhelming majority of the electors of Inver ness.'

FREE BOARD AND LODGING -Lest the public should suppose for a moment that such an anomaly can exist in Kingston, we hasten to upprise all enquirers, that it can only be obtained in Uprer Canada Coilege Toronto. Any man who wishes to have his son educated, clothed and fed, at the public expense, and thus save his own pocket, can do so on application to the Principal. But a sine que non is that the man must be rich; for with a just desire of apportioning benefits according to the amount of contributions to the public chest, no poor need apply. If they do, they will probably be treated as the ten poor boys aducated in the old Toronto Grammer School, free of inition. These were unceremoniously kicked out of U. Canada College on the 4 h sanuary, 1830, although the College, as successor to the Grammer School, then accupied the old Gremmer School House until the present buildings should be fit for accommodation Address ; P. B, Teacher, office of this paper. We would advise a commission to enquire into the

management of this exemplary building, and in the meantime would recommend all keepers of boarding houses for the accompdation of public characters to study its internal economy. But the victims to be benefitted by the acquired knowledge must be vegetarians, for although the expenses are rather heavy turnips and cabbage play a conspicuous part in details. No wonder the Medical fees are a heavy item in the accounts. But, no matter ! The public pays for all .- Kingston British Whig.

Birth

In this city, on the 7th instant, the wife of Daniel Rooney, of a daughter.

In this city, on the 11th instant, the wife of Mr. John Cox, of her Majesty's Quetoms of a son.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Oct 12 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3,90 \$4.10; Fine. \$4,30 to \$4,40; Super., No. 2 \$4.9 to \$5,00; Superfine \$5,30 \$5,45; Fancy \$5.70 to \$5,80; Extra, \$6,40 to \$6,70; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 50 to \$2.65 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs. -\$6 30 to \$6,50.

Wheat per bash of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,20 Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about \$1.22 to \$1.25.

Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5 65 to \$5.75 Seconds, \$5,50 to \$5,10; Thirds, \$4,50 to 4.55.-First Pearls, 5,55.

Pork per brl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 24,25 to 24 50 ;-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50,

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal. FOR LOWER GANADA. The Twenty-Sixth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight. No. 2151.

PRESENT : The Honorable Mr. Justice Berthelot. MICHAEL P. RYAN, of the City of Moutreal, Mer-

chant. WM. MITCHELL and S. C. NOBLE, both of Saint

Albans in the State of Vermont, one of the

United States of America, Traders, Defendants. IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesers. Curran & Grenier, of Counsel for the Plaintiff in as much as it appears by the return of M. Dempsey, one of the sworn Bailiffs of the said Superior Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendants have no domicile in the Province of One

bec in Ganada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreal, that the said Defendants by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language. in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve, and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called True Witness be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendants to appear and to answer to such demand within the reriod aforesaid, the said Plaintift will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. P.S C

15th October, 1868.

District of Three Rivers.

2w10 QUEBRU,

Three Rivers, the Sixteenth Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight

KNOW all men that ZZEKIEL M HART, of the City of Three Rivers, in the District of Three Rivers, Esquire, Broker, by his Petition filed in the office of the Superior Court, under No. 15, prays for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the said District, to wit: A lot of land or building lot (emplacement) forming the Corner of Sie. Genevieve and Deschamps Streets, of pinety feet in front by one hundred and twenty nine feet in depth : bounded towards the North West to the representatives of the late Thomas Burn, towards the Sonth West to Michel Decoteau, with an old barn theron, the said lot of land being the number three of the Schedule of that part of the Fief Niverville, heretofore possessed by Dame Genevieva Berthelot, widow loseph Bideaux, Biquire,' which lot of land being lastly occupied by Etienne LeBlanc, heretofore of the said City, Merchant, and since his death, hy his belea, which being are unknown and the suid Ezekiel M. Hart alleging that by the Schedule of that part aforesaid of the Fief Niverville herein be forementioned belonging to the beirs Bideaux, a bipothec was constituted upon the said immoveable berein above described for the sum of Two Dollars, cur rent money, for a rent heretofore Seignisrial rent and now Constituted, payable appually on the eleventh of November each year claims from the present pro prietor of the said immoveable the sum of twenty six dollars said currency, with interest from this day, due to him for arrears of the said Constituted rent by and in viring of a deed of transfer made and consented by George Stanislans Bedeaux and others to and in favor of the said Petitioner and passed and executed before Mtre. Pierre Laurent Craig, Notary Public, on the third of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight. The said Ezekiel M. Hart further alleges that present proprietor of the iaid immoveable is unknown, and that the known proprietor since the date of the said deed of transfer herein above mentioned, have been the beirs of the said Ericane LeBlanc, who are unknown.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Three Rivers, within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the seid Ezekiel M. Mart, failing which the Ceurt will order the said immove able be sold by Sheriff's sale.

N. A. DUBERGER, Deputy P. S. C. District of Three Rivers. Second insertion, October 16. 1868.

PROVINGE OF QUEERO SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND AMENDMENTS

THEREUNTO.

In the matter of DAME PRAXEDE TREPANNIER, wife - separated as to property is virtue of ber marriage contract - of Honore alias Henry Barthe, duly authorised by the latter, and of Rusebe Lussier, formerly partners in the City of Sorel, Dis rict of Richelieu, for purposes of commerce and navigation.

THE thirteenth day of January next the undersigned will apply to the Court for her discharge in virtue of the act above cited. PRAXEDE TREPANNER.

HENRY BARTHE. To authorize said Dame Praxede Treptanier, h's

Sorei 9th October 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN, a First class Teacher, who has taught in one of the Karitime Provinces for the past six years, is now open to an engagement. Can be communicated with any time prior to let , November. Would prefer a Catholic Separate school, and can be well recommended. A liberal salary required. Sept. 17.

OUEBEO: District of Three Rivers. | NUMBER 32.

Three Rivers the Twenty-First Day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Eight.

KNOW all men that DAME RL'ZA PEŒBE JOHN. STON, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Riche. heu, wife of and separated as to property, from Jules Chevaliter, of the Town of Sorel aforesaid, Esquire, Advocate, from him well and duly authorized, and the said Jules Chevallier. Esquire, to authorize his said wife, and Archibald Johnston, also of the said Town of Sorel, Require by their Petition fied in office of the Superior Court under No. pray for the sale of an immoveable, situated in the said Distriot, to wit: " A land situate in the parish of St. Severe, in the County of St Maurice, in the District of Three Rivers, in the range or Concession named Bellechasse, being the lot mentiozed in the schedule of the Fief Robert nuder Number Two Hundred and Fifty-Eight, containing eighteen arpents in front by twenty arpents in depth, taking in front to the Seigniorial line, in rear to the abuttals (Les abouts) on one side to Jean Baptiste Lessards or his repre sentatives and on the other side to Luc Drziel dit Labreche," which land has not been occupied for more than ten years and was last occupied by one named Pierro Fortier, who is deceased, and the said Petitioners alleging that by and in virtue of the schedule of the said Fiel Robert, hereig above men. tioned, a hipothec was constituted upon the said unmovemble herein above described for the sum of Sixteen dollars and five cents currency annually for cens et rentes and constituted rents claim from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the sum of Four Hundred and Seventeen Dollars and Thirty Cents, said currency, due to them for twenty years of arrears of cens et rentes and seven years "trears of constituted rents up to the eleventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven. The said Petitioners further allege that the present proproprietor of the said immovesble is unknown and that the known proprietor since the date of the Oon stitution of the said rent has been the said Pierre Fortier.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the said immoveable to appear before the said Court within two months to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice to snawer to the demand of the said Petitioners, failing which the Court will order the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

J. N. A. DUBERGER. Deputy P. S. C. District of Three Rivers. Third insertion, 16th October, 1868

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO. I SUPERIOR COURT. No 2379.

Diet of Montreal. NOTICE is hereby given that Dame Delima Peloquis, wife of Edouard Dupnis, Merchant, of the Oity and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the said Edouard Dupuis, an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next

RIVARD & TAILLON. Attorpeys for Pinir tiff Montreal, 15th October, 1868. 1m 10

SEWING MACHINES

J. D. LAWLOR, MANUFACTURER OF SEWING MACHINES for Family and Manufacturing purposes, would most respectfully invite the public to ex mine his great variety of First class Sawing Machines, before purchasing elsewhere, among which are :-

A New Eliptic Family Machine. Price \$30. Singer's Family, variou. Styles Singer's No 2, for Tailori g and Shoe Work. The Florence Reversible Feed Family Machine. Howe's, for Family and Manufacturing purposes,

The Ætas Noiseless Muchine for Tailors and

Family use. A Button Hole and Lock-Stitch Machine, combined. Wax Thread Machines, which posseses many ad vantages over all others.

Trittal at macutace made by me superior in every respect to those of any other Manufacturer in Canada. I have Testimonials from all the prin ipal Manufacturing Establishments, and many of the heat families in Montreal, Quebec, and St. John, N. B., testifying to their superiority. My long experience in the business, and superior facilities or manufic tuning, enables me to sell First-class Sewing Machines from 20 to 30 per cent less than oferior Machines of the same nattern can be purchased eisewhere. I therefore offer better Muchines and better terms to Agenta.

Local and Travelling Agents will do well to give this matter their attention.

A Special Discount made to the Clergy and Religious Institutions.

Principal Office- 365 Notre Dame Street. Factory - 48 Nazareth street, Montreal. Branches Offices - 22 St. John Street, Quebec, and 78 King Street. St. Johns, N. B.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Fresh and Pure Drugs and Chemicals Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with Accuracy and Dispatch,

Physicians' Preparations scientifically dispensed and forwarded to all paris of the city. All the new remedies kept in Stoc.k HENRY R GRA

144 S. Lawrence Main S. Country Physicians supplied cheap for UASH. Hospitals and Charitable Institutions supplied on

12m10

Dispensing and Family Che-

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S.,

favorable terms.

OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1868.

SITUATION WANTED.

A Lady (aged 40) who has for several years past kept House for Olergymen is desirous of obtaining a similar situation. Address " A. H.," TRUE WITNESS Office

TEACHERS WANTED.

county Terrebonne capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, Patrick Carey, Recretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophis Tereboune Co.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia,

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED for the R. O. S Separate School of the Town of Picton, Ont , a Male Teacher holding a first-class certificate (well recommended), engagement to commence on the 15th October next applicant to state salary, and apply to the REV. M. LALOR, if by letter, pre paid. Pictos, Pth October, 1868.

WANTED,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach in the English language, with an Elementary Diploma. Salary from thirty to thirty-five pounds per annum. School rear ten months.

For further particulars apply to, WILLIAM HART, Sec .- Tress., St. Columban, Co. Two Mountains, P.Q. October 2, 1868. i im-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. The same 94 & store, 9 and 47.

FRANCE.

For some weeks past the two dark thunderclouds; of the political atmosphere have been drawing steadily together, untill it seems as if the most sanguine could now hardly hope that an explosion will be averted. France on one side and Prussia on the other are either anticipating war or despairing of peace. The King of Prussia has declared plainly and boldly that he sees no reason for fighting, but that, he will fight if he must, and fight to the end. The Emperor Napoleon could not venture to address his own Generals, so sure was he that some menace of war would be discovered in his words. Perhaps the conviction was not ill-founded; but deeds at any rate are safe, if words are dangerous, and the Emperor might have found practical means of indicating his policy without exposing himself to misconception. Prussia did take the initiative by reducing the active strength of ber army, but the example was not followed in France, and it is already predicted by political alarmists that the present year will see ball the Continent in arms before its close.

The real question at issue is exceedingly simple, though its assue will probably depend upon many and complex considerations. Will France acquiesce frankly and finally in the pretensions acquired by Prussia on the field of Sadowa ? That is the immediate question to be decided, and decided by France alone. It is but candid to acknowledge that Prussia can well afford to propose disarmament and offer pledges for peace. She has nothing to gain by war. Her war is already over, and her gains are realized. Her only object now is to keep these gains, and to allow her position to be consolidated and her pre tensions confirmed by lapse of time. No one. indeed, dreams that Prussia would ever attack France or seek to pick a quarrel with ber. Count Bismark, it is certain, would preserve peace if he could, since war, if it were to come, could bring him at best nothing but an assurance of what he hopes to secure without any fighting at all. If the Prussians believe a conflict to be inevitable, they may possibly think it prudent to precipitate it, but on no other grounds could any but a pacific policy be expected from the Government

France, on the other hand, though it rests with her to be the aggressor. Reason as we will, it is not to be denied that the aggrandizament of Prussia by the late war does not affect the position of France in the political system of Europe. Prussia is now no longer the Prussia of 1815; she is all North Germany, and bids fair I to become Germany entire. Instead of her, seventeen millians of population, she may reckon upon forty, so that France is now conterminous with a State more powerful for some purposes than herself. That is quite a new situation and it is none the more acceptable from the fact that Italy has been similarly consolidated, and may possibly be Prussia's ally. By these political revolutions the 'influence' of France in European councils has in a manner been impaired. Her voice would not be delivered so imperatively as before. She might be less able to command or control the course of external events. She has States, a couple cistrong ones, some day, perhas been done, or of arresting the development of the work and preventing it from being carried Prussia might detach Southern from Northern Germany, if it did no more, and thus leave one half of the German nation to be still played off and balanced against the other .- Times.

The Constitutionnel inquires when the public will learn common sense, and cease to credit every rumour that seems favourable to the idea of war. The article proceeds as follows :-

'The Red Indian who places his ear to the ground in order to catch the most distant noises scarcely affords an idea of what the speculator on the Bourse is at the present time. He hears, or think he does, threatening rumours. 'All seems to him north-wind. Angelo, tyrant of Padua, in Victor Hugo's drama, says, During ing, is certain. the night I think I hear footsteps in the wall.' The Bourse, however, will do well to strengthen its shaken nerves and not at every moment to believe it hears such noises. Nothing is stirring. The movements of troops are confined to inoffensive reviews, and war does not go beyond sham fights. It appears, however, that the King of Prussia-an alarming occurrence-has spoken of his troops, in a declaration otherwise extremely pacific, that they were brave and prepared for emulation any event. The Emperor of the French, as is also related, desiring to leave a souvenir with to such an extent that he is always dreaming, and several of his officers, made them a present of revolvers. Revolvers! What a symptom of war! Another indication not less disquieting: beld a meeting to consider the destness of meat and the Constitutionnel terminated one of its recent articles by rejecting as unlikely the hypothesis that King William should, at his age, desire to mount his battle steed for a war of conquest; it is charged also with having reduced to a simple tion is 225 gramm s daily (about 7cz), which gives measure of economy the dismissal to their homes for 400 000 men, 130 000 kilos. (21b each) a day of a certain number of Prussian soldiers. Do it not evident that the journal in question blows annually. But if the 400,000 individuals condemned the same sense as do the Government and as everyone' European diplomacy; would it not act more wisely in not weakening the effect of this re assuring propagandism either by pointing out the contradictions between the organs which defend Spaniards! it begins 'let our cry be viva the Federal the Administration or by contesting the pacific Republic and down with tranny, and may we never value of the Ministerial declarations? Has not again see kings in our country, which they have renthe Pays, which the Debats with an air of malice opposes to us, itself taken care frequently to de- countrymen and to turn against the oppressor. 'To clare that its warlike policy is exclusively its arms for liberty' are its last words, and, for signaown? No one leads our contemporary and none ture, 'In the name of the National Government, Jose follows it when it advances on the Rhine; and it Maria de Orenne.'

bibited in reckoning for nothing the statements of the Ministers, and the perseverance in the affirmation of pacific policy shown by the men who fill the highest positions and are most constantly in relation with the Emperor's thoughts? and Madred that Ouba has declared for indepen-Has not his Majesty himself, besides, spoken in dence. the sense of peace, and what facts are there to contradict his words! As to ourselves, we will not give any reply to those who amuse themselves in attributing to us secret intentions and imaginery contradictions. We no more desire war than does France, or her Sovereign, or the whole civilized world. In our most thorough conviction, as in the views of the Government, which we have more than once affirmed, hostilities for their own sake merely are madness, and and every upprovoked war is a crime which would recoil on the aggressor. That is a part which Napoleon III. has never played and never

M. Fernand Giraudeau writes in Le Consti

tutionnel: -' We are bore for rushing to an assault or for making a bayonet charge, and by no means for regular battles or being long on the defensive.-We cannot stand motionless and patient under the enemy's fire. We must always march forward, or be in active service. The English bring into the field that cold, self-relying, and calculating energy which constitutes their force in private as well as public life. We, sir, we bring into public as well as private life that furia Française which nothing can resist, but which cannot master itself. It has been truly remarked that the English are a nation of shopkeepers .-It may he as truly said of us that we are a nation of Zouaves. For them politics is business; for us it is a battle. They might adopt a pair of scales as their emblem, whilst we may be represented by a bayonet. For them their Government is a merchant with whom one enters quietly into discussion in order to obtain the most favorable terms-a furnisher of security, to whom in return they endeavor to give the smallest possible amount of liberty. For us Government is an enemy who we strive to parry, strike, and knock down, some with the hope of taking his place, but the greater number for the mere pleasure of opposition.

PARIS Sept. 21.—Notwithstanding that there has lately been a great deal of taik about Italy. and that vague apprehensions have been express. ed lest something important and disagreeable should occur in or to that country, the information I receive thence does not lead me to believe that anything particular will happen to rouse the Italians from the pleasent far niente of the villeggiature in which all who can afford it are now indulging. As regards her foreign relations we know that Italy is on the best of terms with Prassia. Count Usedom was almost the first person admitted to the King's presence on His Majestys return to Florence, and the Berlin official Correspondence has just been applauding the Florence official Correspondence for the independent tone it has assumed in reply to the attacks and speers endulged in against Italy by certain French journals. This naturally indicates an unplesant state of strain between Italy and France. The position of the former Power, between her big neighbor and Prussia, has of late become, much against her will, one of great now on her borders, instead of a cluster of weak difficulty. For years past there has not existed so much ill feeling towards France as is at pre haps, to be combined against her. Under such sent observable in Italy, and the French, who circumstances she may think that it is worth consider they have done the Iraians enormous striking a blow for the chance of undoing what services by giving them Lombardy, and by not oreventing them from taking Tuscany. Naples, &c., ere very bitter against them for their ingraany further. A successful campaign against titude. They are, perhaps, rather too apt to Nice and ; Savoy, and to overlook all their Government has done since, in the way of armed occupation and oppressive dictation, to cancel Canada. the obligations the Italians may be under to it for having allowed them, to a certain extent, to settle their affairs in their own way. There is certainly a very unfriendly feeling here towards Italy, and, if wor were to break out in Europe, a little overunning and garrisoning and humiliating of the Italian nation would be highly popular in France.

M. Gu'zot, in an article covering, thirty and odd nages of the Revue des Deux Mondes, professes to believe that the continuance of peace, humanly speak-

An interesting episode occurred during the stay of the Emperor at the Camp of Chalons. Three brothers named Andre, all sergeents of infantry, presented themselves at the Imperial quarters to beg the Emperor to grant their father, an old brigadie: of gendarmerie, hi retirement he having served thirtytwo years in the service. The Emperor, having inquired into the services of the old brigadier, granted the croes of honour to the three sergeants,"which," says the Moniteur," will be in the family a title of glory, and a powerful motive of gratitude and of

The latest story about Napoleon is that be smokes

never really quite awake. THE CAUSE OF DRAR BEEF IN FRANCE. - The butchers of Paria,' says the 'Gazette de France,' 'lately devise means of remedying that evil. The observation was made by some one present that one great reason was -the army. Few people think how many oren the soldiers consume in a year. Statistics give the astonishing number of 108 405 t The ordinary ra-Estimating the weight of each ox or cow at 470 kilos., to satisfy the two regulation repasts of the not such interpretations betray dark designs? Is army requires 207 head of cattle a daily, or 108,405 hot and cold? What duplicity, - what perfidy! to perpetual beef were spread over the surface of the Look at the Debats—the journal which blames country to cultivate the soil, they would lend to agripublic opinion as unhealthy; which is now pub culture the labour which it wants; and their toil would enable many more heads to be raised and prohisbing articles treating the question of peace in | duce an abundance and cheapness which would profit

The Paris papers publish a proclamation in a Republican sense which has been circulated in Spain dered so unhappy' It concludes by an impassioned appeal to the army to refuse to fight against their

Monpon Oct 3 - It is announced to-day that the Is not the same absence of justice and truth ex relations with Spain to remain in statu quo.

PARIS Oct. 7. - A report from Spain says that the Carlists are sgitating the Basque Provinces and Aragon, and that some of the local Juntas have issued protests against the supremacy of Marshal Serrano. London, Oct. 9. - Rumours are current at Paris

MADRID, Oct. 9 .- The Junta will bring a bil! before the Cortes for abolishing slavery in the Colonies at the expiration of ten years.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The following surcastin telegram has reached as from Florence :- The Government has decided to take vigorous steps to cestore public order and to repress the crimes and disorders which have lately been of frequent occurrence in the Romagna. General Escoffler will be appointed military commandment at Ravenna, and will also discharge the functions of prefect. He will have power to extend the stringent military measures which he is authorised to carry out there to other provinces of the Romagna wherever the public safety should appear to BRIGANDS ENTRAPPED. -The 'Giornale di Roma'

says .- Beneath Verdi, a Poutifical town built like an eagel's nest on the commit of a sterile mountain extends the estate admirably cultivated, of a Roman noble. The proprietor having been summoned by the brigands to send 4000 scudi (20,000fr) to a certain spot, applied for the protection of the gend. An arrangement was made that a vicebrigadier, dressed as a peasant, should proceed to the place indicated, provided with a revolver and 400 scudi, and followed at a distance by a patrol of his men. On his arrival he found the chief and lieuten. ant of the band. 'My master can only sand you,' he said this sum at present. Money is not easy to find. In a few days you shall have the rest. In the meantime, for my discharge, count what there is.' While the two robbers were stooping down to comply with the request the other drew out his pistol and shot them both dead. Their companions who were posted in a neighbouring thicket, seeing them fall, rushed out to take revenge, but the gendarmes also bastened up, and after a slight resist-ance put to flight the malefactors, who left three wounded and two dead on the ground commissioned officer was mentioned in the order of the day, made a brigadier, and decorated by the Pope with the Grand Medal '- [Daily News.

THE CANADIAN PONTIFICAL ZODAVES .- A recent letter from Rome says that a party of Canadian Zonaves had marched 75 miles in a few days, carrying full field equir ments; that Zousve Tetu, of Quebec had been promoted to the rank of Corporal; and Schiller and Leb'anc, of Montreal, made Lance Corporals. The Z maves shortly expected to be brought into active service. A large number of suspicious persons had appeared on the frontier, and reinforcements had been called for.

AUSTRIA

Vienns police have seized all the copies of a pas toral letter by one of the Austrian bishops. It contained matter deemed treasonable to the empire.

Madeid, Oct. 9. - The Provisional Junta has made declaration in favor of civil and religious liberty. It is received with enthusiasm, and extensive nopular demonstrations have been made in Madrid specially in favour of religious toleration. Large numbers of workmen are idle in consequence of the political agitations which have caused temporary suspension of industry and labour in the cuy. The Provisional Junta assures them that work will soon be provided for all who want it. A rumour is current that the Dake and Duchess of Montepensier have been allowed to re-enter Spain. Much excitement has been created in Catalonia by the reform in the Customs' tariff.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

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

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

D. SHANNON.

June 14th, 1867.

ESPECIALLY FOR YOU.

The substance of volumes of medical advice may be compressed inte a sentence, thus: Keep the digestive organs in a vigorous condition, the bowels regular, and the liver fairly up to its work. But how to do this is the question. Puzzling as it may seem, every man and woman who is acquainted with the virtues of BRITOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, can answer the query promptly. Their extraordinary properties cover the whole ground Is the stomach weak and apathetic? They give it vigor and activity. Are the bowels constricted? They relax and regulate them? is the liver sluggi h or congested? They bring it back to its duty. It is their office to restore the systen to a natural condition, without undue force, with out suffering, without any revolting nausea, and they do it Many complaints of the organs referred to are complicated with disorders that affect the skin, the muscles, the flesh, and the glands In all such cases, that great detergent, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA, will expedite and complete the cure.

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

MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Through out Spanish America from Northern Mexico to the Strains of Magellan this is considered the most exquisite of all acomatic waters. The Spanish ladies not only use it as a performe, but habitually, in a diluted from as a morning wash for the mouth By the way, we would him to gentlemen, that when used in this way and sprinkled on the clothing, it will render them presentable after having inhaled the fumes of the strong-st Havana. Those of the "bearded sex" who have tender skin will also find it a real luxury after shaving.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamp lough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Jo, J. Gardnor, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Mass the frankness to admit that such is the case.

Mondon Oct 5 - It is announced to-day that the Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in Great Powers of Europe will allow their diplomatic Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child soffering and orying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SCOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately - depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowls, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold every-

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Having the fac-simile of 'Ourris & Passing' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. October, 1868.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchist and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, resource should at once be had to Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or common cold,' in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if ne glected soon attacks the Lange. Brown's Bronchial Troches,' or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicice at 25 cents a bux.

REMARKABLE TESTIMONY!

Messrs. Picault & Son Chemists and Druggists, No. 62 Notre-Dame Street, Montreal, have received the following testimony:

Montresi, C. E , July 31, 1863. Massrs, Doctors Picault & Son :

October, 1868.

Size, -This is to certify that for five years I was troubled with general debility, unable to perform household duties, and sufferings violently from pal pitation of the heart. I was constantly under the influence of a chilly fever, and experiencing a wful pain in my whole body. I tried everything-sougth medical advice-but all to no avail. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Bristols's Sarsaparilla, and before I had taken two bottles, experienced a decided improvement; but my means not allowing me to contique its use, I was becoming worse again when you gave me a few bottles. It was the needed remedy and its effect on my system was wonderful. I am now another woman; I feel well, eat well, and sleep well, and do all my work without the least fatigue, I cannot too strongly recommend this invaluable medicine to the suffering, and I have not the least doubt they will derive from it the same benefit that I PEA6"

ANGILE DANIEL, (Signed) Wife of CRABSTIN COURTOIS, 95 Visitation Street.

I certify the above is the truth. CELESTIN COURTOIS. Sworn before me, this thirty-first day of July, 1863. J. BOULANGET,

Justice of the Peace. Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lamp ough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of BAUKHAGE, BEAK & Co., Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the Twenty-Sixth Day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court, for a discharge under the said Act. IGNATZ BEAK.

By his Attorney ad litem, STRACHAN BETHUNE. Montreal, 19th August, 1869.

DAME DELIMA SITULEUX, heretofore of the Parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac. in the District of Montreal, wife of Louis Daoust, beretofore of the said parish of Ste. Marthe, and now of the said Parish of St. Ignace du Coteau du Lac, ycoman :- Gives notice that she has sued her said busband for separation of property, by an action returnable in the Superior Court at Montreal, on the twenty-fifth day of September instant, under the number 2216 BONDY & FAUTEUX,

Plaintiff's Attorneys. Montreal, 10th September. 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, | INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist. of Mentreal. AND 1865. In the matter of JOSEPH H. ROY, file, of L'Acadie, in the District of Iberville, Trader,

THE undersigned has deposited in my office a deed

of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his preditors, in number according to law and that unless opposition be fyled to the said deed, within six juridical days atter the last insertion of this notice, I will act upon the said deed according to law. LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee

Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

PROVINGS OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No. 511.

In the matter of JOSEPH U. ROY, file, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville,

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors according to law, and that on Tuesday the Twenty Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., or so soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of said

JOSEPH H. ROY, file. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & O. O. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th September, 1868.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL BOHOOL.

THIS School will re-open on the 14th September next at 5 o'clock p.m The pupils must :-1st. Pay the first quarter in advance.

2nd. Furnish a baptismal certificate. 3rd. Have the Costume of the School. PROVINCE OF QUEERO, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT Dist, of Montreal 5 FOR LOWER CANADA.

No. 1926 The Second Day of September, One Thousand Eight

Hundred and Sixty Eight?

DAME ELMIRE GAILLOUX, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Bruneau Houle, heretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec, and duly authorised in Justice to sue for her rights and actions, Plaintiff :

The said BRUNZAU HOULE, beretofore of Montreal, Shoemaker, and now absent from the Province of Quebec,

Defendant, IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mr. L. Corbeille Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Charles Ste Amand one of the Bailiff of the said Esperior Court on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left his domicale in the Province of Quebec in Canada, and cannot be found in the District of Montreel that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called Le Nouveau Monde and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said city, called the TRUE WITNESS be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff, within two Months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant, to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff, will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by default.

> HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. P.S 0.

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, SUPERIOR COURT:

Sept. 10.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

AND AMEND JENTS THERETO. In the matter of Dame PRAXEDE TREPANNIER. wife separated as to property by marriage contract of Honore alias Henry Barthe, and by him duly authorized; and of Eusebe Lussier, heretofore partners, in the town of Sorel District of Richelien, for the purposes of commerce and

navigation. Intolvents. ON the Sixth Day of October next, the undersigned will demand his discharge from the Court in virtue of the aforesaid Act, for the purpose of authorizing the said Dame Praxede Trepannier, his wife.

PRAXEDE TREPANIER. HENRY BARTHE. Lorel, 26th July, 1868. 2m - 52

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENES THERETO.

PROVINGS OF QUEEEC. } IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of FREDERICK ST. LOUIS, Steam boat owner and Trader, of the Town of Sorel, in the District of Richelieu, individually as well as partner, an Insolvent.

THE undersigned has deposited a consent of his creditors to his discharge, and on Saturday, the Third Day of October next, he will apply to any of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court, sitting in and for the District of Richelieu, to obtain a ratifi-

cation of it. FREDERICK ST. LOUIS. Sorel, 23rd June, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist of Montreal. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 '65.

No. 343. In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River du Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville,

THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a discharge under this Act, on Tuesday the Twenty-Sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock a.m., sitting

the said Court. GEORGE E. MAYRAND.

By his Attorneys ad litem. T & C. C. DE LORIMIER. Montreal, 16th Sept., 1868. 2m.7

NOTICE. DAME VERONIQUE DUCLOS, wife of Francois Xavier Dutrysac, contractor of the City and District of Montreal, has on the nineteenth November last, instituted an action for separation as to property be-

fore the Superior Court of Montreal. ALPH. DESJARDINS. Attorney of Dame V Duclos, No. 10 Little St. James Street. 1m-5

Sept. 10.

MONTREAL SELECT MODEL SCHOOL, Nos. 6, 8 and 10 St. Constant Street. THE doties of the above institution will be resumed

on Monday, the thirty-first day of August, instant, at nine o'clock a.m. A thorough English, French, Commercial and Mathematical education is imparted on extremely

For particulars apply at Nos. 6 or 10 at the school.

WM. DORAN, Principal. August 28.

JOHN ROONEY, IMPORTER OF PIANOS, 359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

FRANCIS GREENE,

54 St. John Street, between Great St. James and Notre Dame Strests, STEAMFITTER, PLUMBER AND GASFITTER,

Improved Hot Water Heating Apparatus for Dwellings, Public Institutions, &c., &c., Guaranteed to heat with half the amount of Fuel, of any other Apparatus now in use, and wanting no more attention than an ordinary Stove

JOBBING PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

VARENNES MINERAL WATERS

VARENNES SELTZER:

1st Prize and Medal at the Industrial Exhibition of Canada 1868. Price. Varennes selizer, 33 per doz. (empty bot-

tles to be returned); Varennes saline, (quarts), 21. 6d. per dez (empty bottles to be returned;) 500 for four gallons, delivered. Orders to be left for the present with Mesers. Kenneth, Campbell, & Co., Medical Hall, Great bt. James striet, and Phillips Equare.

STREET DIALOGUE. - Mr. D. (meeting his friend Mr. B.) Well Mr. E. What success in your application for that appointment? Mr. E .- I sm happy to say that the place was of-

fered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it? Mr. E.-I p eviously called on Mr Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

SHERBROOKE C.E. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances, with or without drivers, furnished to ravellers at moderate charges.

Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

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

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

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

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

ST. JOHN, N.B.

12m.



RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUESEO,

REGULAR LINE Between Three Rivers, Sorel, Berthier, Chambly, Terrebonne, L'Assomption, and Yamaska and other Way Ports.

of this Company will leave their respective wharves as follows :-

The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt J. B. Labelle, for Quebec, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRI-DAY, at SIX o'clock P M.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt R. Nelson, for Quebec, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at SIX o'clock P.M.

The Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, for Three Rivers and the Way Ports every TUES-DAY and FRIDAY, at TWO o'clock P.M.

Also connecting with Steamer FIRE-FLY at Sorel for Yamsal. and Way Ports.
The Steamer OHAMBLY, Capt. Francois Lamoureux, for Vercheres Ohambly and the Way Ports every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at THREE

o'clock P.M. The Steamer TERREBONNE, Captain L. H. Roy, for Terrebonne and L'Assomation, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY and SATUR-

Passage Tickets for Quebec will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State Rooms can be secured by taking Tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless Bills of Lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. J. B. LAMERE, General Manager.

ORFIGE OF THE RICHELIEU Co , 203 Commissioner street.

CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROCK-VILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal; every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz: -

on Mondays. Spartan, Capt. FAIRGRIEVE on Tuesdays. Passport Sinclair on Wednesdays Kingeton, do Farrell Grecian, do Kelly on Fridays. Magnet, đο Sim (8 m Corintbian, do Dunlop

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Railroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perts, Arnprior, &c , at Toronto and Hamilton, w th the Railways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chetham Sarnia, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Pauls, &c.; and with the steamer 'City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lawiston, Ningara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, &c.

present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake

of the Thousand Islands by daylight. The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Western Railway

Through Tickets with any information may be obtained from D. McLean, at the Hotels Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Busin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street

ALEX MILLOY, Agent.

ROYAL MAIL TEROUGH LINE OFFICE,

"8 Great St. James strept,

BELLS! BELLS!



THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY,

Established 1852. Church Belis, Chimes, and Balls of

Bell Metal (Copper and Tin.) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and WARRANTED ONE YEAR,

to prove satisfac ory, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. RENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 466 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Q., will have prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent

June 5, 1868.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS

AT THIS SEASON In every description of

READY MADE CLOTHING

NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL TO BE

The Cheapest House in the City. NOTE THE PRICES OF GOOD JAJKETS!

Pea Jackets at \$8

NOT TO BE EQUALLED FOR OUT, MAKE AND

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EACH,

NO. 60 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.

Juvenile Department

ROYS' and YOUTHS' OVERCOATS in great variety, at \$4, \$5 and \$6, in every style

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SKATING JACKETS at \$3. \$4 and \$5

BOYS' and YOUTHS' SCHOOL SUITS, from \$6 [the largest stock in the city]
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS, from \$4

J. G. KENNEDY'S, 60 St. Lawrence Main Street.

G. & J. MOORE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK.

NG. 269 NOTRE DIBLE STREET MONTREAL. Cosh paid for Rino Furs.

THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY.

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occur, and yet the vital forces of the body he 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 scrolula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious habits, uncleanliness, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not fortified by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

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