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No. 18.

NELLIE NETTERVILLE;

OR,

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

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

CHAPTER VI.

The party from the tower came on meantime at a rapid rate; and, peeping cautiously from behind ber hiding-place, Nellie saw that they had already reached the foot of the hill where she and her grandfather stood awaiting their approach. The lady-even at that distance Nellie fancied she could see that she was young and pretty, and, though clad in the saddest and strict est of Puritanic attire, anything but a Puritan in her looks and bearing-rode in front, with the military looking personage, described already. upon one side, and a younger cavalier, with the air likewise of a soldier, on the other, while a couple of followers brought up the rear. At first the three foremost of the party rode abreast, but, as the uphill path began to narrow, the lady pushed her horse ahead so os to lead the way, and Nellie could hear one of her companions shouting to her to ride cautiously until she had turned the sharp corner of rock behind which Nellie herself was at that moment standing .--The warning came, as warnings often do come, too late by a single second. It could have scarcely reached the lady's ears ere she had dashed round the corner, and her horse, wild and unmanageable enough already, plunged violently at the unexpected apparition of Nellie and ber grandfather on the other side. If the path had not widened considerably at that spot, the struggle must have ended fatally, and even as it was. Nellie expected every moment to see both horse and rider roll over the edge of the precipice, to which the heels of the former were in such fearful proximity. The lady, however, sat him to perfection, and after a short, sharp struggle for the mastery, she succeeded in forcing him to rush at a wild gailon straight down the path lending to the valley, the only safe course of ac-

tion she could possibly have adopted. Her companions had by this time reached the spot where Nellie bad watched the contest, and the younger of the two was about to spur his horse on to the rescue, when his older and wiser companion shouted to him to forbear.

Let her be. Ormiston! Let her be! he her horse by following at his heels."

Thus adjured, the young man, addressed as Ormiston, had no choice but to remain quiet. He drew in bridle, therefore, beside his chief, No sooner had she reached the wide bottom of field. the glen below, than she checked her horse suddenly, and turning him almost before he had time to suspect her intentions, galloped him up the hill again with such right good will that he was glad enough to stop and breathe of his own accord by the time she had rejoined her compap.ons.

Relieved from all anxiety on her account, the old Cromwellian officer, for such his scarf and the vials of his wrath, as even the best men will upon such occasions, upon those who, however unwittingly, had been the cause of the disaster. In the present case Nellie and her grandfather were only too evidently the offenders, and the storm was accordingly sent full upon their heads. They were still standing in the recess formed by the shoulder of the retreating bank, and as Nellie, by an unconscious movement of girlish timidity, had retired behind Lord Netterville, he formed for a moment the chief figure in the group. Thoroughly roused and awakened up at thus finding hims if unexpectedly face to face with his arch enemies, the old man stood out upon the foreground like a picture, his eyes sooner? sparkling, his white bair falling on his shoulders, and a grave and noble pride in his very attitude which belied alike the meanness of his apparent station, and the disfigurement of his stained and travel-worn attire. The latter indeed consisting entirely of the so called 'Irish weeds,' the Cromwellian officer naturally enough concluded by sickness. Our servant fell ill and died of the bim to be a native, and addressed him according ly in such terms of contemp'uous abuse as it was the same malady, and he has in some measure too often the Saxon fashion of those unhappy recovered from it; it has, alas, reduced him from times to bestow upon the Celt.

thou dared, thou and thy wench, to cross our way our scanty stock of money was soon expath, and so put the life of the Lord's elect in bausted, and when at last he was fit to travel, we danger? Give place at once and let us pass, if had to sell our horses and the best part of our thou wouldst not that I shouldst do unto thee as wearing apparel, in order to satisfy the debts I did at Tredagh, where my sword, from the incurred during his illness; after which, there her father's grasp. rising even to the setting of the sun, wrought was nothing for it but to finish the journey as the vengeance of the Lord on an idolatrous and best we could on foot. miszuided people.

him without a struggle, and he barely awaited its conclusion ere, with eyes flashing fire, he violently retorted:

'Irish dogg! sayest thou? Learn, thou unmannerly Saxon churl, that my blood is as English, perhaps more so than thine own; and certainly from a nobler fountain! I am of the English Pale,' he continued, drawing himself up to his full height, and gaining in dignity what he lost in passion, fand one of no mean standing in it either-a Netterville of the old Norman race, since the days of the first Plantagenet.'

' Lord Netterville - father !' said the young Amazon in a low voice, pushing her horse forward and touching the officer's shoulder with ber riding whip in order to attract his attention .-It must be the Lord Netterville of whom there was some question, I remember, when you were in negotiation for these lands.

'Ha, wench, thou also to blaspheme!' he cried, turning furiously upon her. 'Knowest thou not that there is but one Lord, and that the pride of them that assume his titles stinks in his nostrils like the burning pitch of tophet? And thou,' he added, addressing himself to Lord Netterville, ' in vain dost thou boast of thy race or lineage; for whatever they once were, they have, I doubt not, been so often renewed in the blood of the Irish as to have little or naught left of English honesty or honor to bestow upon their owner.'

'Little or much!' cried the old lord furiously; if thou, black dog of Cromwell as thou art, wilt but dismount and bid one of the lackers but a sword into my hands, I will show thee that, in spite of my seventy years and odd, I have still enough of English manhood left to chastise imchance to find it.'

' Sir,' cried Nellie, terrified at the turn affairs were taking, and placing berself between the dis putants, 'there is no need for all these taunting words and bandying of harsh challenges. In peace have we come hither, and we do but seek to possess our own in peace-their honors, the commissioners at Loughres, having assigned to us our residence amidst the mountains.'

'Residence!' cried the officer, roused at once into a far more bitter and personal feeling than the sort of proud contempt which was all that he had hitherto deigned to bestow upon the strangers. 'Residence among these mount cried. She knows well enough what she is dost thou say? Nay, then, young maiden, thou about, my Ruth. And you will but infuriate has mistaken thy mark, and that most widely, since all these lands, as far as the eye can seeeven this land of Murrisk, which we English call the 'Owles,' with its upper and lower barony as well-have been made over to me already, as and watched as patiently as he could the downhill gallop of the lady. The result fortunately
justified the confidence of the elder horseman.—
his hire) as the fruit of long service in the battle-

'This is my grandfather, Lord Netterville, and we are as he has rightly told you, of the old English of the Pale,' said Neilie, making one step nearer in order to present her certificate. At first, in common with the other inhabitants of Meath, we were to have been sent into the more eastern baronies of Connaught; but the numbers set down for transplantation to those parts having been found greater than could be accomembroidered shoulder-belt announced bim, turned | modated on the land, we were assigned at last our portion in the same barony of Murrisk.

The officer looked at first as if greatly inclined to refuse the paper which she held up for his acceptance; but suddenly changing his intention, he snatched it rudely from her hand, and ran his eye over the contents.

'Humph, ha,' he continued to mutter as be read; and then turning to Nellie, he said in a voice in which, toned down as it was to an af fectation of cold indifference, her quick ear detected, nevertheless, a lurking note of triumph.

'This certificate bears a date, as I see, of some three months earlier in the year. How, then, is it, maiden, that it was not presented

'It is five months to-day since we left our home-our pleasant home in Meath,' said Nellie sadly; and much of that time was spent perforce at Loughrea. At first we were kent there in sore suspence as to the settlement of our just claim for land, and after that we were detained plague; my grandfather suffered also much from a hale and hearty old age, to the wreck-mind How now, thou 'Irish dogg'? How hast and body — that you see before you. In this

' How marvellous are the mercies of the Lord Lord Netterville, during this agreeable ha- - the mercies which He has laid up for them and cried out: Lord Netterville, during this agreeable has spire of what I must call your daughter. She proved herself for unately not rangue, had stepped right into the centre of the that fear Him, cried the officer, turning trium-

in spite of himself beneath the angry glances slot know what you are doing. at him from the blue eyes of his daughter. Surely His hand and His wisdom are visible in this matter,' he added, in a less or enly exultant manner; ' for look ye, maiden, had you and the man you call Lord Netterville come bither at myself." the time when, according to the date of your certificate, you should have done, you might, peradventure, have found no one to dispute possession with ye. But, behold ! instead of that, the Lord bath vexed and troubled ve-He bath forced ye to tarry, even as He forced His rebellions people to tarry in the wilderness - He hath afflicted ve with sickness-He hath even visited ye with death, in order that I, His servant and soldier on the battle field, might go up and take peaceable possession of that land which ye vainly fancied to be all your own.

But are not these the very lands-a portion of the barony of Murrisk-which are set down in our certificate ?' said Nellie, not even yet comprehending thoroughly the greatness of the impending blow. 'How, then, noble sir, do you speak of them as yours?'

'Yea, and indeed,' replied the officer, 'these are of a certainty those very lands. Neverthelesss, maiden, thou bast yet to learn that if thou hast a cert ficate, I also am provided with a debenture, signed and delivered to me two months ago. Consequently, my order on the estate being of later date, doth override and make void thine own, which, moreover, on looking closer, I do perceive to be merely de bene csse, a poor make shift for the time being, until something more permanent could be assigned the.

God help us, then,' cried Nellie, utterly overwhelmed by this last ann nuncement. 'God help pertinence, wherever or in whomsoever I may us, then, and pardon those who have trifled so cruelly with our fortunes! Strangers we are and without a place whereon to lay our heads; what then is to become of us in these deserted mountains ?'

'Thou shouldst have looked to all that ere coming hither,' he answered harshly; 'as matters as these?' are at present, I would counsel thee to return to Loughrea at thy quickest speed, and to seek some other grant of land from their honors the shame faced sort of way, have offered it to Nelcommissioners, ere all that which is left in their lie, if the latter had not said decidedly: bands has been absolutely disposed of.

'We cannot,' said Nellie, in a tone of hopebimself, touched the bearts of all who heard ber Look !' she added, turning, and with a sudden wave of the arm indicating Lord Netterville, who, utterly exhausted by his late excitement, was leaning against the bank in a half state of stupor. Look at that old man, and tell me how is he to retrace his footsteps? Hope, indeed, aided bim on his journey hither; but what hope is left to give him courage to go back?"

As I have already said, thou shouldst have looked to all that ere undertaking such a journey. he answered, and preparing to ride on; for he saw that in his daughter's face which made him feel sure that she would not remain much longer silent. 'And now get you both hence at once, I counsel ve; for my choler is apt to rise in the presence of the enemies of the Lord, and I may not much longer be able to restrain my hand from striking-

'Strike, it you will, but hear me !' cried Nellie, springing forward so suddenly that she had caught hold of his bridle rein ere he was even aware of his intention. 'If yonder tower is indeed your home, give him a night's shelter in it rest for his weary travels.

' Nay, by the sword of Gideon, not even for an hour !' he cried furiously. 'Let go, maiden, come. The officer, thus repulsed, bowed relet go ! or I will strike thee as if thou wert a mad dog in my path.'

But Nellie was by this time driven to despera tion and she would not let go. She clung to the briddle-rein, crying out, 'Oaly one night-one little night. God is my witness that if there was but so much as a peasant's but within reach, I would die sooner than ask such a favor at your

Nearly as frantic with passion as she was with despair, he forced his horse to rear again and again, in order to compel her to let go; but finding at last that he could not shake her off, he raised his riding whip, and it would have fallen heavily on her shoulders, if by a similar and almost | can.' simultaneous movement Ormiston and his daughter bad not hastily interfered.

'Major Hewitson!' cried the former in a warning voice. And Father, you shall not! you dare not !' cried the girl, spurring her horse eagerly forward, and utterly regardless of the fact that its heels were actually grazing the edge of the precipice as she tried to wrest his whip from

All the tenderness of the man's heart was

Throw away your whip then, or I will back him over it with my own hands, she cried passionately; for I would sooner perish at once than see my own father strike a helpless girl like

Send the Irish beggar hence at once then, will you?' he answered furiously, flinging away his whip as he spoke, and, tearing his rein by main force from Nellie's grasp, he galloped rapidly down the hill.

Instead of following him, the girl backed her horse further into the recess in order to make room, and then weaved her hand with the gesture of an empress to the others to pass on. With the exception of Ormiston they all obeyed; and no sooner had they got to a little distence, than she flung herself of her horse, and, tossing the reins to ber companion, threw herself into the arms of the astonished Nellie, exclaiming :

'O my God! my God! and these are the deeds that we do in Thy name! When wilt Thou arise and come to judgment ?'

' Nav, grieve not thus, dear lady,' said Nellie, generously forgetting her own great wrongs at the sight of such voluntary humiliation. 'You at any rate have no cause to grieve, for willingly you have done no wrong.'

'Call me not lady, I am but a girl, a woman like yourself; only '-she added with a touch of pride so like humility that it was almost as beautiful-' only, probably, of meaner nurture, and certainly of less lofty lineage. What can I do for you? Alas! alas! why do I ask, for what can I do? Shelter, except in my father's house I have none to offer, and in that, after what he has said just now, I could not even ensure your

Here the young officer, who had by this time dismounted and approached the girl, endeavored to insiguate his purse into her hands; but she shook her head impatiently, and said, 'Money! money! of what use can money be in such wilds

Nevertheless, on second thoughts, she took the purse, and would, perhaps in a hesitating,

'As you say, dear lady, it would be worse than useless. Neither are we beggars. We less sorrow, which, save that of the old fanatic did but seek what we thought to be our own. And now.' she added sadly, 'we ask still lesseven that which the very beggars are thought to have a right to claim-but a shelter for a single

And even that I cannot give you,' said the girl disconsolately. 'But at least,' she added suddenly, in a brighter tone, 'I think I can tell lower down the hill, and leading apparently in the direction of the sea. 'Follow that pathit is neither long nor difficult, and it will lead you to the waters of the creek below. At the very foot of the hill, where the path ends, you will find a but; if empty, it will at least give you shelter; if otherwise, its owner will, I doubt not, make you welcome. He ought, at least,? she added quickly, for he also has last something. Trust me, you are not the only ones whom we have robbed for the achievement of our own greatness. Farewell! and if ever you pray for your own enemies, put us among the worst and foremost.

She turned to her horse as she finished speaking. Her companion would fain have aided her -only one night—a single night—that he may to mount; but putting him pettishly on one side, she leaped into the saddle without assistance, and galloned back by the road which she had specifully to Nellie, and then, remounting his own horse, followed in the same direction. She cantered on, however, as it unconscious of his existence, merely urging her horse to a quicker speed in order to escape him-a marcurre which he took care, by imitating, to render useless. Finding, at last, that he would not be shaken off, she pulled up suddenly, and said angrily, and without even deigning to look round:

Why do you follow me? Why do you dog my footsteps? Ride back to my father, will vou? He is of your own creed and calling, and will better appreciate your society than I

' Nay, Ruth,' he was beginning, but she interrupted him almost fiercely:

' Call me by my own name, if you wish that 1 should answer you. To you, at least, and to the world. I will still be Henrietta, though at my father's hands I am compelled to submit to this mummery of a change of name."

path, so that the other could hardly have passed phantly toward his companions, and yet shrinking your horse will be over the precipice ere you unkind waywardness toward myself. I love and worship you, as I never did before, for that nobleness of nature which recoils, at any cost, from all that savors of injustice.'

' Carry your love and worship elsewhere, then, for I will have none of it,' she said, evidently in no wise mollified by his apology. 'What should I care for your good opinion? Do you not feel in your heart of hearts, or must I tell you, that we are divided, as far as the north pole from the south in our most intimate convictions, and that what you and my father call religion, I consider as fanaticism—or that something which is worse fanaticism, or almost than crime—hypocrisy.

'You cannot believe what you are saying,' he answered, now indignant in his turn. 'You know how well and truly I have loved you, and you cannot believe that I am a hypocrite; you cannot-you could not-you would not so dishonor me in your thoughts-you who have promised to be my wife !?

'I retract that promise, then,' she answered passionately-' wholly and entirely I retract it. Never, so help me God, will I become the mother of a race of fanatics, who will find, for such deeds as we have seen done to-day, their pretext in religion."

'Henrietta!' he cried, the blood rushing to

his temples, 'you cannot be in earnest!'

'See if I am not!' she answered coldly. Ride back to my father now, and let me go my ways alone to the tower."

'I will go to him, Henrietta; but it will only be to tell him that I am about to return to my appointment in Dublin - unless, indeed,' he added, with a lingering hope of reconciliation unless, Henrietta, vou retract.

"I never retract," she answered shortly. 'Then farewell!' he said, with a half movement, as if he would have taken her hand,

'Farewell!' she answered, affecting not to see his offered band, and shaking the reins loose on her horse's neck.

Ormiston turned his horse's head in the opposite direction, and went forward a few paces, then he stopped and looked after his late companion. She was moving on, but slowly, and like one lost in thought. Stirred by a sudden honest impulse of regret, he turned and followed her. Henrietta heard him, and instantly checked her horse, as if determined not to suffer him to rije any longer at her side.

' Henrietta!' he said.

What would you?' she asked sullenly.

'Only unsay that one word, 'hypocrisy,' and let things be as they were before."

'I never unsay what I have said,' she answered coldly.

'Neither do I,' he retorted, now angry in you where to find that? She pointed with her learnest; and I swear to you that I will see while to a parrow path branching off a little | you no more until under your own hand and seal you retract, of your own accord, what you have said, to-day, and tell me to return.

. Farewell, then, for ever,' she replied, with rather a bad assumption of indifference—' for ever, if so it must be.?

' Farewell,' he answered, without, however, as even in that moment Henrietta noticed, adding the ommous 'for ever.' 'Farewell, and God forgive you for so trifling with the honest heart that loves you, and has loved you from your childhood. Some day-too late perhaps-you will do me justice.'

And so they parted.

CHAPTER VII.

Left to hersell, Nellie Netterville sat down to collect her scattered senses. The situation in which she found herself needed, in truth, a calm sense and courage, not often the heritage of petted girthood, in order to bear up successfully against its difficulties. Happily for berself, the brave Irish girl was possessed of both in no common degree, and the trials and troubles of the last few months had ripened these faculties into almost unnatural maturity. The tale she had just told to Major Hewitson was free of the smallest attempt at exaggeration, being, to fact, rather under than over the measure of the truth. Lord Nettervilla, in common with many another unfortunate gentleman of the English Pale, bad been kept dancing attendance on the commissioners at Loughrea, until both hope and money failed him. The absence of home comforts told heavily upon a frame already weakened by age and sorrow, and just at the moment when he could least bear up against it, he was attacked by the plague, or some disease analogous to the plague, which at that very time was making most impartial havoc among the native Irish and their foes. Thanks to an iron constitution, he recovered, but he rose from his sick bed, if not absolutely a child in mind, yet as utterly incapable Well, then, Henrietta, he answered quietly, of aiding Nellie by advice, or of steering his own but very gravely. 'believe me, I did not menn | way unassisted through the troubled waters on to anger you. I said 'Ruth,' because that name which his ill fate had cast him, as if he had been wrapt up in his daughter, and even in the midst of is so often on your father's lip that it has begun in very deed an infant. His servant was already that moment of mad passion he saw her danger, to come almost naturally to mine. I would not dead, therefore the whole responsibility of their willingly anger you at any time, and least of all fature movements devolved upon his grand-

hills, as if the very gates of an earthly Paradise were already prepared for broiling. With reni moment: for the indulgence of such natural re- brushwood, and threw it upon the half extinbliggets a She looked at her grandfather, and felt guished fire, after which she proceeded, in her in that his life was in her hands. She remembered, new character of cook, to lay, in a very lessurely Antoo; her promise to her mother to be son as well and scientific manner, the fish upon the embers. will force itself on the country. We want to be let sias daughter to his age, and sternly and tearlessly, So engrossed was she in this occupation, that she and the tears; were too weak an expression for such never perceived that the mat curtain over the usidesolation as she was feeling then, she set her doorway had been once more lifted up, and that

the how much both were needed) food and shel- figure rather above than below the middle hese must be her first object. It would height, and a face which, full of energy and extime enough after they had been secured to pression as it was, was by no means regularly Recide as to the feasibility of a return journey to handsome, though the large, Murillo looking Loughrea. She rose, and drawing her bood, eves by which it was lighted up deceived casual which, in her struggle with Hewitson, had falin len back upon her shoulders, once more over her - head, she took her grandfather by the hand, and ned him quetly and silently down the path Ha pointed out to her by Henrietta. It had originally been a sheep path, and proved far less It would result, he says, not merely in the destrucround the hills until it reached a sort of creek or self. A strange admission this for a Protestant to, estuary formed by the inrushing, for a couple of miles, of the waters from the bay beyond. It was a lonely but a lovely spot, and Nellie's heart ity, Protestantism cannot exist naless supported by beat more calmly as she paused to listen to the the State. Blackwood may be quite right as to the soft rocking of the waters in their inland bed, fact, but it is, to say the least, imprudent on his part and to feel the fresh breeze which they brought from the ocean playing on her heated brow. There were no visible signs near her of that human habitation of which Major Hewitson's daughter had so confidently spoken; but at last. gyafter having searched the landscape steadily in all directions, she thought she saw something ike a blue curl of smoke rising out of a sort of own mound, which, at first sight, seemed neither more terial loss of the poor and needy. The landowners nor less than a cairn of unusually large dimenstops, nearly hidden by clumps of gorse and heather at least six feet high, and bushy and luxuriant in proportion. On nearer inspecinition, however, it proved to be a but, such a but as even to this day may be sometimes seen in is the wildest parts of the wild west, rounded at the gables, built of rough stones, rudely yet soidly rut together, and with a roof laid on of fern the free exercise of their religion is open to them .and shingle, carefully secured from the violence Such of them as are indifferent will either live withof the western winds by bands of twisted straw. A hule in this roof stood proxy both for window in and for chimney, and the doorway was literally few in number, and no longer protected in the wordoorless. A sort of grass met hung across it ship of their fathers, will be subjected to such an from the inside, being evidently considered by amount of passive persecution as will drive them the inhabitants as ample protection against cold

got to boast of. Inc. For five seconds, at the very least, Nellie stood gezing on this frail barrier with a feeling as if it would require more than human courage distogannounce her presence to the human beings and (she knew not whether they were friends or enemies) who might be stowed away behind it. At last, with a shaking hand, she drew back a mulismall corner of the matting, and, without daring to look in, saluted the possible inmates, as the insupatives of the country salute each other to this monday in Irish, God save all here!' There was nor no answer, and, lifting the curtain a little higher, she looked in.

The hut was empty, though a few embers burning on the floor gave sufficient evidence of its having been recently inhabited. Of furnigweture, save a single wooden settle, Nellie couldin indiscover none; but a gun was standing upright mile against the opposite wall, and near it hung a to very Spanish-seeming mantle, looking as much all nout of place in that miserable abode as its owner mit would probably have done if he had been there ma to claim it. The solitude, and the sight of that ad) gun and mantle, made her feel far more nervous than she would have felt if a dozen of the natives b, ii of the soul had been congregated within. It seemed to imply some mystery, and, to the helpincless, mystery always has a touch of fear about it. Moreover, it made her suddenly conscious that she was an intruder, an idea which would never to be governed according to her own wishes. The have come into her head if her possible hosts had greatest punishment she endures is that she is comnoi been of that frank-hearted race to whom the tone virtue of hospitality comes so easily that it does not even occur to them to call it virtue.' On the other band, her grandfather's pale face and a sunken leatures seemed to plead with her against all unseasonable timidity. Hastily, therefore, ni, and as though she were about to commit a theft. course put aside the matting, drew the old man inignitside, and then replaced the screen as carefully as 31 if she, hoped in this manner to hide her audaeious of proceedings from the owner of the hut-or it arather, it the truth must be told, from the owner their wishes. England has tried her hand in doctwo of the mysterious mantle. This first step fairly toring her Irish patient, but although she has used taken, Nellie suddenly grew brave, and resolving many remedies to keep her quiet, she has not tried scription of the jurer, as he added Christian names the marke the most of the jurer, as he added Christian names the marke the most of the jurer, as he added Christian names the marke the most of the jurer, as he added Christian names inedto make the most of their impromptu habitation, hashe dre withe settle nearer to the fire, and made far worse abroad. They have never yet found out crier. The sessions - then with a very limited juris-Lard Netterville sit down upon it.

home-like associations which it awakened in his peace and order.

allogether unequal to the occasion; new closest and the state of the purpose which had been a country and the state of th and buoying up his courage and her own by even suggested the idea of provicions having been been reduced by four millions since 1841; the people fanciful descriptions of that home in the far west, ever kept there; but at last, when she had at are still leaving; many of them glad to be able to where she trusted his last days might be passed most begun to give up the search in despair she in peace. She had tried to deceive him; she espeed something like the handle of a basket never attempted to deceive hers if as to the peeping out from beneath a bundle of firewood landlord. nature of their future prospects; yet unpleasant which lay heaped in one corner of the but upon as her anticipations had been, they were so much the floor. Pouncing upon this at once, she dismore agreeable than the terrible realities upon covered that it contained a couple of sea-trout, which she had just stumbled, that she felt for a upon which the owner of the mansion had prowhich she had just stumbled, that she felt for a upon which the owner of the mansion had pro- in that. We are a plundered people. Our revenue to level moments, as she sat there alone among the bably intended making an early dinner, for they and most of our rents are carried away; the rich and or self to consider what her next move ought to be. some one was watching her proceeding from the ignorant legislation. A parliament in College Green Food and shelter for the old man-(and it outside. This some one was a man apparently needed not another glance at his pale face to tell about twenty five or thirty years of age, with a

> beholders into a conviction that it was. (To BE CONTINUED.)

Blackword takes a very gloomy view of the effects of disestablishing the Government church of Ireland. difficult than she had expected, winding gradually tion of the Esteblishment, but of Protestantism itmake; for it is equivalent to an avowal that, considered as a religious system, as a form of Christianto avow it :-

"The overthrow of the Established Church, as proposed by Mr. Gladstone, must be followed almost immediately by the extinction of Protestantism in Ireland. The first effect of the change will be to root out, from three-fourths of Ireland, the clergy and their families. One by one these centres of civilization and charity will disappear, amid the triumphant shouts of the priests, and to the great maprincipally Protestant gentlemen, will find it impossible, after their rent charges are taken from them for secular purposes, to maintain for their own benefit and that of their families each a Protestant chaplain. For a while they will try to go on without public worship, and the daily consolations of religion which they now receive. But one or other result will inevitably come to pass. Such of them as fear God and are firm in the faith will quit their homes, and settle probably in England, where as yet out God in the world, or conform, for the sake of appearances, to the Church of Rome. As to the Protestants who move in a more lowly sphere, these, to choose between emigrating elsewhere or going over to Romanism. But we are not yet done with and wet, the only foes which extreme poverty has this part of our subject: Mr. Gladstone, by the most extraordinary perversion of legal right, proposes, while confiscating the old rent charges to leave the Protestant Episcopal clergy in possession of their more recent endowments. For how long will this state of things be permitted to continue? Does anybody suppose that a Romish Archbishop of Dublin will leave, for the use of the disestablished Church, the noble old cathedral of St. Patrick, he continuing to celebrate mass in a church of recent construction merely because a recent Act of Parliament requires that he should do so ! Has the Roman Catholic hierarchy of to-day observed the pledges which the Roman Catholic hierarchy of 1825 and 1827 entered into in the name of their Church? And will they not, within a few years of the promised peaceful settlement, demand that all the old churches in the land, St. Patrick's among the rest, shall be restored to the uses from which the Reformation withdrew them? And after the clergy of the Protestant Established Church are all driven from their manses, and places of worship, how long may the Presbyterian and other Protestant ministers in Ireland expect to be left to the peaceful discharge of their duties Protestantism, we venture to predict, will not in Ireland survive the passing of the Gladstonian measure a quarter of a century."

LET IRELAND ALONE.

(From the Dundalk Democrat.)

When Englishmen ask what it is that Ireland wants, they have been frequently told that all she requires is to be let alone. The meaning of this is, that she desires no interference from English statesmen or legislators, but to be left to the care and protection of her own sons. In other words, she desires nelled to submit to English ideas, which are nearly all ill founded, and detrimental to her interests.

This is what all countries ruled by other nations complain of, and their first demand is to be left to the care of themselves. America required it; and when her people would not be allowed their own ner ordered off the table-to come on again when way, they rose up in rebellior, and drove the Eng- required for the next case. The jurors' panel was a lish from amongst them Balgium, Greece, and burlesque also, and very little trouble was taken by

Hungary made similar complaints, and they have Frank Mack either to look for the law or to carry it succeeded in obtaining their desires. The jurors' book' consucceeded in obtaining their desires. There will not be peace in Ireland until her people sized of a few dirty sheets of school copy paper, made obtain the rule of their own country by domestic out by James Farrell, the clerk, or James Labiff, and obtain the rule of their own country by domestic legislation. They want to be let alone by Mogland; and the time is not far distant when they will have alone. The English are bad governors at home, but other purpose than to embarrass the court and the the realizemedy for a diseased nation or province, diction generally lested from a fortnight to three hunny The sight of the embers seemed to revive the except in the case of Canada. There they took the latter, less perhaps from any need he felt of its right course, and after administering a dose of in- tended jurisdiction, is in the other extreme), and suit- and sat on a chair. The owner of the house, observations and sat on a chair. dependent legislation and native rule, the patient ere, lawyere, jurore, otc , were heartly sick of them :

escape from poverty and misery; the trades and manufactures which prospered in 1800 have dwindled away, and the farmer is still the helpless serf of his

We think these things prove beyond a doubt that English government in Ire and is a total failure .-The only thing she studied was how she could pluuder us, and she has, it must be admitted, succeeded who are the wealth of every land, leave us to build up prosperity for foreign nations. This state of Gladstone obtains all the measures for us which he promises, the great question of native legislation will to make laws for Ireland, in accordance with Irish ideas. She is only torturing the country by her would remove a great deal of auxiety from her mind : and the sponer such an institution is given us the better; for Irishmen will never be reaccable until they are empowered to rule their native country,-The great remedy for their wrongs is to be let alone.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD TRALEE!

Ot all the rold institutions of 'Old Tealer,' none could afford the chronicler more to record than the old Quarter Sessions Court in the old Court House. and the old chairman, Barrister Rice - in fact, the Sessions Court there was then a buflesque.

The chairman - Barrister Rice' - was in early life considered an able lawyer and first-rate opinion He presided over the court (if it could be called presiding where every one else had more control than himself), until himself physically, his mind and intellect, were worn out completely. His figure, extraordinary, dressed in black knee breeches and gray stockings, walking for health for hours a day on the Day Place flags, with his hands behind his back and, taking a st-p about twenty inches, with his massive gold watch-chain and seals swaying to and fro, pendulum fashion, at each step-not noticing any one who passed him, and standing (or rather running) out in all weather without a great-coat.

Barrister Rico was a lawyer of no mean capabilities, and as a conveyancer the deeds drawn by him were not to be surpassed. He was the advising counsel of most of the old families of Kerry, and his deeds and settlements, until the Incumbered Estates Courts (which neither respected deeds, settlements, properties or claimants) crumpled them to pieces, were the regulating medium of half the properties.

Still his Quarter Sessions Court, particularly in Killarney, was a bear garden. Among other irregularities of the court was the habit, for the people in waiting, of smoking in the hall; and I have often beard our then facetious sub-sheriff, Frank Mack (as, he was called) calling out, 'Quench the pipes-the Barrister is going to his dinner,' and the word 'passed' by the 'yellow cobbler,' the deputy-crier and ringleader of the smokers at the old court-house door. His luncheon was always a dish of boiled rice, and this he used to shovel down with a large spoon, while presiding on the beach, as he never retired for the purpose. Often had he pronounced his learned judgments with his month full of scalding rice. The Barrister had a habit of dining in the judges' room, as he generally sat late in court; and ofton have I heard him say to his crier and outler, John M Elligott, when he came out from dinner: 'John, John, there is a good leg of mutton and turnips inside; you had better

The court was kept (or rather not kept) by ' Ned Leake' and 'Larry Corridon,' the bailiffs, and even the Barrist'r himself set the example of disorder; by allowing the rowing and fighting between the gentleman attorneys;' and which, one would suppose, he allowed for his own amusement to keep him roused, as he was generally in a state of lethargy on the bench, and frequently the crier had to poke him with his wand to keep him up to his work.

The Quarter Sessions practitioners were as rum a set as gould be found in any court of justice. Frank Mack, the sab sheriff, did not desire better fun than getting up rows between the attorneys, as the following arecdote will show: On one occasion there was a great noise in the court, and Frank Mack called out, 'Your Worship, we must adjourn the' Court as Arthur Cashell and Rice Connor are boxing. Frank, Frank, said the barrister, who had the best

Of all the attorneys in court, Jerry Lynch was the most extraordinary. His elequence was forensic; his legal knowledge to be surpassed only by his cotemporary, Lord Brougham; and his court practice was unique. In those days there was no official process-server. Every one had their own process served as best they could, and various were the strategems practiced to convert 'bad service' into good; but this was only between the advocates as the judge did not care one farthing about the service. and any of the attorneys who had the 'care of the court' could make good service bad, bad service good, and no service at all the best, and proceed with his action, with all the confidence that he was borne out by the most rugu ar and legal procedure. The attorneys themselves seldom or never attempted 'to upset service; they all had the same system, 'what was good for the goose was good for the gander.' However, Jerry Lynch had a peculiar plan when he had a witness to prove service on the table ; he was only a puppet, and when sworp, all the answers came from a person stowed away under the table, who had some power of ventriloguem! and could pitch his voice on the table, and when he got the answer he wanted declared his process proved, and the witness who knew his part was in the most peremptory manwhen wanted was pulled out of Frank Mack's pocket, crumpled up; and when a 'catch' jury was sworn it was again returned to its bidding until another Jury was wanted, and every name on it was a 'mis description of the juror, as he added Ohristian names weeks (our present Quarter Sessions Court, with ex-

The Whige will hardly dare to keep the Irish political prisoners in jail after their accession to office. He considers the Disestablishment of the Church the next best thing to Legislativo-Indopendence. ... It will unite all parties here. Speaking of the invaders of Canada, he said they deserve hanging from the English, and, if possible, worse at the hands of the Irisb, whose interest they pretended to have at heart.

Judgment was given this week, in the Municipal Revision Court Dublin, in the cases of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, of the Nation and Mr. Pigott, of the Irishman It appears that the Conservative party had objected to the names of these gentlemen being put period of their imprisonment in Richmond Bridewell. for publishing seditions libels, they were not inhabitant householders of the borough. Mr | Curran, one of the assessors, said there seemed, from the authorities, to be great doubt as to the meaning of the words 'inhabitant householder' and 'occupant. If 'occupant' was meant, then, he need not say, their claims were clearly established, as they could occupy by either servants or goods; but it it imported into it residence, then there was considerable difficulty. On the whole, this was, in his opinion, a navel case, and one which had never been decided. He would therefore give Mr. Sullivan and Mr Pigott the benefit of the doubt, and admit their claims. The respective

The Register of the Parliamentary electors in Balfaut, just issued by the Clerk of the Peace, gives the total number of electors in the borough as 12,168 -On the last year's roll there were 3,868 voters, show ing an increase under the new Reform Bill of 8 300. 'Mr. Johnston, who has just been elected to the British House of Commons as member for Belfast, is the same man who was arrested, and imprisoned a short time since for taking part in an Orange proces

A Drogheda correspondent says - An act of good andlordism has just come under my notice, which is deserving of the bighest commendation. George Bryan, Eeq. county Kilkenny, of whose liberality in dealing with his tenantry on former occasions the public must fully be aware, has just allowed, through his respected agent, E J Maher, Esq, his tenants on the Grangegeet estate, county Meath, compensation for the loss of their cattle by distemper.

At half past nine o'clock on Nov 6, Mr R B Lowe, a major in the Limerick Militia, was found dead in his bed at his residence in Delgany. Dr. Brown was called in, but life was extinct before he arrived. Mr Jones, County Wicklow coroner, held an inquest on the remains, when a werdict was returned that deceased committed suicide by taking strychnine while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

The gossins of the Four Courts are already speculating on the legal changes which will take place upon the hoped for accession of Mr. Gladstone to the Premiership. Chief Justice Monahan, it is said will be Lord Chaccellor, the first Catholic Keeper of the. Great Seal since the Reformation. He will be succeeded by Mr. Lawson, as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Then it is rumored Chief Baron Pigott will retire, to be replaced by Mr Sullivan .-These changes would make room for two new law officers; and Serjeant Barry and Mr. Dowse are: under the great Liberal Administration looming in the not distant future.

Co.k, Dec. 2-Mr Sullivan, who was struck the commission of the peace for alleged sympathy with the Fenians, has been elected Mayor of this city.

A correspondent writing from Trim on the 13th alt says: -An inquet was held at the Trim Union Worl-house, on the body of an old women named Rose Danne, who died from injuries received by the up train from Athboy to Dublin a few days ago. It appeared from the evidence of Peter Lambuthe engine driver, that within sight of the gates on the line at Knockstown, he saw the woman on the line and whistled as well as shut off steam; but the train which was going at thirty miles an hour at the time came upon her, the buffer striking her and knocking her off the rails, and inflicting on her a fatal laceration of the skull and fracture of the spine.

On the evening of Nov. 5tb, Corrachrin Chapel, a ittle edifice on the road side between Emmyvale and Monaghan, came in for a large share of the Gunpowder Plot. It was broken into, all the linens carried away, and the image of the Blessed Virgin broken. This is not the first time it has been wreck-

A Carlow correspondent, under date Nov. 13, says:-Mr Stock, ex M.P., resigned this morning He has written a letter of resignation to the Catholic Bishop, stating that it face of the oposition given to him he could not continue a candidature which might be dangerous to the Liberal interest of the borough. Father Maher, P. P., announced his resignation this day to a large meeting, which was received with great cheering. Captain Fagan is thus certain of election.

The Mayo Examiner of a late date says :- The season has opened very severely but naturally. We have had a surfeit of storm and rain; sleet came in. due course, and now we have the snow itself. We are happy, however, to be able to congratulate the poor on the large supply of fuel which has been saved this year. To them nothing is more important, save food alone. It will be easier to assist the poor and the needy than in former years, and it would be superfluous to remind our rich brethren of claims which at this season are always charitably responded

An Abbeyleix correspondent, under date November 13, says :- I regret to have to announce a sad accident which took place in the vicinity of this. town on yesterday, and which terminated fatally to Mr. James Phelar, a highly respectable gentleman residing at Derrycairo, near Abbeyleix. He, with his wife was returning from Maryborough when the horse which he had yoked to an outside junting car became restive and perfectly unmanageable. Mr. Phelan alighted from the vehicle and endeavored to pacify the animal, and while thus ongaged, the borse reared and struck him to the ground, inflicting

such severe woulds, that he expired immediately. An awful instance of the uncertainty of human life occured on the 10th ult. in West street, Drogheda. Mr. Clutterbuck, formerly s head-constable in the constabulary, and lately a house agent, entered a house in West street, in occupation of Mr. James Lynch, cutter, for the purpose of collecting rents.

Apparently he was in his usual good health. Some short time after entering, the complained of weakness warmth on that bright sunny day, than from the became hale and hearty, and she is now a model of and, in fact, the moneys recovered were of very little which was at once obtained, but too late, for it a ing him sinking, immediately sent for medical aid, value to the plaintiffs as the delay and expenses were few minutes afterwards he was a corpse.

monthly return of the emigration from Liverpool was completed by the Government emigration officials at that port. It appears that during the month of October there sailed 25 ships under the act, with 9,289 passengers, of whom 3.649 were English, 298 Scotch, 1,985 Irish, and 3 353 foreigners. Of the 25 ships 19 sailed to the Uni ed States, 7,433 passengeres, of whom 2,792 were English 265 Scotch, 1,742 Irish, and 2 634 foreigners ... To Canada there were 5 ships with 1,459 passengers, of whom 682 were English, 58 Irish, and 719 foreigners. To Victoria there was 1 shir, with 397 passengers, of whem 175 were English, 33 Scotch, and 189 Irish. The number of ships sailing not under the act was 21, of which 7 left for on the burgess roll, on the ground, that during the the United States with 732 rassengers; 2 to Victoria with 118 passengers; I to Canada, with 38 passengers: 6 to South America, with 95 naggengers 6 to West Indies, with 6 passengers and 3 to Africa with 84 passengers - making a grand total of 46 ships and 10,363 passengers, which when compared with the corresponding month of last year, shows a falling off of 839. The emigration from the Mersey for the month of September last was 12,720.-[Dublin Freeman.

A prosecution for bribery has been instituted against Mr. John Mariga; of Youghel, for he did; in the month of August last, offer to: William Sargint. an elector of that borough, a cheque or bank order for a certain sum of money, and payable to the order of Mr. Christopher Weguelin, one of the candidates for the borough, in a certain bank, with the purpose of inducing said Wm. Sargint: to vote for Mr. Wegueling marketing as annual

: A few nights: ago:: Constable | Dec;: with:/ Euk-Constable: Mulcaby, O'Donnell, and Moroney, of the Castleberg Constabulary, proceeded on revenue duty: Nothing occurred calculated to arouse their suspicion until they entered the townland of Laughtmorris, when a person who was evidently acting as an alarn guard, suddenly made his appearance and duried off at full speed, botly, pursued by, Sub-Constable Mulcaby, who seemed quite at home among the heather. The race continued for some considerable time, wher, nearing a house, the pursuer played such suspicious music as left no further doubt on the mind of the pursuen that they had arrived at the secret distillery, which, in fact, proved to be quite correct. The police enter the house, when they found a still, still-head, and worm, together with about ten gallons of the mountain dew, and over one hundred gallons of wash. - [Northern Whig, Nov. 14.

THE ROUND TOWER OF CLONMACHOISE -We learn that £109 have been subscribed towards the repairing of the Seven Churches, and the cap of the lesser round tower, which has suffered from lightning. The old stones which have fallen have been replaced; where new ones were needed they are to be of limestone, a material which is employed to distinguish the new work from the old, of sandstone. When this is done Clonmacroise is safe for centuries to come. Mr. Graves exhibits one of the iron hooks on which the wooden window-shutters of the lester tower at Cloumacnoise were hung. He found that these hooks had been regularly let into the stone-work at the building of the tower; grooves were made to receive them, and they were fastened with lead. The existence of these irons, and their perfect state, prove that the name I for the Attorney and Solicitor Generalships, less ancient in Ireland - cannot be so extremely old as enthusiasts declara. The digging at the base of this tower, for putting down scaffold-poles, had like the Kilkenny Round Tower, it was built in the churchyard earth, and amidst previouslyformed graves.

The Dublin correspondent of the New York Times says :- ' A great meeting of the supporters of Mr. Pim and Sir Dominic Corrigan, the Liberal candidates, was held this week in the Rotunda, and judging from the large numbers who attended and the enthusiasm manifested, there is little doubt of the success of the two candidates, who promise to advocate complete religious equality in Ireland. A letter was read from his Eminence, Oardinal Culler, expressing his desire for the election of Mr. Pim and Sir Dominic Corrigan. His Eminence says it is to be decided in Parliament in a few weeks whether the Cathclics of Ireland - the great majority of the population -ahall be put on a footing of equality with their fellow subjects of other religious denominations, or whether they shall continue to bear the burden and insult of an Eccleriastical Establishment, endowed with confiscated property of the ancient Church of our fathers—an Establishment from which they derive no benefit, and which has been the prolific source of all the penal laws and other evils that have afflict. ed our country. The Cardinal dwells on the fact that public instruction is in an unsatisfactory state, and that the relations between England and Ireland are far from being what the country has a right to expect they should be, and he points out the importance under these circumstances of sending men to Parliament determined to discuss and legislate all these vital questions in a way conformable to the wishes of the great mass of the people of Ireland. The Chairman of the meeting was a Presbyterian, Mr. Alexander Findleter, a wealthy merchant of the City, and every religious section of the comunitysave the thorough Orangemen-was represented on the occasion - Catholics, Liberal Protestants, Presbyterians, Methodists, Quakers and Jaws. This meeting, so composed, having heard the declaration of Mr. Pim, who is a Quaker, and Sir Dominic Corrigan, who is a Catholic, in favour of the disendowment and disestablishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland, Tenant-Righte, and denominational education, accepted them as the Liberal candidates, and before separating the meeting declared that the establishment and endowment of the Church of the minority is unjust, and that peace and prosperity cannot exist in Ireland until perfect religious equality is adopted as the principle of government.

Mr. Maguire, M.P., received the following letter from the Bishop of Ulayne.: -

Queenstown, Oct. 10, 1868.

My Dear Mr. Maguire - Be pleased to accept my warmest thanks for the copy of your work on 'The Irish in America,' which you were kind enough to send to me. I have read it through and through. From the author of 'Rome and its Rulers,' and the biographer of Father Mathew,' which books I have read more than once, and always with increased pleasure, I expected to find on this congenial subject, all that research, industry and style could accomplish. I have not been disappointed. The vclume equals, rather surpasses, anything that ever came from your gifted pen. But it is not merely as a literary production I believe your work to be valuable. As a vindication of the Irish character, and as a guide to the Iristi emigrant, it is the ablest and most suggestive work I have ever read. You visited Canada and the United States. You saw with your

style, to demonstrate by cumulative proof of facts mercy, and that nothing should be done to aggravate and contracts, the energy, the lodgery and the perseverandenof the Tri-bu emigrant ... At bome, Trish ... A bome, to the unfortunate men. We therefore read tenants feel not the healthy, stimulating influence of with pain a story in the Irish papers relating to assured prospective benefit from their own improved Captain Mickay, duce the leader of the Cork Fenins, mental Disheartened by law and their own experious who is now in gool. When his young and devol-rience, they, refuse to waste toil and labor in the ed wife, after an enforced separation of several creation of property which may invite eviction. Lat months, was admitted to an interview, she found that creation of property which may invite eviction. the same men be placed amidst the forests of Canada prison diet and prison rules, had so effected his ap or the prairies of America, on land which they can pearance that 'she hardly knew him again - he had call their own, certain that, if they reclaim and improve, they and their children for many generations are to rean the fruits of their industry and skill - let them be thus placed, and your pages show what rapid strides they have already made towards indpendence and wealth. In both countries the pine grove and the unpreductive waste are disappearing pefore the axe and the mattock of the bardy, enterprising Irishman, the pioneer of progress and of civilization, at whom the unmerited reproach of incorrigible indolence has been ofton flung. For your judicions selection of striking facts, and for your graceful and attractive description of them Irishmen at home and abroad, who value the character of their countrymen, have many obligations to acknowledge. Thus, as a defence, your book is highly valuable: while as a guide to the future it is still more useful. From the bright and cheering scence of success and The pages of your book given to this gloomy part of departure from the home of his fathers, the Irish erairoad to choose in the wast and mighty continent of failed, how often would be have been warned against the danger, the misery, the death-sickness, to which so many falle victims le, Stattered, thronghout gour book, perlinent and highly important facts are every, where to be found. In mastering them, the devoted priests and the educated laymen, who love their race, will find entertainment and useful employment. From a feeling of duty to the poor, I have recommended the study of your work to those in whom the poor coulde, and to whom they look for guidance. The more extensively it be read, and the more clearly its facts and its contrasts of success and failure be explained to future emigrants, the more will the Irish at home and abroad have to thank you for having vindicated their character, and for baving directed their steps in the onward career towards wealth and happiness
Believe me to be, with very sincere esteem and

regard, my dear Magaire, your faithful servant, and attached friend. . WILLIAM KRANE.

John Francis Magnire, M.P.

The Rev. Mr. O'Connor, P.P., Ballybunnian, describes in the Trales Chronicle some cases of land. lord oppression that have come under his notice, The reverend gentleman writes:-Two evictions of a very distressing nature have taken place within the last few weeks in the parish of Galey, in a townland called Tullamore, the property of Lord Ormathwaite. This is the title by which Sir J Walsh was raised to the peerage a few months ago. The first of those cases is that of the widow of William Molvihille, who died last year, leaving an only child, a girl about twelve years of age. The question at once presents itself-Why was this woman evicted? Lord Ormathwaite, or his land agent, Mr George Sander, of Listowel, must give the answer. Her rent was paid, and the present condition of her bolding is due to a great extent, if not mainly, to the labors of her family. About fifty years ago her father-in-law settled in Tullamore. The place was then an uncultivated bog; so barren was it that the first rent he assumed under Sir John Walsh was a shilling, or at most a few shillings in the year. He and his family applied themselves with great diligence to the cultivation of the bog-(a second lot was added to it in the famine years) -and, when the other members of the family separated, the lately deceased, William Mulvibille, continued the work of improvement till his dea h. Those who witnessed his labors say that the great hardships to which he arbjected himself brought him to an untimely end. alv snogest very melancholy reflect tions to every right-minded man, while it furnishes a very expressive comment on our land laws, that when Mulvibille is little more than twelve months in his grave, his wife and his orphan child are outcasts on the world. The second case to which I wish to refer, is that of Denis Sullivan. This case possesses most of the distressing features of the other, with the additional very aggravating circumstances that Sullivan has a family of seven children. He owed no rent; his land is in good condition; and himself and his family were in occupation of the farm for about 57 years. It is only fair to state that an offer was made to him of the widow's lot, but the reader will understand what this exchange can mean when he learns that, apart from the difference of quality in the soil, the widow's rent was £3, whereas Sullivan's was £20 To say that the Sheriff had to come down with his men and an escort of the censtabulary, and break open the door of the house by force before possession could be obtained, is to say what every person may expect; but what words will ever tell the dreadful agony of soul that Sullivan and his wretubed wife endured as they felt the crushing blow with all its terrible consequences descending upon themselves and upon their children. Those who had an opportunity of observing Sullivan for the last few months may form some idea of this; for if eyer human countenance wore the impress of deep despair it was his, while his pale and emaciated features aforded the clearest evidence of the extent and intensity of his sufferings. It is impossible to contemplate the dark future that awaits this ill-fited family without the gloomiest and most distressing anticipations. The moment has, in all probability, arrived when those seven children are to be dragged from the bosom of their parents and scattered withfour protection over the world; . And, surely, it is not too much to say that, no matter in what part of the world their future may or, it will require something more than human effort if they ever entertain feelings either of love or respect for the laws and institutions. which involved them in so much misery. There is a oircumstance connected with another eviction which I must allude to, not only on account of, its barbarone and intuman character, but as illustrating the rigor and severity with which the law of eviction is carried out in the country. A man named Canty was evicied from a place called Kiltain, in the above-mentioned parish He had a family of seven children, six of whom lived with him. He occupied a plot of bog land which he reclaimed and on which he built a house; his rent was paid. At the time of the eviction his eldest son was dangerously ill; he was attended by the district physician, and prepared for death by m. self. I administered the last Sacraments to him. Now, will , it be credited, that on the viction day, this young man, at a moment when he was balled in his own sweat, was obliged to leave his bed of sickness and crawl, as bost he could, to a ditch side, where he remained for about an hour, until he found shelter in a neighbouring house. It is needless to say that those evictions , have caused wide-spread dissetisfaction through the

the unfortunate evicted. REGISE TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.—It is very painful for an English journal to have to record any acts of official cruelty or excessive severity, even certain well-meaning, but idiotic English people when directed against such unquestionably guilty have for proselytism is most extraordinary, and when directed against such unquestionably guilty have for proselytism is most extraordinary, and subsequently republished one of the series in the ing passed round the bread of life with becoming ral life.

| Diffure Review in the leaders of the Fenian plot. But, however causes the nation to be the laughing stock of But of life with becaming republished one of the series in the ing passed round the bread of life with becoming ral life.

| Union Review with his name affixed as the author: gravity on Sunday, spent the rest, of the week, with life you think the game is worth the candle, you can not consider the Spanish Revolution is a month old, A more unprejudiced witness, in a matter effecting aid of imps from beneath, in distilling damnation for die rich some of you can.

1.34

mercy, and that nothing should be done to aggravate gruwn so fat !!

GREAT BRITAIN

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We (Tublet) have to record the reception into the Church of a Protestant community in Market Harborougo, Leicesterabiro . Four pious ladies, devoting themselves to the education of a number of orphan girls, after having catefully examined their religious difficulties, were received into the Church by the Rev F Buckler, O.P. The brother of one of these lidies, Mr Doolas, a clergyman of the Church of England, hastened to remonstrate with them on the step they had taken; but, upon further examination of their motives, he ended by taking the step himse'f. He has now entered the English College at Bruges.

REQUIRM MASS FOR THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTER. comfort, you have gone down to the dark cellats of hours, 1-The following account of a recent function New York, where, in the midst of a poisonous atmo- in a rivedistic place of worship we copy from the sphere; many on Trishman destined, under proper Church News of Wedn-edsy. Our readers, perhaps, guidance, for a higher lot, finds an early grave, think that this is a joke on our part, but we can assure them that such is not the case, and that the the gubject are painful, but instructive. Before his paragraph is t ken bonasfide from the above named print: 'St Clement's, Cambridge On Tuesday a grant, depressed and unenlightened, known not what requiem mass was sung at this church for the repose of the soul of the late Archbisher of Canterbury. America. Had he the counsel of some fliendly ad Both then and at the ordinary daily mass a large viser, who could explain in detail where in a now his number of the faithful were present to pray for the predecessors surgeeded, and where and how has had leceased prelate. For the Charlet of England this is strong, to say the lesst of it, - [Weekly Register.

St. Prtes's and the Vatican - Apart from its religious character, and considered merely as an architeatural monuments the Cathedral of St. Peter's at Rome, has been criticised, and praised as one of the most wonderful structures ever creeted not on account of its exterior, which owing to its unfavorable situation and surroundings, is not imposing, but chiefly for its immense size - for its colonnade, fine front, west exterior, and truly majestic dome, which rises 405 feet above the psyment, or to the ton of the cross, 448 feet. It will be remembered that Michael Angelo was eighty-seven years old when he finished the dome, and for si venteen years, he gratuitously directed an undertaking which had entitled some of the earlier architects. time peculiarity about St. Peter's is noticed by every visitor, namely, the equality of the temperature, which is said to be nearly the same during the whole year. The first impression of the size of the interior of St. Peter's is always disappointing; but this wears away after a few visits when, the visitor has had time to study its details, and wander about its naves and chapals. - The Spanish Cathedrals are pervaded by a rich, solemn g com, they impress the mind'as religious sanctuaries where devout people come to worship; but the leading churches of Rome produce no such solemn impression. The interior of St. Peter's is warm, light and cheerful; i's fine mosaic pictures, its splendid monuments, and its numerous array of marble statues, together with the multitude of strangers with the inevitable Murray in hand, and the paucity of worshippers, make the place evem more like a vast museum than a church. The palace of the Vatican or more properly speaking, the palaces of the Vatican, adjoin St Peter's. constitute a vast pile of pregular buildings, from whatever coint the view is obtained. There is no barmoney no unity-all seems to be in confusion. Kyarybody is curious to know in what part of the edifice the Pope resides, and where Cardinal Ansoneli takes up his head-quarters; but no one seems to know, except that certain long and tedious stairways are supposed to finally reach the apartments occupied by these celebrated personages. The Vatican is a very bewildering structure; its length is 1, 200 feet, and its breadth about 700 feet. It has eight grand staircases, 200 smaller ones, twenty courts, and 4,442 rooms. No other palace in the world can compare with it in historic interest, whether as regards its influence upon the Christian world, or the marvelous collection of books, manuscripts statury paintings, and other objects of ancient art and learning. Take, for example, the spartments which are devoted to the rich library, enter the grand saloor, not a book, not a manuscript, not a scrap of paper is to be seen. The ceilings, side walls, and presses are almost profusely embelished. Pass into the long gallery, which is 1, 200 feet long, and here also is the same liberal adornment. Nothing else is visible, except some very rare and costly objects of art-the books being all carefully concealed from public view. We doubt if any other palace in the world possesses rooms of equal size and splendour with those of the Vatican. We can describe nothing in very minute detail, but the statuary and sculpture of the Vatican alone is the finest collection existing in the world .- [English Magazine.

London, Nov 26 - Riots have occurred at Lang town and Brampton, in the county of Cumberland. The military were called out to suppress the disturbances and quiet was restored.

A Mr. Merry who offered bimself as a candidate for Parliament for Falkirk was taken to task by the electors for running one of his race horses on a Sunday. He admitted the offence, but set up 4 pleas in ex tenuation. First, that it was seven or eight years ago and he never did it again; second, that it was in Paris where people would be none the worse for it; third, that he was not present at the race itself; and fourth, that his borse won the grand prize. The meeting was apparently satisfied, for it passed a vote of con-

RIOTS IN WALES-No LIVES LOST .- Riots broke out at Tredegar yesterday during the election, and much damage was done to property. The authorities were obliged to call upon the troops to stop the disturbance. The ringleaders have been arrested, and order is now restored. No lives are reported lost.

YORKSHIRE FILIAL AFFECTION .- A. curious illustration of the fondness of old Yorkshire-men for cruel field sports is remembered at Leeds. A West Riging miner had a bull pup, which he was training to bait bulls and badgers. Going down to the mine one morning, he strictly enjoined on his son the duty of teaching the pup some baiting accomplishment The boy was diligent in , his vocation, and when his father came up in the evening, exclaimed with triumpb, 'Noc, fether, you just go doon on your hands ane knees in front of t'oup, and snarl and say! Blathernm, blatherum,' and see what t'pup'il do. The man obeyed; and in an instant the pur flew at him and fastened on his nose. He quivered with agony, when the boy shouted out. Don't make him let go, feyther, it'll be t'making of t'pup!

THE NEW ACT ON DIVORCE APPEALS. - An English. paper says: An Act of Parliament passed in the late session will practically come into force during the present sittings of the court. The object of the Act. is to prevent unnecessary delay in the final determitation of suit for dissolution or mullity of marriage. Liberty is now given, when there is no right to ap peal, to the parties to marry sgain at any time after the pronouncing of the decree absolute. Appeals, to district; the most heartfelt sympathy is evinced for the House of Lords are to be within one month. No appea! is to be allowed in undefended auit for dissolu. tion of marriage unless by leave of the court.

THE PROSELYTIZING SWINDLE. - The mania which

to be sent into the Peninsula by the ton with the hope that the bare sight of these books may turn thousands of henighted Papists into sound Profestants The same society tried a similar scheme of conversion some years ago in Italy, and much to the edification of the subscribers to the fund of that body, the Italian Bibles were sagerly bought and accepted as presents by many of the lower orders chiefly by those who could not read-but that, as a Frenchman would say, is a mere matter of detail -The soldiers of King Victor Emmanuel's army were peculiarly anxious to get these 'English books,' es they called them, and were very partial to a pocket sized New Testement, printed on thin paper. For many months the rejoicings at Exeter Hall meetings was great, and it was confilently expected that 'a pure Gospel light' would soon shine upon priest ridden Turin and Florence But alas for the foresight of 'godly men!' A clergyman of the English Church made a discovery which was afterwards more fully developed-namely, that those holy books had not been received or purchased for the purpose o leading them, but because their leaves made cheap and very excellent cigarette paper.' For a season thousands of Italians smoked paper cigars made out of the Scriptures given and sold them by the Bible Society. We wish the latter better luck in Spain, but we doubt whether its labours will conver ' many Spaniards . However, the m .vement will no doubt, bring in money from the people of this country, and in these hard times that is some thing to boast of. But could not a little work in the 'converting' line be carried on with great propriety among the English Pagans of this great city? London Weekly Register.

The last attempt which has been made to gain the nor of the world has ever less reality in it, - the sham Catholicism with which we are now deluged. It is poor imitation of that grand old fabric of Romanism, which will endure as long as there are minds to whom the burden of thinking, of judging for themselves, of directing their own actions or belief, is intolerable -who only ask to be led, on a good road if possible, but anyhow to be led. A Ritualist service is indeed a wonderful sight; here the efficacy of fine clothes comes out in it's naked folly, ausoftened by custom, prescription, association, and symbolism, as in the Roman Catholic Church. It is difficult for a Protestant to realize the tremendous solemnity of the real Catholic belief of what is going on at every service of the mass There is your God 'in the body,' present as soon as the consecration has taken place, - there, in that spot before your eyes. No amount of gold and precious stones can be precious enough for the vessels which hold Him. There is a mixture of the sensuous and the spiritual which it is almost impossible for us to conceive. The whole worship is one consistent and majestic symbolism : the long aisles filled with worshippers, who are not intended to bear and understand, - to see the act fr m afar, to know when to prostrate themselves in adoration of their present Deity, is to partake of the service. Each part of the building, each motion of the priest, each color of his vestments, has a meaning; is a means of expression of the one great truth of the mediation of the priest for the people, the sacrifice of the Ohrist God, offered up in the flash before their eyes by him. In theory at least, even the robes of the officient accordingly are holy; the most gorgeous stuffs, symbolic in color and design, are embroidered conscientiously as a holy work by the consecrated virgins of the Lord, and are the fitting garments for one performing so awful a miracle, and standing between God and man. . . The whole theory bangs together consistently. But when the Reverend Smith goes to Jone's shop, and buys ten yards of yellow sitin, which is made up with gold lace by Robinson, the ecclesistical tailor: and when, with the half doubt which possesses even the most advanced Protestant mind as to the Real Presence of the local God (for if he no longer doubts he may be said to have passed the dividing line to Rome), he walks up to the altar in it, it becomes sentimentalism of the lowest kind. The yellow sation is worn be-cause it is pretty, because the effect of gorgeous arrangements may be seen to be attractive by the example of the theatres,' &c .- Frazer's Magazine.

Mr. Mill met the electors of Westminster this week, and herangued them at considerable length on the reparation to which, he asserted, Ireland was justly entitled at the hands of England. The abolition of the Irish Establishment ought not to be considered, for in fact it never was, an English question. The Establishment (observed Mr Mill) is approved and disapproved of : but whether we disapprove or approve it, we cannot make the Irish Church the English Church. If the English Church wishes to have a branch in Ireland. let her endow one by giving some of her property to it, but not out of the lands and tithes of Ireland. The Irish Church is the last relic of our misgovernment, and the sooner the nation leaves it to help itself, the sooner will the two races learn to respect, and cease to hate one another. In addressing himself to the Irish land question Mr. Will saked if it would not be a good thing for all concerned if a public officer were to inquire and de termine what the land could fairly pay, and that as long as the tenant paid what was decided to be a fair rent, the landlord should not have the power to turn him out, at all events until the expiration of thirty or forty years, at the end of which time the rent could be revised and raised if, by any circumstances of society, independent of the farmer's own exertions, the value of the land had been increased. This suggestion is an improvement on the most extreme land bill submitted to Parliament by any Irish Tenant-right representative; at all evente, it is entitled to take a singular rank amongst the political utterances of a comparatively uneventful week.

THE GREEK CLEEGY OF CONSTANTINOPLE. - To the Editor of the London Tablet - Sir, -The attitude now assumed by some of the Greek clergy of Constantinople towards, the successor of St Peter would be al most inexplicable, but for the demoralizing effects which the state of schism invariably produces in isolated communions ... Mr. Pye, in his interesting lit tle pamphlet, 'The Rector's Farewell,' observes that those who have separated themselves from the unity of the Church have either, passed away altogether or have been so brought into bondege by the world, that they have cessed to witness for Jesus Obrist.' This is especially true of the Greek clergy of Constantinople, as the fact I am about to mention, attested by an Anglican of the Unionist school, will sufficiently establish. Three years ago, Dr Littledale published in the Church Times a series of 'Oonti nental Notes, containing his experiences of a visit he was then making to various parts of Europe. In one of these papers he wrote as follows: ' Here I digress for a moment to say that during the cholera, which raged violently whilst I was at Constantino. ple, the customary stoicism or fatalism of the Turks was overcome, and Stamboul saw the novel night of Imams and Mollahs' chanting processional litanies. for the withdrawal of the epidemic. The panic exceeded anything that has been known since the palmy days of the plague, and even the plague did not evoke Meslem processions. Lam sorry to say that I heard in all directions that the conduct of the Greek clerey and physicians was in shemeful and cowardly contrast to that of their Letin brethren, especially those of the Lazarist Missions. There is no doubt in the world that the National Church here is asleep, and lethargically so, and that its spiritual the Year Round. efficacy is faially checked by ultra-conservatism, egpecially in the evil matter of simony, which is a" canker pervading the whole body, from the Patriarch on the commenical throne to the humblest reader in a rural Parish.' Although these papers were sub. scribed A.I P. I am not violating any sourst in attributing them to Dr. Littledale, Irasmuch as he

own eyes, and you heard with your own ears; and of anything like conspiracy, we are strongly inclined the British and Foreign Bible Society has set to the honor of the Greek communion, could hardly be what you saw and heard you give in your own graphic to the opinion that justice should be tempered with work to collect extra funds, and Spanish Bibles are desired. Tour obedient servant,

LAICUS.

RITUALISM .- Ritualists and Unionists often complain of want of sympathy from Oatholics .-That very many Catholics think very un-favourably of them is certain; and, in a few words, the reason is that they cannot bring themselves to believe that they are in good faith. Of course the nearer they approach to the Church the harder it is to think so. An honest bigot, who has been taught from his childhood that the Pope is Antichrist that the practice of confession is impure and polluting, and the worship of the Catholic Church is dolatrous, and who receives all these monstrous traditions as first principles, may be more or less to blame for not ridding himself of them But as long as he believes them, no one can wonder that he bes no drawings towards the Church. But when a Protestant professes to receive the Pore as the visible Head of the Ohurch; when he practices confession himself, and strongly urges it on others; when he teaches and practices (in Mr. Keble's phrase) : Euchstistic adoration, and says his resary more or less punctually, it is natural to ask, what keeps him a Protestant? and if his name appears on 'the clergy list' opposite to that of a benefice the value of which is, perhaps, reckoned in four figures, it is not wonderful that those who stand by, unable to imagine any other motive for his conduct, should conclude that this last circumstance has its share in accounting for it. The Ritualists often complain that they are most severely indged by those who have themselves abandoned the church of their bap'ism ' But this is a mere delulusion, caused not unnaturally by their own feeling of screness. If they could forgive the converts, they would be something more than men . Whatever eigns they may give of superhuman virtue, this, at least, has not bitherto been among them. Indeed, we infer from an experience somewhat ex-anded that there is hardly any mark that a man's conversion may be speedily expected, as certain as this that he treats with common kindness friends, and especially near relations, who have gone before him. We much fear that to Mr. Mackonochie, Mr. Orby Ship'ey, and their fello. s, the converts hold the place which Pitt held with Frenchmen of the revolutionary age. They are at the bottom of all mischief. They 'fill the but-chers' shops with large blue files, as well as stir up the Pope to deny their orders. In truth, however, converts, and those who have lived most with converts, are exactly those by whom, as a general rule. they are least unfavourably judged. In our own ex perience, those who can least believe them to be in good faith are foreigners, who only hear of them by distant report. Next to these, English Catholics who have never been personally acquainted either with converts already gathered into the garners or ripe and ready to fall from the bough; while those who have passed through the state in which they still remain regard them, as a general rule, most hopefully. For ourselves, we take the favourable view. We know, it deed, that there are persons intellectually convinced that what Englishmen call Popery is really the one Church of God, but was never for one moment have seriously thought of their own duties with regard to it. Their hearts are full of other things, and even at the moment when they arrived at the inellectual conclusion, it had so little to do with the heart, that if Divine grace made them serious and practical, they would feel obliged, before they could act upon it, to go over the subject anew in a different spirit. We know there are some whose hearts at some past period of life have been as much convinced as their heads, but who have not brought themselves to make the necessary sacrifice -a sacrifice the pature and circumstances of which vary prodigiously in different cases, but which, we feel sure, is required in some form or other of all who take refuge to the true Oburch. Such men, we fear, after a time too commonly lose the desire to act on the conviction even if in the intellect they still retain it. Such a state is painful to contemplate among those who have never come to a conclusion in favour of the Church; we fear there are many who have had light and grace to arrive at, but have failed to use them. These states are all real and alarming, and although, knowing so little as we do of other men's hearte, we should commit a sin of rash judgment if we concluded of any individual that he belongs to this or that class, there is so great and manifest danger of it, that we should be wanting in charity if we could think with real anxiety of the situation of any individual ritualist or unionist. But having said thus much to void misconception, we cannot but express our strong belief that the mass of those men are seriously convinced that what they say and teach is the truth, that it is their duty to remain as they are, and that to leave 'the Church of their baptism' would be a sin. Of course, whatever guilt they may have incorred in coming to this conviction, or may now incur in retaining it, they could not, while they retain it, do what they think a siu, for 'an erring conscience binds.' Thinking, therefore, as we do, that this last is the general state of Ritualists and Unionists, we are able to watch their sayings and doinge, if not always with perfect gravity, nor without a large admixture of honest amezement, yet with a great predominance of hope both for themselves and those influenced by them - Tablet.

PAUPER DIET IN AUSTRALIA. - For breakfast, coffee and bread; those who have earned it have butter. Dinner, either basin of soup and six ounces of boiled meat free from bone, or half a pound of roast meat with vegetables when in season, one pound of bread, and potatoes at discretion. We find it better to put the potatoes and bread on the table, indeed actually cheaper, than to portion it out, for there is not so much waste; those who only eat little, only take little, and no one can say that they have not enough The meat is cut up into equal portions in the kitchen for convenience sake. Ten as breakfast; sound tea, and not coffee. The bread is all the best whenten, the meat first quality; which is, after all, not siging much, when our present contract is for prime boef twopence, mutton one penny three farthings per pound. Two members of the committee, appointed in rotation and or a fortnight at a time, visit the asylum, inspect the stores, hear complaints if any, and see that all is as it ought to be ... The master and matron have three hundred pounds per annum, with board, lighting fire and quarters. The work of the house is done by paid servants: sick ward must not be forgotten. Here every attention is paid to our paupers. We get those who are turned out of the hospital as incurable, besides those who fall sick in the house. Take up the doctor's book, and, for the benefi! of some English poor-house, copy : A T, beef ten, wice and so thuit daily. S. M , ice (a luxury in Australia), eggs and wine. S. A., soft fruit, sago, porter. Our ductor seems a great advoca e for soft fruit, by which term, at this present, peacher, grapes, pears, apples are meant. Eighteen eggs and a bottle of wine, with sago and arrow-root, is a favourite out-door prescription. Horrid mixtures in blacking bottles are unknown. Who are admitted to our asylums? All who really need such a home; neither creed nor clime make any dif ference. "Any manfor woman who can't get a living, and whose friends can't or would support, we admit.
Our object is stated to be: 'To relieve the aged, infirm and destitute, and to minister to their necessitien according to the ability of the institution. The limits are simply want, on the part of the applicant: means, on the part" of "the asylum. - [Dickens 'All a manufact to the state of the

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PROTESTANT MISSIONS. - In Obecor's famous Dream of Doan Gils. Distillery rum and Bibles stood in most whim ical juxtaposition, and the sleek deacon, havsubsequently republished one of the series in the ing passed round the bread of life with becoming Union Review, with his name affixed as the author. gravity on Sunday, spent the rest of the week, with

wholesale distribution. The dream isn't ended yet. & The distillery has enlarged itself to take in the heat part of Christendom, and the imps of course are glad enough to help at the bellish alembic .. The fact is, the influence of England and America on the une vangelized nations is like the prophet's fige, -the good is very good, but the bad is very terribly bad. have sought to Obristianize the Indians, but meanwhile have never ceased for a moment plying them with the 'fire water,' which kept them savages and enabled us to fleece them at our convenince. Ethiopia 33 stretched forth her bands to God, and we hastened to send missionaries thither and to found Obristian colonies there, but at the same time we stirred up the tribes to mutual wars by meass of New England rum, and thus kept up the supply of broken hearts for the horrid demands of the middle passage and the slave marts of Ohristendom! In Ohina our dreams changes rum to opium, and we see the whole force of the mightiest naval power on earth employed to open. the flood gates of death upon its countless population, against the efforts of the heathen emperor; who, when avercome, declared, with a sublimity worthy of the best Christian ruler, It is true I cannot prevent. the introduction of the flawing poison; gain seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes, but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the voice and misery of my people. Like facts face us in our own Burmah ; our own, we say for, in view of the extraordinary labors of the Judsons and their noble successors, other denominations, in the spirit of a wise and generous catholicity, have tacitly recognized a sort of moral pre-emptive right there on the part of the Baptists. Fifty years ago drunkenness was almost unknown there, and our missionaries were wont to speak of the sobriety of the pepole in terms of highest admiration. For was this because the Burmese were ignorant of distillation, or lacked meterial; for the art was well known and the material abounded at a mere nominal price; but it was because their religion forbade it. shame on Christendom that it is drunken in spite of its religion, and goes abroad, currenting the conscience even of Buddhism, and polluting its social life! Burmah has been gradually undergoing a deplorable change since coming under the away of a Christian (Protectant?) sc. ptre. - [Watchman and Reflector.

Extenion Display .-- An argument has been lately .used by an enemy of the Christian faith, in which a distinction is drawn between two classes, condemning one because a few of its members are occasionally disorderly and canlting the other because they escape such notoriety. It is best not to judge. It does not follow that because a man is not in the ponitentiary he ought not to be there Many a porr fellow with a shabby coat, and it may be a black eye, is brought before the Police Court and sent to the work-nouse, whose guilt before God is not to be compared with his who takes the highest place in the synagogue or meeting house. A fine broadcloth, fashionable garment may cover like charity, but not in the same way a multitude of sins. It is well known that dogs dislike persons who are not well dressed and bark at them, but it does not follow that the dogs are superior to human beings, however poor they may be. People had better leave judgement in such matters to where it belongs Once on a time an angel invited a holy hermit to visit a great city. As they walked through a crowded street, a grease cart, or something equally odoriferous passed near them and the hermit, unacustomed to such city odors, held his nose, but the angel took no notice of it and looked rather pleased. Shortly after this they met a lady dressed in the very beight of fashion, and now it was the angels turn to hold his nose, and to the surprise of the hermit, he passed over to the other side of the street. It is best not to judge people by their exterior, and as the interior is a mystery, just let them alone. One of our fellowcitizens may get drunk and behave unbecomingly to the great horror of very polite people and yet be far superior is virtue to a very nice affible and polished gentleman who turns a penny by receiving stolen' goods. A hungry fellow may even steal chickens and not be so bid as the man that stands high in public epinion, though he has set fire to his house to cheat the insurance company. Try and find some other argument to prove the superiority of your people; because, this one won't do. Behave yourself before folks' is a standard of morality very much esteemed & at the present day. The Pharisce was an expert in its use, the Publican wasn'r, and yet he was justifi-

ed. - Oatholic Telegraph A letter from Colima, Mexico, gives the translation padre was recently obliged to deliver before a band of robbers, who could not get any other coin from him :- Gentlemen, I cannot honor you better than by comparing your life with that of our Saviour, while on earth. He suffered much ; so do you being always fugitives. Obrist went with his disciples, and so are you always in gaogs. He visited the Pharisees and Scribes; you also go to see the people who are not better than they. He often suffered from rain and wind, cold, beat and insults; so do you suffer from the same inconveniencies. Uhrist went barefoot, and with but one dress; and it seems to me that you do not possess more than what you carry on your bodies. He carried no silver and gold about him; I do not think that; your rockets are always filled. He fasted forty days in the desert; and I believe that you do often the same He was tempted by the devil; you are always in that: condition. He was carried to the pinnacle of the temple and the summit of the bighest mountain; the devil takes you to the most isolated places, where you warlay the traveller. Christ suffered from hunger and thirst; the same infirmities attack you. He was scorned by all; so are you despised by mankind. The Jews wanted to hang him ; so are the authorities after you for the same purpose. He was sold by Judas ; and no doubt somebody will play that part among you.' The priest went on in this style till he came to the point that Obrist went to heaven, in which they would certainly not follow him.'

It is reported from Washington that Gen. Warren is preparing a report on the condition of the Pacific Railroad, so unfavorable that the President talks of suspending the father payment of Government Bonds as subsidy. 1. Page 1

How to BECOME A MILLIONAIRE. - The Writer of an article in the Galaxy on the New York Millionaires thus sums up what is to be done by a man who would join the order:

You must be a very able man, as nearly all milliopaires are. You must devote your life to the getting and keep-

ing of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness and you Must rise early and lie down late.

You must care sittle or nothing about other men's

wants, or sufferings or disappointments. You must not mind it that your great wealth in

volves many other's poverty.
You must not give sway money except for ma-

terial equivalent.

You must not go meandering about nature nor spend your time enjoying air, earth, sky and water

for there is no money in it. You must not distract your thought from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and lite-

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during this peculiar time.

You must not allow your wife or children to becupy much of your valuable time or thoughts. You must never permit the fascinations of friend

ship to inveigle you into making loans, however You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes,

and, finally - do must be prepared to sacrifice easy and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes, luxuries and enjoyments, during most, if not all of your natu-

ral life.

LONG A TOP TO A STATE OF THE SUPPLIES AND A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE

The True dAitness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 696 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DEC. 11, 1868.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

DECEMBER-1868. Friday, 11-Fast St. Damasons, P.C. Saturday, 12-Of the Octave Sunday, 13-Third of Advent.

Monday, 14-St. Lucy, V.M. Tuesday, 15-Octave of the Immaculate Conception.

Wednesday, 16-Ember Day. St. Euseb'ur, B.C. Thursday, 17-Of the Feris.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The resignation of Mr. Disraeli, and the summonung of Mr. Gladstone by the Queen, for the formation of a new Ministry, are the great events of the week in the British Islands. The result of the elections showed conclusively that Mr. D'Israeli had no chance of holding his position in the new House of Commons: and he has acted wisely and honorably in thus retiring from a useless contest. His successor will however have no easy task, in framing a policy for Ireland. Still the Irish Question will be his rock a-head ; and when he shall have evaded the danger on its exclosiastical side, he will still be in risk of striking on the other, or secular side, on which is engraved " Tenant Righ!"-and in which after all consists the Irish difficulty par excellence.

A successor to Dr. Longley, the late govern ment Archbishop of Canterbury, has been found in the person of Dr. Tait, a gentleman who for some time has been in receipt of the revenues of the Diocess of London. Dr. 'Tait is a Broadthat is to say he is one who whilst very severe upon Ritualists, or anything savouring of excessine devotion to Our Lord Jesus Christ, is very liberal in other matters, and quite tolerant of Rationalism. He will therefore, it may be expected, assume an attitude of decided hostility towards the Ritualists or Romanizing party within the Establishment, and thus perhaps accelerate the advent of the mevitable schism. His ap- | maintenance of religion. pointment will thus in one sense prove of benefit to the cause of Catholic truth; since his administrabut have the effect of convincing the most prejudiced, that the Anglican Establishment is essentially Protestant - and that betwixt it, therefore, and the Catholic Church, there can be no semblance even of any connection. Dr. Tait, we may add, was one of the four Oxford authorities who first opened the attack upon the famous Tract 90. wherein it was attempted to be shown that the formularies of Anglicanism were susceptible of a Catholic interpretation.

The French Emperor has won the battle it is impossible to imagine. against the editors, in the Courts of Law, which have sentenced several journalists to heavy fines, for their action in the Baudin affair. Before the tribunal of French public opinion it does not fare so well with him; and it cannot be doubtful that the whole business has tended towards increasing a spirit of disaffection with his government. M. Havin, the director of the Siecle newspaper, a journal which was inspired by the Voltairean philosophy, and as such was exceedingly popular with the lower strata of the bour geosie in Paris, sought reconciliation with the Church in his last moments, and we hope that his penitence was sincere. It was M. Havin who some years ago took the initiative in getting up a monument in honor of his spiritual father Voltaire, and in his career as a journalist he was always a consistent Voltairean.

Sovereign Pontiff are contradicted, and we may same reasons, it is in justice bound in a commuhope that the Lord will still preserve him many nety like that of U. Canada, to fall back upon years to preside over the destinies of the Church. From the many signs of discontent amongst the people of the Italian Peninsula, it may be inferred that the throne of Victor Emmanuel is in -: a. far more precarious condition than is that of the Holy Father: and that the latter may still be quietly but gloriously seated in the Vatican, when King "honest-man" shall have gone forth on his travels, to add one more to the number of minational system, the Globe is opposed. Very sovereigns retired from business. Florence, not good! then, we must fall back upon the other Rome, seems now to be objective point of attack alternative, and insist that State aid be given to to Italian revolutionists.

was sentenced to be hung on the 10th, so that already the sentence of the Court before which he was tried, and found guilty, has been virtually set aside: and the opinion is very common that owing to technical informalities, and legal defects, it may yet be entirely quashed.

On Tuesday, 1st inst., Sir John Young was sworn in as Administrator of the Province. It has not yet been issued.

on Saturday evening to the effect that the Emperor Louis Napoleon had been killed. There may have been political disturbances at Paris, and these may have given rise to the rumor, which we are happy to say is contradicted by a telegram from Loadon, to the effect that the

Emperor is alive and well. The following is given as the list of the new Ministry in England. There are doubts however, as to Mr. Bright. Earl Russell, to have a seat without a portfolio; Earl Clarendon, Secretary for the Foreign Department; Right Hon. Robert Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Right Hor. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War; John Bright, Secretary of State for India, and President of the Counsel for India; Hy. Woods, Lord High Chancellor; John Duke Collridge, Solicitor General; H. Fortesque, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Hugh Culling Earldley Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty.

strong point is certainly not logic: and in his most labored articles it is almost always the fact that his conclusions are refuted by his premisses.

For instance :- He is arguing against government and to denominational educational institutions; and cites the happy results of the adontion of the "voluntary principle" in the matter

"The experience of the churches in this country. so far as they have tried the voluntary principle, has been most satisfactory. . . When we find the voluntary principle working so well-when we find that under it we have peace among the various creeds - when we find that under it, the religious welfare of the people is better looked after than in o'der and wealthier countries where Church and State are united-should we not be encouraged to maintain the principle to the fullest extent."-Globe.

Of course the reader will suppose that after this labored exordium, that after such a fervid panegyric on the "voluntary principle," the editor of the Globe is about to urge its application to education as well as to religion, to the College as well as to the Church: that he is about to conclude to the adoption, to the fullest extent, and as applied to education, of a principle which has given peace to the various creeds, and under whose benign operation the religious welfare of the people is better looked after in U. Canada, than in older and wealthier countries, where the State lends a helping hand to the Church, and where government contributes to the

the adoption of the "voluntary" principle in edution, if he be faithful to his antecedents, cannot cation, our contemporary's whole argument is intended to be plea in favor of the "compulsory" principle, and in behalf of State-Schoolism. For the only way that he can discover of settling the vexed question of education, and of doing justice to all—is, not the adoption of the voluntary system which in religion has given peace; but of its very opposite. He is for endowing a State University, but is opposed to endowing the De nominational College. A more ludicrous in stance of what is called the "non sequitur,"

For wherein does the School Question differ assign the slightest shade of a difference in principle betwixt them; and every argument that is strong differences of opinions amongst its subjects, it cannot establish one common uniform church, and is therefore obliged, in order to avoid injustice, to fall back upon the voluntary princi-The unfavorable reports as to the health of the ple in religion; so in like manner, and for the the voluntary principle in education. Let us have no Educational endowments of any kind.

The only satisfactory settlement of this vexed question then, as deducible from the Globe's own premisses—the only true way of doing justice to all, consists, either in giving aid from State funds ti all educational institutions, or in giving it to none. To the first system, which is called the Denonone: that the State leave Education free in The Whelan case was argued before the the same sense, and to the same extent that un- jects in North America, forfeited its claims to Judges at Toronto on Friday, and their judg- der the religious voluntary system, it leaves re-

or with church, since it has no more right to interfere with the one, than it has to interfere with the other.

We are not arguing in favor of the voluntary principle either for Church or School; neither do we at present intend to say one word for, or against, either State-Churchism or State-Schoolism. What we insist upon is simply this -That, A startling rumor reached us via New York to wit, that of education; that the State has no more right to tax the bumblest of its subjects, for the support of a school system to which be is opposed, thru it has to tax him for the support of a church system to which he objects-reasonably or unreasonably it matters not. For, as it is in the naked fact of the Presbyterian's objections to an Episcopalian Church system, and not in the reasonableness or validity of his objections, that the reason lies why a State whose subjects are some Episcopalians, and some Presbyterians. should not establish an Episcopalian Church; so by parity of reason, it is in the bare fact of the objections which some of its subjects may entertain towards any particular system of education, not at all in the reasonableness of those objections, that the reason lies why a State which professes to deal impartially with all, should either favor equally, all schools, colleges, or universities, which any of its subjects may set up, and in which nothing contrary to natural morality is inculcated -or else should refrain from in any man-STATE-SCHOOLISM. - The Toronto Globe's ner assisting any. Obliquity of moral vis ion, the result of political prejudices, or of intellectual deficiencies, may prevent the editor of the Glcbe from appreciating these elementary, self-obvious truths: but he may rest assured, that none who love justice, and fair play though for the time they may be compelled to put up with the tyranny of a brute majority - will ever accept as satisfactory or just, any settlement of the School Question which is not based either upon the Denominational system, or the Voluntary system carried out to "its fullest extent." If aid to Denominational colleges be refused, then let the cry be "Down with the State College and the State University!"

> With the highest respect for our contemporary the New York Tablet, we take exception to the following assertion that appears in its issue of the 5th:-

"The only country in the world where there is true and full religious liberty is in the United States."

We are open to correction if in error-but is it not the case, we respectfully ask, that in some of the States of the Union, political disabilities, because of their religion, are still imposed upon Catholics by law, as in New Hampshire for instance? Is it not also true that in almost all, if not in all, of the same States, Catholics are by law forced to pay for the support of so-called common schools? and in the very same number of the Tablet as that from which we have above Not a bit of it. For instead of concluding to | quoted, does not the learned editor truly say:-" The State might as well tax us, Catholics, to Dec. support Protestant worship, spiritist circles, or infidel halls of science, as to tax us for the support of the public schools."—Tablet, Dec. 5th.

How then can the editor pretend that in the United States there is true and full religious liberty, when its Catholic citizens are taxed for the public schools? how can be pratend above all, that it is "the only country in the world where there is true and full religious liberty?" We do not undervalue the advantages of the actually obtaining system in the United States. We do not deny that there the Catholic Church is more free than she was in France under Louis XIV., or than she is in Napoleonic France, in from the Church Question? It is impossible to revolutionized Italy, or in any other so-called Catholic country. But we do deny her claims to "true and full religious liberty." so long as in of force against the compulsory principle, and in any one State political disabilities because of favor of the voluntary principle in religion, is their religion are imposed by law upon Catholics; equally valid against the compulsory principle in and so long as every where Catholics are taxed education, and in favor of voluntaryism. It is no for the support of the public schools. But we do more the duty, or the business of the State to assert that in Canada, where no legal disabilities establish and support schools, colleges or univer- of any kind exist; where every office, from that sities, for its subjects or citizens, than it is its of Governor to that of a constable, is legally business to establish and endow churches for open to all, whether Protestant or Catholic; and them. It has no more right to do the one, than where there is legally established a denominait has to do the other: and if, because of the | tional system of education, imperfect indeed, but still one under which the minority, whether Catholic or Protestant, can in most cases have their own schools, supported by a proportionate share of public funds-the principles of "true and full religious liberty" are better understood, and more faithfully, even if still imperfectly, applied than they are in the United States.

The large religious liberty which the Catholics of the United States enjoy, is due chiefly to the jealousy which the several Protestant or non-Catholic sects entertain towards one another. and not to the fundamental principles of their Revolution. Indeed one of the chief reasons assigned by the men who built up American in. dependence, in justification of their appeal to arms against the iniquitous British Government, was that the latter had, by its Quebec Act encouraging Popery in Canada, and by its liberal conduct towards its newly acquired Catholic subthe allegiance of its Protestant subjects. The ment will be delivered on the 21st inst. Whelar inion free that it meddle not either with college American War of Independence was therefore

quite as much a protest against " Religious Liberty" for Catholics, as it was a protest against "Taxation without Representation," In the words, however, of the sweet singer of Boston, the founders of the Republic "builded better than they knew;" and contrary, not only to their expectations, but to their intentions, a very con. siderable degree of religious liberty, though still seems that his Commission as Governor General if the voluntary system be good in one case, that far from complete, grew out of, and was secured of religion-it must be good in the other case, to Catholics, by the Constitution which the Revolution established.

> For this, however, we repeat it, and the Tablet will herein agree with us-no thanks to the Liberal party in the United States. That party is there what it was in France in 192, what it is to Italy, in Austria, and in Spain to day; and in the words of the Tablet, with which we entirely agree, " the whole Liberal movement for the last hundred years"-whether in Europe or America-" has been simply an anti-Catholic movement, directed against the freedom and spiritual independence of the Catholic Church." Now we think that it cannot be denied that the " Liberal movement" has made more progress in the United States than it has in Canada; and that consequently the Catholic Church is in the last named country less exposed, as yet, to assaults upon her freedom and spiritual independence, than in the United States. What Catholics have to rely upon in the latter, is, humanly speaking, not their political system, but their increasing numbers, and their own power to en force justice from their enemies.

The inevitable quarrel betwirt the Central or Federal Government, and the local or Provincial Govoruments, is, if we may judge from the tone of our several contemporaries, about to break out. It is but the old question of State Rights, and Federal Rights, applied to our new Canadian Constitution.

On the one hand the Minerve, the organ of the French Ministerial party of Lower Canada, and which in this matter has a'l our sympathies insists strongly and ably upon the duty of the members of the Provincial Legislature of Quebec to assert the dignity of the local government, and to uphold the Federal element in our Constitution. " To that Legislature' says our contemporary ' is intrusted the guardianship of the constitution itself, of the Federal principle which is its hasis.' And again :-

"Lower Causda demanded the application of the Federal principle, and her demands have been listened to. It is for us to keep that which we have obtained."—Minerve, 2nd inst.

The Montreal Gazette, the organ of the English Ministerial party of Lower Canada, takes a very different view of the position, and consequently of the duties of these who whether in the Central, or in the Provincial, Legislature have to work the constitutional machine. In the eyes of the Gazette and of those whom it represents, the Federal principle is not the beais of the actual Constitution: but, on the contrary, a disturbing element therein, whose influence must be neutralized as much as possible whilst awaiting for the time hopefully looked forward to, when it shall have been entirely eliminated from the system; and the Legislative or Incorporating element therein shall be recognised as the basis of our political regime. Thus the Gazette says :-

"If the Dominion is to hold together, mere local prejudices or interests must give way to a general policy devised for the general good."-Gazette, 2nd

Which put into plain English means simply this-That the interests of Lower Causda must give way to that which the Central Government believes to be for the general good. For as the question - What is for the general good? will have to be decided not by any particular or Provincial Legislature, but by the General or Federal Parliament, the principle enuntisted by the Gazetle would, if carried out, transfer all power, even in matters relating to the particular interests of a Province, to the hands of the Federal

This divergence of policy betwirt the two journals which we have quoted, has its origin in the different views which they respectively take of the Constitutional Act. In the eyes of the one, the Federal principle is its basis, the essential ingredient on the maintenance of which its integrity depends. In the eves of the other, the principle of the complete subordination of the Provincial Governments, to the Central Government, of State Rights to Federal Rights, is the basis, or fundamental principle. One looks on the Act as creating a Federation: the other looks on it as an Act of Union.

And so, sooner or later, a rupture batwixt the two is inevitable; and as there is but little to distinguish the Lower Canadian, English speaking and Protestant minority, from the Upper Canadian majority, the quarrel, when it does come, will be one not so much of States or Provinces, as of Nationalities, and Oreeds. It will be, in its main features, a struggle for political ascendency betwirt French Canadians and Catholics on the one hand, as against English and Protestants throughout the Dominion on the other. To postpone the evil day, if it be impossible altogether to avert it is obviously then the duty of all Catholics; and the only way by which this can be effected is by following the counsels given in the Minerve - by, in short, rallying round our Provincial Authorities, and our Provincial Legislature, and giving to them, and it, all the support in our power. We must be content, for the furtherance of this great object, to lay aside our little jealousies; and we should all of ue, according to our means, labor to obliterate the party lines which too often separate as it were into two hostile camps, men who at heart, au fond, as the Minerve would say, are sincers in their desire to uphold Lower Canadian autonomy, as the means under God, of maintaining the rights of our French Canadian brethren, and above all the rights and interests of the Catholic Church in this part of the world. Instead of decrying, or belittling the local powers we should do our atmost to magnify them; instead of invidious criticism of their every acts we should tender them ur generous and unanimous surport.

Remittances in our next.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN SPAIN.—It would be untrue were we to pretend that under the Liberal and Revolutionary regime, Protestantism was making no progress in Spain. In the Diarro Espanol, an organ of the government, we find the following bopeful facts recorded, which show that the Reformation in Spain in the nineteenth century is conducted upon precisely the same principles, and by precisely the same kind of gentry, as were the English and Scotch Reformations of the sixteenth:-

"On the night between the 30th and 31st of the last month all the properties of the cathedral city of Larida were stolen; the robbers had to break five strong doors, well secured with bars and chains in order to get at the archives and treasury of the Church. It is supposed that they hid themselves in some nuchserved corner of the sacred edifice at the time in which the pater mide safe the doors. The result is that they carried away all the funds laid up for the purpose of public worship, and, heside, 4,000 crowns given by the Government for repairs to the pavement of the church."

"Of similar outrages we (adds the Times correspendent) have incessant accounts in the cally papers. In the South, espesially in Andalusis, the churches have been frequently plundered, both by thieves breaking in at night, and by disorderly mobs forcing an entrance in the daytime.

In other parts, these acts of sacrilegious vandalism are conducted in a more orderly mannner : the Liberal Government itself superintending the process, and pointing out the churches which are to be destroyed. In Madrid the churches of St Mary of Almaden and of Santa Cruz have already been demolished; * and it is said that the decree has gone forth than those of San Millan El Jesus, El Carmen and 14 others are to share a similar fate.

There are other features indicative of the progress of the Reformation in Spain, well worthy of notice. Here are two which we find in Our Own Correspondence from Spain, of the Montreal Herald:-

1. 'Some enterprising Englishmen however are already in Madrid distributing bibles right

2. "It"—the Madrid press—" is described as positively infamous, and degraded to the lowest degree. The journals contain no articles or correspondence, but are made up of a sort of olla podrida of scurrility and obscenity, a mass of gossip, scandal and lies."

These certainly are three decided proofs of the spread of Reformation principles in Spain-Sacrilege; great circulation of Protestant bibles : and a corresponding spread of obscene and scurrilous literature.

. We learn from the Times correspondent that one of the wretches employed in the sacrilegious work was killed by the falling in of a vault, which for a time suspended the destruction and desecration of the

ROMANISM FASTENING UPON CHINA.- ULder this dreadful caption we find in a late issue of the Montreal Witness a remarkable testimony to the rapid progress that Catholic Missionaries in China are making; a progress so vast, and at the same time so cleverly conducted, as to inspire the Protestant witness thereof with the most lively dread, lest in a few years the entire country be converted.

The article in which these facts are recorded is from a very evangelical source; and the facts themselves with which it deals, are furnished by the "intelligent correspondent" of the Boston Journal, writing from the vicinity of Shanghai. The writer states only what he has seen and heard; and thereupon the Protestant paper, whose sad duty it is to comment thereon, breaks out in the following melancholy strain:-

"Compared with these, how feeble are all the movements of Protestants in that country,

M. Larocque, son of our well known citizen, A. Larocque, Esq., has we are happy to learn so far recovered from the severe wounds by him received at the battle of Mentana, whilst serving in the Pontifical Zouaves, as to be able to return to the scene of his gallant exploits, and to resume his military duties. The best wishes and prayers of the Catholics of Canada accompany him.

SPAIN.

There are two congenial classes which are rejoiced at the present turn which affairs have taken in Spain. They are the Rationalists, and Protestants, or, in other words, Protestants of extreme views, and moderate Protestants. The difference between these branches of the Reformation consists in this, that while one party rejects the divinely constituted authority of Hesven, the other refuses submission to the divinely constituted authority on earth; the first attacks the source of ravelation: the second, the agent to whom that revelation was confided; the former would measure Infinite Reason with the contracted rule of human intellect; the latter, adds a Bible to that rule, and hugs itself under the delusion of possessing faith. In fact, all Protestantism is founded upon rationalistic principles. If here and there it may appear otherwise, it is simply because its rationalism has not reached that degree of development observable elsewhere. We prove this assertion from the fact that, wherever Rationalism assails Catholic principles and teachings, the affinity between ordinary Protestantism and the attacking agent is seen immediately. There is a sympathy be, tween them which clearly betrays their common origin. No matter what may be the differences ers—the plant leap into the dark abyss of Rabetween them, all the sects unite upon this point. We know of no illustration more strikingly applicable to them, than the unanimity with which the most discordant Africans unite to aid the hunter-whose color they abhor-in his pursuit of the lion. These sects are, just now, aiding, after the Ethiopian style, the bunter Rationalism or Revolution—they are actually synonymous from all Christianity. They have been imposed terms,-in its pursuit of the Church. Hence, upon once-they suspect everything. They will we are justified in holding the doctrine of affinity have neither conscience, nor moral, nor authoin the case. Many well-meaning Protestants, rity, nor God. Reason is the new pantheistic no doubt, abhor this dark power of destruction which is undermining all adhesion to temporal authority in its frantic, but useless, efforts against | crucible the revelations of God must be tested. the Catholic Church. Their repugnance to that This is the new rule, agreement with, or opposi-Church blinds them to the ulterior designs of tion to, which, must constitute the modern code the dread incendiary. The conflagration, which of morality. they imagine shall destroy the object of their prejudice, is rapidly consuming their own edifice, which, alone, is completely destructible. The progress of Rationalism, like its nursing mother, Protestantism, is essentially retrograde. If it act, it is to destroy.

If anything could prove more convincingly than another, the absence of a divine spirit in revelation, they will contemptuously cast in its in St. John, their arrears to this office. Protestantism, it is this active support which it face the doctrine of private judgment. If it gives to the Revolution. The object of that movement is as plain as the sun at noon-day. A divinely constituted religion supposes and demands complete obedience. The Revolution calls that subjection, slavery; Protestantism agrees with it. But a submission that ensures an absolute absence of error, is not slavery, but the highest form of liberty. It is, in fact, the buman soul limited-if we may so speak-by the | Word of God when it took it from the Church | illimitable; restricted to the possession of Eternal Truth: bounded only by the Supreme Will. 'I'his liberty, Catholics alone possess. Every assertion of the rights of human reason in reli gious matters is nothing more than self-incarceration, in the degrading Bastile of puny rationalism. False ideas of the relation between the Creator and creature, are at the bottom of all this relentless batred of Catholicity. Feeble sure and partly of dismay. Like the mother of criminally a robbery, did his creditors out of their reason, inspired by the spirit that disastrously | Nero, she has encouraged her offspring, until, at eclipsed the glory of Lucifer, rises up in ridiculous opposition and rebellion against God, because He exacts submission to Himself, the Eternal Reason. The sublime exponent of His Will on | hell" that the serene spouse of Christ is marearth, the Catholic Church, is hated on account | shalling ber forces. The contest will be long, of Her fidelity to the stewardship with which the Almighty has entrusted Her. If she-by impossible supposition - betrayed Her trust to- Present. morrow, the Revolution would cease for want of

an object. Is it not strange that Protestantism-that is Protestantism, as understood by the misled followers of that bad system-pretending to respect revelation and cherish the Bible, should ally itself with the Revolution which is seeking the downfall of all Religion! Its defenders may say, that this is not because it loves relu gion less, but because it detests Popery more. But the fact is, Protestantism has no choice in in that city. I guess that is it. Yet when the the matter. Barn of disobedience to divine authority, there is an innate tendency in that system to ally itself with every false, levelling princinle that the pride and disobedience of the human mind originate. Its very best effortsits most plausible doctrines have always recoiled It has a very handsome appearance, and will adupon itself after they had reached a certain point. It is a species of semi-Christian Sysiphus always rolling its stone upwards, only to see it come thundering down, leaving destruction in its path. So its splendid theories of intellectual emancipation have culminated in a wide spread disaffection toward all authority, divine and human. It may not have intended this unhappy result, but moral laws, like physical, cannot be disobeyed without a reaction. It may deny it, but the Rationalistic Revolution bears the stamp of its own teachings-in their logical conclusion-too plainly for denial. NEW BOOKS FROM PATRICK DONAHOE of The Catholic Church is the Mother of civilization; Protestantism, its step-mother. Hence the latter clasps hands with the enemy of civilization, Rationalism, and rejoices in the progress of wrong. This is the reason why the most intelligent men amongst Protestants are every day abandoning the Church of the Reformation. They see plainly the tendency of the Revolution, and hold it in abhorence. They desire to see Protestantism defend religion and virtue. But, they, are disgusted at its helpless supmeness-they are horrified at an alliance bec. which it cannot prevent. They look around them, and see that one Church, alone, is essentially antagonistic to the atheistic theories of revolutionists. They seek and find, within Her bosom, the lewel, consistency with professions of adhesion to the precepts of God's revelations. Those who neglect to correspond with the grace | we are sure will be thankfully received by the they receive become infidels.

The time is fast approaching when society will be divided into two parties-the Catholic and Infidel. This is admitted by Protestants of emmence. The last sad, lingering remnant of imperfect belief, is becoming absorbed, or rather destroyed altogether, by the formidable blight that has fallen upon civilization by reason of the curse of the pretended Reformation. The movement of Luther, Henry VIII., and others was not so much a human modification of Christ's was due to the religious instincts of their follow- | north and west are doing the same.

tionalism would have terrified them; so those agents of hell, wise in traditions of the devil, concealed the monster beneath the garb of Christianity, and thus quieted the fears of the misled multitude. But, like the ass in the fable, the cheat has been discovered, and the unfortunates who once believed, are now belaboring the | fully studied by, every one who wishes to lead on treacherous impostor without remorse. But the misfortune is, this discovery has alienated them derty which must pervade all-influence allgovern all. Before it, the most sacred traditions and institutions must bow; in this modern

Now, Protestantism has not one argument against those who uphold the new code. Every | their accounts. argument it uses against them can be retorted with tenfold force against itself. If it tell them they should mistrust the intellectual pride implied in scoffing at Authority, they will answer. Donald, Pictou, their arrears to this office. that Protestantism taught them " the trick on't." If it remind them that human reason, however profound, cannot sit in judgment upon Christian inform them, that Jean Jacques Rousseau, Proudhon and such men were manifestly in error touching the just principles of proprietary, they will ironically answer, by referring to the innumerable robberies which marked the Reformation -which, in tact, first suggested communistic theo ries of vast extent. If it adduce the Bible in support of the attack, they will show that any appeal to authority, is strangely inconsistent with Protesting principles. For, either it was the of Christ, or it was not. If the former, thenas it is proven that it corrupted it-it is unworthy of trust. In either case the attack is imperti-

This is the reason why Protestantism is power less, before the Revolution - nay, actually friendly to that irreligious conspiracy against the true interest of mankind. It is not astonishing, then, that the apparently successful progress of the evil, fills it with a sensation partly of plealength, she finds it a monster ready to deprive her of existence. Truth will not suffer by the destruction of Protestantism, but Infidelity will gain. It is against this latter second "gate of perhaps bloody; but the same deathless majesty which triumphed over the Paganism of the Past, will save civilization from the Infidelity of the

J. M. J. G.

SINGULAR TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR!-The Leader of the 3rd instant, in copying from the Victoria Warder, a notice of Bishop Lynch's lectures in Lindsay, makes the singular typographical error of putting the word "nunneries" where the Warder has the word "churches." Did the Leader think the word "nunneries" would sound sweeter in the ears of men in Torouto than the other word? and thus attract larger audiences to hear the distinguised prelate

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Dailu World, a paper lately started in Toronto with Mr. St. Germain for editor and proprietor. vocate the interests of the working classes.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-November, 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

The current number furnishes us with the following bill of fare:-1. Doubles and Quits: A Comedy of Errors, part i.; 2. Lewes' History of Philosophy; 3. Madame Aurelia (conclusion); 4. Disestablishment, and Dean Alford on the Church of the Future; 5. The Spanish Revolu tion; 6. Cornelius O'Dowd; 7. Old and New; 8. The Coming Elections.

The Farleyes of Farleye, or Faithful and True. By the Rev. Thomas J. Potter, All Hallows College, Dublin. A simple but exceedingly well told tale, breathing throughout the true spirit of Catholic devotion.

Verses on Various Occasions, by J. H. Newman. This is a very pretty volume of poetry well suited for a Christmas gift.

Also from the same publisher we have received a neatly printed copy of Le Petit Catechisme de Quebec, published with the approbation and by order of the First Provincial Council of Que-

NEW BOOKS FROM MESSRS. SADLIERS, New York and Montreal:

The New York Catholic Publication Society have brought out in a very handsome style in. deed, Lady Herbert's interesting work " Cradle Lands," with elegent illustrations, a book which Catholic public of Canada. It is for sale by Messrs. Sadliers, Montreal, by whom on the receipt of one dollar and a-balt it will be forwarded free by mail to the subscriber.

THE MESSENGER OF THE SACRED HEART OF Jesus.—John Murphy & Co., Baltimore.—The contents of the December issue of this Catholic Catholic serial are very interesting, and well suited for Catholics of all ages and conditions.

The bakers of Eigra are giving twenty half loaves laws as a total rejection of them. Something of bread for a dollar, and many other places in the

THEOLOGY AND PRACTICE, by the Rev. John Bernard Dalgairns of the Oratory of St. Philip of Neri:

This also is a publication by the New York Catholic Publication Society, of a work which it is to be hoped may be in the hands of, and careearth the life of a true Christian. The Messrs. Sadliers are prepared to send it to any address on the receipt of the sum of one dollar and a half.

Messrs. Connolly & Kelly, Broksellers and Stationers, 36 George Street, Halifax, have Mr. Macdonald came in, and stated these circumkindly consented to act as our agents for Halifax stances to the detectives, whereupon Gullen and 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 and beneath they found a box with the ducks in, their accounts.

Our Subscribers in Antigonish and neighborbood are requested to pay the Rev. R. Mc-

Our Subscribers in St John, N.B., and vicinity, ire requested to pay Mr. J. J. Lawlor, our agent

Our subscribers in Inverness, will please take notice that, Mr. James O'Brien, of that place, is appointed our agent instead of Mr. William Carroll.

There is need in Britain, and we believe here also,

for further legislation to secure the punishment of various kinds of awindling. Fraudulent bankrupter should be with us as in France a serious offence, and severely punished. Such offenders on our side as well as the French should be brought within the purview of extradition treaties At the recent meeting of the Association for the advancement of social science this comparative immunity of fraudulent promoters of joint stock companies and other forms of roguery was discussed. Mr. Samuel Livyd said: 'It was enough to make any lover of justice blusb, that while a poor clerk, stealing, in a moment of great temptation, a few pence, should lose his character for life and be sent to pen I servitude, the man who by fraudulent bills, the creation of which was next door only to forgery, by cooked books, by the grossest of personal extravagence, and by every sort of reckless conduct, which was morally if not money, should be allowed to escape punishment altogether, or at all everts with only a slight taste of it. In this matter, also, they do things better in France, and, I hope, in America.' Prof Rogers said : The long-continued depression of trade which had pervaded all classes of the country was due to the gigantic swindles of urpunished swindlers; and penal legislation was, therefore, absolutely necessary. Two or three years ago confidence was lost in joint stock enterprises in London, and it has never been regained. There are always some new developements of trickery coming to light to keep up the distrust. Sir Morton Peto's dealings with the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company spread consternation among holders of railway seourities, and very recently the proceedings of Mr. Donlton, late M.P. for Lambeth, in connection with a large speculations at Brussels, in which he had induced the investment of English capital, has led to his retirement from public life and an increase of the timidity of captalists. In the United States the manipulation of Brie railway stock the overisane of many millions - of almost a fabulous amount, and the consequent litigation, has produced the worst eff cts there. It must have an evil effect on the price of all similar American securities. The evil baste to get rich is working the most alarming corruption to morals. The worst feature in the New York case is the alleged complicity of one of the udges in the robbery, In England the Be ch has etained its purity, and decreed the punishment of the offenders brought before it. Public opinion, too, is not so debauched, that men are permitted to continue in public life who have been proved to share in these rascalities. Yet it seems doubtful whether in either country or in Canada some off 'rt should not be made, so that the ingenuity of the rogues in evading punishment for their wrong doing may be overmatched by the ingenuity of legislators, in providing

legal remed es and penaltis. Rospeny -Some time between Saturday night and this morning, the extensive dry-good store of James Morrison & Co., West End store near McGill street. was broken into by robbers and a quantity of goods (at present unknown) carried away. The robber or robbers, it would seem, first entered the unfinished building of Jas. Johnston & Co., adjoining Mr. Morison's, and here they broke open a tool-chest, and took out a saw, a three-quarter-inch bit, and other tools. They then entered the narrow yard between the two buildings, and placing a ladder under a window on the second story of Mr. Morison's store, they climbed up and cut through with the bit one of the window guards, a board about sixteen inches wide. On entering the store they descended to the ground-floor and opened the tills, but they only found a few dollars in them. They then tore down the curtains and ransacked the shelves on all sides, seemingly in search of money-frawers. When the clerks entered the store this morning, they found the scene one of great confusion. At present Mr. M cannot tell the exact value of the goods carried away -Witness 7th inst

SHARP WORK .- On Wednesday last a lad, the son of woman who kept a boarding house in Sanguinet street, stole \$70 out of the trunk of a medical student named Plerre Maunier, who lived in the house, and at about half-past eight, the same evening, called for another boy aged nine years, and both took tickets by the Western train to Chicago. The owner of the money was advised to telegraph up to Culler, who had been to Ottawa on business, and would be on the train. He did so, and Cullen managed to arrest the youths at Lancaster, and gave them in charge to the authorities. Detective Murphy went up for the young thieves, and brought them down on Thursday evening. On their persons were found \$37 a watch that cost \$6, some paper collars and a pocket book, besides which tickets to Chicago and cost \$14. They were sent

for trial at Quarter Sessions. A Noble Example, -The Wilness is informed that on Friday evening a party of gentlemen and ladies. were out on the river skating, opposite Lachine, when one of the number-a gentleman name? John Palmer -broke through the thin ice and disappeared beneath it. In the starm and excitement of the moment most of the parties hurried ashore for ropes and ladders, but two young ladies,-the Miss Sims, of Lachine,with great presence of mind, instantly took off their clouds, tied them together and awaited Mr. Palmer's reappearance, The ice was so thin that, in rising, Palmer broke it sufficiently to show his position, and the ladies, after several attempts, finally succeeded in hauling out the balf-drowned man, and in bringing him ashore more dead than alive.

Fire -Mr. Thornwaite, a milkman, on his return from supplying his customers in the city to his home, near Lachine, the day before yesterday, found his barn and contents totally destroyed by fice. His child | The Orangemen of Yorkville calls upon the Grand and unintentionally set fire to some bay, which re- Tracterianism in Trinity College Toronto.

THE HOLY COMMUNION, ITS PHILOSOPHY, pidly spread through the building. By the exercions
THEOLOGY AND PRACTICE, by the Rev. John of the neighbors, the dwelling house and farming in plements were saved. The loss is estimated at \$2, 000. -[Daily News 7th inst.

A DARING Young Tries.-For some time past a farmer on the Lower Lachice road, named Hugh Macdonald, his missed a considerable amount of property in the shape of ducks, oats and farm produce generally. In fact things were fast arriving at that state when he would have had no need to have come to market at all. The farmer had in his emp oy a man named Grace, who had a son named Alfred Grace, who lived with Mr Macdona d Ou Sanday night some fine ducks disappeared; tracks of blood were found on the road towards Lachine, and thence along the edge of the river to the nouse of Grace Murphy went out there and arrested the boy, who said he had stolen the ducks and grain. The detectives, on going to the house of Mrs. Grace, found that she denied all knowledge of the stolen property, and, on searching the house, found nothing, not even in the sheds. On going out into the field however. they saw a place where the snow had been disturbed, and depositions in the case are being taken.

An Absconded Brokes - For some time anxious enquiries have been made regarding J. R. Watson, an enterprising Money Broker of our city. It somears about three years ago he ingratiated himself into the favor of a worthy North-west gentleman by the name of Harriot, then residing at one of our first class hotels, where he was taken suddenly, seriously ill. During this sickness, which proved to be fatal, Watson waited upon him night and day, to the exclusion of other real friends. A day or two before his death, be induced Mr. Harriot to make out a new will, appointed himself managing executor to his estate, valued at \$100,000, principally in Bank Stocks, Cash and Bonds. By some means he obtained the sole control of his estate, and has since appropriated over \$50,000 of it to his own use. Two of the heirs, accompanied by the widow of the deceased, lately came from the North-west to look after their affairs, when be quietly left for the other side of line 45; and now has the presumption to offer them \$1,000 greenbacks to release and grant him a discharge in full .- Montreal Gazette,

MARBIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER .- A petition in favour of Legislative action on this question in England is being circulated among the members of the Ontario House of Assembly. The petition is sent out by the Secretary of an Association formed in England to assist in annulling the enactments that make it illegal there. The petition on Monday had the signatures of 56 out of the 70 members of the Legislature, whose approval had up to that time been asked for, and of nearly all the members of the City Council.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Dunbam, St. Armand Rast, Berksbire, Franklin, Richford and adjoining towns and townships, in the Province of Quebec and State of Vermont, desirous of securing better railway facilities for communication with the markets of Montreal, Portland and Boston, is to be held at the Town Hell, Frelighsburg, on Saturday.

🗕 [Quebec Mercury. The Quebec Mercury says: - 'The French portion of the press at Montreal has, according to one of our contemporaries of that language, given some attention to schemes of French and Belgian immigration to Canada. At the time of the well remembered visit of the Copriciouse to Queber, M. DeBelveze, her commandant, remarked that the Basque population, over a quarter of a million in number, were anxious to emigrate, and might easily be attracted to Canada. Now, the Basques are accustomed to cold in the winter, even in their valleys, and all the year round in the higher elevations of their mountains. They are a remarkably fine people, some families of whom have slready at various more or less remote times settled in Canada, amongst them that of DeSalaberry. To the Pyrenean mountains, the home of the Barquer, we owe the caleche; and the names of this ancient, aboriginal and guttural spoken race may be distinguished amongst the mass of French-Canadian momenclature by their multiplicity of 'r'e,' and their almost invariable termination in 'i,' or 'y.' At that time Quebec was far more prosperous than at present and labor more in demand, and the proposal of M. De Belveze received the support of the whole English speaking press of the city. To the surprise of their Auglo Canadian centemporaries, the Franco Canadian journals, without actually condemning the proposal, quietly ' turned the cold shoulder' to it. Since then, it seems that the Montreal district has cent forth aspirations which our contemporary on Saturday last, in a very long 'leader,' treated as simply visionary and sentimental. He remarked that as we could not maintain our own population, it was out of place to seek another one, and summed up the situation by saying, French immigrants were asked, with great affection and by many endeating recollections, to come here and starve. Not only this, but our contemporary advised Frenchmen not to come to Quebec; precisely as we have advised Britons and all others only to settle in this Province when it was in a position to attract them, and when in other words, it would pay them to come. In fact, what is wanted is colonization by our own people. We want to check an exodus of the people, which is emptying the me-tropolis and threatens to desolate the Province That is the first work to be done. It is to be remembered that the clearing, settling, and cultivating of Lower Canada were artificially and not naturally retarded they were arrested first by the bad faith of the seigniorial body in 1776, and afterwards much more effectually by the Canada Tenures Act. The Lower Canada House of Assembly, up to its final dissolution, was loud in remonstrance against the grievances which had arrested the colonization of the country, and more especially the Act we have referred to. Now, the Quebec Parliament is the heir-st-law of the Lower Canada Parliament, and is bound to consider what measures are best calculated to extend the area

mausoleum than (continentally) an American land. The second conspiracy at the Kingston Penitentiary on, Saturday morning last, was less formidable than the first. There is something of the ludicrous about it. A goard attracted by a light in a cell, entered and dragged forth a full fledged Indian, A convict, whose hope was stronger than his foresight had improvised this coatume, consisting of a bed blanket, and some stuff for leggins, but no headdress or feathers. The Whig says his Idea was to wear there, under, the convicts dress, out to the quarry and when opportunity offered, to throw off the prison uniform, and cut for the woods. Vanity or curiosity, however, killed his scheme, for he lit a match to see how he looked; and the guard was upon him. The News relates a plot on Monday, discovered in time. It was planned that at dinner time, steel filings and snuff should be thrown into the eyes of the goards, and then a general attack and escape. There will be shortly a strict investigation into the present state of the prison, and the character of the guards.

of cultivation; to increase the numbers of the pro-

prietory and agricultural class-the best class any

country can contain; to organize and extend the

war against the wilderness;' to bring back the absent

to detain the departing, and to keep our cities and our country from a desolation fitter for an Asian

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION. - MOUNT FOREST, Dec. 1 .- Mr. Colin Campbell, of the woolen factory in this village, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning It appeared from the evidence adduced at the Coroner's inquest that he had gone to bed the night previous in a state of intoxication, and was smothered during the night. The jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

had been playing with matches near the building, Master to use his influence to put flown Ritzalism and

ST. HYACINTEE U IDE : TRIAL .- The wom in Boat & has been discharged, the Crown proseculor basing abandoned the case, no evidence being obtainable to prove her complicity in the murder of he: late hus?

Married.

At Allumette Island, County of Pontiac, Quebec, on Wednesday, 25th ult, by Rev. J. C. Lynch, P. P. Mr. Thomas Maguire, son of James S. Maguire, Esq., to Miss Margaret, Daughter of John Kennedy, Esq. of the Chapsau Village. All of Allumette Island.

> MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, Dec 6, 1868:

Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0.00; Middlings \$3 80 \$4,00; Fine, \$4,15 to \$4,25; Super., No. 2 \$4,40 to 4,45; Superfine \$4.80 \$4.90; Fancy \$5,00 to \$5.10 : Extra, \$5,50 to \$5,75 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2,30 to \$2,35 per 100 lbs. Oatmeal per bri. of 200 lbs .- \$6,20 to 0,00.

Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs.-U. C. Spring, \$1,13 Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, -- worth about

\$1,20 to \$1,30.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

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۰۱	Potatoes per bag	 2	3	to	2	6
ם ו	Onions, per mino	 6	6	to	7	G
,]	Lard, per lb	 0	8	to	0	11
-	Beef, per lb	 0	4	to	0	8
,	Pork, do	 0	7	to	0	8
h	Mutton do	 0	5	to	0	6
0	Lamb, per quarter	 2	6	to	5	0
r	Eggs, fresh, per dozen	 1	3	to	1	3
-	Hay, per 100 bundles,	 \$1	0,0	to	\$	18
θ	Straw	 \$0	.00	to	\$	9 `

WANTED TO BUY,

A COPY of KEATING'S HISTORY of IRELAND. folio edition.

SIR WILLIAM PETTY'S DOWN SURVEY, Edited by Sir Thomas Larcom.

Apply at this Office. Montreal, Dec. 9th, 1868.

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

BAZAAR.

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

Williamstown, Oct. 26, 1868.

WANTED

For the Roman Catholic Separate School at Prescott, Ont., a first class Male Teacher, one holding a Normal School certificate preferred; application by letter prepaid will be received by the undersigned up to January let prox.

FRANCIS FORD, Secretary Roman C. S. Schoo

Prescott, Ont. Dec. 1st 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED. Wanted for R. C. separate School, Lindsay, to e

on his duties 1st January next, a male teacher hav a first class certificate also a first class assistant female teacher. Application (with testimonial) prepaid, stating salary, will be received up to 15th December next.

A. CADOTTE.

Secretary School Board.
P. S. A male teacher capable of teaching classics and an assistant qualified to take charge of a choir

Lindsay 20th Nov. 1868.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TWO Teachers Wanted in the Parish of St. Sophia, county Terreconne, capable of teaching the French and English languages. Liberal salary will be given. Please address, 'Patrick Carey, Secretary, Treasurer, School Commissioners St. Sophia Terebonne Co.

SITUATION WANTED.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COUST. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, Trader, of the City of Montreal,

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

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN,

RIVARD & TAILLON His Attorneys ad litem Montres!, Nov 22, 1868.

COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, ONT.

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

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

A large and well selected Library will be OPEN to the Papils.

TER'AS:

struction of the second to be the second

Board and Tuition, \$1.00 per Aunum (payable haife yearly in Advance.)

POR RIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

The editor of the Revise has been centenced to imprisonment with a fine of 2,000 francs; the editors of the Tribune and L'Avenir to pay a fine of 2,000 francs each; and the editors of the Temps and Journal de Paris to pay a fine of 1,000 francs each, for publishing articles encouraging the subscription to the monument to Baudin.

A despatch from Paris reports that the police, fearing that manifestations would be made in honor of Baudin, they took every precaution to prevent the people from assembling at the Tomb. A large number of people, however, gathered in the neighborhoood of the Monmartre cemetery. The police dispersed the crowd, but they retired the neighbouring streets, and, a few more obstinate: persons were arrested, but there was no actual violence. At last accounts all was quiet in the vicinity, and which is any a few

One of the French journals which appeared with a black border, was immediately seized by 11 . 1935 . 11 the police.

The prosecutions of editors and publishers for promoting the Baudin subscription continue.

The strike of the printers of Paris is ended Mr. Havin, Director of the Paris Siecle, and a liberal, just dend; was reconciled to the Church

in his last moments. . By the death of Antoine Pierre Berryer, in Paris on Saturday, France has lost; one of its most celebrated lawyers and politicians. The deceased was born on the 4th of January, 1790. and received his education at a Jesuit College. It was the desire of young Berryer to devote himself to the Church, but his father prevailed upon him to adopt the legal profession. Berryer remained, however, throughout life an ardent champion of the interests of his Church. He began practice in 1814, and soon rose to prominence. Like his father, he was a staunch Royalist, and one of the first to pronounce against the first Napoleon. An order to arrest him was issued, but he escaped. During the hundred days of the second reign of Napoleon, he was a Royalist volunteer. Yet after the restoration of the Bourbons he avowed himself a. Liberal, and disappro-. ved the action of extreme Royalists. Together with his father and M. Dunin, he conducted the delense of Marshal Ney. He also defended Gen. Cambronne and secured his acquittal. By these suits he gained a high reputation, especially in the case of political offences. Probably the most remarkable defence was that of Louis Napoleon, when the latter was tried for the Boulogne affair of 1840. In the political history of France Berryer took a very active part. In 1830 he was elected member of the Chamber of Deputies. and though always a consistant Legit mist he took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government, believing that his first duties were Toward his country. During the reign of Louis opposition, and generally advocated liberal principle. When the Duchess of Berry made ber famous fattemp : to bring about a rising in the Venilee he was sent by prudent Legitinists to and tried, but acquitted. In 1848, Berryer was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly.

since Mirabeau. LA CHASSE' IN FRANCE. - The following episode de chasse ' will form a fair pendant to that published last week in these columns. X., vernment of Fitted the fact course, for we cannot blind ourselves to the fact who is well known as one of the keenest sports- that the presence of the French flag on the territory men in East Anglia, as well as one of the crack shots of the (Gon Club, quite won the heart of formidable reaction.' an enthusiastic French marquis by his performances at the International Match at Paris. The sporting marquis offered our countryman, une chasse magnifique, if he only chose to go. The journey was seven hours by rail, but to the true sportsman this was nothing. The morning after his arrival he was attended at the auberge where he had put up by the marquis's keeper, who, in the throne in every large city, the attacks on the answer to X.'s inquiries, thus mapped out the day's King's private life in all the Mazzinian Press and la grande plaine, ou, saus doute, nous trouverons of Mazzini's army no real security for his dynasty une masse d'alouettes (lards). Ensuite je montreral a Monseur certaines poules d'eau session and the blessing of Gcd's Church. Roman (moorbens) que je connais; fichtre ! nout les at- Oor. of London Register. traperons. Il y a la bas aussi, dans le marais, un petit lac ou, l'annee passee, l'ai vu un canard, mais un canard sauvage? Nous le chercherous; regard to the pastorals of the bishops. That of the peutetre il y sera? But have you no partrid-Bishops of Linz, Mgr. Rudiger, has been seized at the crois bien / il demande si nous avons des perdreuax! Il y en a, mais ils sont difficiles. Nous en avions quatre, mais le mois passe M. le Marquis en a tue un et serreusement lesse un second. La pauvre bete n'est pas encore guerie. Ca ne nous lausse que deux. Nous le chasserons sans doute si Monsieur le veut, mais que ferans-nous l'annee prochaine ? St. Monsieur veut bien these writings are probibited in virtue of the 36th achever cette pauvre bete blessee, ca peut s'arranger." Well, but have you no covert shooting? no ground game? no bares? Les lievres? mais certainement, nous avons des lievres. Nous content aud resistance. It is said that the Archbishop vous montrerarde belles lievres. J'en at trois—should be canfirmed, he will then appear in person before the tribunal. For after prohibiting the circulation of the obsoxious writings, it remains to punish

Assembly. M. Berryer was regarded by most

of his countrymen as the greatest French orator

ca il est un peu pere de famille ; nous l'epargnerons, n'est ce-pas, Monsieur ? Mais le vieux Adolphe, nous le tuerons! C'est deja temps; voila cinq ans que je le chasse, It is perhaps superfluous to add that 'X. returned straight to Paris, leaving the preserves of M. le Marquis untouched .- Pall Mall Gazette.

BIRTHPLACE OF THE BONAPARTES .- It will always be the chief price of Ajaccio that she gave bir h to the great Emperor. Close to the harbour, in a public, square by the sasa-beach, stands an equatrian status of the conqueror surrounded by his four brothers on foot. .. They are all attired in Roman fashion, and are turned seaward the west, as if to armbolize the emigration of his family, to conquer Europe. . His father's house stands close by. An old Italian waiting woman, who had long been in the service of the Murats, keeps it and shows it. She is well manneted and can tell many atories of the Bonaparto faibily Those who fancy that Napoleon was born in a mean dwelling, of poor parents, will be surprised to find so much space and elegence in these apartments. sullenly and continued for some time to occupy course, his family was not rich in comparison with the wealth of the French or English nooles. But for Corsicans they are well to do, and their house has an air of antique dignity. The chairs of the entrance saloon have been literally stripped of their coverings by the enthusiastic visitors; 'the horse hair stuffing protrudes itself in a sort of comic pride, as if protest ing that it came to be so tatered in an honorable service. Some of the furniture seems new : : but many old cabinets inlaid with marble, agate, and lapis lazula, such as Italian families preserve for generations, have an air of respectable antiquity about them. Nor is there any doubt that the young Napoleon led his minutes beneath the stiff girandoles of the formal dancing room. There, too, in a dark back chamber, is the bed in which he was born At its foot is a photograph of the present Prince Imperial sent by the Empress Eugenie, who when she visited the room, wept much pianse malto (to use the old lady's phrase) -at seeing the place where such lofty destinies began. Cn the wall of the same room is a portrait of Napoleon bimself as the young general of the Rapublic-with the citizen's unkempt hair, the fierce eye of the Revolution in his eyes, and a frown upon his forhead; also one of his mother, a handsome woman, with Napoleonic eyes brows, and nose .- ! Galignani.' assessed and and and a

SPAIN.

General Prim in a letter, to the , Gaulois , declares that the present Spanish Government, will have no dealings with Bourbons, and denies with indignation the truth of the report that he proposes a coup d'etat.

Affairs in Spain are threatening. The pending election contests are creating very strong feeling throughout the country, and the division between the monarchists and republicate is becoming serious, collisions between the two factions being of frequent occurrence. It is very evident that the unanimity which prevailed between all classes when Isabella was dethroned is rapidly disappearing and that if prudent measures of concillation are not preed, and speedily adopted, the cour'ry may scon be .torn, by domestic broils and violence and the advantages gained by the revolution entirely lost.

ITALY, NO STORES

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazatte writing from Florence, says that Ga: (baldi, having been bitterly reproached by Mazzini and others with the failure of the Roman insurrection last year, through his impatience and precipitation, has determined to leave Caprera and come to America. Domestic troubles, it is also said have something to do with this resolution. - - - Barraman grant and

Philippes he was one of the leading spirits of the the Correspondence di Rome, and the sorres (well known here) is so excellent a one that I, extract it. for the benefit of your readers :

Do not be deceived by the doctrinaires and moderates distuade her; but he was finally himself captured represent the situation of the Holy See as one preseuting no actual darger; and justifying no present alarm. The fact is that the Mazzinians are prepar-He was one of the first to see the real design of the King who is fully aware of in can escape only the deputies who proclaimed the deposition of Emanuel with his advice and direction, and the King. Louis Napoleon. But it was too late. In 1952, he was placed at the head of the French advocates as Batonnier. In 1854 he was elected cates as Batonnier. In 1854 he was elected of the Pontifical tentory. The Pope's visit to member of the French Academy, and at his re- Oivita V. oblia, and the discourse of General Damont, quest was excused from paying the customary with his Holiness's reply, have put the finishing wisit to the Emperor. A few weeks before his stroke to the rage of the revolutionists. I have every reason to believe that the King will take the death, he took part in the movement to frect a leadership of the movement. His speach for the monument to Deputy Baudin, who had sat with opening of the chambers is already made and may him and had lost his life while defending the Re- be summed up in three sentences - Evacuation of public against the coup d'etat in the Constituent | the French troope. Annextion of Rome at all haz ards. Abdication if his people do not support him. This however, has another and darker side for Italy. It is certain that any official demand on her part would be the signal for disembarkation of a French army at Genoa, Livorno, Naples, and Aucons, while the Alps of Savoy would be crossed in a few hours. The Go-vernment of Florence will consider before taking this usurped by the revolution would produce a most

scarcely pass over us without bringing an Italian army to the gates of Rome, and Victor Emmanuel's position is thoroughly desperate, and the ultimatum of the Mazimpiaus so clearly laid down, that it is pro-bable he will try some such means of saving his crown and his dynasty. The a ternative is a military and popular revolution, with Mazzini for Dictator. This is evident from the daily demonstrations against parted with one bulwark of royalty-legitimate pos-

AUSTRIA.

Stringent measures are being taken in Austria with ges ? says X. Des perdreaux ! mais out ! je le printing office, and the tribunal of Linz brings an action against the Bishop for the contents of a paper which has never been made public. The Bishop has appealed to the Concordat against the competency of the tribunal, but the tribunal ascerts its own competency, and the action goes on. At Prague the publication of the pastorals of the Bohemian bishops, dated the 24th of June, 1868, and also of the Outholic review, the Blahovest, has been declared to constitute the orime of disturbance of public order; consequently paragraph of the penal code. It should be remembered that the chief grounds of the sentence against these prelates are their views on the question of civil marriages, which are looked upon as exciting to disarons dans la foret, je prendrat mes chiens, et je of Prague will appeal against the gentence; if it le moment Josephine est sucres-elle est mere. the authors as guilty under the Invisions of para-Le petit Alphonse s'est marie avec elle, comme graph 65 of the penal code.

white with the many that the many the m

The following recrible statistics, of crimes com mitted in Berlin will put to shame those who have been recently reproaching the Catholic Church as responsible for the wickedness of Vienna. There were found 13 corpses of children put to death during the first fortnight, of Ootober. In a period of six days there were 22 anicides; from the 14th to the 20th of August there were 11. In Berlin there are liabitually 20,000 unfortunate women, and 20,000 thaters are spent admustly upon immorality. Harris as assista

THE STORY OF A BANK-NOTE - The science of chemistry has been put to a hard test lately in Prussia. At the bank of a provincial town, there appeared a peasant with an odd mass of pulp, requesting the cashier to change that for him: On close examination one little scrap was found containing the number of a ten-thaler, bank note; the rest was pulp, land nothing could be made of it. The poer peasant then explained matters: He had brought eighty thalfers in bank-notes from the market, and had lost the little bundle in the stable. There an eager goat found it said proceeded calmiy to eat it up. The peasant having become aware of his lose, rushed back into the stable; and just antered it in time to perceive the last morsel of a ten theler note disappearing. His wife, wise woman, advised him to kill the gost at once. This he had done, and here was the result. All the printing having been almost entirely obliterated, the question has arisen whether it might be possible to restore some portions of it by chemical agencies, or to discover by means of a powerful microscape traces which to the naked eve are invisible. The peasant, in the interval, has received the value of the one note, and a promise that everything possible shall be done for him as to the others.

POLAND.

The Courier of Vilns; of the 17th October gives interesting details concerning the Russification of the Catholic Courch in the ancient Polish provinces! In the month of August the Minister of the interior had allotted the sum of 2,000 roubles to the publication of a new edition of the Roman ritual in which the Polish language was supersaded by the Russian .--The minister gave orders at the same time that copies of this new edition should be sent to all the Catholic churches, with orders for their exclusive use in all religious ceremonies. The orthodox synod of St. Peterspurg offers no opposition to the emplo men of the Russian larguege in Catholic services, nor to the translation of Catholic books of prayer and cate chisms, the use of which is already compulsory in all the schools throughout the empire : further than that' the aforesaid books are subjected to a most rigorous censorship before being printed. 'Model sermons' (six) are undergoing translation into Russ for the use of Catholic priests. 'We may tous, says the 'Vilna Courier, in conclusion, 'hope that the Polish language will soon be completely extirpated from the Catholic religious services.' It is natural to suppose that the adoption of the Russian language in the offices of the Roman Church will be accompanied by a similar reform with regard to the other nonorthodox forms of worship existing in Russia.

The new levy ordered to Poland this year t'ough it has not produced an insurrection like that of 1863 seems likely to furnish a very small contingent to the Russian army . Numbers of strong, healthy young men who had been put down for the conscription, have escaped across the frontier and they are now to be seen in crowds in the German ports, Hamburg especially, waiting for a passage to America. .. Most of these people know no language but their, own, are dressed, in the usual costume of Polish persants, and have barely enough money in their pockets to pay for the journey, In one district, out of eighty recruits, fifty have escaped, and the proportion of fugilizes in Roun. —A very remarkable correspondence, as to the other districts is pretty nearly the same. One the present aspect of affairs in Florence, appears in balf at least of the 20,000 men who were to enjist have emigrated.

Note Ather distriction RUSSIA, There is not

Sn PETEBEBURG .- The Journal de St Petersburg of France and Italy. Their organs, and especially: publishes at article upon the comments of the publicthe Arency Havas and the Opinione have orders to press on a speech recently delivered by the Minister' of Public Instruction, and says:

Russia by no means desires to subject the differ ent Slavonian races to her rule nor dere she aim at ing a most formidable republican movement, which the possession of either Bulgaria, Constantinople, Gilicia,or Bihemia. Russia only desires that nation -: Louis Napoleon, but his warnings were little by a coup politique, a coup of the lalities enjoying a common affinity of race should be be dead. After the coup detat he was one of destion. Signor Rataggi has assisted Victor allowed freely and independently to develope themsel the deputies who proclaimed the denosition of Emanuel with his advice and direction, and the King. either Austria or Turkey.

> Divorce.-During the recent session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention the subject of prohibiting the marriages of divorced people being under discussion in the House of bishops, the Right Rev Dr. Clarke stated that in Rhode Island divorces were obtained for such slight causes as to imperil the morals of the whole community, and stated that men actually sold their wives, men loning an instance everything else failed. of a man selling his wife for ten thousand dollars. Are such transactions common in your diocese? inquired a brother bishop. Not at that price, promptly responded Bishop Clark.

Over Senerrive .- A member of a certain theologial academy was so servi ive as to any suspicion of lagiarism that he never allowed himself to make the lightest quotation without giving his author. On one occasion he commenced grace at breakfast thus : Lord we toank thee that we have been awakened from the sleep which a willow view has called the image of death. from the sleep which a writer in the Edinburgh Re-

FEVER AND AGUE CURED!

Dr. E. Simms, formerly of the Medical College, hiladelphia, writes to a friend in New York, that Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are wo king wonders in that region, in cases of Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittent Fever. The following extract is from his remarks: 'I am not, as you know, much in favor of answer to X.'s inquiries, thus mapped out the day's king's private life in all the Mazzinian Fresh and tentral for them are worthless; some which has caused the seiture of almost all the advertised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some dangerous. But Bristol's Sugar Coated Pills are an extraction and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are worthless; some and the discretised pills. Most of them are wo the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine grives (thrushes)? Apres ? says X. En it is possible Victor Emmanuel may be tolerated a the pills render them a positively invaluable medicine bien! apres nous passerons unde petite heure sur year longer if he becomes a second time the General for the billious remittent and intermittent fevers, so bien! apres nous passerons unde petite heure sur year longer if he becomes a second time the General for the billious remittent and intermittent fevers, so bien! apres nous passerons under petite heure sur year longer in the period. I have found them exceedcommon in this region. I have found them exceedexists now that he has shown his weakness, and has | ingly efficacions in ague and fever. They are tonic as well as aperious, and may be given, with great benefit in cases whore drastic purgatives would be dangerous? Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be freely used at same time as the pills.

> J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co, K Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son J Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealors in Medi may be a committee asset

WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

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

pentralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay i Try them! Prepared only estate generally.

LOUIS LANGEVIN. neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin insolvent, and for the ordering of the affairs of the House, Montreal.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recom mend any kind of medicine which we do not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Wins- time. Esquire, Notary, of the same place, and now low Southing Syrnp we can speak from knowledge!! wife separated sa to property of ALPRED LARGO. and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which the Superior Court under No 329 prays for the sale works to perfection, and which is narmiess; for the of an sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it, from the birth of the

any consideration whatever are many on a mi Sold by all Dauggists.,, 25 cents, a bottle. Be sure and call for

child till it had finished with the teathing siege, on

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the fac-simile of Curtis & PERKINE' on the

outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

December, 1868. dans carribble as Tourne and we

BROWN'S BRONGHIAL TROOFES, MARKET

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from he list, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of " that he more REV. HENRY WARD BECHER.

For Throat Troubles they are a specific. Timed and a second No Pol Wilking Contain no opium or acything injurious. Dr. A. A. Hares, Chemist Boston! An elegant combination for Ubugha in the

Dr. G. F. Bigerow, Boston. I recommend their use to Public Speakers. Rev. E H. CHAPIN. Most salutary relief in Brouchitis.

Rev. S. SRIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. Very beneficial when suffering from Colds. Rev. S. J. P. Andreson, St. Louis. . Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma.

Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York. 'They have suited my case exactly - relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.'

T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to outain the genuine. A commence of the party of the party

i sa Private

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER. - Unlike the generality of toilet waters, which are sented essences and nothing more, this delicious perfume is a fine cosmetic and external remedy. Reduced with pure water, it becomes an excellent was for the skin, removing roughness, chaps, sunburn, pimples, &c. and imparting rosiness and clearness to the clouded complexion. Applied to the brow it removes head-ache, and when resorted to after shaving pr-vents the irritation usually occasioned by that process. Used as a mouth wash it neutralizes the fumes of a cigar, and improves the condition of the feeth and

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared daly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All

lough & Campbell Davidson & Co K Campbell & Op. I Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son; H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R.S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. thinks but of yet that there is at an

INPORTANT TESTIMONY

From a Custom house officer in Ottawa City. The following letter has been received by Gorge Mortimer, Esq , Chemist and Druggest, Sussex, street,

Ottawa City:

CUSTOM HOUSE, OTTAWA CITY, May 13, 1865,

My DEAB MORTIMER, -If it is of any consequence to you I can positively state that, after buffering for two r three years from Liver Complaint, and having re ceived the kind attention of many medical friends here and elsewhere, I have found that Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills have been the remedy when

Sincerely yours JOSEPH S. Lee. 1151/10/i, **534**

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865.

No. 577. In the matter of JOSEPH H: ROY, file, Trader of L'Acadie, District of Iberville, operation in the Land of Insolvent.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has deposited in the office of this Court, a deed of compo- amendments thereto. sition 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 abon thereafter as coupsel can be heard, he will

JOSEPH H. ROY, 618. By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 16th September, 1868. 2m-7

PROVINCE OF QUEEKO; INSOLVENT AOT OF 1664 Dist. of Montreal. S IN THE EUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of LOUIS GAUTHIER and HENRI GAUTHIER of the city of Montreal, Merchants, as well perso ally and individually, as hereto-fore copartners with the late lean Ble Bronsseau, under the name and firm of GAUTHIER BROTHERS & Co., Insoivents.

ON the twenty sixth day of December next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

LOUIS GAUTHIER & HENRI GAUTHIER: By their Attorneys ad litem

BONDY & FAUTEUX:

Montreal 23rd of October 1868. 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

correct reply to the question would be Worms; but In the matter of LOUIS LANGEVIN an ILEGIVENT The creditors of the above named Insolvent are notified to meet at my own domicile in the parish of Parents, you can save your children. Devins' St. Antoine, in the district of Montreal, on Wednesday Vegetable Form: Pastilles are a safe and certain the twenty-fifth of November, 1868, at the hour of cure; they not only cestroy the worms, but they two o'clock p.m., for the public examination of the

St. Antoine, 12th November, 1868.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUPAL LOWER MANADA! IN THE SUPERIOR COURTS Dist, of Montreal. IN THE SUPERIOR OUTER of the City of Montreal, id the District of Montreal. widow of the late PATRICE LACOMBE, in his life in our own family it has proved a bleesing indeed; by QUE, Require, of the seid Oity of Montreal, and the said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of giving an infant troubled with colic bains quiet sleep; said ALFRED LAROCQUE, for the purpose of sutbolizing his said wife, will fine like presente by her petition filed in the office of the Prothonotary of with A lot of land situated in the said City. forming part of a lot of land designated by the letter C, on the plan of the St. Gabriel Farm (Ferme St.) Gabriel) deposited in the office of the Seminary of St. Salpice of Mentreal, and marked under the No. 14 of a special plan, of the Vendor, bounded in front by Centre Street; on one side by BRNJAMIN GOUGE. ON . on the other side by MICHEL, HEMOND ; And, in rear by No 12 of the said Veudora plan, contain. ide forty three feet in front by eighty feet in Zepth . the whole more or less; which land, is now occupied

by one MARGARET BRENNAN.

And the said Dame Leocadia Boucher, 'alleging that by Deed of sale consented by the said late Patrice Lacombe to one Timothy Brennan, laborer of Montreal aforesaid, before Maitre Laflenr, and his Colleague; notaries, on the 9th of November, 1859; a hypothec was constituted upon the said immovesble hereinabove described, for the sum of fifty eight pounds currency, claims from the present proprietor of the said immoveable the said principal sum of fifty-eight pounds due to her in virtue of the said Deed and further the sum of seven pounds eighteen shillings and tine pence, said currency, palance of three years of interest upon the said capital sum to the night of November one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven with interest upon the said sum of fifty-eight pounds rom the ninth November last and dosts of the said petition:

The said Dame Legendie Bouchen further alleges that the present proprietor of the said immoveable is uncertain and that the known proprietor since the date of the said Deed of sale has been the said Timothy Brennan, now deceased, and that since his death, the said immoveable has been occupied by the aforesaid Margaret Brennan.

Notice is therefore given to the proprietor of the immoveable to appear before the said Court, at Monttre ly within two months; to be reckoned from the fourth publication of this present notice, to answer to the demand of the said Dame Leocadie Boucher, failing which, the Court will order that the said immoveable be sold by Sheriff's sale.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY. P. S. C. Montreal, Nov 6, 1868 4w13

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal, INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 'G5. No. 373.

In the matter of GEORGE E. MAYRAND, formerly Merchant of River dn Loup (en haut), and now of St. Remi, District of Iberville,

THE undersigned will apply to this Court, for a diecharge 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

INSOLVENT ACTIOF 1864.

Province of Quebec, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT District of Montreal. In the matter of LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS dit

"BELAIR, of the City and District of Montreal, Tradern on the part of the part insolvent.

राज जामते औं संदर्भ _{अधि}त संस्थात से ANDREW BUSTEWART, and aller the

Ter +16 1 312 0110113

Official Assignee. MOTICE is hereby given that said Insolvent by the undersigned, bis Attorneys ad alttem, will, on the Twenty Sixth Day of the Month of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Eight, at halfeat Ten of the Clock in the forenoon, make application to the said Court, sitting at Montreal in the said District, for the confirmation of the deed of composition and discharge to him granted by his creditors,

and now fyled at the office of the said Court LOUIS RAYMOND PLESSIS DIT BELATR. By his Attorneys,

LEBLANO & CASSIDY. Advocates Montreal 19th October; 1868. 1994 1 2m-11

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEEKO, SIN THE SUPERIOR COURT
District of Montreal.

In the matter of WILLIAM HENDERSON and ROBERT HENDERSON, Traders, and Copart-ners, and of the said WILLIAM HENDERSON individually, The second of Pasolvents.

And ANDREW BUSTEWART, 1917 1

PUBLIC NOTIOE is hereby given that the said Insolvents, by the undersigned their Attorneys ad litem, will on the twenty-sixth day of the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at half past ten of the clock in the forencon, apply to the Superior Court for Lower Canada, sitting at Montreel, in the said District, for their discharge, respectively, under the said Act and the

> WILLIAM HENDERSON and

ROBERT HENDERSON, as co-partners, and the said WILLIAM HENDERapply to the said Court for a confirmation of said SON individually, by the undersigned, their Atdeed.

THE LEBLANC & CASSIDY

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, MINSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 Dist of Montreal S IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.
In the matter of JOSEPH POITRAS and HENRI GAUTHIER heretefore co-partners with the late Jean Bin. Brousseau as lime makers, at Montreal under the name and firm of Brousseau Poitras and Gauthier, and the said Joseph Roitras as well as co-partner aforesaid as, personally and

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

r the said act.

JOSEPH PCITRAS & HENRI GAUTHIER.

By their Attorneys ad litem,
BONDY & FAUTEUX. Montreal 28rd October, 1868, 111 . 2m-11

PROVINCE OF QUEEN, SUPERIOR COURT.
Diet. of Montreal. No. 2279.

NOTIOE is hereby given that Dar e Delima Peloquin, wife of Edonard Dupuis, Moretant, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day, instituted against the sald Edouard Dupula, an action for separation as to property, returnable before the said Court, on the thirty-first of October next.

RIVARD & TAILLON,

Mon'zaal, 15th Octaber, 1868: 1m-10

Fise, Daied Africa, Sair Bread, and every article connected with the provision trade, &c. &c. He trusts that from his long experience in buying the above goods when in the grocery trade, as well as from his extensive connections in the country, he will thus be enabled to offer inducements to the public unsurpassed by any house of the kind in

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

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1868.

PROVINCE OF QUEERO, & INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 District of Richelieu \ IN THE SUPERIOR COURT In the matter of FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHE-MONTAGNE, of the Town of Berthier, Merchant,

an Insolvent. THE undersigned has filed a deed of composition and discharge executed by his oreditors, and on the thirteenth day of January next (1889) he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation thereof FRANCOIS REMI TRANCHEMONTAGNE.

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

f r = f J f O f H f N = f R f O f O f N f E f Y f r , MPORTER OF PLANOS

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October, 1868.

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

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Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Colong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

" GREEN TEA. in timountate : Twankay, 50c., 55c. 65. ; Young Hyson, 50c., 60c., 65c., 70. ; Fine do. 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfine and Very Choice, \$1'; Fine Gurpowder, 85c.; Extra Superfice do.; \$1:000

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Yours respectfully.
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July 24th 1868.

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It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of devangement may never

It is a mistact of suppose that is also study as not entitions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never occur, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also empendened in persons born of pure tary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigration, foul air, licentious habits, inicleanliness, 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 bloodswells the veins with an apparainly exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no class or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor fuel inschisible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

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

In St. Antihony's Fire, Rose or Erystpelas, for Tettyr, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Ears and Fyes, and other cruptive or visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrothlous intection, the Sarsaparilla is so ci-ficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concented forms, as in Dyspensia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fils, Epitopsy, Neuralgia, and other affections of the miscular and nervous systems, the Sarsaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a stonishing cures.

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

The sarsaparilla poot of the tropics does not by itself helicive these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Syphilis or Fancieal and Margarial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time'is required for subduing these obstinate mandles by any medicine. Leucorrhwa or Whites. Uterina Uterrations, and Familie Diseases in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our Sursaparilla. Rheumatism and Goirt, often dependent on the accumulations of extrancous matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torpidity, inflamination, abeess, etc., caused by rankling poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the Sarsaparilla.

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

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marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

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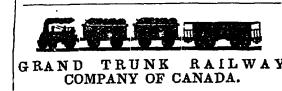
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