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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XVIII.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

No. 11

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

(From the Lamp.)

I talked as he told me, and some fine nonsense I must have uttered, for Guy looked unutterable things at my incoherent replies; but my thoughts were with my brother.

I looked at Lionel as she entered. He winced for a moment, and his lip slightly quivered.— Music and light grew brighter as the evening wore away, but Lionel sought May's side no more.

'Katie, have I offended Lionel? He looks so strangely at me.' Her lip quivered, and her sweet eyes filled with tears.

'Offended him! No, darling; but he is rather vexed. He finds he is obliged to leave Ferndale to-morrow.'

'I do not wish to ask for your confidence, brother, but do you not see that May loves you?' 'I do not, indeed,' he answered with a bitter smile.

'Then you must be blind, and most obtuse.' 'Why, most logical lady?' 'Because it is so easy to be seen. She has known you for years, and always cared more for you than any one else.'

'Not for me. I loved her; I never told her so, but I loved her years ago, and waited until now to ask for her.' I came to Ferndale last evening, Kate, with that one object, and I leave it with the bitter conviction that she has never cared for me, but has encouraged me to hide—I will not say what?

'No, do not. What, you, Lionel, accuse my pure sweet May of being insincere—she, who is truth itself?' 'She is, and has been, though perhaps unconsciously; and now, Katie, do me the favor to mention the subject no more.'

'I never knew it until years after, when an accident revealed it; then I discovered the cause of my brother's sorrow, and his abrupt departure from Ferndale.'

in Heaven. Then the grand chant that floats ever round the throne of God the Sanctus prepared us for the mystery soon to be accomplished. A deep awe and silence fell on the church; the angels lay prostrate, and men's hearts were bowed, as the Babe of Bethlehem again descended from the bright heavens to be with sinful men.

As we rose to leave the church, I saw my brother's face wet with tears; and as we passed the crib, he knelt for a few moments, and I prayed that the Holy Child might comfort him.

Christmas morning dawned bright and beautiful, and after early mass we all assembled in the comfortable, warm breakfast-room, where all the Christmas greetings that had not been finished the night before were now ended.

Such a clamour was raised, when Lionel declared his intention of leaving that day, that notwithstanding his intense desire to be away, he was obliged to remain. Only May sat still and silent while the rest gathered round him; it is true her lips quivered and her hands trembled, as they played nervously with the chain she had drawn from the Christmas tree, but she gave no sign of interest in what was going on.

'Dear brother,' I said, 'I do not ask your secret; let me only speak to you of what I have long known, your great love for May Howard.'

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words just reached him: 'I did not dare to hope for it to-night.'

'May, I could not leave England again without seeing you,—without one word of hope and encouragement from you.'

'No, it is not here or thus that I shall enter Ferndale. I am far too proud; even Christmas, with its holy teaching, has not humbled me, it has only softened my heart.'

'Time and distance are nothing to me, May, when I have an object to gain. Besides, I have something to encourage me now I have seen you; the memory of your sweet face, and the sound of your dear voice will never be absent from me.'

'No, neither now, dearest May. I must leave you. I cannot stay to hear the chimes of the Christmas bells; it would unnerve me.'

The stranger drew nearer, and Lionel saw him plainly. A tall, dark man, wrapped in a large cloak, he drew May to him, and it seemed as though they prayed together.

I remained alone with May. We had a merry Christmas; then one by one the Christmas guests left, until I alone remained.

The next day he went, and I was left with May. It was strange that Sir John and Lady Howard never suspected the cause of his leaving, or his attachment to May; but Lionel was not a demonstrative man, and he had never mentioned one word of his love even to its object.

When May went out of the drawing-room, he, as you know, at my suggestion, followed her, hoping to overtake her in the corridor; but to his surprise, instead of going into the servants' hall, she went into the entrance-hall, and took a large mantle that was hanging there, left by some of the visitors.

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as though to speak, but no words came. I went on, 'We may be absent some years, for he speaks of winters in Rome.'

'She interrupted me then, 'Lionel going abroad? Why?' 'I do not know; he is not very happy, I believe.'

'No, not once, I am sure. Oh, May, what have you done to my brother?' 'Ask, rather, Katie, what has he done to me? Why did he seek me? I never sought him; why did he try to make me love him, and then leave me without one word? But that is enough; I have done wrong to speak of it; it would have been better for me had I never been born.'

'I left her; and though for some years I did not see her again, yet I know my few words bore fruit. She was less gay and happy than before; she lost the ringing laugh and witty flow of words, but she became more humble of heart, more thoughtful, more attentive to her religion, and, if possible, kinder to the poor.'

And now, dear reader, will you go back with me for twenty years; that is, just one year after Sir John Howard has brought his lady home to Ferndale, when the bells are ringing in honor of the birth of their son and heir; when the beautiful babe lies in his cradle, and his fair young mother contemplates and dreams over him.

Oh, mothers, you have all dreamt over your children; you have seen the brightest visions; you have fancied your boy a saint or a hero, a great man and a good one; you have imagined the time when you should be old, and he in his turn protect you.

Philip Howard grew up a beautiful but wayward boy. May was not born until he was five years old, and during that time he certainly was spoiled. He was idolized by both parents to an excess almost faulty.

When the time came for Philip's education to commence, tutors were first tried at home. After changing masters about every three weeks for one year, Sir John abandoned that idea.

Philip had found liberty at last. He went to Liverpool, and worked his passage over to America, and there joined a party of backwoods-men, to whom on account of his strength and bravery, he was a valuable acquisition.

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college rules insupportable. High words rose then between the proud boy and his kind father. The mother wept and prayed; only God knew what she suffered.

'A bad son, sir,' said Sir John, 'makes a bad man; he who cannot control himself will never command others. You will never be fit to succeed me at Ferndale. Had you been the son of a poor man, you must have learned to study or to work; it is presuming on that which I must leave you that makes you idle and uncontrollable.'

The boy's face darkened; his eyes flashed with a light that frightened his gentle mother.— She caught his arm. 'Philip,' she cried, 'do nothing rash; nothing that you will repent hereafter.' She read a resolution in his face that would never break or bend.

'Never fear for me, mother: I will only show you that I could have made for myself a name and a home even had my father not been able to give me one.' She little guessed the meaning of his words.

Poor mother; it was well she looked so fondly and lingeringly on him that night, for she never saw her child as a boy again. The next morning a cry of sorrow was heard in the old manor house, for its heir was gone, and there, on the table of his little room lay a letter directed to his mother; it was written, badly spelt, and blotted with tears.

A deep cloud fell then over Ferndale. True, the boy had been haughty and imperious, but still kind and generous. The servants, while they spoke gravely of his faults, idolized him.— He seemed to fill the house with sunshine.

When May grew older she perceived something was wrong. Her papa took her in his arms one day, and told her never to mention her poor brother's name to mamma again.

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riches nor fame. He would never go home to stay without these, but still he pined for a sight of the old house. He could work his passage over to England; yes, he decided he would go. It was foolish, perhaps; nay, more, a great weakness; but his heart was drawn there, and he must go. He soon found a vessel ready to sail, and arrived in England two days before Christmas eve. He had no fear of being recognized as he drew near Ferdale; five years had wonderfully changed him. He was now a tall, handsome man, with a face somewhat bronzed by the sun and a dark moustache. Who could imagine him to be the delicate stripling who left Ferdale five long years ago?

He reached home at last, and waited about the park until he saw Jane, who had been his nurse and May's. She was passing the avenue when he saw her, going to her own little cottage outside the park gates. She did not know him, and said if he wished to speak to her he must come into her house, for it was too cold to talk there. She soon knew him, and, between smiles and tears, promised solemnly not to mention his coming.

"I am only here, Jane, to look at the house,—not to go inside it. I am not ready for that yet."

Then his thirsting, aching heart, was not satisfied. It longed for more. He must see May.

Jane persuaded her to come to the cottage on some pretence, and there she found the long-lost, long-loved brother. He did not recognize in the beautiful girl before him the little sister he had left.

Ah me! it was a sad meeting. May promised not to tell; but her heart was heavy, and his too. She prayed and pleaded that he would come home, and ask for pardon. No, he could never submit to that. She told him how his mother pined for him, and hot tears rolled down his face.

"I could not go home so, May. Look at me, poor and wretched; I am not even educated, and I vowed, when I left, such grand things.—Would you have me say, 'Mother, behold your hero, who returns without one shilling, to ask food and shelter under the roof he spurned?' No, I cannot do it."

She moved him at last. She pleaded in His name who was born on Christmas night,—pleaded so well and so powerfully, that at last poor Philip made a promise. He would not return to America, he would go to Germany to college, and study there for three years, for he scarcely knew how to write. That done, he would return home, implore pardon, and take the place in society he had so long left unfilled. But then she means? May eagerly promised them. She always had more money by far than she could use; and, if obliged to do so, she could easily borrow. Still, he must see her once again before he left. Poor Philip! his heart hungered for home and home love. So it was arranged that, on Christmas Eve, he should come through the gardens, and meet his sister in the conservatory. They settled that old Jane should write a little note, and send it in to May by her maid, and this note should mention the time Philip would be there.

It was ten; Christmas Eve came, and Philip, who as yet had only seen the house in the distance, drew near it again. Ah! five years ago he had left it in such pride and anger, with such insolent, haughty words, and now he would have given his life almost to enter the doors. He wandered round the gardens. There was the tree he had planted, there was the stile he had been told that it was dangerous to do so. There was Tartar, the old house-dog, who sprang out to meet him, and knew him, and began licking his hands, and growling to show his joy. Poor fellow! he saw the bright lights, heard the merry laugh and music, stood under an old porch while the waits chanted the Christmas carols.—His heart grew more and more hungry. It seemed almost cruel that every one could so forget him. The drawing-room at Ferdale was on the ground-floor, and when the curtains were drawn aside, so that the guests could see the waits, one of them was not drawn quite close to. Ah! little recked one of that gay group that a wistful, wearied face was gazing there.—But so it was; Philip saw the curtain drawn, and found, by the little glimmer of light, that it was not quite closed. There he stood, poor fellow, bold and wistful, longing to enter, but still, ah! still too proud. There he saw again his darling mother,—oh, how altered! How pale and thin! His father, too, had a shade upon his brow, but Philip well knew how. There was May, brilliantly lovely; and Lila, the fair, gentle cousin, and whom he remembered so well. Then they began to sing 'Auld Lang Syne,' and the sad wistful face at the window grew pale.—No, he was not forgotten. His mother's heart was with him. He saw her lips quiver, and he knew she was thinking of the dear one who ought then to be with her. Could he leave her,—again let her pine and long for him, and he so near? He looked at the warm, bright room, the happy faces, and then himself shut out,—banished from all,—he, the heir of that ancient house, standing there in the cold and snow, unknown, unloved, and uncared for. How his mother's face would brighten and change if he went in! how his father would bless and welcome him! Still could he so humble himself as to return a beggar to the house from which he fled with such boasting words. Ah, no, impossible; and poor Philip turned drearily, with an aching heart, from the bright scene before him. There was the post and the white frosty road.—Farewell again, poor mother; farewell, kind, good father, dear sister, and dear old home.—Pride was still too strong. Ah me! Had the mother known whose heart was beating so near her, and the struggle that was going on, what would she have done? It was small wonder that when Philip reached the conservatory he buried his face in his cloak and wept bitter tears. Then May owned him, and he promised again to do all she wished. His sins deserved penance, and he would do it. If he could not return home rich,

at least he would make himself such that his parents should get bluish for him.
"You know, dear May," he added, "when my courage fails I shall think of you and what I have seen to-night." It will nerve and encourage me. So he went and faithfully kept his word. He wrote home once, and told them that he should show them that which should make them think him worthy of pardon; but that was all.—He said nothing more; and so the three long years rolled away at last.

(To be Continued.)

ANNIVERSARY OF THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM THE SPANISH DOMINIONS.

We have learned that several persons intend to commemorate the centenary anniversary of the forcible expulsion of the Jesuits, which the king of Spain carried out in his dominions in 1767, and which was imitated shortly after, in the same year, by the Bourbons of Italy.

"We applaud the idea, and associate ourselves with the project; because in the bloody attack made upon the Society of Jesus more than in the sacrilegious injustice impudently done to an illustrious Order, and to thousands of peaceable and well-deserving priests, we discern the first blow of an assault that was concerted against our holy religion. No one can doubt, since the facts have spoken so loudly, that in the past century the sect which pompously paraded itself under the name of philosophy, preferred a mortal hatred not only of Christianity, but also of its divine author Our Lord Jesus Christ. This hate was not confined to the perversion of minds, and to the spreading of the poison of corruption on all sides; but it conspired secretly to obtain power to level altars and cause blood to flow in torrents. The Secularians had the cunning to worm themselves into the counsels of kings whom they afterwards succeeded in detroning, by flattering at times their voluptuousness, at other times their avarice, still again their vanity, and even their despotic and tyrannical dispositions. They forged calumnies, protected crime, and put into play the most depraving means worthy indeed of the retainers, and which they never lost from sight.

It suffices to have but a slight notion of the history of the last century, to be convinced of the conspiracy formed by the infidel philosophers, Jansenists, Regalists, Josephists, Galicians and Encyclopedists for the purpose of oppressing the Church, causing the very gates of hell to open against her, and threaten even her destruction, were it not for the Divine promise that she would be invulnerable. From the start the Society had been the intrepid defender of the Holy Roman Church, and the most dreaded adversary of her enemies. Whenever attack was threatened the Society held the advance post with a self-sacrifice and ability undenied. Virtue, science, and the gifts proper to educate youth gave the Society an ascendancy that it was not easy for the followers of error to check; hence it became necessary to abandon an open conflict in which each one had to use his own peculiar weapons, and to appeal to the brute force of despotic powers. But as the natural instincts of honest souls, who love justice and recognise true merit, might become too much alarmed, there was a necessity to seek conspirators who could aid the work of perversion.

The Jansenists, who had been met and annihilated by the Jesuits, thirsted for revenge, and at heart harbored a tendency to revolution. They were dominant in the parliaments and their evil influence was powerful in France, whence the anti-Christian movements drew its first impulse. The Regalist philosophers, in order to erect into a system of government at the courts of their monarchs absolute and irresponsible power, were forced to impose silence on the resistance inspired by the Christian idea against their excesses, and to do so they thought proper to throw suspicion on the respectable teachers of morality. Thus it became easy to secure the alliance necessary to deal the first blow in the plan that was to be developed at a late day on a greater scale.

The Holy See was not deceived for one moment; but the louder it raised its voice, and the more it strove to remove the bandage from the eyes of Catholic kings, the more these latter remained deaf and walked straight on the precipice that was opening before them in allowing themselves to attack the Holy Church. In the wake of the ruin brought upon the Society, followed that of other religious orders, the spoliation of the Church, the gullies, and the exile of priests and those Catholics who insisted on practising their religion, and ending by substituting for the society of our religion the worship of a shameless prostitute. In this way the results of the conspiracy were for the destruction of the Society and cause people to forget the plot, owing to the magnitude of said results. The anniversary of the expulsion of the Jesuits happens to be that of a terrible persecution against the Holy Catholic Church. But, some one may say, why commemorate an unfortunate anniversary—anniversaries usually are intended to engrave in the memory fortunate and glorious events? Certainly this is commonly the case, but examples of the reverse are not scarce. Dealing pestilences, earthquakes, the cruel slaughter of defenceless people, and other events of the kind have their anniversaries, and, perhaps, they are the spontaneous ones, and they move the most delicate fibres of our hearts. But above all it is proper that the lessons of experience be not lost, and that people should know the falsity and perversity with which these men make use of the masses and employ their seductions to realise wicked plans of which the people in the end become the victims least prepared.

Very little need be added, says the *Ave Maria*, to the remarks of the *Independiente*; but, we may recall the reader's attention to a few facts that occurred but recently. In the first place, the late president of Columbia, General Mosquera, made himself the instrument of persecution, exiled Bishops, confiscated church property, sold even sacred vessels in the public plazas of Bogota, and whilst doing these things he gained the applause of the so-called liberals in society. But it turned out that the profits arising from this persecution went to the purchase of war and naval material to be used in carrying out a policy antagonistic to the interests of America, and in favour of a certain combination of European financiers. Then the Liberals of the United States and South America find out that the protests of the Bishops against Mosquera were inspired by justice and that it would have been well to have heeded them.

We call attention to these facts, merely to show that the spoliation and persecution of the Church is always the fore-runner of a crusade on the part of politicians—either royal or rebelian—against the people, or the cause and interests of liberty in the world.—*El Independiente*

IRELAND AND ITS PEOPLE.

The leading newspapers of the metropolis the other day presented us with two very opposite pictures of the political and social condition of Ireland; the one like the famous portrait of Queen Elizabeth painted at her special request, without shadow; and the other as dark as the skill of any enemy, seasoned with bitterness, could make it. Is Ireland prosperous under English rule? This was the question debated; and the Lord Lieutenant, in one hemisphere, took the affirmative side, and supported it by statistics which are usually accommodating enough to prove that black is white or the converse of that proposition, according to the necessities of the case. The Fenian Congress, in another hemisphere at the same moment backed up the negative side with another, hearty and unanimous, against Great Britain as the heartless oppressor of their native country

and the cause of most of the woes that have blighted the soil and driven out its population. Without venturing to assert that the language of these far-sighted emigrants always was in error, we may say that the national prejudices must not be allowed to go so far as to blot out the history as to make us believe that the raids of the Irish, past and prospective, have been wholly unprovoked. If a supreme tribunal were established to which oppressed nationalities might appeal, there is reason to apprehend that in the case of Ireland v. England the verdict would be for the plaintiff, with heavy damages. If this international court were empowered to grant divorce, and cruelty and neglect could be pleaded as a ground for the dissolution of the Union, it is quite possible that Ireland might obtain a decree for separation. If population in a civilized community be taken as a safe test of social health, the Emerald Isle must, we fear, be set down as exhibiting very alarming symptoms, and as reflecting very unfavourably upon the Government which is responsible for its prosperity. Trustworthy figures, briefly cited in a late issue, showed that the number of inhabitants in Ireland had declined from about 8,250,000 twenty-one years ago to 5,587,196 in the present year. To put the matter, if possible, in yet more emphatically the population sixty one years ago was greater than it is now. At that period the excess of females over males was 59,469 while in 1867 females exceeded the other sex by 184,756—a fact which shows how immense must be the emigration of virile youth, and the consequent decrease in the rate of population. But there is a yet more appalling evidence of deterioration. With a sweeping diminution in the population there is 'not merely the relative but absolute' increase of blind, insane, idiotic, and decrepit persons. How long will English statesmen enjoy their summer vacation on their Irish estates, and English tourists swarm around the lakes of Killarney, and snaffle the lovely and fertile country around them to go to ruin before their eyes without protest? We feel confident that another session of Parliament cannot pass without the team of Reform, which has of late been applied so sweepingly on this side of the Channel, being brought to bear on the Augean stable of Irish abuses. An eloquent colleague of O'Connell's in the struggle for Catholic emancipation, in the peroration of a speech delivered in the House of Commons in 1839, expressed sentiments in his impassioned manner which are almost equally appropriate to-day: "If any other country had been governed as you have governed us, would the results have been the same with those presented by that island for whose guilt as well as misfortune it ought to occur to you to hold yourselves responsible? I would ask if Scotland had been portioned out by the sword of military rapine among mercenary adventurers—if, after the work of robbery was done, a code for the debasement of the Presbyterian population had been enacted—if the Presbyterians of Scotland had not only been despoiled of their property but deprived of all power to acquire any—if they had been spoliated of every political franchise, deprived of education, and brought down to a state of worse than feudal vassalage—and if, moreover, all these legislative atrocities were perpetrated under the pretence of maintaining an Episcopal Establishment among a degraded Calvinistic people, have you any doubt that Scotland would not present to Tory orators a field no less desolate for their mournful expiation?" The late Sir Archibald Allison an intense Scotchman and a staunch Tory, has written no less strongly on the same subject. He represents the conquest of Ireland by the English as the chief source of Irish misery, because of the 'atrocious system of confiscation, which, in conformity with feudal usages, the victors introduced on every occasion of rebellion against their authority. Hence have flowed the bestowing of the forfeited estates on English nobles and companies, the middlemen who were to collect their rents and remit them to this country, and the fatal imposition of a host of persons all of whom lived on their labor, and wrung the last shilling out of their earnings.'—*Independent*.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Catholic Bishops of Ireland will assemble in Dublin on Tuesday, to consider communications from the Government regarding the Catholic University and the Endowment of the Clergy. It is understood that on the occasion of the recent visit of the Prelates to Rome, Cardinal Antonelli took the opportunity of informing them that he had received formal advices from England to the effect that the Derby ministry recognised the existence of many evils in Ireland, which needed reform and redress, and that they were disposed to deal with them finally and effectually. At the conclusion of his statement the Cardinal made use of these remarkable observations, *Le Bishops, Messieurs vous voyez maintenant, que le Fenianisme veut quelque chose*. ('My lords, you now see that Fenianism is of some use')—and he left them under the impression that on their arrival in Ireland their consideration would be required of very important affairs matters have now so ripened, we learn, that the Government is likely to grant a charter, and possibly a subsidy to the Catholic University, and further to propose an assimilation of the status of the Catholic clergy to that of the ministers of the Established Church. To these points will the deliberations of the prelates be directed, but we understand from the excellent sources to which we are indebted for the preceding particulars, that a considerable majority of the bishops are opposed to any State provision for the Catholic clergy, and to any other settlement of the Established Church question, except on the basis of complete disendowment, and the appropriation of the revenues to secular purposes of National utility.—*Cork Herald*.

The Most Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of the diocese of Cloyne, has made the following changes among the clergy of his diocese:—Rev. Mr. Rehan from Greengh to Kilmorth; Rev. Mr. Cashman, from Kilmorth to Greengh; Rev. Mr. Higgins to Ballyclogh.

It is rumored that the Rev. Dr. Diwan, P. P. and V. G., of Carrick on Shannon, has been appointed Bishop of Ardagh, in the room of the late Dr. Kiddell.

A bazaar in aid of the funds for the completion of the Catholic Church in Antrim, was opened on the 24th ult., in the Court house in that town. The bazaar promised to be a most complete success.

The Rev. Dr. Lee tried hard to obliterate the impression made by recent allegations in Parliament that there are 200 parishes in Ireland without a single inhabitant of the Parliamentary creed. The fact the reverend doctor does not deny; but he gravely tells us that it is of no significance, because these empty parishes have, in most instances, if not all, been joined to others not quite though well nigh as empty of Protestants as themselves; and therefore we are to shut our eyes, and only look with the other at the united territories which with a certain tone of suppressed humour, he says are properly called benefices. Just so. It is ever the old story *Dicitur, pontifices, in sacris quid facit aurum*. It is not the number of sheep, but the tot of the shearings that in Orangedom constitutes a cure of souls. Why should not Lord Derby's Commission further improve empty parishes off the face of the earth? If since the last making of parochial unions for decency's sake, Anglicanism has shrunk within still narrower limits why not repeat the operation in a more comprehensive way, and try to bully Parliament into asking no more worrying questions about parishes, but insist upon talking only of benefices: for is not the money the question after all? Monogamy may be the right rule for laymen; and plurality of office may be out of vogue for them like plurality of wives. But why should the hard rule be observed in spiritual things, or in case of hybrids, slightly spiritual, and for the most part worldly.

Why should not many parishes be linked together in holy matrimony, when we are certain no fruit will come of the union? It is a most edifying infection of the hard line of wage and world laid down in other cases. But the Irish Church Establishment is unlike all things else in heaven above or the earth beneath and no common laws of religion or logic can reasonably be held to apply to it.—*Examiner*.

DISSEMINATION OF THE STATE CHURCH IN IRELAND.—We expressed some time ago, our desire that the friends of the State Church in Ireland should attempt to give reasons why that institution should be allowed to exist; for we know that the more fully its demerits are brought before the public eye, the more deep and earnest must become the public determination to free the Irish people from its presence. The last few weeks have produced some efforts at a defence in various quarters. In Londonderry a large gathering of clergymen, among whom were mixed a few lay gentlemen, was held under the presidency of the Archbishop of Ardgagh. The Archbishop made exactly the sort of speech which any one might expect from the advocate of a system at once lucrative and indefensible. He was good enough to admit that there might be a great many arguments in favour of a voluntary Church; but he balanced this admission by remarking that there might likewise be many in favour of an endowed Church. 'I am myself inclined to think,' said he with amusing naïveté, 'that the one established and endowed Church is the preferable of the two.' He tried to support his opinion by referring to the contrast between England and Ireland on the one hand, and America on the other; which contrast, he said showed that endowment was a more effective means of promoting religion than voluntarism. Of the superior efficiency of endowment he then gave the following proof.—'If our Church was supported mainly by voluntary contributions, there would be many parishes in Ireland which would have no resident minister.' The logic of this is delicious. Endowment has existed for more than three centuries as a means of extending the worthy Archbishop's religion; and at the end of that long period the religion thus supported has so miserably failed to strike root, that if the endowment were removed its reverend advocate assures us that in many Irish parishes there would be no minister. The Protestants not being rich enough, or religious enough, to support a resident pastor at their own expense. Ordinary intellects would infer from such a state of matters that as endowment had signally failed to diffuse religion its missionary worthlessness was thereby demonstrated. The archiepiscopal intellect, however discovers in this very state of matters a proof of the spiritual value of endowment. After such a sample of the reverend speaker's logic the reader will not be surprised to find him making an excursion into the dominions of fancy, and announcing as a reason for supporting the Establishment the old nonsense about St. Patrick's being spiritual ancestor of the modern Anglo-Irish hierarchy; and the alleged conversion to Protestantism (conclusively disproved by the Rev. Messrs Brady) of the Irish hierarchy of the Marian period. Of which allegations we have only to say that they were even as true as we believe them to be groundless, they could not supply the least valid defence of the tottering State Church; and as to their truth, we may say in the words addressed by Lord Dufferin to the Social Science Congress at Belfast, 'no antiquarian ingenuity will be able to convince any unprejudiced mind that the legitimate successors and representatives of the Irish Church communion in the reign of Queen Mary are any other than the Catholic clergy and people of Ireland in the reign of Queen Victoria.' It is needless to follow the Archbishop through the devious wandering of his alarmed imagination. We have seen his reason for preferring endowment to voluntarism. Further on, he says, there are many parishes in which there are no other gentry than the Protestant clergy; and if they were removed,' he adds, 'I think the country would be given up to Popery.'—*London Review*.

DUBLIN, Oct. 1.—The prosecutions for party outrages in the north have had as yet but little effect in restraining the acrimonious spirit of faction. The old feud broke out afresh in Portadown last week, and threatened more serious consequences than fortunately have yet happened. A Mission was opened by the Passionists in the early part of the week, and conducted with the earnestness which specially distinguishes the Order, services being held day and night, and the devotional spirit of the Roman Catholics stimulated by constant appeals. The district being very decidedly Protestant, some excitement was caused by the presence of the missionaries and the crowds who assembled to hear them. With a view to guard against any possible disturbance—which there was some reason to apprehend, as sectarian rancour runs high—it was thought advisable to obtain the services of an extra police force. Constables paraded up and down before the chapel continually, and this proceeding, it is stated, caused considerable irritation. The adjacent villages soon heard all that was going on, and no doubt a great deal more. They sympathized with 'the brethren' in the town, and the sife and drum being the most eloquent exponents of their feelings, they resolved to give them utterance in tones which would make Popish ears tingle. On Wednesday evening a number of 'boys' came into Portadown. When they reached the Town-hall they found the police drawn up across the street to prevent their further progress. But they proved too many for the constables, and got through their ranks. When they arrived opposite the chapel they were attacked with stones by a crowd which had assembled about the chapel gate, and who reented their obstinate attempt to disturb the service. A row then took place, and in the midst of it one of the priests, having seized the drum, received a blow of a stone. The disturbance was subdued, and the town remained quiet for the rest of the night. On Thursday night, however, another drumming party walked through the town, and a serious riot occurred. Mr. Miller the resident magistrate, read the Riot Act, and the crowd not having dispersed, were charged with fixed bayonets by the police and received some injuries. The town has since been quiet. On Sunday evening the Passionist Fathers concluded their Mission and the extra police force was withdrawn.

DEPARTURE OF THE FENIAN CONVICT EDWARD DUFFY.—On Friday evening, Duffy, one of the Fenian convicts confined in Dublin, was conveyed by four warders on board the mail steamer O'Connell, and with such privacy and speed that it was only at Holyhead the circumstance became known.

THE LIMERICK CONVICTED FENIANS. Letters have been received in Kilmallock by the friends of the parties convicted of the attack upon the police barracks in that town, stating that it is the intention of the Government to send them out to Australia.

The Nenagh correspondent of the *Daily Express* has retracted the statement that the Fenian convict Kennedy, lately transmitted from Pentonville to Kesh, was released on account of giving information to the government in regard to the Fenian organisation.

A man named Magrath, formerly station-master on the Waterford and Limerick Railway at Banaha and who had been for some months past confined in Clonmel jail, under a warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, was lately released from custody, upon giving personal security before C. De Geron, Esq., B.M.

Fenianism is quite as great a sin in the eyes of the Church as murder, stealing, or adultery; and no Catholic belonging to any Fenian association can receive absolution unless he makes a solemn promise to renounce the society for the future. In England, Ireland, Scotland, and America, with the full concurrence—indeed, at the express desire of—the Holy See, Fenianism and all belonging to it has been denounced again and again by the bishops and clergy

of the Church, and every Catholic who in any way aids or abets the association, is guilty of mortal sin. Of this there can be no doubt whatever, and therefore, every member of the Old Faith is bound by the most solemn obligations possible to conceive, not only to keep aloof from this four conspirator, but equally to help the guardians of the public peace, to expose and put down so great a curse throughout the land.—*Weekly Register*.

The barbarous practice of faction fighting is not yet extinct in Tipperary. It has survived even the earliest and eloquent denunciations of the Catholic Archbishop. On Sunday week a savage affray took place at Upperross, which has caused the death of one of the combatants and the serious injury of several others. The deceased, a young man named Lاهی, was a brother of Patrick Lاهی, who was sentenced at the last assizes to five years penal servitude for taking part with Captain Burke in the Fenian outbreak, and forming one of a party who, among other outrages, set fire to the house of a farmer named William Clear. There is reason to suspect that a deadly enmity was excited in the locality between the friends of the Lاهیes and those who were examined at the trial, and afford an opportunity for having a pitched battle a pretended dance was arranged at which the hostile factions met. They were not long in finding a pretext for the outbreak of hostilities, and the character of the fight may be inferred from the fact that Lاهی's head was smashed to pieces, so that it was little short of a miracle that he survived over a week, and others are disabled for life.

DUBLIN, Sept. 30.—It rarely cannot with justice be said that now, at least the landed proprietors and gentry are wholly neglecting their social duties. While complaints are bitterly made of absenteeism who take no interest in their tenantry beyond the punctual exaction of their rents, it is right that the praiseworthy efforts of others who regard the obligations which property imposes, as well as the privileges which it confers, should not be overlooked. No impartial observer can fail to see that the latter is the larger class, that its numbers are steadily increasing, and that a more enlightened and generous spirit than formerly prevailed is beginning to regulate dealings with the people. This is shown in the readiness with which opportunities are embraced for evincing a kindly sympathy towards them, and a practical desire to improve their moral and material condition. The peasantry bears witness to the earnest exertions of those who are endowed with rank and influence to help forward every movement in which the welfare of the humbler classes is concerned. These exertions are not unappreciated, though evil influences are still at work to check the growth of those feelings of confidence and attachment which perseverance in well doing must in the end produce. Many occasions have recently been noticed in which the disposition of the landed gentry to co-operate with the ranks below them, to encourage and to stimulate them by example and reward, has been happily illustrated. The last two months have not been unprofitably spent, and there is no reason to doubt that they will turn to good account the remainder of the recess in mingling freely with the people, learning their wants, and promoting the success of local institutions which are intended for their benefit.—*Times Cor.*

DUBLIN, Sept. 16.—The publication of the agricultural abstract acts which were noticed on Saturday has produced a feeling of disappointment which, upon a closer examination, is likely to be diminished. If the comparison be confined to 1865 and 1867 the results are undoubtedly discouraging, but if it be extended back to previous years it will be found that the tide of improvement has been steadily advancing for the last four years, although we now see the temporary reflux of the wave. Take for example, the number of cattle, this year 3,702,378. It shows a decrease of 48,779 compared with last year, but an increase of 558,147 over 1863, 440,084 over 1864, and of 304,830 over 1865. The total value of live stock in 1866 was 30,350,670. This year it is 35,095,234! Two causes operated to diminish the number of cattle this year,—first the large exports consequent upon the increased demand to supply the havoc of the cattle plague in England; and next, the restriction upon the importation of calves during the panic. The number of sheep has increased from 3,639,024 in 1863, to 5,298,677 this year. It is only within the last two months that the restriction upon the importation of rems has been removed. The precautionary measures adopted to protect Irish stock from infection have lessened the means of multiplying it.—*Times Correspondent*.

Sir Joseph N. McKenna has been addressing his constituents in Youghal. A placard was posted on the Court House, warning the electors against 'tying themselves to the chariot wheels of the Adul amities—men who had betrayed them and their country; but the address of their member was, nevertheless, well received. A great portion of it dealt with the alleged over taxation of Ireland. He expected that the government would carry to a satisfactory conclusion the arrangement for the State purchase of Irish railways. He regretted exceedingly that Lord Mayo's Land Bill of last session did not pass into law. Mr. Forster, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. O'Clanchester Fortescue had joined as heartily as Mr. McCarty and himself in passing a severa sentence on the head of their own government, Earl Russell, by declaring in favour of a repeal of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act as members of the Commission. He believed they were in a fair way of getting a Catholic university charter and a denominational system of primary schools. He voted for the Reform Bill as being better than that of the previous government, and as wishing to get Reform out of the way. The Very Rev. Canon Murphy, who moved a resolution approving of Sir Joseph M'Kenna's parliamentary conduct, which was carried, asserted that more moral guilt attached to statesmen than to the madmen who had engaged in a revolutionary conspiracy. Their petitions upon the land question had been neglected and they would sign no more of them. The speaker's statement that every dollar of the Alabama claims would be paid by England in terror of America was cheered. The British, he maintained, would strike to Mr. Seward's ultimatum. He hoped the Whigs would remain in the shade of opposition until they had done penance for their transgressions.

The following from a Portadown correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman* tells of more Orange outrages:—"Last evening (25th ultimo) a band of Orange ruffians, of from three to five hundred strong, marched into the town from the adjoining parish of Leagh, accompanied by sifes and drums, and proceeded straight to the street in which the Catholic Church is situated, and where the people were at the time at their devotions, attending a mission which was being held for some days in the church. The Orangemen stopped opposite the church and drummed and sified with all their might and main, shouting and making the most unearthly discordant noises for the purpose of interruption, and one ruffian named Joseph D'Amill, more audacious than the rest, ran to the Catholic clergymen of the parish, who were standing inside the church gate, and without the slightest provocation of any description struck the reverend gentleman a blow on the face which injured him severely, and then in derision ran away with his hat. The police, headed by Mr. Miller, R.M., were soon on the spot and arrested the rascal, and I believe many of the others have been identified and will be summoned to the next petty sessions."

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House for a week ending September 21, was £14,811.8d. against £17,208.5s. 11d. the previous week, and £12,400.4s. 6d. same time last year. The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending September 21, was 4,582 lbs. against 55,000 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 2,363,400 lbs. since 1st of January, against 2,275,206 lbs. same time last year.

THE HEALTH OF DUBLIN.—In the Dublin registration district (which extends over an area of 9,745 statute acres, and had, by the census of 1861, a population of 314,409), the births registered during the week ending September 21st amounted to 151—77 boys and 74 girls. The number in the corresponding week of last year was 156. The deaths registered during the week were 148—61 males and 87 females. The corresponding week of last year the number was 164. Four deaths from fever were registered, being less than the number registered during the previous week. Measles proved fatal in five instances. Several deaths were attributed to scarlatina. Whooping cough caused six deaths, and croup two. Diarrhoea proved fatal in 23 instances; 15 of these deaths occurred in children under five years old. A boy, aged ten years died on the 12th instant, in Cork street Hospital, from spinal rachitis—duration of illness, thirty days; and on the 16th instant a cab-driver, aged 40 years, died in the Meath Hospital, from cerebral spinal rachitis—duration of illness, four or five months. Phthisis or pulmonary consumption produced 18 deaths. Convulsions carried off 17 children. Only five deaths were attributed to bronchitis, and one to pneumonia or inflammation of the lungs. Nephritis or Bright's disease caused one death. Three deaths were attributed to disease of the heart.

A late *Cork Examiner* says:—The weather for the past week has been bright and beautiful, though the nights have been cold. Its effect on the saving of the late harvest has been most valuable, and indeed perceptible on the great bulk of the grain now coming into market. It is perhaps too soon to attempt an estimate of the results, but we may say that while wheat has been disappointing in bulk, the oats crop has been really magnificent. In some districts the potatoes have blackened in the ground, but the produce has in general been so large as to have made the loss in this way be comparatively little felt. The rains which so much retarded the sowing of the harvest had a valuable effect in stimulating the growth of grass and green crops. The grass is so good as to afford a promise of carrying farmers well through the autumn.

At a late meeting of the Boyle poor law guardians, the subject of the extension of flax cultivation in the Boyle Union district was introduced and discussed at considerable length. It was proposed to establish a flax market in Boyle early in November next, when prizes will be given to sellers according to the quantity and quality exhibited for sale. This should prove beneficial to that part of the country, where every possible facility is afforded by the presence of two experienced flax instructors; and an excellent mill, belonging to Mr. Thomas Cox, convenient to the town of Boyle.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration still continues to flow from the railway station of Thurles. Scarcely a day passes by without a batch of well-dressed young men and women of a respectable appearance, leaving for a distant clime, which is to be the land of their adoption. In consequence of the large number that emigrated for the past few years, farmers' servants and labourers are very scarce and wages high in all cases.—*Limerick Southern Chronicle.*

Dublin, Oct. 23.—The Fenian convict, named Kelly, died while in prison, and his funeral took place yesterday. There was a great demonstration of sympathy for the deceased. An immense crowd of people surrounded the house where the remains were laid out, and a long procession followed them to the grave.

A correspondent of the *Waterford News* says: All Ireland is digging out the potatoes, which are the saddest crop we have had since the year 1844. Ireland will never be the same country as of old until the tuber comes back to us; and when it does, you will see wages up 50 per cent, and the natives coming back from America, and the small farmers in their glory, and taking land over the heads of the graziers. The Irish returned, will bring back energy, intelligence and cash. Their motto will be 'go-ahead, or clear the way.'

Thursday, the 19th ult., was a gala day at Corbally Hall, the seat of M. E. Corbally, Esq., M.P. On that day the good proprietor gave his usual harvest home dinner of beef and mutton, with an abundant supply of ale, to his laborers and some of his neighboring tenants, thus keeping up the good old custom of the harvest home festival. A successful attempt has been made to grow hops in the county of Dublin. A very good sample has been exhibited, and it is probable that the high prices demanded by English hop-growers will cause an experiment to be made upon a larger scale to introduce the crop in this country. The harvest in Ireland is said to be an abundant one, and the laboring classes have a larger amount of food at their disposal than they have had for several preceding seasons.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Church Times* says that at Bath.—Within the last four years the Roman Catholics have built a church at a cost of £15,000 a sisterhood at the cost of about £7,000, and they have also purchased Prior Park (close to Bath) at the cost of £20,000 where a theological college and chapel at the high part of the city; the parishes are very attractive, being Benedictines and preaching in black gowns!

THE FENIAN RESCUE.—The *Spectator* remarks that there is, if we only consider it, something—no doubt very disheartening, for it is so intangible, so inaccessible to the influence of ordinary motives—but still remarkable, and curiously indicative of the warmth of the national temperament, in this strange capacity of the Fenians to believe that they are in some way taking personal revenge for national wrongs by striking at any vulnerable point in the whole British empire. An English peasant would nourish the deepest vindictiveness against a private enemy, and burn down his rick without hesitation, but he would be wholly unable to see the satisfaction in running the most imminent risk of his life for the sake of striking at a person of whom he had never heard, in a place where he had never suffered any kind of wrong, simply because that person and that place were invested with the ideal character of a hated national name. We cannot help feeling a vague sort of awe and respect for so wonderfully idealising a power of resentment as this. But its consequences may be only too dangerous. If the lower and more ignorant English once get the idea that all Irish are Fenians, and that all Fenians may at any moment attack Englishmen anywhere from mere national spite, we shall have to fear a great deal more from sudden outrages by them upon the Irish than from sudden outrages by the Irish on them. How very dangerous and savage our lowest class can be on such emergencies, the recent Birmingham riots alone show. We trust that the punishment of those convicted of this outrage will be prompt and severe, if only for the sake of the lower Irish themselves. Once let the English mob of places like Manchester or Liverpool get any idea into their heads that these Fenian outrages in England are too licitly dealt with by the law or Government of England and they would be taking the law into their own hands. Indeed, this is even now the worst consequence to be apprehended from these irritating outbreaks. We should tremble to see the result if those of our great cities in which Irish colonies exist, once got the idea that their peace and security were seriously threatened by Fenian machinations.

The Fenian outbreak at Manchester, which gave rise to the greatest excitement in Leeds, as in other large towns, where vast numbers of Irish labourers and others are known to be employed, has caused the authorities to take steps to meet any emergency which may occur in that neighbourhood. On Thursday morning a supply of revolvers for the use of the police, with the requisite ammunition, arrived

in the town from Chester Castle. The weapons have been conveyed under directions from the War-office, and will be kept in the armoury. Two companies of the 23d Regiment of Foot, under the command of Captain Proctor, arrived in Leeds on Wednesday afternoon from Newcastle, having left the latter town about seven o'clock in the morning, and their march from the railway station to the barracks in Chapel-town-road excited considerable interest, many years have elapsed since these barracks were garrisoned by a military force. At Bradford a number of Col's revolvers have been obtained, and these are kept ready at the police station in case of an emergency. There are already a number of cutlasses in store, and it is thought that with these and Col's revolvers combined the police of Bradford will have little to fear from any contemplated raid by the Fenians. At Sunderland, on Wednesday, it was stated that the Fenians in that town had held meetings, and had passed resolutions expressing joy at the murder of Sergeant Brett, and it was suggested that if this statement could be proved, additional police would be necessary, and the precaution should be taken of obtaining revolvers for the use of the constables.

The *Liverpool Mercury*, one of the ablest of the North of England papers, has a very sensible article on the recent outrages at Manchester, and the treatment of the Fenian question by the English Government, which is, in our opinion, sufficiently interesting to be worth reproducing. It says:—

We hope it may be assumed that the deliberately premeditated murder of a policeman in the discharge of his duties will not be made the occasion for any of that sickly and demoralising cant about 'political offences' with which writers and speakers of a certain school delight to mystify their own and other people's consciences. What took place at Manchester on Wednesday last was murder pure and simple—murder originated with extraordinary care and deliberation, and perpetrated with exceptional audacity and violence; and any community which strikes from punishing such a crime with unsparring rigour must be in the last stage of moral paralysis and imbecility. There is no question here about the wrongs, real or imaginary, which British legislation may or may not have inflicted on the Irish people. It would be an insult to common sense and common morality to suggest or entertain political excuses for a gang of ruffians who, in a peaceful English city where tens of thousands of their countrymen are contentedly earning an honest livelihood, waylay a prison ward, fire volleys of pistol shots among a few unarmed policemen, blow out the brains of a constable who was merely doing his duty, and forcibly rescue prisoners from the hands of the law. The act was a foul and barbarous crime, and nothing else; and if society is not strong enough and resolute enough to mete out condign punishment to the criminals, we may as well repeal our penal laws altogether and leave a clear field to men of blood and violence. A more audacious defiance of law, authority and social order was never ventured upon in a country pretending to civilization and possessing a regular Government. Fenianism has thrown down a challenge to English law to do its worst against murderous disturbers of the public peace, or else make itself a byword and mockery among nations; and if the faintest hesitation were shown about the acceptance of the challenge, this country would earn the merited contempt of mankind. Unless the authors of this daring piece of savagery are dealt with in such a way as will effectually discourage future attempts to raise the standard of anarchy and murder in English towns, we may depend upon it that we have only seen the beginning of a reign of sanguinary violence in all places where the Fenian or Irish-American element may choose to assert itself. What happened last week in the streets of Manchester might just as well (in the absence of adequate precautions) have happened in Liverpool or any other Lancashire town, or even in London itself. It is clear that in these Fenian societies has to deal with men who know neither scruple nor remorse, and who are entirely exempt from all fear except that which force and punishment can practically bring home to them in the simplest and most tangible form. We cannot doubt that society will know how to vindicate its outraged rights and to protect itself against future insult.

TRANSPORTATION OF THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—The hired convictship *Huzemont*, which has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of a numerous party of convicts to Fremantle, Western Australia, left the Nore on Tuesday, and proceeded down Channon, after receiving 150 convicts from the establishments at Chatham and Millbank. The convicts from the Chatham establishment, at St. Mary's, embarked from the dockyard on board the paddle-steam steamer *Adler*, Mr. W. J. Blakey, and were in charge of a body of convicts guards and warders, all heavily armed. Among the convicts shipped on Tuesday was a party of fifteen Fenians, who were engaged in the late conspiracy in Ireland, together with the officers and crew convicted of scuttling the ship *Seymour*, and some others. The Fenian convicts, like the remainder of the prisoners were chained together in gangs, but it was observed that they were kept apart from the other convicts in a portion of the vessel by themselves. The steamer *Patrol* also brought down a number of convicts from each of these establishments, the number she is fitted up to take out to Australia being five hundred. The convicts will be in charge of a military guard, who will afterwards settle in the colony.

The *Liverpool Post* of the 24th ult. tells the following horrible story:—

On the 21st a labourer named Thomas Robson was brought before the magistrate on the serious charge of attempting to destroy his wife and two daughters by burning them. The prisoner, with his wife and two daughters, all slept in one room, in which there were two beds, and on Sunday night they had all retired to rest, with the exception of the father, who did not come home until midnight. Having been served with some supper by his wife, who got out of bed for the purpose, he again left the house, and did not return till about two o'clock. He called out to have some more supper, but no one answering him he became very irritable, lighted a candle and threatened with a fearful oath that he would destroy them all. He then went up stairs into the bedroom, and deliberately set fire to the counterpane of the bed on which his wife was lying. The poor woman succeeded in extinguishing it, but a second and a third time did the wretch set fire to it, and as often did she manage to put it out. While the fellow was relighting the candle, she sprang out of bed, and hastily throwing her dress over her head, was endeavoring to run off to fetch a policeman, but her husband caught hold of her and applying the candle to her dress, endeavoured to set it on fire. By an almost frantic effort she succeeded in frustrating his diabolical purpose, and in disengaging herself from his grasp, and at once rushed off for assistance. The unnatural father then turned to the bed in which his two daughters were, and set fire to the counterpane. One of the girls at once jumped out of the bed and proceeded to dress herself, and as her sister did not offer to get up, she said to her, "Clara, will you lie there and be burnt to death?" to which the inhuman parent replied, "Oh never mind, my wench; keep your place; you will die happy." At the moment a young man named Outler, a lodger who slept in the adjoining room, alarmed by the shrieks of the terrified girls rushed into the apartment and extinguished the blazing counterpane. Robson then fetched a quantity of straw, which he spread out underneath one of the beds, and before setting fire to it he brought a hair oil bottle and a turpentine bottle, but finding they were both empty he threw them away with an oath. He then lighted the straw, which speedily blazed up and ignited the bed and bedding. Another lodger, named Scottborn, then came to the assistance of the two afflicted girls, and after a struggle with Robson, who threatened to knock his brains out, Scottborn suc-

ceeded in extinguishing the fire, which Robson kindled as many as half a dozen times before the arrival of a policeman. When a constable came Robson aimed himself with a pistol, and advanced to meet him, but the fellow was ultimately overpowered, disarmed, and taken into custody. The bed-room presented a sad spectacle after the affair, the posts of one of the beds being burnt to fragments, the counterpane and bedding of both being quite destroyed, the feathers scattered about in the utmost confusion, and the dresses of the mother and two daughters completely spoiled. The remnants of these garments and of the counterpanes were produced in court, and caused quite a thrill of horror when held up to observation. The prisoner, who seemed to treat the matter with great indifference, was committed for trial at the Staffordshire Assizes.

STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE—PAUPERISM AND IMMIGRATION.—Not many years since the capital of our national Debt stood unapproached by any other item in the public accounts. Now, the annual amount of the foreign trade of the country has almost doubled, for the aggregate imports and exports of merchandise and bullion, the splendid total of 600 millions sterling. In the year 1866 the total value of the imports and exports was 634 millions, 295 millions being the value of the imports; 189 millions the value of the exports of British and Irish produce; and 50 millions the value of the exports of foreign and colonial produce. The progress of the foreign commerce of the United Kingdom is marked by figures just quoted, which are double the corresponding amounts only 15 years since. Apportioned to the population, the value of the imports and exports of merchandise 1866 was close upon 182 per head for every man, woman, and child in the three kingdoms. The value of the products of the skill and industry of the country exported abroad was in the same year as much as 67. 6s. 2d per individual of the population. About three-fourths of our foreign trade is carried on with foreign countries and one-fourth with our own possessions. The United States has assumed her position as the country with which we have the largest trade. The statistics of pauperism do not exhibit any special features. In spite of the progress of our industries and commerce, the number of persons in receipt of relief does not show any marked decrease in proportion to the population. The total number of paupers in England and Wales on the 1st of January, 1867 was 959,000 of which 514,000 received outdoor and 445,000 indoor relief. The adult able-bodied paupers numbered 158,000. The population is about 43 per cent. of the total population in England and Wales. The total number of registered paupers and their dependents in receipt of relief in Scotland upon the 14th of May, 1866, was 119,000. The number of paupers in receipt of relief in Ireland was 69,000 in the first week of January, 1867. The number of paupers in Scotland and Ireland has varied but little during the last five years. The cost of the poor in the year ended Lady-day, 1866, was 6,429,000. In England and Wales, and 2,826,000 in Ireland. In Scotland, in the year ended the 14th of May 1866, the cost was 783,000. In the table of the amount of poor rates received and expended in England and Wales, there is a useful distinction of the amount expended in actual relief of the poor and for other purposes, such as the county and police rates, &c. It appears that, between 1852 and 1865 the expenditure for the relief of the poor has increased from 4,897,000 to 6,430,000, or 31 per cent, and the expenditure for other purposes has risen from 1,911,000 to 2,549,000, an increase no less than 84 per cent. This is a large addition to local taxation, notwithstanding that the gross estimated rental of property assessed to the poor rate has increased from 86 millions in 1856 to 110 millions in 1866. The return of criminal offenders committed for trial affords, it may be hoped, evidence of a diminution of crime in recent years, in each division of the United Kingdom. The total number of persons committed for trial in 1866 was 18,849 in England and Wales; 3,003 in Scotland; and 43 6 in Ireland. The female offenders were in the proportion of 21 per cent. in England and Wales, 20 per cent. in Scotland, and 20 per cent. in Ireland. The proportions of convictions to committals in 1866 was 75 per cent. in England and Wales, 76 per cent. in Scotland, and 56 per cent. in Ireland. The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom has fluctuated considerably between 1852 and 1866. In the former year the emigration was the largest upon record, 268,000 persons having then left our shores. Large numbers also emigrated in the two following years making the total emigration in the three years 1852-3-4 as many as 1,022,000 persons. In 1861 the number was only 92,000 and in 1866 it was 205,000 of which number 161,000 went to the United States, and 44,000 to all other countries. In the 15 years from 1852 to 1866, 2,011,000 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom and as many of them as 1,938,000 went to the United States.—*Times.*

CHILD MURDER IN ENGLAND.—Must a race of female demons be allowed to spring up and thrive in our midst—fiends who take in babes to kill, as a trade—whose very life is the blood of innocent childhood, which, crying to Heaven, must bring a vengeance on the land if something be not done to stop the foul traffic. The horrible truth attested by Dr. Lankester that, from the records of his court, 12,000 women in London alone, have murdered their children, is another phase of the same awful fact which must be for ever thrust in the face of society till steps be taken to eradicate the evil. It is shame that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, prompts the foul deed. Then arises the consideration—shall we afford an asylum to this shame where it may hide itself, when by so doing we seem to give a sanction to the sin that created it? We are told by a contemporary that 'so strong is the public dread of being led by their horror of one crime into the increasing of the other, that there is a tendency to remain inactive out of sheer fear of action.' But here is the fact—at present we have illegitimacy, and child murder, consequent upon it—consequent, however, only through the shame of publicity. If we establish Foundling Hospitals should we not lessen the murder? We should. Is it likely that the provision of such asylums would increase illegitimacy? We think not. However, it would be better in any case to have but one crime to deal with, even if it were increased when we consider that we should not only save the children from being killed, but save the mothers from the horrible depravity into which they must of necessity fall when once their souls are stained with baby blood. A chance might be left for their reformation after the first fall but when murder is their only shield from infamy, the shelter it affords makes them living sores upon the face of God's earth poisoning and blighting all they touch. Foundling hospitals are established on the Continent, and nothing like the same amount of infant slaughter goes on. Let those institutions then be forthwith established here, and in Heaven's name let us have less of the atrocities which carle our blood, and make us wonder why God does not shower down curses innumerable on the land where such horrors are allowed to exist.—*Northern Press.*

A CHILD POISONED BY GODFREY'S CORDIAL.—Mary Morrissey, aged six weeks was the daughter of a bricklayer, living at Booth-court, Kent street, Borough. She was very cross, and the mother was advised to give the child some Godfrey's Cordial. After the cordial was administered the deceased went to sleep for ten hours, when the mother, becoming alarmed, took her to Guy's Hospital. Mr Taylor, surgeon, said that the deceased was suffering from all the symptoms of opium poisoning when she was brought to the hospital. He kept her alive for nine hours by means of the galvanic battery. She then died. Godfrey's Cordial, contained one drop of opium to twenty-four drops of other matter. A child so young ought not to have opium at all.

A NEW PROFESSION—SUPERNUMERARY ELDERS.—The following doubtful story appears in the *Aberdeen Herald*.—They say that a race of local strollers has been discovered in one of our northern counties as well worth notice as the gipsies, and much less known. A friend of mine, on a late trip to the county of Sutherland, was struck with the venerable air and apostolic bearing of a man working in the garden of his host, to whom my friend said—Has not that man a fine venerable aspect about him? 'Oh, yes,' replied mine host, 'and that venerable aspect of his has been a good living to him. He lets himself out as an elder at dispensations of the sacrament. Its pretty much of a regular trade now. He and two or three others divide the county among them.' My friend found, as the result of further inquiry to which his curiosity prompted him, that it is now a days found impossible to keep up appearances in some of the parishes without the aid of these men; and that their usual remuneration is a fee of 2s. 6d. per day, a bottle of whisky, and the ruin of the minister's kitchen during the days of the solemnity. The minister is also expected to lend a superannuated set of black rods for public wear!

ERUPTION OF MOUNT HECLA.—The Marquis of Bute arrived at Kirkwall in his yacht lately on his return from Iceland. His lordship and party esconded Mount Hecla on the 17th August, but observed no indications of a coming eruption. A little smoke arose from the crater, but there were no symptoms that the volcano was on the eve of breaking out. On the 27th August the yacht was leaving Iceland, and when about 200 miles distant from Mount Hecla the brass mountings on board became suddenly discoloured, and it was then conjectured that the volcano had burst forth. On arriving shortly afterwards at North Forth, it was ascertained that the mail steamer, which had left Iceland later than the yacht, had brought intelligence of an eruption which had been so terrible in its nature that the inhabitants of Reikjavik, living at a distance of about 100 miles from Hecla, were heavily suffocated by the sulphurous fumes from the volcano. In 1845 ashes thrown out by Mount Hecla, were carried by the wind as far as O'keay, and the vegetables in the gardens in Kirkwall, and clothes bleaching there, were thickly covered with the ashes.

DISSENTIONS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—The whole world seems now to be in a state of disquietude. Whether we turn our faces east, west north, or south, we see Governments and populations in a slow ferment of uncertainty and dread. It is so in America; it is so in the East; in Spain, Italy, France, Germany—throughout all Europe. We with our portentious trade union revelations and our Fenian difficulties have enough to occupy attention at home, but the outlook concerns us too; even if we had no better reason for anxiety we should find one in the exhausted state of trade and the growing agitation for power as a class in the ranks of English working men; neither of which conditions is likely to improve by warfare of our very doors. But what the chances are of actual conflict few people are rash enough to estimate.

But what can three journalists be called who are doing their utmost to keep alive the spirit of revolution, and who, under the name of Catholic, are working hand in hand with the devil to damn the Catholic cause in this kingdom? As we said before, now is the time for the Catholics of Ireland to prove that they are loyal subjects, and to assist in every possible way the authorities of this land in tracking out the murderers of the Police-sergeant Brett. When we talk of Catholics of Ireland, we mean especially those Irish Catholics who are resident in England. When all is said and done, our creed in this country is now perfectly unmoored, and we owe much to the laws which maintain matters as they are. The days of persecution are past, and if we don't wish them to return we ought to show practically that we believe in what the Church has said, and that Fenianism is cursed alike of God and man.—*Weekly Register.*

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* states that the blood of Caractacus flows in the veins of Queen Victoria, through Osadin, his great grandson, who was grandfather to the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine through whose descendants, the emperors of the East, the blood was transmitted to the Plantagenets.

The Reform League held a meeting at the Saint James Hall on the 1st inst, and adopted an address of sympathy to Garibaldi.

The anxiety in England relative to Fenian movements has been aggravated by several murderous assaults in London, and the *Times* urges the arming of the police.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—The *Church Review* says that since the issue of the Ritual Commission Report thirty parish priests have begged to wear the vestments.

DEATH OF THREE PRIESTS.—We have received sad news from Texas this week. The yellow fever which raged at all points of the shore at the same time as a Galveston, has stricken down three victims in the ranks of the clergy. M. Gonnard at the little town of Corpus Christi, and M. Micolleau, vicar, have been stricken down by the fever, and both have succumbed to its attack. Mr. Gonnard has been fifteen years on the missions of Texas, and at the various posts he has occupied he has never failed to gain the confidence of the faithful by his zeal, devotion, and all the sacerdotal virtues. M. Micolleau was one of the priests brought over by Bishop Dubuis in October 1866. After preparing himself in the world by special study to pursue the calling of an architect, he decided to embrace the ecclesiastical state, and devote himself to the missions. He was a young man of great promise, who understood and filled well his vocation. About the same time M. Renoux, curate at Port Lavaca and its vicinity, where he had been to take charge of a new and half formed congregation, became a victim to this fell disease. M. Renoux was ordained priest in November last, after being a journalist in Paris for many years. *Prop. Catholique*, Sept. 23.

PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN N. E. MISSOURI.—In our last we called attention to the wonderful progress made in Northeast Missouri by one of our most untiring missionary priests, Rev. Father Gleason, who since he entered upon the field of his labors, has succeeded in building four churches, all of which are attended by Catholics residing in the various localities, some traveling as far as thirty miles. We have learned some really interesting incidents connected with these missions, but none more touching than the fact that among the congregation in Clarke county there is a man in his 107th year who walks seven miles to hear mass. Recently he stood godfather for two of his grandchildren. Another most cheering fact which we glean from the same information is that within the last two years the Rev. Father Gleason has baptized over one hundred converts. We are glad to record gentlemen's labors are not forgotten. His numerous friends in this city are now exerting themselves to render him some pecuniary assistance. One of the means they have adopted is to give a grand soiree and festival, to take place in the newly decorated hall on Third and Pine streets. The ladies are doing all in their power to render the entertainment the most attractive of the season. It will be kept up for two nights, Wednesday and Thursday next.—*St. Louis Guardian*, Oct. 5.

DR. SILLIMAN IVES.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of L. Silliman Ives, D.D., LL.D., which took place at Manhattanville, N. Y., on Sunday, the 13th inst. of disease of the heart. Dr. Ives was a native of Connecticut, but passed the greater part of his life in the South. He was educated at the Episcopal Ministry, and was consecrated Bishop of North Carolina, in 1831, being then

thirty-four years old. His mind, however, strongly tended towards the Catholic faith, and in 1852 he visited Rome, and was received into the Catholic Church. From that time forward his life was faithfully devoted to the interests, spiritual and temporal, of the Catholic community and especially to the education and protection of destitute Catholic children. His labors in this field were unceasing and productive of great and good results. Since 1862 he has served as an active President of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, as Professor of Rhetoric in St. Joseph's Theological Seminary, and Lecturer on Rhetoric and the English Language in the Convents of the Sacred Heart and the Sisters of Charity, and the last years of his life were devoted to the establishment of an institution for the protection of destitute children. Through his untiring efforts buildings are already erected for the accommodation of 700 children, and others are being constructed capable of holding 700 more. The Catholics of New York have good reason to lament the death of Dr. Ives, for he was one of their truest and most active friends.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

THE COUNTERTERT SWEN-THURTS.—The excitement attendant on the receipt of intelligence as to the circulation of spurious seven thirty bonds continued unabated up to the last moment of business hours in New York on Friday, and the offices of bankers, brokers, and dealers in government securities were thronged by persons anxious to learn the character of the bonds in their possession, and to ascertain whether or not they were forgeries, as well as to see what difference there existed between the true bond and the bogus one. There was scarcely a bank in and round Wall street that was not crowded and the services of experts were continually called into requisition by uneasy persons who dreaded that they had been imposed upon and accepted the counterfeit as genuine. Money scarcely ever seemed more plenty, and at every corner, on every doorstep in every hall, and in all the offices thousand dollar bonds were to be seen held carefully in the hands of excited individuals, who seemed to treat them with as little attention as during the war time, when Shoddy and Poverty, the rogues and the honest man changed greenbacks and flung the small stamps to the wind. It was very evident that the holders were losing confidence in the government or at least that department of it having charge of the public funds; and men handled small fortunes in the streets yesterday with a recklessness that too plainly proved the doubts they entertained of their real value. That the Treasury Department had been grossly mismanaged all admitted and many charged officials with something worse; but that a fraud of such magnitude should be so skillfully planned, so well carried out, and the bogus bonds thrown so secretly and successfully on the country was a matter that took everybody by surprise, and led many to doubt the alleged counterfeit bonds were really 'bogus.'

In previous articles in the *Herald* attention has been called to the many devices resorted to by counterfeiters to obtain *fiduciales* of genuine notes and bonds, and *exposés* were made of the course pursued by some of the most successful and the cleverest forger in making those copies and in showing the issues on the country; but it seems to have done no good whatever, and the Treasury is careless about the safety of its dies as it did and yet does about the enormous frauds perpetrated in the distillation and sale of whisky. These dies have cost the country an immense sum of money a sum sufficient to place the imitation beyond the reach of parties unprovided with a large amount of money, and which amount none would risk unless they had a guarantee and a certainty of success. T. dies were to be kept in the safe keeping of the Treasury, and the higher the amount the more expensive the die and the greater the care to be bestowed on its safe keeping; and yet to-day we learn that after all this outlay, despite all this care, and notwithstanding the importance of the issue, the Treasury has been fooled by more clever rogues, and bonds of the highest value and amounting to a figure of the magnitude of which there cannot yet be formed an estimate, have been thrown on the country, and so perfect has the imitation been that they have been received as genuine by such bankers as Jay Cooke & Co. Vermeil & Co., Fisk and Hatch, and other eminent brokers, men than whom there can be no better judges of the currency and government securities found in the country.—Are the bonds really O'Connell's? Was the question which many persons asked each other. Experts said they were, of course. Shrewd business men examined them closely and shook their heads in doubt.

A MAN WHO DIDN'T WANT TO BE ERRORS MARRIED ON MURDERED.—The infelicities of the married at Chicago seem to have caused a horror of matrimony among the bachelor fraternity in that city, which is well illustrated by the means taken by one Barkhad to break off an engagement made when he was drunk. He told his own story in court, when he appeared to have the 'big brothers' of the all-need-one put under bonds to keep the peace towards him:—

Until a week ago, your honour, I was engaged to be married to Sally, the sister of the prisoner. I will not speak ill of her, though we are enemies now, for it is owing to my engagement that I took the pledge and am a sober man. You see I was drunk when I proposed and was accepted. That showed me that liquor could bring a man and I at once took the pledge. I was engaged to her for three months, and during that time I did my duty. I visited her daily, took her to places of amusement, and told her sweet lies. In fact, I did everything required except to name the marriage day. In that I procrastinated. She insisted that we should be married at once. I become desperate. I had no intention of marrying her or any one else. I know what matrimony is; I have been whipped by my father because my mother has happened to care for me. Not knowing what else to do, I pretended to be drunk when visiting Sally eight days ago. She had some friends with her in the parlor, and that pleased me. I kissed her and tried to kiss them, male and female. Then I told her that I had been unable to get the false hair she wished, that they cost too much. That did the business. Indignant at this apparently having her dearest secrets exposed to the young ladies and gentlemen there, she angrily told me to go; that I must never come near her again. I was happy to hear it, and left at once. I did not visit her, and three days afterwards I received a note from her telling me she was sick and wished to see me. Not being a doctor, I stayed away.

The next day I received a similar note; my answer was the same. Then I received a note telling me I was a faithless brute and cruel wretch; and she had two big brothers (I knew it), and they would at once avenge her wounded honour and broken heart by beating me; I believed it; and had carefully avoided the big brothers. They have been to see me eight times already; made the servant say I was out. But I know they will catch me, and then I shall feel very bad. To prevent that I have had them arrested. I wish them bonded over to keep the peace; they can also keep their sister Sally. They have said they would kill me.

Justice.—You are right to have them arrested. They must each give bonds in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace. As for you, your conduct has been disgraceful. You are fined \$15.

HARTFORD, Oct. 14.—Several Irishmen in Colchester, under the influence of liquor, had a quarrel on Saturday night, which resulted in blows. John Kilday was murdered; his head was pounded to a jelly with stones and clubs. The murderer escaped.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The ground was broken and work commenced yesterday on the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad at Junction City, Kansas.

Seventeen divorce cases were acted upon in one day in Chicago, this week.

The True Witness.

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY AT No. 696, Craig Street, by J. GILLIES. G. E. OLBERG, Editor.

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

To all subscribers whose papers are delivered by carriers, Two Dollars and a-half in advance; and if not renewed at the end of the year, then, if we continue sending the paper, the subscription shall be Three Dollars.

THE TRUE WITNESS can be had at the News Depot, Single copy 3d.

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no letters will be taken out of the Post-Office, unless prepaid.

The figures after each Subscriber's Address every week shows the date to which he has paid up. Thus "JOHN JONES, August '63," shows that he has paid up to August '63, and owes his Subscription FROM THAT DATE.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCT. 25, 1867.

ECCLIESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

OCTOBER—1867. Friday, 25—S.S. Obysant, et alii, M.M. Saturday, 26—Vig. of S.S. Simon and Jude. Sunday, 27—Twentieth after Pentecost, Patronage B. V. M. Monday, 28—S.S. Simon and Jude, Ap. Tuesday, 29—Of the Fer'a. Wednesday, 30—Of the Feria. Thursday, 31—Fast, Vigil of All Saints.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news by the Cable during the past few days must have been a source of the profoundest grief to every lover of law and order throughout this Continent. Irrespective of national or religious prejudices, the friends of constitutional government must behold with horror the sad deeds performed beyond the Alps in the much abused name of liberty, conscious that they may be only the gloomy forebodings of the direst calamities that have visited Europe for many a generation. It will be a sorry day indeed for Christendom, when her oldest monarch, her most just and venerable sovereign, the representative of Christ, is driven from his throne, and his government shattered to pieces by that arch demon, the infamous Garibaldi; and yet unless the friends of Pius IX. arouse to immediate and determined action the sad picture may be realized before many days. We are glad to learn by late telegrams that France, even at the eleventh hour, has cast aside her inactive and mysterious policy and taken a firm stand by the side of the Holy Father; the Emperor has demanded in the plainest terms that Victor Emmanuel carry out to the letter the treaty regarding the inviolability of the Papal territory, and on his answer and action the peace of Europe depends. In the mean time the fighting continues between the Papal troops and the insurgents, who have succeeded in crossing the frontier in no inconsiderable numbers. They are led by Garibaldi's son, and have taken and entrenched themselves in some small villages in Roman territory awaiting further reinforcements. In the battles which have already taken place, we are unable to learn which party had the advantage so contradictory are the telegrams we receive; but it is everywhere acknowledged that the Pope's troops fought with energy courage and bravery. It is positively asserted that Garibaldi has made his escape from the island of Caprera, and even may have joined the party of action. As we go to press we learn that the Italian Minister Razzini has resigned his position at the head of the Cabinet. He will be succeeded by Gen. Menabrea. No answer has yet been returned by the King of Italy to the ultimatum of Napoleon, and the civilized world awaits with the deepest anxiety the contents of so all important a document. Should the reply of Victor Emmanuel be unsatisfactory, we believe that France will not be allowed to do her duty single handed; Austria, Spain, and other Catholic powers of Europe, will be envious of having some share of the glory to be reaped from battling in so righteous and holy a cause. As for us we have no desire to see the sword unsheathed, could peaceable and just measures prevail, but should the worst come, our heartfelt prayers will be for the triumph of the just and righteous.

THUGGISM.—There is no epithet hurled more frequently, or with more unction against the Irish, by a certain class of British writers, than is that of Thugs—that is to say, professional murderers. Well! we do not deny that under the influence of vindictive passions, horrid crimes have been committed in Ireland; and for these crimes, commonly known as "agrarian outrages" we have neither the will nor the capacity to offer any, the slightest excuse or apology. But we may well ask, as the records of the Trades Unions of England are slowly unrolled before our eyes:—are the people of Great Britain in a position to reproach their Irish fellow subjects with their disregard of law and the sanctities of human life? Could they not be better employed with the beam in their own eye, than in scanning the mote in the eye of their neighbor. For we say it, fearlessly, that, horrible as are many of the "agrarian outrages" of Ireland, they

appear as mere peccadilloes when compared with the organized murders, mutilations, arson, and other crimes of the Trades Unions of England. The Irish peasant oppressed with a sense of personal wrong done him, in that he has been turned adrift upon the world, evicted from the rude cottage wherein he and his fathers had dwelt, whereunto he had brought home his wife, and reared up his little ones roughly and poorly no doubt; but still fondly—and thirsting for vengeance waylays the landlord, bailiff, or agent whom he looks upon as the author of his wrongs, and shoots him down from behind a hedge, or other ambush. For this, when captured he deservedly suffers the extreme penalty of the law as a murderer; but his countrymen do not therefore deserve to be reviled as a race of Thugs or organised assassins: and of all races of people, the English are the very last who should presume to cast the first stone at their Irish fellow citizens.

The Trades Unions of England are not limited to one city or county, they embrace the working classes not of one profession only but of almost all the many industries of the Empire: they form a vast organisation of the English artisans, with a code of their own, with rulers or magistrates of their own to enforce that bloody code, and are all morally responsible before God and men for acts perpetrated by their members whether upon recalcitrant Unionists, whether upon fellow workmen who assert their individual liberty, and their right to dispose of their own labor on their own terms—or upon masters and employers of labor who refuse to accept as law, the code or regulations of the Trade Unionists. All the members of these Societies are aware of what is being done in their name, and in their supposed interests, through their officers or presidents: all therefore are tarred as the saying is with the same brush.

That an extensively ramified, and elaborately organised system of murder obtained in England, and that the Trades Unions was the name by which that organisation was designated had long been suspected: but what was mere suspicion, has now become a certainty, through the revelations made by the Commission appointed to examine into and report upon the object, the extent, and the practical results of that organisation. In order to get at the truth, an engagement was entered into with the leaders of the Unions that, if they would confess the truth they should not be prosecuted for crimes in the past. Thus with the hopes of an amnesty before their eyes, Broadhead and others of the directors of the Trades Unions made the stipulated confessions—revealing therein an amount of organized crime which it is scarcely possible to believe—so hideous and revolting are its details.

The Trades Unions are in fact Thug societies or organised bands of assassins, governed by a few astute leaders, who take notice of all infractions of their sanguinary code, bear complaints, pronounce secret judgment, and appoint the wretches who are to carry bloody decrees into execution. A sum it seems is set apart for subsidising murder and arson: and for a few pounds, hands can always be obtained to commit the most monstrous crimes that the head of the most abandoned villain can concoct, and the heart of the vilest of men conceive. The assassination or mutilation of the master or artizan who has rendered himself obnoxious to the heads of the Trades Unions, is a mere matter of ordinary business to the members of these associations, and is undertaken without scruple or remorse of conscience—so completely blunted is the moral sense of the English artizans, members of the Trade Unions.

We could fill our paper with proofs of these assertions; for columns of the London Times and of other English papers teem with the hideous details of Trades Union murders. Sometimes it seems that the obnoxious person is sentenced to be beaten, at other times to be killed outright and more speedily. For minor offences the property of the refractory working man is destroyed or stolen: graver offences are expiated in his blood, for gangs of Trade Unionists lie in wait for him to mutilate him. For masters who continue refractory there is no mercy. Their houses are blown up or set fire to by these human devils; or infernal machines cunningly contrived are thrown through their bed-room windows.—Let one instance of these practices as copied in the London Times from the Report of the Commission suffice to show the extent and nature of English Thuggism:—

The following evidence was given on Monday last by a man who for three years together had at various times been Secretary to the Ashton Union:—"All important business had to be determined on at a general meeting. The meetings would appoint men to wait upon an offending master, and exhaust every legal means to induce him to comply. There was then a general meeting and of course they knew what had to be done then was unlawful." "About 150 to 300 men attended these meetings." "It was not settled who were to execute these things, but it was left to the Secretary, Treasurer, and President to say how much should be paid. There was generally a number of men who were ready to execute these affairs." "The money for these outrages was generally entered before the auditors came as 'expenses,' the auditors full well understanding what it meant." "Only a small minority expressed a disapproval of these acts, but of course the majority decided." "When horses were to be destroyed or bricks spoiled, it was not mentioned in general meetings; but the

expenditure of money for such purposes was generally understood among the members. There were usually four or five cases decided to be settled while he was in office, and he understood it was so now."

Mr. JOSEPH OLIFFORD, a master brickmaker at Staleybridge, had 'offended' the Ashton Brickmakers' Union by not employing Union men. A meeting was held at 10 o'clock at night to arrange proceedings before executing the attack. Eight men were engaged for the job, who armed themselves with sticks, staves, and pistols, and some of them were masked. They got to the brickyard and destroyed from 18,000 to 20,000 bricks, but on the road they met two policemen, with whom they an encounter, and one of the constables was shot dead on the spot. In the next case, Mr. John Tetlow, also a master brickmaker had given similar offence to the same Union, and at a meeting held for the purpose it was agreed 'to bottle him.' Accordingly bottles were prepared, filled with naphtha, blasting powder, and slugs. An actor in the crime states what followed:—"They had fuses. They reached Tetlow's about midnight. He saw one bottle go through the window of the bedroom Tetlow was supposed to be sleeping in. Four were thrown. He threw his bottle through a window downstairs. Two of the combustible bottles were thrown at the bedrooms. He heard one explode in the bedroom, or two! This is Sheffield all over; in fact it is Sheffield with an aggravation, for if we remember rightly, Mr. Broadhead's cans of powder had no bullets in them. What follows has no precedent even in the Sheffield revelations. It is the same witness who speaks:—"I remember the case of Shopley, at Hyde. John Ward and I watched with John Henson outside the stable. John Ward took a razor, and he and Thomas Barlow went in. They had settled they should hamstring the horses. They came out and said they had done the job,—hamstringed the two horses. 'I saw the razor, but cannot say as to the blood. We had 10l. for it, or £2, 10s. each. The razor was thrown into the canal."

The statement made by the Ashton Secretary is tolerably conclusive as to the sympathy or complicity of the District Unions generally in transactions of this description. This witness tells us that he paid for the defence of the men who were tried for killing the policeman, and that the charge was upwards of 200l. "Manchester, Oldham, Wigan, Liverpool, Sheffield, St. Helen's, and Birkenhead Unions," he adds, "all subscribed for the defence of the man who committed the murder." If we may assume that the members of these several Unions were as well acquainted with the practices of their officers as those of the Ashton Union, this statement would represent the Lancashire brickmakers as more directly implicated in Trade Outrages than even the Sheffield saw-grinders, while in minor details the parallel is complete. The accounts of the Lancashire Unions have been destroyed, and books have been mutilated and burnt exactly as at Sheffield, avowedly in order that the expenses incurred for Trade Outrages should be concealed. The Chief Commissioner observed on Monday that unless the keys of the brickmakers' box, in possession of the Court, were produced by a certain time, it would be broken open; but though some secrets may be drawn from this repository, the discoveries will be only partial. Mr. William Slater, the President of the Society, has already stated that the cash-book "which they did not like to be brought there," had been destroyed. These precautions are the more remarkable since, according to the same witness, even the minute-book would not have contained minutes of the outrages described. Was it were the entries, then, which the Union did not wish to be brought to light? Perhaps the next day or two may elucidate this mystery, and give us still further insight into the finances as well as the principles of Trades' Unions.—Times, Sept. 11th.

We might fill column upon column with similar details, till the tale of blood became wearisome and monotonous; but the above is a fair specimen of the ordinary working of a system that obtain throughout England, that numbers amongst its adherents its tens and hundreds of thousands, and which is in short one of the institutions of the land of the "open bible." What we ask—are the "agrarian outrages" of Ireland compared with the devilry of the English Trades Union? and whether is the vindictive peasant who in a fit of passion slays him whom he looks upon as having wronged him, and as having brought ruin upon his hearth, or the hired assassin of the English Trades Unions who for a stipulated sum, engages in cold blood to murder his fellow workmen, and the employers of labor who may be pointed out to him, the more disgusting villain? Whether, in a word, is Ireland with its evicted exasperated peasantry wreaking bloody vengeance upon evicting landlords and their agents—or England with its universally extended Trades Unions whose members are open to commit murder on the shortest possible notice for some two pounds ten a head, and by whom orders for arson and mutilation are executed with the utmost dispatch, the more worthy of the reproach of harboring Thugs within its bosom?

But we will be more just to England, than a large portion of the English press is to Ireland. We do not believe that, as a body, and naturally, Englishmen are cruel, blood-thirsty or indifferent to human life. We do not believe that, directly or indirectly their Church whether they be members of the Establishment, or Dissenters, prompts them to crime, or encourages them therein—for the most mutilated form of Christianity is better than infidelity. But we do believe that the spread of Liberal principle, and the consequent negation of all religion amongst the working classes of Protestant England, which is the logical consequence of their defection from the Church is the cause of the wide spread brutality and blood-thirsty propensities of a large portion of its people.

"The Three Wants of Italy" is the caption of an article copied by the Montreal Witness of the 31st ult. from an American Protestant paper. Coming from such a source, the allegations we are about to quote cannot be set down to the credit of Romish proclivities, and must be accepted rather as the confessions, the reluctant confessions, painfully extorted from an enemy by the moral torture of facts too patent to be any longer denied. Well then, of these "Three Wants of Italy"

what is the chief? Listen to our Protestant informant:—

"But the greatest want of Italy is a religion which shall deliver the people equally from unbelief and superstition. Unhappily for the spiritual condition of the people, the anti-Papal movement in Italy has been purely political—with no accompanying tokens of Reformation within the Church itself, and no marked yearning for a purer faith in the popular mind."

This is plain enough. The Reformation in Italy to day, is in every respect the transcript of that Reformation which worked such great things in France of the eighteenth century, and of which Voltaire, Diderot and the Encyclopedists were the Apostles. The product of the same causes, propagated by the same means, and embraced from the same motives in one country as in the other, the French and the Italian Reformations, that which culminated in Goddess of Reason worship, Hebertism and all filthiness, and that over which Exeter Hall to-day sings its songs of triumph, are evidently chips of the same block, castings from the same mould, and the handwork of one and the same Spirit of Evil. Only this we notice, that, whereas in France of the eighteenth century the Reformation was, if not indigenous—for English Protestant writers furnished the texts which Voltaires expounded—at all events carried on or propagated by Frenchmen: in Italy on the contrary, where the soil is not so ripe for the good seed as was that of France over which the plough and harrow of the of the Regency had passed, the work of the Reformation is for the most part conducted by non-Italians, and by the salaried agents of British Protestantism. Again we quote from the article of which we have already laid some lines before our readers:—

"The work of evangelization in Italy has been conducted largely by agencies extraneous to herself, as a missionary work from without rather than development from within; and these agencies have had diverse and sometimes conflicting methods, so that the simplicity of the Gospel has been marred by the divisions and controversies of its representatives. Thus, there are the Wesleyan missions, the Vaudois missions largely sustained by the Free Church of Scotland, the Independent or Free Italian Churches, which, of late, have been supplemented by American funds, and the Churches modelled after the Plymouth Brethren, and evangelical religion is presented under a diversity, a contrariety of forms, and with new names and issues, to a people who have been trained to regard the Church as an indivisible unit."

The naïveté with which the evangelical writer admits the failure of the Foreign Missions, and the cause of that failure is inexpressibly refreshing. The diversity, the almost "contrariety of forms" under which the religion of Christ is presented to the people of Italy, who are so ignorant, and so superstitious that they actually believe that revealed truth is one; that of contraries, both cannot be true—is no doubt one strong reason why the Italians reject with scorn the trash that is presented to them by Wesleyan Missions, by Vaudois Missions, by Free Church of Scotland Missions, by Independent Italian Church Missions, by Plymouth Brethren Missions—and Lord knows by what Missions besides, every one in particular claiming to be the only genuine and original Gospelship, all depreciating their rivals' articles as spurious, and agreeing only to this, in denouncing that religion from which they had stolen or cribbed such fragments of Christian truth as they possessed. No wonder that at the sight and hearing of this Babel, Italians stand aghast and see the workings not of the spirit of God, but of the other party who is the author of confusion and strife.

Any how—the fact stands admitted and recorded in the columns of the evangelical press that the Reformation in Italy is a "purely political movement: that it has nothing spiritual whatsoever about it; and that though, as all such movements necessarily are, it is violently anti-Papal, it has not predisposed the Italian mind for the reception of any form of dogmatic Protestantism whatsoever, which like an exotic transplanted to an ungenial soil can there take no root, and bring forth no fruit. Even of that phase of Protestantism which does best flourish in Italy, and of which the pet of Exeter Hall, Garibaldi, is the type, Voltaire and not a native Italian is the prophet—and the great man whose word as a religious reformer appeals to, and stirs up the depths of the Italian Protestant, is not Calvijn nor Zuinglius, but the Patriarch of Heresy—Italy may become infidel but never will she stultify herself by accepting the maxims doctrines of her evangelical visitors whose appearance, ignorance, presumption, and mutual strifes, heart-burnings, and diversities of teaching, do but tend to bring the name of Christianity into ridicule and disrepute amongst the keen witted inhabitants of the Peninsula.

The Bazaar held during the last week, for the benefit of the Orphans and Deaf and Dumb, under the patronage of the Ladies of Charity, realized the sum of £140.

If we reflect that this Bazaar is but a continuation of the long chain of good works, undertaken by these Ladies, we will without hesitation assert that the realization of such an amount is certainly a brilliant success; it is this fact which excites in their regard, as in that of all those who encouraged the Bazaar, the already well-merited gratitude of the Directresses of those Institutions.

A minister, armed with a white necktie, was recently captured at Toronto, for stealing spoons. He was discharged on disgorging his plunder.

THE REFORMATION IN ITALY.—The Catholic press has never denied the fact that of late years there has been a large and visible defection from the Catholic faith in Italy: and that many not only amongst the laity, but amongst the clergy and religious orders have yielded to the torrent—the latter giving evidence of the change within them, what in Exeter Hall is called "putting on Christ"—by a renunciation of their vows of chastity, and by their notorious scandalous concubinage. But what the Catholic press has always contended for is this:—That this Italian Reformation, or anti-Catholic movement in Italy is not in any sense of the word a religious movement, or governed by spiritual motives: that in its origin, and in its progress it is purely or exclusively secular, having for its principle, with some the idea of Italian Unity and Nationality: with others the idea of a new political order: and with a third class, that of a remodelling of European Society upon the basis of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. To the first, the independent sovereignty of the Pope presents an insuperable obstacle to the realisation of the cherished idea, and therefore they raise the cry—so dear to the ears of Exeter Hall, "Down with the Pope;" to the second and third classes—the Pope, and the Catholic Church, and Christianity itself as claiming supernatural authority over the human mind, and human heart, are all obnoxious since their existence is incompatible with the triumph of their ideas and the attainment of their objects. These, and these motives only, according to the Catholic version, purely secular motives at best, as with the men of the Cavour stamp: and actively anti-Christian and anti Social, as well as anti-Papal, and anti-Catholic, with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Gavazzi and the other classes—are the causes at work in promoting those defections from the Church, and that bitter out-spoken hostility to the Pope to which in their totality is assigned the name of the "Italian Reformation."

It is not a little flattering, therefore, to the honesty of the Catholic writers, that all their predictions have been verified, and that all their opinions have at last been endorsed, by the evangelical press. What we said from the first appearance of the movement, as to the cause of, and as to what would be its result, is now admitted by the most enthusiastic admirers of the Reformation in Italy, and by the warmest partisans of the Revolution to have been the cause of that Reformation, and to be the actual result of its workings. We need only quote our opponents to establish the truth of all our expressed opinions.

S. G. O. AND THE BISHOPS.—The well known reverend writer who, over the above letters, has long been in the habit of addressing the public through the columns of the Times on matters ecclesiastical, comes out in slashing style against the make belief or sham Synod of the Anglican Sect. The Hon. and Rev Mr. Osborne cannot abide shams, except his own, and has a gift which never fails at detecting the mote in his brother Protestant's eye, which he denounces in the following emphatic terms. We copy from the Times:—

(To the Editor of the Times.) Sir,—I am not surprised that this pseudo Pan-Anglican Synod has determined to hold its meetings with closed doors. I hardly expected that it would allow the world at large to watch its proceedings. If it is a mere gathering of men who have attained to the highest office of the home, the colonial, and American Episcopal Churches for brotherly communion it really only concerns themselves, and Dr. Longley, who has called them together. Who, however, is to be bound with this belief? Can there be any, the least, doubt that this Episcopal Congress was set on foot for other and far more serious work; that it is the offspring of a school determined, at all hazards, to claim for the Episcopal office an authority in matters of doctrine and discipline which is to subject laity and clergy alike to their power, as men gifted from above, to declare what the members of the Church are to do and believe? The advertisement in your columns from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel inviting its members of a conversazione at St James's-hall to do honour to the foreign Bishops, is very significant; has not the whole thing been got up, if not by this Voluntary society, at least by those in its confidence who were well assured of its support? And yet, can anything more tend to throw ridicule on a real council of Bishops than the supplementing their holy deliberations on the faith of the Church by a Tea, after the fashion of the scientific associations, where the lesser luminaries go to obtain some reflected light from the greater one?

Let us suppose that the majority binding the minority, the time came when publicity must be given to some dogmatic decree as to our faith, laid down by this solemn assembly. That the faithful have to be informed what seventy Bishops have ruled they are to believe and practise. How is the thing to be done? I fancy even the cunning of the most crafty of the Bench will here be found at fault. "We, the seventy &c. having duly consulted thereon, have solemnly agreed that, henceforth all true members of our Holy Catholic Church shall in the matter of _____, as set forth in our canons, rubrics and formularies, especially in the _____ Article, henceforth hold as follows, &c." This is easy enough on paper at Lambeth; but Sovereign decrees consigned by authority of the Sovereign are so much waste paper. Who are these men; what are they; that, agree on what they will, debate with what ability they may, we should accept as authority any one conclusion at which they arrive? How are they to head their Allocution, how sign it? Would the Church of England for one moment consent to rate episcopal learning higher than that of laymen? Would the English nation for one instant contemplate that the Bench of Bishops have one atom of authority to expand or contract the plain interpretation which men with their Bibles in their hands, aided by all the learning which has been thrown such light on those Bibles, put upon the Prayer-Book? Will it then be tamely borne that a meeting, the Church at large never desired, the

PAGE

MISSING

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—The rumour some time ago current that M. Drouyn de L'Huys was to replace the Marquis de Moustier as Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been revived within the last day or two, and although it has probably no more foundation than it had a month ago, it still challenges attention as indicating a present tendency of the public mind in France.

The Debats declares that the small sympathy it ever felt for the September Convention has been justified by recent incidents. It always deemed that Convention to be no solution, no end to the French occupation of Rome, but a mere substitution of a moral for a material occupation; the former as real and efficacious as the latter, "for we have been, it is said, on the point of yesterday recommencing a new expedition, and of again sending a squadron from Toulon to Civita Vecchia. Nothing, then, is changed and we are still in Rome in 1867 as we were in 1864."

There was certainly an on dit of the kind referred to by the Debats, but the degree of weight it deserves is extremely doubtful, and, moreover, in the event of an insurrection in Rome, French ships might well have been sent to the Pontifical coast or to Civita Vecchia without another occupation of the Papal capital being inevitably implied. From what has come to my knowledge with respect to recent diplomatic communications between the French and Italian Governments, I have no doubt that France did threaten to send troops if Garibaldi raised his banner within the present Pontifical boundaries, and also that Italy—basing her resistance upon the fact that the September Convention does not authorize such interference in the event of an insurrection in the Roman States, unaided by aggression from without—replied that she should repel force by force. It has often been said that the present French Government respects a determined countenance, and it is less certain than some believe that it would have taken so strong a step, fraught with unknown embarrassments to itself, as would have been that of sending another army to Rome.

The Debats says there is no difference between French regiments and a French veto, but practically it might be found that there was. Four men and a corporal, it says, would have sufficed to stop all invasion. But by the Convention those four men could not be retained there; all the difference was in the presence or absence of the French flag. "The Italians, who know that they have had and still have need of France, would have passed no Rubicon." There the Debats is in error. The Italians have had need of France, and France has rendered them services, not altogether unrequited, and which might have been rendered in a manner better calculated to enhance their value and the gratitude of the recipients—but still very important services. But Italy is far from admitting that she has any further need of France.

As a set off to the doleful prognostications of Count Bisson, who, it appears, once organized an unsuccessful colonizing expedition to Abyssinia, and has naturally retained an exaggerated impression of the difficulties and dangers there to be encountered, we find in the Liberte an article far less unfavourable to the prospects of the coming campaign. The writer appears to have some acquaintance with that part of Africa, or, at any rate, to have been among the Bichari and Chagbie, the Abyssinian tribes crossed with the Arabs, who wander, or have settled, between the Nubian Nile, the first ranges of the Abyssinian mountains, and the Red Sea. Those tribes, and the Mussulman Gallas, to the south of Abyssinia, are the particular enemies of the Emperor Theodore, or Tedros, as it appears he is called by the Bichari:—

"Thus the English will have to contend only with the Christian population of Abyssinia proper—that is to say, with the people of the high table lands. As auxiliaries they may reckon on the Beni-Amr, all the Bichari tribes, the Baggara Hamran, all the Arabs of the province of Gedaree, the Chagbie along Mechref, the Galla Abyssinians—all old enemies of the Amharas or Abyssinians of the high plateau. In his youth Theodore seems to have had a presentment of the theory of great agglomerations. He dreamt of uniting under his sceptre all the Abyssinians—that is to say, all the Christian Amharas (the name the Abyssinians call themselves by) of the Ethiopian rite. Not that he disdained the Mussulmans, or even the mere heretics, as subjects, but his ideas of proselytism have always been subordinate to his pro-slavery practices, and the Abyssinian chivalry has largely contributed to people the East with young Gallas. It must be added that the Galla true believers, and particularly the Chagbie and Bichari, have handsomely retaliated on the Abyssinian chivalry by making money out of the young subjects of Tedros, King of the Kings of Ethiopia. It is to be noted that not all the people of the high table lands are, or even have ever been, very warm partisans of Tedros, who in reality is of no family at all, although he has manufactured a genealogy for his own occasions, and pretends to be descended in a direct line from David and Solomon by the Queen of Sheba, thus upsetting all our ethnological notions. In the little feudal confederation out of which his empire is formed he was nobody at all. His cunning, courage, and physical strength alone raised him above his fellows. The warriors of the Tigre, of the Ta-

kazze, seeing in him a good leader, a dreaded chief, with whom there was always probability of victory and certainly of plunder, followed him in preference to another. Some Europeans who happened to be with him on the Egyptian frontier gave him much advice and a few arms. All these fortunate circumstances combined enabled him to beat his numerous rivals in detail. It must be added that in knightly fashion he himself slew some of them with his own hand."

The writer in the Liberte proceeds to deny that Theodore has ever had what could properly be called an army. He has had under his orders an extremely fluctuating force, consisting of the warriors whom the more or less favourable chances of a razzia assembled around him:—

"A few thousand filthy brawlers, armed for the most part with javelins and long, straight swords, with the Ethiopian dagger fixed to the arm—among them a few muskets, with or without flints. It is true that those European Sovereigns who have taken Tedros au serieux have presented him with superb arms, with all sorts of revolvers and needle-guns. But I will answer for it that with the exception of the arms of the Negus Tedros himself, repaired by European hands, there is not a revolver in all Abyssinia that would go off. The people have already broken them to see what there was inside."

New PROJECTILES.—A Frenchman named Landi has just invented a 'multiple cartridge,' being a cylinder containing at certain measured distances several common musket-charges. It is made of paper, and provided with a friction-priming, which enjoys the peculiar advantage of catching fire by its mere introduction into the barrel. As soon as the cartridge has got to the breach it begins to spit fire from the top like a rocket till the uppermost charge is reached, whereby the first shot is fired; it spits again till the fire gets to the second charge, and so on. Six shots at least may thus be fired in succession. This cartridge may be used with all kinds of old muskets, making them as formidable as needle-guns; so that the great mass of muskets in the storehouses, or in the hands of the people, may be turned to account, and, if necessary, the nation may be armed after the modern fashion, without needles and at a small cost. The other inventions of M. Landi consist in 'a fire-engine' and 'a flying torpedo'; the former throwing fire instead of water on the enemy's ship at close quarters, the inflammable liquids being alcohol, oil of turpentine, or petroleum. The flying torpedo is a congreve rocket, feathered like an arrow; it may be cast against the side of a ship, and will explode under water, being charged with fulminate of mercury. Any ship, however large, may be destroyed by it.—Galignani.

The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewellers are victimized. The professor of the ingenious device presents himself in the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small uncut stones. He is well dressed and wears coloured spectacles. The stones are laid before him spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eyes so near to the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop. If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure—whence the slang name of swallow-it-raw given to this class of artists by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught the other day. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard by a victim, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the next day. A policeman was in waiting; the diamonds were laid out upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief gave his lick, acted so violently on his sense of taste, that he was fain to reject what he had just taken. The policeman appeared, and the Swallow-it-raw was taken in the act.

The Paris correspondent of the Nation states that the guests of the Abbe Denis, curate of the parish of St. Eloi, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, dined a few days ago on fowls whose immediate ancestors figured he says on the table of the great French King Dagobert. When the Abbe Denis laid the first stone of the church and presbytery he had built by his own exertions, on the site of the old chateau and gardens of Dagobert, a beavis nest full of eggs was discovered beneath the ruins of the ancient building. These eggs, more than twelve hundred years old, were about to be thrown away by the laborers, when the Abbe remembering that wheat has been grown from grain found in Egypt, in mummies, dating from the time of the Pharaohs, thought that possibly there might still be life in these eggs. A servant of the institute, consulted at once in reference to these precious relics of an age when there was as yet, no France to detest 'Perfidious Albion' or to be jealous of Prussia and needle-guns, advised their being forthwith confided to a hen of approved success in the maternal capacity. The advice having been acted upon, the good curate and his friends had the delight of witnessing, twenty-one days afterward, the hatching of a fine brood of chickens, the direct progeny of the denizens of King Dagobert's barn yard. The fowls thus obtained have been carefully kept from any misalliance with their congeners of less ancient blood; and the Abbe has now a yard as well replenished with 'King Dagobert fowls' that he not only supplies his own larder with poultry of this illustrious breed, but is about to organize, at the suggestion of numerous friends, a sale of 'King Dagobert eggs' for the benefit of the poor of his parish.

ITALY.

Piedmont.—The first article of the September Convention is remarkably explicit. It reads as follows:—'Italy binds itself not to attack the territory of the Holy Father, and to prevent, even by force all attacks, from the exterior, on the said territory.' Victor Emmanuel is consequently bound to stop all armed parties crossing the frontier, but need not interfere if the insurrection is local and confined to the subjects of the Pop.

The Italian Government keeps 22 000 carabinieri, or gendarmes, in active service, more than half of whom are employed in the police of the Southern provinces; yet with all their exertions, and those of the regular army and the National Guards, the brigand is more than ever at home in the Two Sicilies. Sicily itself, half a mile from Palermo, there is no safety for life or property.—Times.

Does it not strike him as at least singular, that a calm so profound has reigned on the Apennine hills, since the withdrawal of the French troops? If the Romans are really eager to throw off the temporal yoke of the priests, how does it happen that the spectacle of their countrymen liberated from the Alps to Sicily, and united to constitutional monarchy, has not incited the countrymen of Rienna to strike one blow for their emancipation? In the answer to this question there lies a truth which Garibaldi would do well bear in mind. If the Romans are to become the willing subjects of King-Victor Emmanuel, their allegiance must be conquered, not by an invasion of Red Shirts, but by the prospect of a happier lot under a change of rule. They must be attracted, not driven, into union with Italy. Now, we have no wish to damp the enthusiasm which Italians so justly feel at the great deeds already achieved, but it would be a mistaken policy to refrain from pointing out the fact that the condition of the new kingdom during the last few months has not been such as to excite the envy of its neighbours. The gigantic labours and heavy trials of eight eventful years have bequeathed a legacy of embarrasment which it will take a long season of unbroken peace to alleviate. There is much discontent among the inhabitants of the annexed provinces, springing from the unwarred burden of a conscription and the pressure of a taxation which is increasing rather than otherwise; nor does the hampered state of the national finances afford any hope that these pressing evils will soon be remedied. Meanwhile all improvements, even the most urgent, are delayed because there is little confidence among the moneyed classes within the country itself, and because her credit abroad is rudely shaken. Even the great financial reforms now in progress, whether they succeed or fail, will only prolong that period of transition.

THE LATE ALLOCATION OF HIS HOLINESS PIV IX.—Venerable Brethren,—The Catholic world knows how often we have been compelled to deplore and rebuke the great injuries and the serious wrongs inflicted for several years by the Sub-Alpine Government in despite of all Divine and human laws, as well as ecclesiastical censures and punishments, upon the Catholic Church, upon us and this apostolic seat, upon the bishops and ministers, upon the religious orders of both sexes, and upon other pious institutions. This same Government, oppressing and daily exciting itself more and more to abuse the Church, after the other laws it has put forth, and which we have condemned as opposed to the authority of this Church, has at last come to that degree of injustice that it has had the sacrilegious audacity to propose approval, sanction, and promulgation of a law which—in its own territories as well as in those it has usurped—has despoiled the Church of all her property to the great injury of civil society, has appropriated that property, and has ordered its sale. All people assuredly must see how unjust how cruel is a law which attacks the inviolable right of property the Church holds from her Divine origin, which tramples under foot all rights natural, Divine, and human, and by which, lastly, the members of the clergy who have deserved so well of Catholicism and civil society and also virgins consecrated to God, are reduced to the extremest misery and to beggary.

In such distress of the Church, in presence of such a subversion of all her rights, we who are bound by the obligations of our apostolic ministry to defend and avenge with the utmost zeal the cause of justice we assuredly cannot preserve silence. For this reason we uplift our voice in your imposing assembly and rebuke with our apostolic authority the law in question; we condemn it; we declare it null and without any value. Let its authors and abettors know that they have placed themselves beneath the ban of the ecclesiastical penalties and censures which the sacred canons, the apostolic constitutions, the decrees of the General Councils declare inflicted upon violators of the rights of the Church and usurpers of her property. Let these determined enemies of the Church tremble and be filled with salutary fear. Let them be certainly convinced that God, the originator and the avenger of His church, reserves for them the heaviest, the most severe chastisements, unless, truly repenting and retracting their steps they hasten to put an end to and to repair the injuries inflicted by them upon this very Church, as we ardently desire and ask humbly and with all our strength from the God of mercy.

Under these circumstances, venerable brethren, we wish to acquaint you that a mendacious pamphlet has been recently put forth at Paris, in which it is attempted shamelessly and with extreme perfidy to insinuate to the reader the idea that the deplorable events of Mexico are in a certain measure to be attributed to this apostolic see. All the world certainly knows how false and how absurd is this accusation—a fact clearly shown by a letter written to us in his prison by the unfortunate Maximilian the 18th of June last, before undergoing an unworthy and cruel death.

Having the opportunity now granted us, we cannot refrain from deprecating the highest praises to the exalted memory of Louis Altiery, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church and Bishop of Alzano. Admiring, as you know, to an illustrious race, adorned with striking virtues, entrusted with the highest functions, and enjoying our particular affection, as soon as he learnt of the horrible scourge of cholera he had invaded Alzano, completely forgetful of himself, and inflamed with the fire of charity for the flock placed in his charge, he instantly hastened to that city. Shunning neither labour, nor exertion, nor trouble, nor peril, taking no rest either day or night, he did not cease for an instant to aid, to assist, to console the unhappy victims of the epidemic to succour them with his own hands, and to afford spiritual help to the dying until the moment when, stricken himself by the terrible disease, like the Good Shepherd, he gave his life for the sheep. Therefore will his memory be ever blessed in the records of the Church, for his noble death is that of a victim to Christian charity, and he has gained imperishable glory for himself, the Church, your illustrious order, and the entire Catholic episcopate. Therefore, also, although we experienced profound grief in learning the death of this cardinal, we are, nevertheless, supported by great comfort, having the firm hope that his soul has arrived in the Kingdom of Heaven, that it has entered into the joy of the Lord, and is offering up ardent prayers for us, for you, and for the whole Church. We decree, also, a tribute of praise to the secular and regular clergy of Alzano, who, following the noble example of their bishop, have not ceased, at the risk of their own lives, and with the utmost zeal, to carry aid, and in especial the aid of religion, to the sick and to the dying. Our troops garrisoning that city, the Gendarmes charged to uphold public security as well as the Zouaves, are equally deserving of our commendation. In fact, they have been seen braving peril, occupied chiefly in burying the dead, and giving a striking example of Christian charity.

Lastly, venerable brethren, let us not cease to uplift our hearts towards the Lord our God, whose mercy is infinite towards those who call upon Him. Let us pray, let us supplicate Him continually, that, remaining firm with you in combat, and surrounding with a rampart the house of Israel, we may be enabled valiantly to sustain the cause of His Holy Church, and to bring back all His enemies into the paths of justice and salvation.

RUSSIA.

A singular new religious sect (says the Independent) has been silently formed in the city of Berlin. It numbers, as yet, but about twenty or thirty male members, as the sect with its ideas seems not to exercise any attractive influence over women. In a room, with its walls covered with dark gloomy paper, opening on a back court, its windows carefully covered with double curtains to exclude the sunlight, their meetings are held. Not every one is allowed to enter the sanctuary; admission is only granted by permission of the eldership, and after a patient,

careful examination. In the evening, at a late hour, the brotherhood assemble. In a ante-chamber, whose brilliant illumination forms a strong contrast to the dark back room, which is the chapel for prayer, they put on the ceremonial tunics, or talars. Silent one after the other, they enter into the sacristy, carefully avoiding even the least sound of the footfall or other noise. Arrived there, they seat themselves before the desks arranged for them, on each of which lies a Bible. Kneeling down they read in these, and in this attitude and occupation they spend about half an hour. Then the Episcopos ascends an elevated rostrum or tribune, that is draped in black, and utters a short prayer. All strike their breasts three times, and close the Holy Scriptures. Their ceremony is now ended. Silently as they came they again leave the room; not a word escapes their lips, what they have to say to each other they write on small strips of paper, and hand to each other. After a silent pressure of hands, they lay off their talars and receive by imposition of the hands the blessing of the Elder, who allows them one by one to pass out; and he himself attends then to the putting out of the lights.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIAN CORN TRADE.—The completion of those Russian railways now rapidly progressing under the military convict labour so admirably organized by Baron Ungern Sternberg will soon open safe high roads through the very heart of the fertile corn countries of the south and glut every market in Europe with their produce. Hitherto the competition carried on by the great Russian landowners, some of whose estates are as large as English counties, has been fitful and desultory. By far the largest portion of their lands has been always suffered to lie waste and certainly in no other country in Europe is there the same acreage of virgin soil which has been left untillured for centuries. That comparatively small portion which really has been brought under cultivation has been farmed in the worst possible manner. Lazy serf labour, ill-directed and grudgingly given, agricultural implements that had remained unimproved since the days of Rurik, could only succeed in producing the scantiest crops, even of those small crops much was eaten by locusts, much perished for lack of moisture, much was left to rot upon the ground, and most of all was spoiled by the autumn rains while it was being carted to a distant market.

UNITED STATES.

SUNDAY IN BOSTON.—From a very reliable letter which appears in the Post, we take the following extracts concerning Sabbath life in the 'Hub':—Yesterday was Sunday. I found it hard to decide what to do with myself. Finally I thought I would investigate the present state of Boston Congregationalism. I have observed lately some signs of an abnormal action in that denomination; some spasmodic symptoms which might point either to a climax of indigestion, or to a too free use of the galvanic battery.

Supposing the venerable Park Street Church to be the best headquarters for my purpose, I stepped in there. I had been quite shocked, on the evening before, to see 'Dr. ———, Dentist,' in conspicuous letters on one of its pillars, and over a small door, in the basement, 'Depot for Philadelphia ice cream.' and I was glad to see that on Sunday the signs are taken down.

It was very early. I found the sexton making his toilet in a closet under the stairs, and he informed me that Park Street Church had no pastor at present and that the Rev. Mr. ——— of Girardin's, would preach that morning. Girardin's views not being what I was in search of, I decided not to remain. I ventured, however, to walk in and take a look at the time-honoured walls; sixty eight years old they are, white, bare, unadorned, but there is a steadfast simplicity in their ugliness which is impressive. Men and women of goodly faith and names have held them in great regard for more than half a century, and it does seem a pity to let Philadelphia ice cream be sold in the basement.

There were but two persons in the church, two poverty-stricken old crones, who sat on one of the free seats in front of the pulpit. They were rolled up in blanket shawls, though the day was warm, and were talking away and bobbing their heads at each other, as if they were on an old wooden settle in front of some almshouse. They were so absorbed that they did not hear my steps, and I confess to an eavesdropping. They gossiped about a dead somebody, and were drawing over 'particulars' with the inexplicable relish which elderly females always have for that unwholesome fare.

"It was erysiples, or something of that sort of humour, to the last," said the one in the gray silk hood.

"Was it now, really? and she looked so healthy; and fifty four ain't say so very old," said the other.

"Oh, no, fifty-four ain't call old at all, not old. I'm seventy-two."

"By now? well I well I you ain't near so old as me; I'm eighty-four, eighty-four next May, if the Lord spares my life," and then each told the other that they "never would think it," just as polite women of the world along in the thirties and forties tell each other; and I left them rocking back and forth, and wiping their shaky old faces, and saying more of just such dreary things to each other, I suppose, till the church began to fill up.

As I walked along Park street, the hazy autumn wind whirled great drifts of yellow leaves up from the Common, and scattered them over the pavement. They were only six months old; it seemed strange that they should be blowing away, dead, and those two old women holding on.

As soon as I heard the opening sentences of what is technically called the 'long prayer,' in the church where I finally took my seat, I knew that I was in the right place for what I desired to learn. The text was: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.' Happening to remember at that instant what Christ said about sparrows, I found a beauty in the words of the text which I had never before seen. But I was soon started out of any such calming thoughts. The chief point dwelt upon was the implied antithesis—the sharp line dividing into two classes; and in proportion as the ecstatics in store for the one were magnified, the fate of the other grew in significant horror. Soon came in a violent denunciation of the Roman Catholic doctrine of purgatory.

At the end of twenty minutes I stepped out to find the sky still broad and blue, and as I walked through one of the fine open stretches of the common I remembered the last two lines of Matthew Arnold's sonnet on an old picture of Christ in the Catacombs:

"She her Good Shepherd's hasty image drew, And on his shoulder, not a lamb, but kid!"

Also another saying, which I once found, a stray waif, and have never heard its origin:

"A woman went through the streets of Alexandria bearing a jar of water and a torch, and crying out, 'With this water I will put out Hell, and with this torch I will burn up Heaven, that God may be loved for himself alone.'"

The fountain on the Common was not playing. I said to a labourer, who loomed with his hat on the grass near by, "Does not the fountain play on Sundays?"

"I guess not, sir; I never seed it. I reckon they think it's wicked. They've got a sign up that dogs mustn't go into the water."

I walked on quite indignantly. I was sure that he was imposing on the credulity of the evident Van Winkle. Ten steps further the sign itself met my eyes: "No dogs allowed in this pond on Sunday." I sat down on an opposite bench, and read and reread it. The board was large; the letters were plain; there it was! I determined to wait till some dog did

go in, and see what came of it. Nurses and babies, lovers and couples, men and women too old to go, no dog, The doves, slighted and hopped on the stone rim un molested, the sunlight kept steadily at work writing hieroglyphs on the bottom of the pond, and the south wind blew strong, helping the water to tell its silver beads briskly, but no dog, came. Finally came something better, a little shouting gamin, in a pink shirt bare footed, bare elbowed, almost more bare than not. In a twinkling of an eye, the water called, trousers went up to his thighs, and he was in the pond, splashing, kicking and marching, as if he never heard of a policeman in his life. More timidly and slowly, six other boys just like him, did as he did and then there was about as much a commotion in the water as one could wish to see.

Sedate people returning from church struck off into sidepaths, dragging away well-dressed children from beholding evil. Unhappy boys, only one social degree higher than the gamins in the water, stood at the edge, fettered in shoes and stockings, and looked on disconsolately. The Columbus in the pink shirt mounted to the top of the fountain pipe, and set aside it in triumph while his comrades danced and splashed around him. Oh thou good and virtuous Boston policeman, whom I saw enjoying this scene for one instant, from a safe distance and then hastily walking away among the trees, so as not to seem guilty of a dereliction from duty would that I knew thy number that it might be told of thee, the excellent thing thou didst!

At sunset I saw the fountain playing; so perhaps it was only as an economy of water that it was stopped through the day; but I think it had something to do with the Levitical Sabbath.

The Boston Advertiser calls attention of the friends of the prohibitory liquor law in that State, to the fact that drunkenness is on the increase, in spite (or because) of the stringent statute against indulging in intoxicating beverages. The Advertiser says:—'People, who before drank by the pint, now seem to drink by the gallon and retail tippling is changed to wholesale drunkenness. The arrests for this offence by the police for the first eight months of the year numbered one thousand eight hundred, against one thousand five hundred and forty nine for the same period last year, and yet it is well known that only a very small proportion of the inebriates, and those only the worse cases, fall into the hands of the law.'

The elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio for this year and last, compared as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Party, and 2 columns: Republican majority and Democratic majority. Includes data for Pennsylvania and Ohio for 1866 and 1867.

The Republican majority in Iowa is largely reduced.

A minister in Lawrence, Mass., lately had a barrel marked 'crookery' delivered at the depot in that city, but the head fell out during cartage, and revealed a keg of brandy snugly bestowed in the cask. The ladies who indulge have their own set of phrases. Spotted silk, for instance, is mint julep, and gingham flounced is Bourbon straight.

The fever in New Orleans this year rages with a violence never before exceeded. Our private letters tell us that it is of a type different from that of its predecessors, and that the acclimated as well as the unacclimated are equally exposed to its ravages. The hearse are going long after midnight, while the wheels of the physicians' gigs never rest.

New York, Oct. 16.—Harlem Bridge is completed, and was to-day thrown open to the public. The structure is nearly one thousand feet in length, cost a little less than one million dollars, and has been about seven years in building.

WASHINGTON, 11th.—The President to-day issued an order remitting the sentence of court-martial in the case of sixteen soldiers tried at Buffalo last summer for attending a Fenian picnic in Fenian uniform and sentenced to forfeit two months pay.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 12.—It is reported that a party of negroes tore up the South Carolina Railroad, last night, near Columbia. The train was thrown off the track, and the cars were robbed.

New York, Oct. 15.—Warren M. Kip, and employees of the American Express Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling a large amount of the Company's funds.

It is generally believed that President Johnson will declare his 'policy' after the New York State elections which are pretty sure to be favorable to the Democrats.

On the 15th inst., in New York, Michael Loftus stabbed a colored porter in his employ, named Taylor, inflicting a mortal wound.

BUFFALO, Oct. 15.—A fire in the lower part of the city consumed property to the amount of \$20,000.

HEART DISEASE, WITH GREAT DISTRESS AFTER EATING ENTIRELY CURED.

Sauit au Recollet, C.E., Jan. 2, 1864. Messrs. Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Notre Dame St., Montreal:—

Dear Sirs,—For six years I have been suffering from disease of the heart and sickness of the stomach with much distress after eating. I determined to try Dr. Devins' Sarsaparilla, and after the first bottle I experienced great relief, and after using four bottles I found myself entirely cured. I believe it to be my duty to make these facts known, and to say that I had previously been bed several times, by different physicians from the city, as well as from the country, without receiving any perceptible benefit.

It is now six months since I used the last bottle of Sarsaparilla, and I have no return of my illness. I have the honor to be, dear sirs, your obedient servant,

THEOPHILE PAQUET.

Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Barre, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine. 54

IMPRESHABLE FRAGRANCE.—As among the offers of the great composers there are some which the public taste instinctively prefers, so among perfumes there are grades of excellence from which the world chooses the rarest and the best. In the United States, the West Indies, Canada, South and Central America, this choice has long since been made. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER has no rival among the perfumes of the Western Hemisphere. The once celebrated European toilet-waters are scarcely salable in any market where this refreshing, healthful, delicious, and almost indestructible perfume is procurable. Besides its unrivalled merits as a floral fumigant, it is, when intermixed with water, a fine preservative dentifrice. Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER prepared only by Lauman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthless. Agents for Montreal—Devins & Bolton, Lempough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Barre, H. R. Gray, Picault & Son, J. Goulden, R. S. Latham, and all Dealers in Medicine.

CIRCULAR

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

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

Consignments respectfully solicited. Prompt returns will be made. 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, 1867. 12m

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

REV. HENRY WADE BRESCHER. "For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS. "Contains no opium, nor anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for Coughs." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW Boston. "I recommend their use to Public Speakers." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN. "Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." Rev. S. SIGESMITH, 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. O. EGGLSTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DUCHARME, Chorister, French Parish Church, Montreal. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. September, 1867. 2m

REV. SYLVANUS COBB thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman:—We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.

Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething stage, on any consideration whatever.

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

Our Fur Traders and Trappers in fitting out here, find Ayer's medicines one of their most profitable articles of traffic. Around Slave Lake and the wild regions of the north, the Indians know their uses and have an abiding faith in them. They say:—'Ayer—great medicine—cure sick man,' and his remedies, for the diseases from which they suffer, will often bring forth their stock of skins even quicker than wampum, rum or tobacco. Savages are not fools if they are unsophisticated in some of the arts of civilization. [Montreal Pilot. October, 1867. 1m

WHAT IS YOUR AILMENT?—A hundred varieties of disease may be traced to the stomach. For each and all of them, common sense suggests that the medicine which restores that organ to its full vigor, is the true remedy. If common sense demands what that remedy is, experience answers, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Cathartics are plenty, but nine-tenths of them give only temporary relief, and many are dangerous. It is better to let dyspepsia have its way, than to attempt its cure with mercury. The so-called remedy will destroy the patient more rapidly than the disease. Not so BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, which owe their efficacy solely to vegetable extracts. If the liver is wrong, they put it right; if the bowels are clogged with obstructions, they remove them; if the stomach is incapable of perfect digestion they impart to it the required tone and vivacity.

They are put up in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood, BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS should be used in connection with the Pills. J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General Agents for Canada. For sale in Montreal by Devins & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, K. Campbell & Co, J. Gardner, J. A. Harte, Picault & Son, J. Goudeau, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in Medicine.

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

ST. ANN'S ACADEMY. under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF NOTRE DAME, MCCORD STREET.

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

CONTRIBUTORS:—Junior Classes (per month), 50c; Senior Classes, 75c and \$1; Music, \$2; Drawing, \$3; Entrance Fee (annual charge), 50c. Hours of Class:—From 6 to 11:15 o'clock A.M., and from 1 to 4 o'clock P.M. No deduction made for occasional absence. Dinner per month, \$2.

ST. ANN'S Sewing Room.—The Sisters of the Congregation take this opportunity of announcing that they will re-open their Sewing Room, in the Saint Ann's School, on Thursday, September 5th, 1867. The object of this establishment is to instruct young girls, on leaving school, in Dressmaking in all its branches, and at the same time, protect them from the dangers they are exposed to in public factories. Charitable Ladies are, therefore, requested to patronize this institution, as the profits are devoted to the benefit of the girls employed in it.

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

QUEREC, 20th August, 1865. Mr. J. BRIGGS, Sir, After the use of two bottles of your Prof. 'Vespa's Hair Restorative,' I have now a good commencement of a growth of hair.

Yours truly, THOMAS MCCAFFRY. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. BARNES, HENRY & Co., Agents. 513 & 515 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.

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

At McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment, MONTREAL. The Subscriber begs to call the attention of the public to the above Card, and to solicit the favor of their patronage.

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

Repairs will be punctually attended to. OFFICE, 58 ST. HENRY STREET, AT McKenna & Sexton's Plumbing Establishment. P. MOYNAUGH & CO. Montreal, 13th June, 1867. 3m



A CARD FROM THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY OF WALTHAM, MASS.

THIS Company beg leave to inform the citizens of the new dominion of Canada that they have made arrangements to introduce their celebrated Watches to their notice. They are prepared to prove that their watches are made upon a better system than others in the world.

They commenced operations in 1859, and their factory now covers four acres of ground, and has cost more than a million dollars, and employs over 700 operatives. They produce 75,000 Watches a year, and make and sell not less than one half of all the watches sold in the United States.

Up to the present time, it has been impossible for them to do more than supply the constantly increasing home demand; but recent additions to their works have enabled them to turn their attention to other markets.

The difference between their manufacture and the European, is briefly this: European Watches are made almost entirely by hand. In them, all those mysterious and infinitesimal organs which when put together create the watch, are the result of slow and toilsome manual processes, and the result is of necessity a lack of uniformity, which is indispensable to correct time-keeping.

Both the eye and the hand of the most skillful operative vary. But it is a fact that, except watches of the higher grades, European watches are the product of the cheapest labor of Switzerland, and the result is the worthless Ancres, Lepins and so-called Patent Levers—which soon cost more in attempted repairs, than their original price. Common workmen, boys and women, buy the rough separate parts of these watches from various factories, polish and put them together, and take them to the nearest watch merchant. He stamps and engraves them with any name or brand that may be ordered—whether London, Paris, Geneva or what not; and many a man who thinks he has a genuine "M. I. Tobias, of Liverpool," (whose only fault is, that he can never regulate it to keep very good time), is really carrying a cheap and poor Swiss imitation.

HOW AMERICAN WATCHES ARE MADE. The American Waltham Watch is made by no such uncertain process—and by no such incompetent workmen. All their operations, from the reception of the raw materials—the brass, the steel, the silver, the gold and the precious stones, to the completion of the Watch, are carried on under one roof, and under one skillful and competent director. But the great distinguishing feature of their Watches, is the fact that their several parts are all made by the finest, the most perfect and delicate machinery ever brought to the aid of human industry.

Every one of the more than a hundred parts of every watch is made by a machine—that infallibly reproduces every succeeding part with the most unvarying accuracy. It was only necessary to make one perfect watch of any particular style and then to adjust a few hundred machines necessary to reproduce every part of that watch, and it follows that every succeeding watch made should be like it. If any part of any American Waltham Watch should be lost or injured, the owner has only to address the Company, stating the number of his watch and the part wanted, whether it be spring, pinion, jewel, or what not, and by return mail he would receive the desired article, which any watchmaker would adjust to his position.

The Company respectfully exhibit their watches on their merits only. They have fully succeeded in overcoming popular prejudice in the States in favor of European watches, and solicit a thorough examination and fair trial for their manufactures elsewhere. They claim to make

A BETTER ARTICLE FOR THE MONEY by their improved mechanical processes than can be made under the old-fashioned handicraft system. They manufacture watches of every grade, from a good, low priced, and substantial article, in solid silver hunting cases, especially adapted to the wants of the farmer and lumberman, to the finest chronometer for the navigator; and also ladies' watches in plain gold or the finest case and jeweled cases; but the indispensable requisite of all their watches is that they shall be GOOD TIMEKEEPERS. It should be remembered that, except their single lowest grade named "Home Watch Company, Boston," ALL WATCHES made by them

ARE FULLY WARRANTED by a special certificate given to the purchaser of every watch by the seller, and this warranty is good at all times against the Company or its agents. ROBBINS & APPLETON, 182 Broadway, New York, ROBBINS, APPLETON & Co., 158 Washington St., Boston, General Agents. ROBERT WILKES, Toronto and Montreal, Agents for Canada.

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

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

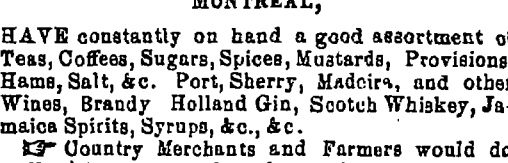
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE. A FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL PROFESSOR, a man and man of business, with a good knowledge of the French language, but whose mother tongue is English, already accustomed to the teaching of book keeping, and well posted up in banking affairs and Telegraphy etc., would find an advantageous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

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

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

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

Ayer's Cathartic Pills, For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILLS. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other.

Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composer. We have, and can show, on our hands upon thousands of certificates of remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and why should we publish them? Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their soothing coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Listlessness, Want of Appetite, &c., they stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice, or Green Sickness, Bilious Cough and Bileous Fever, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For Dysentery or Diarrhoea, but one mild dose is usually required to subvert the disease, and restore the system. With such change these complaints disappear.

For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a diuretic pill. The dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to promote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and restores its healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills restores him to a better feeling, their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumerate here, but they suggest themselves to every body who has the least feeling of uneasiness in the bowels, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

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

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

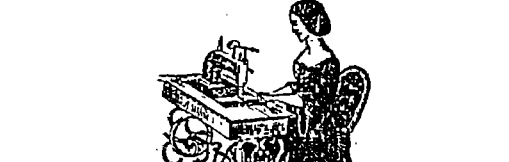
Although settled Consumption is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the Cherry Pectoral. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the Cherry Pectoral they subside and disappear. Singers and Public Speakers find great relief from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it. Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is unnecessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS. HENRY SIMPSON & CO., Montreal, General Agents for Lower Canada.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public, that he has just received 'his full supply' of Drugs & Chemicals, all of the finest quality, and purchased in the best markets. Physicians, prescriptions carefully dispensed. Country physicians supplied with pure Drugs, and carefully prepared pharmaceutical preparations, at the lowest prices for Cash.

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



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

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

SEWING MACHINES.—J. D. LAWLOR, Manufacturer and Dealer in SEWING MACHINES, offers for Sale the Zetna Lock Stitch, Noiseless Sewing Machines, for Tailors, Shoemakers, and Family use. They are constructed on the same principle as the Singer Machine, but run almost entirely without noise. Wax Thread Machines, A. B. and O.; the genuine Howe Machine; Singers' Machines; the celebrated Florence Reversible Feed Family Machines; Wilcox & Gibb's Noiseless Family Machines; the Franklin Double-Thread Family Machine, price \$25; the Common sense Family Machine, price \$12. All machines sold are warranted for one year. Entire satisfaction guaranteed.

All Sewing-machine Trimmings constantly on hand. Quilting, Stitching, and Family Sewing neatly done. Ladies Taught to Operate. All kinds of Sewing Machines Repaired and Improved, by J. D. LAWLOR, 365 Notre Dame Street.

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

GLASGOW DRUG HALL, 396 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CHOLERA.

DR. HAMLIN'S Remedies for the cure of Cholera, with full directions for use, complete, price 75 cents. Order from the country attended to on receipt. DISINFECTANTS.—The Subscriber has the following articles on hand and for sale:—Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Bird's Disinfecting Powder, Burnett's Fluid, Oodny Fluid, English Camphor, &c. &c. CONCENTRATED LYE. This article will also be found a powerful disinfecting agent, especially for Cesspools and drains, used in the proportions of One pound to ten gallons of water.

Fresh Gardening and Flower Seeds, Coal Oil 2s 6d per Gallon, Burning Fluids, &c. &c. J. A. HARTE, GLASGOW DRUG HALL, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

CHOLERA. A CERTAIN CURE FOR THIS DISEASE MAY BE FOUND IN THE USE OF DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

MANHATTAN, KANSAS, April 17, 1866. Gentlemen— I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have travelled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1859, and with better success than any other medicine. I also used it here for cholera in 1855, with the same good results.

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

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

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

REV. EDWARD K. FULLER. Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions:— At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhoea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be checked and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours. N.B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold every where by all Druggists and Country Store-keepers. PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Orders should be addressed to PERRY DAVIS & SON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, MONTREAL O. E.

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

HOUSE FURNISHERS ATTENTION! THOMAS RIDDELL & CO., 54 & 56 Great St. James Street, HAVE JUST RECEIVED PER SHANDON AND OTHER VESSELS, A Large and Varied Assortment of WALL PAPERS,

CONSISTING OF: PARLOUR, DINING ROOM, BEDROOM AND HALL PAPERS, OF BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE AT PRIORS TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. (OPPOSITE DAWSON'S), 54 and 56 Great St. James Street. May 31, 1867.

MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT, At the Mart, 31 St. Lawrence Main Street, J. A. RAFTER. Gentlemen about ordering Suits are notified that the New Importations just arrived are extensive, very select, and the charges extremely moderate.

The system is cash and one price. First-class Cutters are constantly engaged and the best trimming and workmanship warranted. Customers' Suits will be made to order at the shortest notice. The selling price being plainly marked on each piece, will be a saving of much time to the buyer.

Officers belonging to the Regulars or to the Volunteers, requiring full Outfits, will find an immense Wholesale and Retail Stock to select from. The most careful attention is being paid to the various styles of garments as the new designs make their appearance at London, Paris, and New York, so that any favorite style can be correctly obtained by the Customer.

IN THE GENTLEMEN'S Ready-made Department, Full Suits can be had of Fashionable Tweeds and Double width Cloths at \$9, \$12 and \$15. The Suits being assorted, customers are assured that they will be supplied with perfectly fitting garments. Full Suits of Broad Black Cloth, well trimmed, for \$16, \$18, and \$20.

Particular attention is paid also to Youths' and Children's Dress. Youths' Suits \$6, \$8, and \$10; Children's Suits, \$3 to \$4. TENTH STORE FROM CRAIG STREET ON THE RIGHT. Dec. 1865. 12m.

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

On and after MONDAY the 30th of Sept., and until further notice, the RICHELIEU COMPANY'S Steamers will leave their respective Wharves as follows:— The Steamer QUEBEC, Capt. J. B. Labelle, will leave Richelieu Pier, opposite Jacques Cartier Square, for Quebec, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at Six P. M. precisely, calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan. Passengers wishing to take their passage on board the Ocean Steamers can depend on being in time in taking their passage by this boat, as there will be a tender to take them to the steamers without extra charge.

The Steamer MONTREAL, Capt. R. Nelson, will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at Six P. M. precisely for Quebec, calling, going and returning, at the ports of Sorel, Three Rivers and Batiscan.

The Steamer COLUBIA, Capt. Joseph Duval, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Three Rivers every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Sorel, Maskinonge, Rivière du Loup, Yamachiche, Port St. Francis, and will leave Three Rivers for Montreal every Sunday and Wednesday at One P. M., calling at Lacapraie; on the Friday trips from Montreal will proceed as far as Champlain.

The Steamer L'ETOILE, Capt. E. Laforce, will run on the Rivers St. Francis and Yamaska in connection with the steamer Columbia at Sorel. The Steamer VICTORIA, Capt. Chas. Davelny, will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf for Sorel every Tuesday and Friday at Two P. M., calling, going and returning, at Repentigny, Levaltrie, St. Sulpice, Lanoraie and Berthier, and will leave Sorel every Sunday and Wednesday at Four P. M.

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

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

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

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.
Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges.
Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to.
Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.

REMOVAL.

KEARNEY & BRO.,
PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAMFITTERS,
TIN & SHEET IRON WORKERS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 675 CRAIG STREET,
TWO DOORS WEST OF BUREAU,
MONTREAL.

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

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. Comrs, Esq., President:
Hubert Pare, Esq., Louis Comte, Esq.
Alexis Dubord, J. O. Robillard
E. A. R. Hubert, Joseph Larancee,
Andre Lapierre, F. X. St. Charles.

The cheapest INSURANCE COMPANY in this City is undoubtedly THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. The rates of Insurance are generally half less than those of other Companies with all desirable security to parties insured. The sole object of this Company is to bring down the Cost of Insurance on properties to the lowest rates possible, for the interest of the whole community. The citizens should therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Company.
OFFICE—No. 2 St. SACRAMENT STREET, ALFRED DUMOUHEL,
Montreal, May 4, 1867. 12m.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital, TWO MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Advantages to Fire Insurers.

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

- 1st. Security unquestionable.
- 2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.
- 3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.
- 4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.
- 5th. A liberal reduction made for Insurances effected for a term of years.

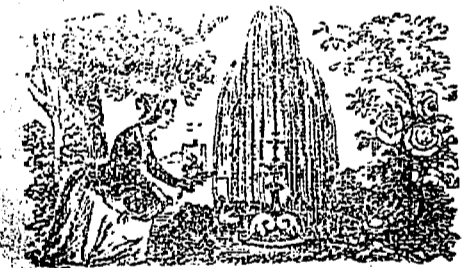
The Directors invite Attention to a few of the Advantages the "Royal" offers to its life Assurers:—

- 1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.
- 2nd. Moderate Premiums.
- 3rd. Small Charge for Management.
- 4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- 5th. Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.
- 6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

H. L. ROUTH, Agent, Montreal. 12m.

February 1, 1866.

GET THE BEST.



MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

The most exquisite and delightful of all perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers; in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief for Headache, Nervousness, Debility, Faintness, and other ailments, it is unequalled. It is more powerful when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth a clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much desire. As a remedy for foul, or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard, and of a beautiful color. With the very elite fashion it has, for

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH. MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, THE MOST AGREEABLE & REFRESHING OF ALL PERFUMES.

a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the W. Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin roughness, blotches, sunburn, freckles, and Pimples. It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, except for Pimples.—As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

Devin's & Bolton, Druggists, (next the Court House) Montreal, General Agents for Canada. Also, Sole Wholesale by J. F. Henry & Co., Montreal.
For Sale by—Devin's & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell, Davidson & Co., K. Campbell & Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Hart, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J. Goulden, R. B. Latham; and for sale by all the leading Druggists and first-class Perfumers throughout the world.
April 1867 12m.

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THREE PHASES OF CHRISTIAN LOVE. By Lady Herbert. Cloth, \$1.12.
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ROSA IMMACULATA. By Marie Josephine, (Authoress of Rosa Mystica). Cloth, red edges, \$1.50.
THE LIVES AND TIMES OF THE ROMAN PONTIFFS, from St. Peter to Pius IX. Translated from the French of Chevalier D'Artaud de Montor. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. John McCloskey, D.D., Archbishop of New York. Illustrated with Forty Steel Engravings, made expressly for the Work. Complete in Forty Numbers. Price, 20 cents each, or in Two Super Royal 8vo. volumes: Cloth, \$10.00.
Half Morocco, cloth sides, 12.00
Imitation, gilt, 14.00
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This is the only Lives of the Popes by a Catholic author, ever published in the English language. The work has been got up at an expense of sixteen thousand dollars, and is, without exception, the finest Catholic work printed in America. Every Catholic who can afford it, should make it a point to buy a copy of this work.

LIFE OF CATHERINE McAULEY, Foundress and First Superior of the Institute of the Religious Sisters of Mercy. By a Member of the Order of Mercy, with an Introduction by the Venerable Richard Baptist O'Brien, Archdeacon of Limerick. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Peter R. Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis. Illustrated with a fine Steel Portrait. Crown 8vo. Cloth, bevelled, \$2; Cloth, bev. gilt edges, \$2.25.

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

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

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All goods sent free of charge, on receipt of retail price. Trade supplied at wholesale.
Liberal discount allowed to Institutions, Libraries, and Societies.
D. & J. SADLER & CO.,
Montreal, C.E.
Montreal, March 29, 1867.

No. 399, NOTRE DAME STREET (TIFFIN'S BLOCK).
MRS. & MISS MUIR have removed into the above Premises, and would invite their friends and public generally, to visit them and inspect their Stocks of Millinery, which is fine—newest styles in all kinds of Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.
PRICES MODERATE.
Montreal, May 28, 1867. 6m.

MUIR'S LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES' BOOT AND SHOE STORE.
399, NOTRE DAME STREET, (TIFFIN'S BLOCK), MONTREAL.
PRICES MODERATE.

THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE,
York Street, Lower Town,
OTTAWA.
A Large Supply of Ladies' Gents', Boys', Children's and Misses' READY-MADE WORK
Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure.
Special attention given to the MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.
GEORGE MURPHY.

A. M. D. G.
ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL PROSPERUS.
THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. Opened on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, after adding a course of Law to its teaching department.
The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses.
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy.
In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.
Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciences.
Music and other Fine Arts are taught only on a special demand of parents; they form extra charges.
There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS.
For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month.
For Half-Boarders..... 7 00 "
For Boarders..... 15 00 "
Books and Stationary, Washing, Bed, and Bedding as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges

HEARSE! COFFINS!
NOTICE.—M. CUSSON begs to inform the public that he has procured several new, elegant, and handsomely finished HEARSEs, which he offers to the use of the public at very moderate charges.
He begs also to inform the public that he has at his Establishment COFFINS, at all prices, Gloves, Crapes, &c.
HEARSEs for Hire or Sale.
M. Cusson fathers himself that he will receive in the future even more encouragement than in the past, seeing that Mr. Groves will have henceforward nothing to do with Hearsees, having sold them all.
M. Cusson will do his best to give satisfaction to the public.
XAVIER CUSSON,
115 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
April 4, 1867. 6m.

J. R. MACSHANE,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
ST. JOHN, N.B.
Nov. 8, 1866. 12m.
W. O. FARMER, ADVOCATE.
41 Little St. James Street, MONTREAL.
WRIGHT & BROGAN, NOTARIES,
Office:—58 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

JOSEPH J. MURPHY,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor-in-Chancery, CONVEYANCER, &c., OTTAWA, O.W.
Collections in all parts of Western Canada promptly attended to.
June 22, 1865.

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

C. F. FRASER,
Barrister and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,
NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BROOKVILLE, O. W.
Collections made in all parts of Western Canada.
RANKINGS—Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Moore, Montreal
M. P. Ryan, Esq.,
James O'Brien, Esq., "

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1826.]
THE Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, Mountings, Warranted, &c., send for a circular Address
E. A. & C. B. KENNELLY, West Troy, N. Y.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,
GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS,
32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
Seal Presses and Ribbon-Head Stamps of every description furnished to order.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.
TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:
GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brookville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 9.30 A.M.
Night do do do do 9.30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M.
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.
Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, 7.00 A.M.
Accommodation Train for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at 7. A.M.
Express for Island Pond & intermediate Stations, at 2.00 P.M.
Express (stopping at St. Johns only for New York, Boston, and all intermediate points, connecting at Rouse's Point with Lake Champlain Steamers) at 4.00 P.M.
Local Passenger and Mail Trains for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at 6.15 P.M.
Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec, and River du Loup, O. J. BRYDGES
June 1867. Managing Director

SELECTION DAY SCHOOL, Under the direction of the SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME,
111 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
Hours of Attendance from 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 P.M.
The system of Education includes the English and French languages; Writing, Arithmetic, History, Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy. Lectures on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence. If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment \$3.00 extra per quarter.

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

MR. ANDREW KEEGAN'S ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL
IS AGAIN OPEN,
in his old established School House, at the rear of ST. ANN'S CHURCH (St. Ann's Ward).
Parents and guardians, who favor him with the care of their children, may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral Education of his pupils.
Mr. Keegan will give PRIVATE LESSONS in any of the various branches of an ENGLISH education to young Ladies in his own house, No. 53, McCOORD STREET, each evening, from half-past Four to half-past Six o'clock.
EVENING SCHOOL,
For young men and Mechanics, from Seven to Nine o'clock, in the School House.
Terms moderate.
The School is under the patronage of the Rev. Mr. O'Farrell, Pastor of St. Ann's Church.
Nov. 22, 1866.

NEW IMPORTATIONS
Just Received at the FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 60 St. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
Owing to the great panic in the money market, I have been enabled to purchase for cash, several lots of goods, suitable for Gentlemen's Wear.
J. G. KENNEDY guarantees to supply thoroughly good suits, equal to any Clothier in Canada, and 15 per cent below any Tailor's price.

KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE PANT
KENNEDY'S ECLIPSE VEST
KENNEDY'S SYSTEMATIC COAT
KENNEDY'S REEFING JACKET
KENNEDY'S BUSINESS SUIT
KENNEDY'S OVERCOATS
J. G. KENNEDY invites Gentlemen to inspect his new stock, which contains a large assortment of new patterns for fall and Winter.
J. G. KENNEDY, MERCHANT TAILOR,
60 St. Lawrence Main Street,
May 11, 12m.
DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!
50,000 Cull Deals,
CHEAP, FOR CASH.
J. LANE & CO.,
St. Roch, Quebec.
Nov. 9, 1865.

M. O'GORMAN,
Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,
BOAT BUILDER,
SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.
An assortment of Skills always on hand. OARS MADE TO ORDER. SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE
OWEN M'GARVEY,
MANUFACTURER OF EVERY STYLE OF PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE
Nos. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street, 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET, MONTREAL.
Orders from all parts of the Province carefully executed, and delivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. CALLAHAN & CO.,
GENERAL JOB PRINTERS, AND WOOD ENGRAVERS,
32 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.
Seal Presses and Ribbon-Head Stamps of every description furnished to order.

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TRAINS NOW LEAVE BONAVENTURE STREET STATION as follows:
GOING WEST.
Day Express for Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Brookville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and all points West, at 9.30 A.M.
Night do do do do 9.30 P.M.
Accommodation Train for Kingston and intermediate Stations, at 7.00 A.M.
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Accommodation Train for Island Pond and intermediate Stations, 7.00 A.M.
Accommodation Train for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at 7. A.M.
Express for Island Pond & intermediate Stations, at 2.00 P.M.
Express (stopping at St. Johns only for New York, Boston, and all intermediate points, connecting at Rouse's Point with Lake Champlain Steamers) at 4.00 P.M.
Local Passenger and Mail Trains for St. Johns, Rouse's Point, and way Stations, at 6.15 P.M.
Night Express for Portland, Three Rivers, Quebec, and River du Loup, O. J. BRYDGES
June 1867. Managing Director

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

ESTABLISHED 1832. BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

IN LARGE BOTTLES. The Celebrated Preparation for PURIFYING THE BLOOD AND HUMORS.
Especially recommended for use during spring and summer when the greasy secretions of the fall and winter months render the system liable to fevers and other dangerous diseases.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS ALSO A SAFE AND RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL Eruptions and Skin Diseases; for every phase of Scrofula whether immediate or hereditary; for Old Sores, Boils, Ulcers, Tumors, and Abscesses, and for every stage of Secret Disease, even in its worst form. It also a safe and reliable remedy for
SALT RHEUM, RING WORM, TETTER, SCALD HEAD,
Scoury, White Swellings, Nervous and General Debility of the System, and all Affections of the Liver, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fevers, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague and Jaundice. It is guaranteed to cure.

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA, and is the best medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood. The afflicted may rest assured that there is NOT THE LEAST PARTICLE OF MINERAL, MERCURIAL, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered in all kinds of weather, rainy or dry, to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury. Full directions how to take this most valuable medicine will be found on the label of each bottle.
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA IS FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
Devin's & Bolton, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, Davidson & Co., John Gardner, Lyman's, Clare & Co., Druggists.
Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS



Purely Vegetable.
The need of a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine has long been felt by the public, and it is a source of great satisfaction to us that we can, with confidence, recommend our BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, as combining all the essentials of a safe, thorough and agreeable family cathartic. They are prepared from the very finest quality of medicinal roots, herbs, and plants, the active principles or parts that contain the medicinal value being chemically separated from the inert and useless fibrous portions that contain no virtue whatever. Among these medicinal agents we may name PODOPEYLLIN, which has proved to possess a most wonderful power over the Liver, and all the bilious secretions. This, in combination with LEPTANDRIN and other highly valuable vegetable extracts and Drugs, constitutes a purgative Pill that is greatly superior to any medicine of the kind heretofore offered to the public. BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS will be found a safe and speedy remedy in all such cases as
Piles,
Headache,
Jaundice,
Bad Breath,
Foul Stomach,
Loss of Appetite,
Liver Complaint,
Habitual Costiveness,
Dyspepsia or Indigestion,
Heartburn and Flatulency,
Dropsy of Limbs or Body,
Female Irregularities,
And all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys.

In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in concert together. When this is done faithfully we have no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.
For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each pill.
For Sale in the Establishments of Devin's & Bolton, Lyman's, Clare & Co., John Gardner, M'Gee & O'Connell & Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists, & Also by all respectable Druggists.