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RASH PROMISES.

BY JACQUELINE.

(F om the Morning Star.)

'Are you better now, Laura?' whispers a familar voice.

She opens her eyes and meets those of Charles Hegan bending anxiously, lovingly over her. She has on the ground, close to the river's brink, and her head, in all its disheveled loveliness rests on his arm. For a moment she is bewildered; then, like a flash, recalls all the borror of her power of her merciful preservation, and crying it: out:

'You! you it was that saved me; ob, thank God!' burst into tears.

He lest her undisturbed. The moment was to solemn for words. He knew what a blessed such a time, especially to the young Quckly, however, she recovered ber equanimity, and realizing, for the first time, her position, sprang to ber fee'.

I must leave you now, Miss Laura, to save that poor man I see fast losing his strength over used to laugh at it, and hence I have been punthere.

And before she could remonstrate against the risk to himself, he was out again, breasting the rolling tide. Soon, however, her intention was withdrawn from him, and riveted upon the scenes about her. Cries and moans issued from every side. The bink seemed covered with agonizing forms. Wives, ringing their hands, searching for missing busbands. Parents seeking their children; the living weeping over the dying or dead; tender women ministering to the wants of the wounded-all formed a scene that once witnessed, could never be forgoiten. It was an experience that took Laura with a bound out of a dewy huoyancy of girlhood's era, into the serious, refl c'ive cycle of womanhood.

'Had'nt you better go on to one of the cabins, Miss, and get your clothes changed; you are looking sick and your skin is blue with the cold.' said a plain looking countryman, eyeing Laura with great interest.

Oh, thank you; I am shivering, but I had quite forgotten myself. But where shall I

'You will be obliged to walk a considerable direct us, perhaps where to go.'

The colored woman at once offered to pilot big fire of pine knots, gave her a hot drink, and arm, but she had no power to speak. a complete suit of her Sunday's best unbleached cotton and calien.

Oh, here she is!' exclaimed Mrs. Preston, tent.' who had been her room-mate, rushing in with Charles Hagan, dripping wet, following her.

Ob, how glad I am, you dear, blessed little your own way through fire and water. I declare, and done all for me, made me all that I am. and the Maid of Saragossa and Joan of Arc, and all now they need my help. those fighting becomes out together, are nothing to you. As soon as I came to my senses I I got for my pains was-' she was d:owned,' wishes?' said one, 'I saw her in the river;' no, she was I shall hate to my dying day; 'I saw her hang- thing may be brighter for all of us.' ing by her skirls on the wheel-house.' But here you are sale, without even a scratch.

And the enthusiastic, impulsive woman caught Laura in her arms, and almost squeezed the nity !? breath out of her.

ing the point, and as it may be our last chance by word, but by implication? to-day, we must go on ber. Oh, you need'nt ing. 'We are all in fancy dress; and if the stoop to that.' occasion was not so solemn, I really should enjoy our ridiculous appearance amazingly.

Turning and seeing Mr. Hagan still in his wet clothes, she called: 'Here, old aunty, can't you give this gentleman a shirt and pair of pants ?

Lors a marcy, missus, I'se only got my old Irishman? man's Sunday clothes, and you could put two

inke dat dar gemman meide dem.'

dry, and that is all I care about. carried past, followed by heart-broken mourners, grand signeur as yourself.'

convulsed with gref.

bly: 'De profundis ad te clamavi Domini' and I ask no greater victory.' placing the hand of Laura within his arm, followed in silence the melancholy band.

CHAPTER IV .- THE PROMISE BROKEN.

'Will you take a walk on the guards? The evening is lovely, and the scene will divert your those poor sufferers.

Laura assented. She knew that the turning point of her life had come. Fate had been too big with events already that day for her to re-ist now either its culminating toy or sorrow. They walked in silence for some time-the silence of last waking drama-realizes the miraculous deep and solemn feelings. At length Hagan broke

> Do you know, Miss Laura, why I spent two months in that detestable town of G---?

'For business, I suppose.'

'Exactly-the business of keeping near the nerson of one I bad determined to make the channel of relief the resource of tears was at guardian and comfort of my life. There is an old, old story, of love at first sight, dating from the time that Adam opened his eyes and saw the queen and rival of all the flowers of Paradise lying by his side. This old tale is ever repeating itself. and, like the fabled of coix, is ever, ever new. 1 shed for my skepticism in this, God's best and truest gift. I went on the Swan, determined to end my wild dream one way or another. Fate or Providence settled the matter for both of us, and through a mutual affliction cemented a bond, at least, of perpetual remembrance between us-'

'And,' broke in Laura, with trembling voice, one of eternal gratifude for me.'

Be it so. I want now to change or combine that sentiment with one a little warmer. Do you remember your conversation with Mr. Banks on the Erin ?'

" Why again allude to that detestable subject? Will it never rest?'

Because I am interested.'

' You! Why, how can my likes or dislikes of that nation affect you?

egotistical, to reach my point. You have known on the way, I heard one of the men lying on the me, Miss Laura, as a stranger, without creden- floor, whom I supposed to be dead, utter a groan. Itals, name or country. But I think you have I stopped, bent over him, and saw that he was had opportunity to know and see me as myself. still alive. To leave him there, to be burned, With this knowledge, then; with the assurance was not to be thought of, so, lifting him in my that I can satisfy those who love you on all im- arms, I had carried him balf way down the cabin, distance; for all the nearest cabins are full of portant points—satisfy them as to my antecedents, the wounded, and the clothing has about given my present and future-with this assurance, can and funcied me in G-, and whom I knew to out. But here comes an old woman, she can you, will you, love me Laura? Love me well be perfectly trustworthy. Transferring my burenough to be my wife?'

Laura to her own cabin, where she soon had a him, as if in dread of losing the protection of that But now the flimes impeded my progress, coming

'I have my answer, dear one,' he said, look-

not deceive you. I do love you, and to be your still rushed on. There was nothing to do but to wife would be the crowning glory of my life. follow her. This I did, still shouting the danger thing, to see you safe again! Only to think of But I am not tree to seek my own happiness. I you going off all by yourself, and fighting have duties to others - to those who have given her side, and at a glance saw that she had lost her

. Your feelings are right; but if I can settle all that to the satisfaction of your parents, will looked and asked everywhere for you, and all you then, with their consent, yield to my blind, and with one fearful shrick rushed headlong doubtedly would have done without them.

'I suppose so; but I don't see how that can burned, said another detestable old croaker, that be, except by waiting a few years; then every-

Is your love strong enough to stand the test of time ?" 'Aye!' warmly responded Laura, 'of eter-

But oh, I forgot my mission /' she continued. Laura, what if, after all, I am not what you into them. Well, I next went on deck, saw the and sure it's a heavy heart I've carried ever

were tinged with the emerald bue ?' Tormen'er !

'Then you are content to accept me for what

Laura dropped his arm, and stood transfixed. but in a moment the whole absurdity of her former 'Never mind the fit,' said Hagan; 'they'll be stubborn prejudices dawned upon her, and not you know all.' knowing whether to laugh or cry at this unex-The ladies started off, and were soon over- prected quid pro quo, she said: 'As discretion tales by Mr. Hagan, whose appearance elicited is the better part of valor, I surrender, and own a hearty laugh, spite of their more serious feel- myself completely vanquished, but, oh! you cheat, wending its way slowly to the boat. Six dead poor woman I left at home, whose praises occupy which, Mrs. Preston rose and left them. bodies, borne on rudely constructed litters, were a part of all my mother's letters, than to such a

'And l,' said Laura, ' crave no greater prize. But tell me how is it that you are so free from those nationalities which make one's country so apparent? I am not the only one that has been deceived and taken you for English.'

'It may be owing partly to my education at mind from the depressing effects of the grouns of Eton, to my short residence at home, and my general cosmopolite tastes and babits. But the air is getting chilly, and you, poor child, have lost all your wraps.

. True, I had quite forgotten it. Lost the vain trappings of the body, but gained the true riches of the heart. I like the exchange.2

And I in the future can take care of bota. and, stooping, he kissed her white, upturned

As they entered the cabin, Mrs. Preston called them to take a seat by her side.

'You have not yet,' she said to Mr. Hagan, given us an account of your experience of the accident, or where you were during the time that elapsed until you saw this young lady in the water.

'I don't like to recall the scene, Mrs. Preston, it is such a horrible remembrance. But ladies must be obeyed, so you shall have my story. After leaving the guards, I had gone to my stateroom, taken off my boots, and laid down. I think I must have fallen into a doze, for I was so suddenly startled and stupefied by a crash, and the weight of some heavy substance falling upon me, and at the same time a sensation of intense suffocating heat oppressed me. I grasped the situa tion in a moment, however, and recovered my composure. But knowing the danger of inbaling the steam, I kept my head covered for a time. Then putting forth all my strength, I extricated myself from the debris of framework that almost buried me, and feeling for my boots, found them, and managed to get them on with some difficulty, as I couldn't etand erect for the rubbisb. My one idea was to reach the ladies' cabin -'

'Intent, of course, on my rescue,' laughed Mrs Preston.

'For,' he continued, with a bow and smile, 'I 'I will tell you that later. Now, I must be had discovered the boat to be on fire. As I was when I met a large negro man who had known then to him, with the promise of a stimulating He felt her tremble, but she pressed closer to reward if he saved him, lagan retraced my steps. up through the middle part of the floor. I then went round on the guards, and just as I had 'No! ob, no!' interrupted Laura, 'I must | pool of fire. I called, but she seemed deaf, and she was in, but without effect. Finally, I reached senses—saw that I had grappled with a maniac. into the gaping, hissing flood of fire.'

walked to the end of the saloon. Coming back,

be resumed: 'I must confine myself, ladies, to facts, and leave feeing to your imagination. Of course all this lost me time, and yet it was but moments in gratitude and congratulations upon him. Bless you, my darling, for those words. But | passing-yet what life-time events were crowded You must make baste; there is a boat round- thought me? What if I have deceived you, not last of the crowd lowered into the boats, and since. trusting, believing that Miss Lambert was smong look so ruefully at your costume, she said, laugh loking. I know, I feel, that you could never down, the last man, and followed. A rapid glance third generation that has served our family with proved my mistake, and I made at once for the 'Not even,' he said, laughing, 'if my blood river brink, strained my eyes in the direction of give.' the builing boat, and at last caught a glimpee of lunatic. As she came up, I saw what I foreboded | parts. -recognized who it was. But enough now, for

And a regular modern Leander you proved

at first only confused her senses. This retrospect was now intensified by the low moaning sound of the surviving sufferers, who were lying on the floor of the outer cabin, receiving at the hands of tender purses all that could be done to golden thread that had woven itself so marvelous ly in this dark woof of her life, lending a richa blessing-the blessing of love given and love in her heart. returned-the greatest of all treasures that can be laid in offering at the feet of woman, intrenching her in a citadel, against which all the minor casualties that gather round and hem in a life may batter against in vain. Love, nobly won, honorably given; love to cleave to when all else fails; love, to support when ruin and wreck strew the shore; the one great, purifying, elevating love of a life; the one golden link which makes two but one; on which God and his angels look down with a smile, and bless it as the earthly similitude of the more perfect and less perisbable bliss of heaven.

True, she had known this man, into whose bands she had laid her fate, a very little while. But the magic bands that had drawn them so strangely together, had lent a light, through which she saw a Providence and not a chance at the helm of this turning point in her life. Without reasoning, she was content to take him. Him, who had been sent, not in the bright sunshine of her life, when every object wore the tints of her own joy, but sent at the moment of its blankest despair. Perhaps she idealized him a little. What man or woman ever passes through the gates of love without that glamour. But even so, she was content. Believing him to be the one who could satisfy her heart, her conscience, her intellect-knowing her motives to be biased only by the purest feelings - never asking who or what he was in the world's eyes-she placed her hand reliantly in his, owning her master, and God ratified the bond. This, perhaps, was not the safest rule to follow according to the worldly wisdom and the practical, mercenary views that regulate the marriages of the present day. But the heart that is swayed by principle and directed by religion rarely deceives. It may happen, and often does, that the miracle of Paradise repeats itself. That men and women walk sad and solitary through life, until the one divided heart finds its other half, and becomes again one flesh.

CHAPTER V .- LAUDAMUS.

Laura was warmly met by Mr. and Mrs. Morton, who had both been anxiously awaiting the first arrival since the accident to be fully assured of her safety. They lelt a particular interest in her, based upon the glowing account of her many attractions, related by her friends, and ing lovingly down into her face, and am con assured myself that the cabin was empty. I saw the independent, brave spirit she had evinced in a woman rushing frantically toward the fliming striving so heroically against so much discourage-

> Introducing Mr. Hagan as her preserver, he quently.

Mrs. Morton, with a woman's forethought, had anticipated Laura's possible want of proper But I succeeded in carrying her bick again by covering, so had brought with her a clock and force; again I lost ber, again I caught ber, until bonnet, which were sufficient to prevent her apfinally she gave me a blow that struck me nearly pearance causing undue curiosity, which it un-

'Horrible !' cried both the ladies in a breath, face peering with a look of questioning anxiety this good fortune, she learned that a number of and Hagan, overcome by the remembrance, into the cabin, and finally recognized it as belonging to the man who had been so attentive to Mr. Hagan on the Erin. Touching his arm, she called his attention, and no sooner had he turned letter from home. After dwelling upon the than the man showered a thousand expressions of danger so recently escaped, Mrs. Lambert

I saw your name, sir, in the list of passengers, serious considerations for all of them.

'This is my faithful servant, Thomas Lynch,' a fidelity that only an Irish heart knows how to

a woman's dress. It was enough. Who it was I old spirit, that our free American sir will not to be married anywhere but in the house of your could not know—she was to be saved, and I vitiate so rare a virtue. Certainly it seems to seem; what you believe me to be; even though struck out for her rescue. She went down twice threve best on your own soil, nor am I disnosed I am what I am, what I am proud to be-an before I could reach her, for I had lost some to deny that it furnishes examples of noble and strength in my contest with that unfortunate disinterested devotion rarely met with in other of those who received the trust of your heart and

'Tuank you for that admission. I see that the remedy is working admirably already.?

Laura sought the earliest opportunity, before These were deepened even unto tears, at not converted even yet; and when I am, it will to the usual rules on such occasions. Saying picture she drew of her own peril placed the of turning your trip of labor into one of love. The sight of the melancholy cortege that was be owing more to the fidelity and virtue of the usual rules on such occasions. Saying picture she drew of her own peril placed the of turning your trip of labor into one of love. Saying picture she drew of her own peril placed the of turning your trip of labor into one of love. Much more she wrote, that only a mother. There was no sleep for Laura that night-too her mother's eyes. In former letters she had under such circumstances, could say words that. many contending feelings were warring for the alluded to Mr. Hagan, and her mother, with a sank deep into Laura's heart and held their place Well, we'll not quarrel as to the means, so mastery. All the circumstances of her merci-Uncovering his head in reverence to this the cure is complete. Enough for me to know ful and miraculous preservation now stood out consequences of such propinquity. She could ever-

august mystery. Charles Hagan murmurmed au- that you take me as a poor man and an Irishman. undivested of the mere selfish gratitude that had not regret so happy a termination as this promised, to the wearisome and thankless life that otherwise must be her child's portion. If he was really all that the Misses Brandon and Laura had described him to be, she knew that in good time he would speak for bimself, and that mitigate their anguish. Then sive took up the Laura was too prudent and too dutiful to commit herself without the approval of her parents .---The health of her husband was now improving, ness and charm that turned even the sorrow into and hopes of his ultimate recovery began to dawn

With this beneficial change, Mr Lambert began to take more interest in his complicated affairs, striving to gather out of the ruin something that would enable him to make another start in life. This prospect presented itself in a piece of mill property which had been left undisturbed by his creditors, and which, with a small outlay, might be again set in motion with great profit. A few advertisements brought him several offers. and with the new incentive for action he grew rapidly better-not able for out-door work, but for a general direction and settlement of all his old affairs.

When Laura's letter, then, arrived, containing such startling and unlooked for intelligence, they were both better able to digest and bear the purport of its contents.

A good night's rest made Laura fresh for a walk early the next morning. To offer a Mass, and communion of thanksgiving was her first impulse, and just as she was about to ask ber way to the nearest church, slie saw Mr. Hagan ad. vancing towards her, and knew that in this, as in all else, their thoughts had been as one.

After breakfast, preparations were at once made to get together a change of clothing, though sne had scarcely realized her destitution in this particular. 'For what,' she said, 'was the loss of all her accumulated treasures, compared with the great boon of life and love.

A lew days placed her on a footing of warm, friendship with the Morton family, and during their sewing circle, she freely communicated to them all the circumstances that had crowded so much experience into her life, from the time she left home until her arrival there.

Mr. Hagan, she knew, had written to her parents to urge their consent to an early consummation of his suit, giving, at the same time, such credentials as would, he knew, prove perfectly satisfactory. To Mr. Morton he also made revelations that caused that gentleman to congratulate Laura upon the success of her Southern trip. He advocated very warmly Mr. Hagan's On the arrival of the boat at New Orleans, cause, and insisted upon giving them the 'eclat' of so distinguished a wedding.

'You are laughing at me, Mr. Morton,' said Laura. 'We are both too poor for such haste. and like each other too well to repent at leisure.' Did Mr. Hagan ever tell you that he was poor, Liura?

'No, I can't say that he did; but I have re. ceived the impression somewhere, that he was dependent upon his own resources.?

Exactly, so he is; but those resources, my was at once cordially invited to visit them fre- dear, are quite sufficient to enable you to carry out all our wishes. Your parents unite with us (bere is my letter, and one for you, too), in agreeing with us, that you might as well accept this unexpected situation, and play the bride instead of the teacher.'

Letters of congratulation reached Laura from all of ber friends. Her uncle, in Philadelphia, Laura had observed for some time a familiar sent her a handsome check, and in addition to trucks had floated to shore from the wreck, and among them her own was found.

Laura lest Mr. Morton to peruse alone her touched next upon the subject involving such

Setting aside entirely, she wrote, "your couleur de rose' opinion of Mr. Hagan, I must admit that his own presentation, and the high She looked steadily up into his face. 'You are those who had been safely landed, I let myself he said, turning to Laura. 'He is one of a credentials he has submitted to us, together with the laudatory opinion of the Mortons, have all combined to make us feel that he is worthy of the trust reposed in him. It is a great trial, and 'I trust,' said Laura, with a little dash of the contrary to my ideas of strict propriety, for you parente. So solemn a step in life should be made from the threshold that has ever been the sinctuary of your own home, and under the eyes soul from God. But since leaving us, your life seems to have been so independently ordered, and your affairs have run so completely wide of the current of ordinary events; and now that yourself to be, for I am sure the Hellespont is retiring that night, to write a long letter to her you are so totally among strangers, your father a mere circumstance to the Mississippi. And I mother. The very recital of all the recent and I have concluded to waive our own theories hope,' turning a quizical look on Laura, that events brought them so vividly to mind, that her and predilections, and consent to the earnestlyings. These were deepened even unto tears, at not converted even yet; and when I am, it will this young lady will show her gratitude according feelings gave force to her pen, and the graphic expressed wish of Mr. Hagan and the Mortons,

But the court to the person will be

I only trust, she said in concluding !! that you will never have reason to repent your bro ken promise, in marrying one of that sidetested

I get it from every side, laughed Laura, as she read portions of the letter to Hagan; and though you are amiable and good now, I dare say you will punish me whenever you get a chance, for my shocking abuse of your people and country.

'Yes, punish you as I do now.' And be clasped her in his arms and kissed ber lovingly.

Preparations went rapidly on for the wedding. and in a month Laura canceled her former vow by becoming the true and loving wife of a son of the Emerald Isle.

'Come, love,' said Charles Hagan, 'the evenmg is lovely and I know no place where the bim. moon is so perfectly to be enjoyed as smid the foliage of the Place d'Armes.'

They sauntered forth together, inhaling and enjoying the perfume of the orange blossoms, that there made the air redolent with their odor.

'Mamma was right,' said Laura, clinging closer to her husband's arm; 'this is the atmosphere for true love to breathe freely in. A boney moor here siems much more holy, amid these soft balmy airs and lovely flowers, than it ever can, in our cold, leafless regions.'

They walked on in silence for a time, listening only to the heart-beats, that kept time to the low warbling of a mocking bird that had built a nest in one of the magnolias.

Looking into the face of his young wife, and drawing her hand closer into his arm, as if struck by some sudden thought, Hagan broken the stience :

'You are a strange girl, Laura.'

4 How so?

Why, you are always so content to take things as you find them.'

For instance, your majesty? The personnel of your humble servant. You bave never asked me a question that could give you the slightest clue to my sphere in the world,

or to my circumstances.' Perhaps it was because I am afraid of heing taken in again. A burnt child, you know, dreads the fire.' And she clung closer to his arm. 'I might, too, even be so unfortunate as to find you not only a rich man, but above me in everything

eise.' Not now, darling. The time for such distractions is past. Whatever honors 1 may possess are now equally yours. Just suppose that I should tell you that I am not the poor young man you have been determined to think me, row ing through the country in search of fortune; but that on the contrary I stand beyond the necessity of labor?"

Heigh ho!' sighed Laura. 'It would only be confirming my recent suspicions, and make me feel more of a goose on the score of my former rash promises, than I care to acknow ledge. But tell the truth, sir, at once. Expose the whole front of your villainy, and be prepared to receive a sentence that will condemn you to

everlasting-love. "I accept the penalty, and obey. Know, then, madam, that your husband claims the honor of being the second son of Charles Francis,

Earl of C-. 'Oh, you imposter.'

The fact of being only a second son, with an elder brother, who already secures the entail of both name and fortune in the person of two young sons, makes our chance of such in heritance extremely dim I was destined for the church, and did my best to carry out the pious wish of my parents, by becoming a high dignitary. But by the time I reached the age of seventeen years, those most interested in my future became convinced of what had been long ed a resolution to the effect that intemperance is the enough clear to me-that my calling was for a greatest evil that could effect an individual or comlife less holy, but more adventurous. So, my munity and adopted a petition to Parliament prayfather had the good sense to act upon the advice of a good old priest, who had known me from my infancy. 'Better, my Lord,' he said, 'that drinks the young man should be a good father of a family than a bad priest.' So I closed my theological books, and went to Eton to finish my course. Since my twenty-first year - now twelve years ago-I have been a wanderer from home, only making the old halls an occasional visit. I have been over every land where the foot of civilized man has trod, and in coming to America I had intended that it should be the try lately volunteered their gratuitous labour to asfinal goal of my wanderings; determined, after that, to return home, follow my father's wishes, and aid him in looking after the interests of his hand and people. For we are waking up to the tact that the absentee system of the lords of the proof of the people's love for the Establishmentsoil is doing much in keeping poor Treland under the oppressor's beel.

'Then,' said Laura, with some agitation, 'you are going to take me so far, far away from home. I pever thought of that. I never dreamed of the possibility of not always living near

mamma. For better, for worse, you know, my darling,' and he drew her nearer to him. ' Remember Eve's trust in her busband-

The world was all before them where to choose, And band in hand thro' Eden they took their solitary

But I have not finished. I have no idea of putting the wide sea between you and your old friends yet awhile. When the time does come, I know-I feel that your heart will follow willnogly wherever my duty calls. I have much yet to see in America before I leave it. I have only had a glimpse, as yet, of the Northern and known. The Clonnel Chronicle reports that a far-Southern States. I come immediately South to mer named Horan, living about ten miles from Equis, enjoy her most delightful season, little dreaming was fired at and wounded by another farmer named of the prize I was to pick up there. In a few weeks we will return West, and with your own dear family, whom I already love and long to see, ed. we will spend some time at the Hot Springs of Visit CP THE QUEEN TO IRRLAND.—The Leinster Virginia, the waters of which, I am sure, will Express says—'We have been informed on good complete your father's restoration to health .-PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT —There are plonty of portion of the English people. But that dark day both for sumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

PRINCE ARTHUR'S VISIT —There are plonty of the work of colorization. Similar expedients were in English people. But that dark day both for sumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill.

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Sir G Jenkenson moved that the clause provide the work of colorization. Similar expedients were in English people. But that dark day both for sumed the consideration of the Irish Church bill. Then, I have the Northern cities and Canada to

very willing to riak even the dangers of the thoroughferes 146 and Maston House Ball, given the henreethmentation Chill distributions had by the west many country and hid given the wasty deep. The line of the larger mixed as list simulations of the larger mixed as list simulation of the But, I relained it such a dreary country darling, sembly ever collected to Dublin, but not one that the opportunity and the event of the nothing but stones and bogs. Still it don't mat had taste to evince the alignment of the Combil and every one who had a voice in ter, so long as I have you.

Dreary! ob, you poor little innocent; to have allowed those terrible prejudices, to, keep you ignorant of the most charming scenery in the world. But you shall judge for yourself some day, and then you will agree with me hat the vastness, variety and grandeur, of her charms are unsurpassed. Tourista rave over the lake of Como and bay of Naples; but Killarney exneeds them all. But come, love, we must return, the dews are falling, and will give you cold."

All the plans of Hagan were carried out. Mr. Lambert's health was thoroughly restored, and fortune once more began to smile upon

Laura parted in sorrow from those she still loved so dearly, but there was no hesitation in her choice. Cheerfully, lovingly, she placed her hand in her husband's, to be led wheresoever he listed. All his encomiums of his native land she lived to endorse, and was never weary of lauding tne country, the fidelity, faith, patience, and endurance of the people she had once so unjustly

END.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIS, April, 16 -The visit of Prince Arthue to Tipperary-a country which has hitherto been unpenetrated by the most adventurous Royalto - has filled the peasantry with genuine pleasure he has made a triumphal progress, and the reception accorded to him will probably lead his Royal High sess to entertain a very different impression of the character of the people from that presented in the ecords of crime The prince has, no doubt, seen the bright side of the picture but it is gratfying, and may be new to many to find that it has so bright a side From the account of the journey given in the Express, it appears that his Royal Highness has had a triumphal progress through the south. At various stations along the railway line crowds assembled to witness the arrival of the young prince and greet him with a cheer. At Dundrum, where he was to alight the station was handsomely decorated and the road s. anned by an arch with a word of welcome inscribed upon it. A detachment of the Tipperary Militia and their band were in attendance at the platform where a crowd had collected, and when the train arrived at 5 o'clock with his Royal Highness the National Anthem was played and the people greeted him with enthusiasm. The Count de Jaruac was to waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, and the Prince hav ing entered an open carriage drawn by four borses, preceded by outriders and followed by a brilliant escort, drove, amid the acclamations of the peasantry to the prosperous and picturesque village of Dundrum. situa'e on the estate of Lord Hawarden. The villagers were in a state of joyous excitement at the un precedented honor bestowed upon the secluded little spot and decked it profusely with emblems of rejoicing. Arches were constructed in the street in bonour of the event, and a platform was put up in the centre of the village to enable the Prince to receive a loyal address. On the arches were inscribed the words 'welcome to Dandrum' and 'Welcome, Prince Patrick,' a name more acceptable to Tipperary, and suggesting a happy link between nationality and loyalty -Times Correspondent.)

Mr. Gladstone has lately received several threatening letters from the Irish Orangemen, similar in tenor to those execulated in Sheffield.

LONDONDERRY April 29 .- Serious riots occurred yesterday between the Catholics and Orangemen. The police charged killing two and wounding several

Gathorne Hardy and Sir F. W Hegate the Government majorities were respectably 86 and 103.

It is stated that Mr. Isaa: Butt, Q.C., will be a candidate for the representation of Youghal Mr. Montague Guest will be the Liberal candidate. James Magill, a discharged workman on the Irish Midland Bailway, has been sentenced to five years'

penal servitude for having sent a threatening letter to the chairman of the company. The Dublin town council has unanimously adopt-

ing it to consider carefully and rigidly sarry out whatever measures may be deemed best calculated any interest in treating, except with a view to the to diminish the undue cansumption of intoxicating

THE FENIARS. - Our correspondents at Queens town informs us that that the Constabulary of that town yesterday received instructions to search the two out-going American steamers for a person named Gorman, who, it is alleged, is the bearer of some documents from a person lately lunded in this country to persons in America. - [Dublin Paper.

THE PERSANTRY AND THE CHURCH. -At Bailieborough, Co Cavan, a number of the Catholic peasansist the Protestant rector, the Rev. Dr. Gilmor, in in his farming operations—an act by no means unneual, for the Irlsh peasantry are always generous -and this neighbourly good feeling and testimony of purely personal regard is being tortured into a that in fact they desire a continuance of the ascendency. To such straits are the Church supporters driven for an argument in her favour.

livings that fall into their gift. The Bishop of Kilm re has given the living of Kilcoghert to the Rev. S. Lewis; and the Bishop of Derry has conferred that of Drumachose upon the Rev.F. Hearne, & M. Kiltoghert is worth £600 a year, and Drumachose £450.

Core May 2 -A mass meeting of citizens was held here on Saturday night at which the recent a body served with the strongest devotion by the of poverty but ill accords with their claim to an boarded off, is enough for the scanty congregation. speech of the mayor was was warmly endorsed, and resolutions were adop ed expressing sympathy with | built up and maintained an empire Yet it was first | pertinently observes, there is nothing in Mr. Glad-

Mr. E Sulivan will introduce a Bill to prevent the Mayor of Cook from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of justice in which will not admit of refusal, to ceds its sover- from paying over to the discatablished Church, either Ireland.

The Freeman states that Mr. H O. Corry, J. P . of Carry-lodge, county Leitrim was fired at on Thursday morning when returning home from a friend's house in the county of Oavan, but escaped without injury. The cause of the outrage is not M'Kean, because he proposed to hand over to his son-in-law a portion of unclaimed bog which had son-in-law a portion of unclaimed bog which had which arises against so singular an authority. Soon in the face of events so recent, and in answer to the bean in M'Kean's possession. M'Kean has abscord—after the accession of James I., the idea of settling voice of an Empire, that it is a blunder to raise such

months in Ireland next autumn.

and by that time my little wife will be so in love no occasion has the Prince received the slightest vogue everywhere, and the early history of America the stern resolve of the whole British people is, that compensation for Maynooth College from the Church with the excitement of travel that she will be discourtesy in his passage through the public was deeply affected by them. In the case of Ulster the reign of religious and political ascendency in Funds be struck out. Mr. Gladstone protested

spect. Irishmen are seldom rude and the people bave never vented their dissertefaction with the Government on any of the Royal family. The character of guest is a protection from insult smonget the most savage tribes of the White. Nile, but it appears not to be so in the Protestant seal of learning in Dublio. On the occasion of the vicit of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur to Trinity College, he was greeted with rounds of Kentish fire, cress of Church and State, 'a groun for Maynooth,' and finally rudeness went so far as to call for groans for the Lord Lieutenan', who was one of the Royal party whereupon the Prince immediately retired.

Election speech-making bas again began at You ghal, and promises to be as enlivening as on the occasion of the dat election. S Two candidates are already in the field, the one being Sir Joseph Neale M'Kenna, who was defeated in November, and the other Mr. Montague Guest, who comes forward as the nominee of Mr. Wegnelin, whose election has just been declared void. Both candidates bave arrived on the scene of action. Sir Joseph M'Kenna has not yet made any appearance in public, but his new opponent, who arrived on Tues day, addressed a meeting of electors and others the same evening He was introduced by Mr. J Barry, who expressed his regret that the country had been deprived of Mr. Weguelin's services, chiefly through the timidity of a Judge, who abdicated his right to decide upon a question of bribery, turning it over to the full Court of Common Pleas, and when sitting as a member of that Court failing to sustain his own judgment as appounced during the trial. Mr. Butt had argued the case as well as he could, but it was of no use, as it had been tried beforehand.

Spicing - One of those frightful (ragidles which are so frequent in England and America but of rare courence in Ireland, thank God! has happened in this locality a few days since A young man, from the parish of Newtown (near Kilmacthomas), got mar ri d to a respectable farmer's daughter in this parish Kilrosenty a few months since -last Shrove tide. Report has it that, a very short time after their union, the husband began to illtreat his wife, and had continued so until the day of this melancholy occurrence. Sunday 4th inst.) when he strempted her life oy discharging the contents of a pistol at her, which he always carried on his person; but fortrnately she orcaped unburt. Immedia ely after this transaction he entered his room and deliberately cut his throat with a rezor. He died very penitent on Saturday last having been writhing in agony for the last seven days. Report also has it that alcohol was the stim ulant the deceased made use of to commit those terrible deeds - Correspondant Waterford Citizen.

The Church Conference at Dublin, a body really representing the Irish Protestant Church, met on Tueslay and is upanimous against any concession. The Dean of Cloufert, made the most telling speech harping, however, on the thallow argument that if we are to decide Irish matters as the Irish nation wish, the Irish Members might just as well meet on College Green as in London, and have repeal. But the acewer simple. No statesman has ever said that all Irish matters should be decided by Irish wishes. What they have said is, that local Irish matters ought to be decided as much as possile in conformity with Irish wishes, - imperial interests being clways reserved. Does the Dean suppose that Imperial interests require us to do in Iteland what to power would compel us to allow Ireland to do here? The cry is No surrender. - non possumus,' ' we don't accept your inevitable.' Human beings very rarely do. The inevitable, for the most part, makes captives of them.

CHANGE SERRIFFS AND CRANGE JURISE. - To show how trials have been conducted in Monaghan, we have only to state tout men knew what the verdict would be when they saw the jury If it was an Orange man who was on his trial it was said at once that he would be acquisted; and if a Catholia, that he would be found guilty. A few weeks since we were in-fomed that the Orangemen in Monaghan were so certain of M.Kenna's conviction, that they could LONDON, April 29 .- In a division on Mr. Disraeli's tell the day on which he would be executed, and they Don't be in a hurry, love, and imagine that the amendment to the Irish Oburch bill to give the commenced to make great preparations for a display Don't be in a nurry, love, and imagine that the smallest fear that the distinguished a name will ever burden globe houses to the Ohurch, the Government had a on the occasion. How then could the Oatholics the country there is not the smallest fear that the inch. He counselled 'calm but uncompromising remajority of 91. On amendments proposed by Mr. there place confidence in the administration of justice? Let us hope this abomicable system will a once be reformed. The officials connected with the it is advisible that people should have as much as administration of the law in Monaghan should be cantious Their conduct has been condemned, and unless a new system is inaugurated, they may find themselves removed from offices, and their places the province of Ulster can hardly be well administ is best known to himself. But it will not stand the filled by better and honester men .- Dundalk Damo. | ered by the inhabitants of Cheapside or Aldgate. --

Mr. Maguire moved on Tuesday for a Royal Commission to inquire in'o the manner in which the Irish Society administer their property in the North of Ireland, and only withdrew his motion on a promise that the Government would consider the subject. It is one which no party in the country has advantage of the Ulster people themselves, and yet it is one which every prudent person will approach with instinctive caution. Mr. Magnire prefaced his observations by saying that not a hundred members of the House had any idea of what the Irish Society was, and that the ignorance of the public in England. in Sectland and even over a great part of Ireland, was equally profound This is true as to details but, still, most educated persons are aware that the Companies of the City of London played a great part in the settlement of Ulster two centuries ago that they still possess important rights, and exercise a large and usquestioned influence. It is also well with-that the minds of the Irish people are very rights of absentees, and, morethan all, of Corporations. To this it may be saided that the present is not the first time that the position of the Irish Society and the Companies of London with regard to Ulater has been made the subject of discussion in their relation is anomalous, and may well be suspected of instillty In our time rights of this kind are not looked upon favorably, and in conspicuous Company was the grandest Corporation in the world, the pride of Englishmen, the worder of foreigners, ablest army of soldiers and functionaries that ever deprived of its trade, then of most of i's real authority, and, lastly, of the very shadow of power. -The Hudson's Bay Company is now invited in terms with these great associations, for, though in the actual develorment there may be no similarity, the principal of the or ginal concession was much the same, and indicated in every case views of govern-

to the Crown, and the Crown took an extraordinary interest in making the best of them. It will be re membered that the Order of Baronets was established by James to. encourage the enterprise which he looked upon as the most; bonorable extension of the Royal authority and the most abundant addition to the Royal means. It is to those days that the authority of the Irish Society runs back. The charter of James, confirmed, after an intervening suspensionby a charter of Obarles II., forms the title of the Pociety. The origin of the rights of the various Componies is the same, for the Society, having received the county of Derry, the city of Derry, and the town of Coleraine, parcelled out, as Mr Magnire tells us, a portion of the land among the City Com. panies, and itself retained the city of Derry, the town of Coleraine, the fisheries of the Baun and the Foyle, and 30,000 acres of land. Mr. Maguira, it seems, originally intended to move for a Commission to examine the nosition of the London Companies generally; but, acting nuder prudent advice, he has ab stained from raising a iscussion which might seem to affect the title of property in Ulater and excite hopes among the tenants which no Legislature could realize. It is, therefore, to the Irish Society alone and to its alleged evil influence in the cits of Derry that his remarks were directed. We may say at once that we have no means of judging how far the management of the Society has been prudent or otherwise, and must let time and competent inquirers decide between the accusations of Mr. Meguire and Mr. Dowse and the apologies of the Lord Mayor and the Recorder. But this nuch may be admitted - that the spectacle of a committee of London tradesmen exercising supreme authority in an Irish city, visiting it to receive the requests or the supplications of the inhabitants, and deciding according to their own good pleasure, does not comport with one's notions of a valuable institution. -Still less ain it be doubted that the constitution of the Society is as fir as possible from being a good model, masmach as the governor and secretary are the only permanent members, and the rest do not serve long enough to gain any real knowledge of the work they have to do. The charges brought by M:. Maguire are to the effect that the incubus of the Irish Society has had the worst effect on the prosperity of the city of Derry He complains that the management of the Society is bad, inasmuch as a great part of the funds is wasted, and considerable come are spent in law. He says that, though the Society takes great credit for the flourishing con dition of Ulster, the part with which it has to do has been the most retarded. Belfast has made rapid progress because building leases were granted on fair terms, but the Irish Society has done all in its power to obstruct the progress of Derry. He asks the House to remember that a Royal Commission reported in 1854 against the trish Society, and advised that it should be dissolved, its charter abolished by Act of Parliament, and the trust handed over to the Lord Obancellor of Ireland, who would have power to make rules suited to the requirements of the time, and he asks the House to carry out that recommendation, so that the city of Derry may be allowed to manage its own affairs. Mr. Serieant Downe used similar arguments, and declared that if Darry made less progress than Belfast it was owing, not to any sck of enterprise, but to the want of such a tenure of land as would encourage the investment of capital, particularly in manufacturing works. These charges were answered by Alderman Lawrence and Mr. Rus. sell Gurney, and we are bound to gay that on their statement the Society shows no want of liberality The Society, says Alderman Lawrence, spends six sevenths of its income in improving its estates, and it has never failed to behave generously in the matter of public works, such at the supply of water and the improvement of barbours. The practice of the Society in respect of the granting of lesses was also defended with sufficien; plausibility. But when all is said, we cannot but think that the subject de mands renewed inquiry. In the present temper of Legislature will allow any man's property to be fored, and, seemming gests intained possible the control over their own affairs and their own local funds. We do not suspect the citizens of London of any intentional injustice, but, after ail,

nearly so much regarded as those of a Maori are in

our day The soil of whole counties was confiscated

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF KILMORE AND SIE JOHN GRAY .- Prudence is not among the virtues for which the diguitaries of the Established Church in Ireland are distinguished, otherwise the Bishop of Kilmore would not have made the woeful mistake of questioning the object which induced the hon, member for Kilkenpy to state that 46,000 acres of the Irish Bishops' lands were let at 23 6d, an acre to those Protestant noblemen and gentlemen, descendants and near relatives of Bishops, who are now raising the cry of 'sacrilege' in opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Oburch Bill. Sir John Gray supplies the Bushop of Kilmore with a prompt and crushing answer to his lordship's implied inquiry. The Episcopal lands in Ireland are returned to Parliament as 669,277 scres of which 485,333 are profitable, and are all let to the kith and kin of former and of living Bisbops at rents, including fines, averaging about five shillings an acre; and these champions of the Church sublet them at from thirty-five to forty five known-and this makes the subject difficult to deal shillings an acre, pocketing the difference by way of compensation for their local and national protection unsettled with respect to tenure, and that many are of the establishment. The Primate holds 3 717 disposed to look with an evil eye on the proprietary acres of the land which belonged to the See of Kilmore; and Sir John Gray calls upon the Bishop to propriators of Church lands by at once restoring The Irish protestant bishops are filling up all the Parliament. There has always been a feeling that Primate succeed in moving the Beresfords, the Joneses the Hamiltons, the Knoxes, the Batesons, the Leslies instances have been abrogated. The East India the Establishment, in present and in former days Mr. Gladstone's Bill will will have the effect of greatly increasing the wealth of ecclesiastics whose horror Apostolical succession. As Sir John Gray truly and stone's Bill, nor is there any statute or rule of law or equity to prevent these devoted friends of the Church, in whose veins course the blood of many Bishona, eignly over its extensive territory. One cannot belp in a napital sum or annually, tana debt of conscience, comparing the position of the City of London in Ulater | and as a filial duty to compensate for the loss of the present income, even though it be but a fractional St James Hall to night to protest against the dispart of their unholy gains. There was no cry of establishment of the Irish Oburch The audience 'spoliation,' or 'robbery,' or 'sacrilege,' so long as was large and influential. Resolutions were dopted, so the plunderers were great digularies of the State strongly condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill, and callas the plunderers were great diguitaries of the State ment, colonization and commerce which will hardly Establishment, and the plunder was appropriated ing on the House of Lords to reject or materially meet with favor in the present age. One is there- | either to the canabling of episcopal families, or for | alter it. fore rather predisposed to think that the City of the creation of a local aristocracy owing everything London must make out a good case of practical to the Church and therefore bound on all occasions benefits conferred in order to rebut the presumption to defend the State lus itution. Let us remind them. part of Ulster with English and Scotch colonists a cry now. It did very well so long as the condemtook possession of the Royal mind. Those were the nation of the Church Establishment was confided to days of grants, charters, and monopolies, and it the Oatholics of Ireland Such a clamour was potent Owl. authority that her Majesty the Queen will spend two seemed the most natural thing in the world to intrust enough to drown their righteous remonstrance adthe rich citizens of London with the possession of a dressed to the thee drower ear and prejudiced mind

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the Connell and every one who had a voice in pub. dom upon this matter, and the judgment was so up.

lic affer water highly exact eraied against the voice and this colleagues bowed their heads in allent. acquiescence, and at once resigned their offices.
The hour member for Kilkency deserves the thanks of the friends of the Irish Oburch Establishment-for the excellent advice he has given to the Bishops to moderate their insane opposition to remember they live in glass palaces and wisely to betake themselves to making terms for surrendering at discretion a position which he has been at such prins to prove to them to be untenable. He has said nothing half so severe of them, or of their friends, as Mr. Disraels did in the late debate, when he stated that during the last thirty-four years the Trish landlords had plundered the Church of £3 000,000 out of tithes slope. A tithe rent-charge of 25 per cent, is no trifle with which to reward the No Popery zeal of an Orange prer or a great landowner. The Irish State Church is not defensible upon any ground, and what an attempt to defend it has brought upon himself the Bishop of Kilmore will not forget in a burry It is enfer to be taught by the hon . member for Kilkenny, thin to enter upon a trial of strength with him upon the Irish Church question - [Tablet. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE LOAVES AND FISHES .-

There is to be no and to the fight for the leaves and fishes, till they are completely swept away. Some of our Protestant connerymen we regret to say, think more of the goods of the world than becomes them. They are screaming out for them at public meetings, and yow that they are ready to fight for them and to die for them. Like the rich glutton in the Gospel they wished to live sumptuously every day and detight in fine clothes, tich furniture, costly carriages, splendid horses and a retinue of servants, to attend to their wants and wishes The Catholics are not so auxious on these points, for they have put in no claims for the spoils They have declared that they will not accept as much as one shilling of the vast sum to be taken from the Protestant Establishment. They are content to sustain their own Church by putting their hands in their own pockets and paying their bishops and clergy That, they think, is no hardship at all, for they love their Courch and delight in supporting what they love Their hearts are not fixed upon riches, and they do not covet the tithes, but desire to have them expended in support of the poor, and to leave Protestants to pay for the maintenance of their own faith But this the greater part of the Irish Protestants are resolved not to do They hold meeting after meeting, at which orators scream out 'sacrilege,' 'robbery,' 'confiscation' and plunder.' They do this notwithstanding that they themselves are the plunderers, and although they have enjoyed the plunder they wrung from the Catholics for the past three hundred years. On Tuesday 'ast there was what is called a Conference of Protestant hishops, parsons and laymen held in the Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin. The Protestant Primate presided, and of course delivered a speech, and a curious piece of oratory it was. Speaking of Mr. Gladstone's Oburch bill, be said - "There is one thing that this meeting must clearly understand, and that is that it has no reference whatsoever in the remotest degree to Mr Gladstone's church body [hear, hear]. We studiously avoid in any way whatsnever giving it the slightest countenance [hear, bearl This is an assemblage met together for the specific purpose of considering this bill, of pointing out its injustice, and protesting against it. That done, we shall discolve [bear] But we leave no successors whatsoever outside this assemblage for any church body to act upon that bill. Neither are we here for the purpose of compromise We do not come here to amend Mr. Gladstone's bill, or to throw cut any suggestions We condemn it utterly from first to last. We look upon it as confiscation We regard it as assailing the prerogative of the crown [hear], as unjustly dealing with the property of the ubject, as injuring all property by, for the first time I believe, destroying what is the best of all titles, that of prescription [applause]." There is a mild Apostle for you! The Conference was influenced by nothing that we can call good. Pride and lust of power were the agencies that urged it on in its preceedings. Sir Frederick Shaw, the Recorder, an o'd man on the verge of the grave, would not yield an sistance.' Are has failed to bring the Recorder a particle of wisdom, for he had the folly to say that it the Church Bill became law, ' the effect would be to aggravate the spirit of disaffection which unbappily prevailed amongst a large portion of the Irlsb people.' How the Recorder arrived at such a conclusion test of truth. The alien Church has been the prolific source of many wrongs, and the parent of most of the disloyalty witnessed in the country. How its abolition will madden those who complained of its pomp and arrogance, we are at a loss to discover. But it is only in the brain of a lunatic such an idea could find a place, and it only shows to what shifts covetous men will resort when they wish to clutch public money and sustain an injustice .-- Dundalk

The Freeman's Journal says: If the expression of the national opinion should reach the ear of the Prime Minister and the legislature, and let them know bow dissatisSed Ireland is that the venerable piles built and consecrated for the service of the Catholic Church in this country should be inclienably devoted to the use of the Protestant community. St Patrick's and Christ Church, in Dublia, St Oanice's in Kilkenny, St Mary's in Limerick, and Killslos Who built them? For what were they built? The ver etation of the Catholic people for there is undying, their jealousy of the Protestant possession of them is bitter and unchangeable. Nothing can reconcile them to what must be accounted a desecration for they were built for a sacrifice whilst in them now sacrifice there is none. The great statesman who longs to do squal justice to all Irishmen cannot know entreat his Grace to set an example to the other ap. | the this object will be unatrained his desire to crass the past to destroy every vestige of ascendency to these valuable acres to his plundered See If the make every Irishman feel his equality, will be fruit-Bishop of Kilmore by 'wrestling in prayer' with the less whilst he leaves the national monuments of the less whilst he leaves the national monuments of the national religion standing proofs of spoliation, evidences of plunder and restitution not made. Nor to restore to the Church even a moiety of the income | does Mr. Gladstone know the indifference of the which they derive from the Protesiant plunder of church-going people to them, how they care as much or more for four plain walls than for these reliques of what they believe to be and call, superstition, how a bit of the spacious edifice of former ages, the choir

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conventions - Mr. Hornby and several other Protestan's have recently been received into the Church. -Tablet.

London, May 4-A public meeting was held at

After consideration of the amendments which Mr. Disraeli, with the sanction of the Conservative party, intends proposing on the Government Church Bill, Ministers confidently believe that by Whitsuntide the measure, without any material niteration save what may arise from concession on their part, will be ready for presentation to the House of Lords. -

LONDON, MAY 6 .- The House in Committee re-

Sir G Jenkenson moved that the clause providing

against the inconstancy of the conduct of members and it cannot besten too swiftly into its grave. The fall matters on which she is infallible, ought to govern who voted for the grant to the Presbyterians, and rapid spread of Catholicity by conversion throughout the State. Every man, really earnest for religious who offered compensation for their Untholic,s consenting to make use of religious prejudice in their and morality. And such is the testimony of the endeavour to defear a Government which was dealing out equal justice to both. A protracted discussion ensued on the advisibility of drawing the compensation for Maynooth College from the consolidated or the Charter funds.

Mr Newdegate insisted on wasting an evening on Thursday by trying, as an independent member, whether the micority, 'if minority it were' (as he said, amidst great laughter) could not be transform. ed into a majority by a thrilling picture of the formidable designs of the Pope. The worthy man was: not so solemn as usual, and going through his various melodramatic tones, glances, and gestures with a gout which touched an assembly always partial to Mr. Newdegate's highly respectable credulity. Newdegate de-cribed how the Pope had opened his trenches against England, how in 1866 he had occupied by a skilful marganyre that fortified post the old Catholic oath, about the violation of which we suppose Mr. Newdegate credits even Papists with having a scruple; how through Arch bishop Manning, he had then proceeded to direct an assault on the Irish Established Church, and so on the supremacy et the Orown and the law in Ireland. Mr. Newdegate described, in thrilling tones, his curt refusal to be introduced in the tea-room to 'that | great Gothic revival, will be surprised to hear the most insinuating of tyrante,' Archbishop Manning, whom he had seen marshalling his Papal forces night after night in the lobby, and sat down declaring in sepulchral tones that the Government were doing have been out off -that is, expelled - during the what they do under the sheer influence of fear.against which it was impossible to argue. Good Mr Newdegate is himself as gallant a coward as exists His, indeed, is one of those fears against which it is impossible to argue -an imagination so fascinated with fear, that he fights for more excuestly on behalf of his right to fear, than against the power he

The following is an extract from Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to Mr. Newdegate, who on the debate on the second reading of the Irish Church Bill com plained that its effect would be fatal to the Royal Supremacy, and Protestant Ascendency in Ireland:-

It is quite another thing to hold that the Throne of this country rests upon Protestant ascendency The Protestant profession of the Sovereign or of the Heir Apparent does not imply that which we understand, and that which Ireland has experienced, under the name of Protestant ascendency. [Hear, hear.] I dispute and deny the doctrine of the bon, and learned gentleman in any form in which he can place it. I deny that it is true at this moment-I deny that it has been true at any period of our history. It certainly was not true at the time when the negotiations of Charles I. substantially proceeded to the point of a perfect willingness to recognize that which was then the status quo - the actual condition of things in Ireland at the time when, in the year 1644, the Romas Catholics were in possession of the larger port.on of both of the churches and of the Oburch property of the country. But perhaps you may say, and say with truth, that at that time the battle of the Churches so to speak had not been fought out, and that Charles I bimself was not to be regarded as an orthodox champion of Pro estantism or fee of the Church of Rome. Well supposing it to be so, what are we to say to William III.? At any rate there is no doubt of his Protestantism The faith of all Englishmen, and particularly of all Irishmen, in the convictions of William III has not been shaker, and he will be regarded as no bostile witness in a matter that concerns the relations of the two Churches or the two religious of Ireland. Yet we find it upon record that William III. did not believe it to be necessary to maintain even in that day this system of Protestant ascendancy towards the Roman Catholics. Unfortunately the conflict and struggle in Ireland gave a new course it is true, to events, and that sagacious King conceived there, as he had previously conceived in Scotland, that he was compelled to choose his part, and when he thought that the time had come he chose it. But what had he done in the meantime? It is upon record, in the letters of Dean Switt, written by Sir Charles Wogan, a person immediately connected with those who gave the direct evidence in the case, that William III. made an offer to the Roman Catholics shortly after his arrival | he admitted that the feeling of dissatisfaction had in this country which is described in the passage that the fate of a gallant nation, that had made itself a victim of French promises and ran headlong to its ruin for the only purpose in fact of advancing the French conquests in the Netherlands, under the favor of that hopeless diversion in Ireland which gave work enough to 40 000 of the best troops of the grand alliance of Augsburg. He longed to find himself at the head of so strong a reinforcement. In this anxiety he offered the Irish Catholics the free exercise of their religion, half the churches of the kingdem halt the employments civil and military too. if they pleased, and even the motery of their socient properties.'

INFANTICIDS IN AMERICA. - The Pall Mall Gazette. and other journals, in colling attention to our remarks upon the loss of population in America occasioned by infanticide, smiled at our simplicity or dishonesty (?) in describing the appelling fact as 'ac evidence of the social and religious results of Protestantism wherever they are unchecked by Catholic traditions.' Having the highest idea of the power of Catholicity when it has fair play, and the lowest idea of the feebleanes of Protestantism at all times and in every form, we may have been unduly prejudiced; we therefore commend to our contemporaries the judgment of the Boston Gazette, which speaks without those prejudices which are supposed to blind our eyes. Writing on aute-natal infanticide in a recent number, this journal says :- The crime has at length grown to such monstrous proportions that no human language can suffice to describe it. When all the other sins and horrors of our land put together, and even slavery, our late civil war, and all the drunkenness, and even the enormous course of frauds, robberies, burglaries, incendiarisms, and murders, which we are now going through all these rolled into one lump, do not equal the mass of shocking and inhuman depravity which the American peop'e are guilty of in this one particular. Our whole social and domestic life and being are suffering and wasting away under the 'deep damustion' of it.' He then goes on to say that all classes are alike guilty of it; and then he adds: 'Our Protestant Churches are cursed, we sometimes fear, beyond the hope and the possibility of redemption, by the horrible impiety of it.' And here are the words of Dr. Cleveland Coxe, a Protes'ant American Bishop once resident in England, and well known as the popular author of Christian Balluds, in his Lenten charge or pastoral: 'I have heretofore warned my flock against the blood guiltiness of ante-natal infanticiae. If any doub a existed heretofore as to the p opility of my warnings, they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be borrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land, . . . ' And now, to justify our rem wks of last week, we again quote from the remarkable words of the Briton Gazette: 'In this matier, and indeed, in all points relating to marriage, motherhood, and the preservation of the family,those supreme concerns of bumanity, -the 'moral position and influence of the Roman Catholic Church are far better than those of any other religious body in the country.' To fail in this is to fail utterly. What saves us here will need have, and will deserve to have, possession of the ground. Without this our doctrinal virtues and 'vital pictics' are the Starkest shame, and putting faith in them is the steepest of heresies. If Protestantism cannot serve us in this behalf, then the days of Protestantism are numbered, he would readily admit with us that the Church in riot and bloodshed were confined to the outlying pro- dignity that man could bear, so the greatest day in

America is due to the innate force of Untholic truth Boston Gazette. - [Tablet.

SCHOOL AT A PARLIAMENTARY BRQUIRY .- At a recent enquiry before a Parliamentary Committee, the following scene took place :- Counsel for the bill, to witness-' Well you called on Mr. Roberts; and what did he say?' Counsel opposed to the bill-'! object to the question; it is not evidence.' .. [Jonnres then argue the point for thirty minutes] mac of Committee-'The room must be cleared until we decide this matter.' [Room is cleared, the question, after being discussed for forty minutes, is allowed, and parites are sgain called] Counsel for the bill, to witness - Now, then sir, be careful. You called on Mr. Roberts: what did he say?'-Witness - 'Re wasn't at home, sir, so, I didn't see

WHENCE THE MORMON SUPPLY, - The Pail Mall Gazette, a Protestant journal, gives the following testimony to enlightened Ohristian, Protesta .t England's progress :- It may interest the admirers of the cocentricities of 'religious' life in the United States to know that the progress of Mormonism in London is regarded as very satisfactory by the Elders. People who have been led to believe that the sect is peculiarly American, and that it forms a part of the saints have eight branches in the metropolis alone, and that there are 104 elders, 38 pricets, 23 teachers and 30 descous always hard at work : 102 members last year. But 915 of the faithful remain, and there has been 'but little emigration' - an alarming state ment, for it shows that a Kormon colony is being founded among us. If this go's on much longer we shall have American travellers filling books with the most harrowing accounts of the profigacy of our social life, and wondrous development of our religious character.

The Scotch goldfields are rather looking up:-Allotments of forty feet square are about to be marked off, the miner's license being one poucd sterling per month, exclusive of the royalty to the Orown of one-tenth part of the gold obtained. The pumber daily employed now at these diggings is a little over 300. Mr. P G. Wilson, jeweller, Inverness, has patented a gold ring ' the Sutherland ring.' and be has supplied the Queen several articles of jewellery made from the Scottish gold.

THE ANCIENT ECCLESIASTICAL EDIPIOES IN IRELAND. A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal says :- 'If not through the National Association of Ireland, through some other voice the expression of the national opinion should find vent to reach the ear of the Prime Minister and the legislature, and let them know how dissatisfied Ireland is that the venerable piles built and consecrated for the service of the holy Catholic Church in this country should be inalienably devoted to the use of the Protestant com munity. St Patrick's and Christ Church, Dublin. St. Canice's in Kilkenny, St. Mary's in Limerick, and other cathedrals, Killaloe for example, left in the bands of those who have long held ascendancy in Ireland, yet exist in their alienated use as monuments of an ascendancy not wholly removed. So long as Protestant worship is held in these Catholic fanes so long will the Catholic people of Ireland remember the spoliation and the pluder of which these sacred edifices formed part.'

THE SCOTTISH BILL -The Scottish Catholics are full of activity, and are determined, if possible, to overthrow or amend the Doke of Argyll's Bill, which proposes to destroy the Denominational system of Education. Archbishop Eyre and Bishop Strain both came up to town last week, and ar influential deputation from the Poor School Committee waited upon the Duke to make known the grievence they com-plain of in the draft of his Bill. The Duke received them with courtesy; but fold them that the Denom-inational system of Education had failed and that the geographical must now be tried; that the ulterior phiect of his Bill is to absorb all Denomination-Schools into the National system; that the Catholic children my g t their religious instruction outside the school; that they connot be perverted by being taught the three R's ; and that religous objections are parely theoretical. Finally, he intimated that so small a minority as one in ten cannot be taken into consideration. Ic the House on Monday, however, spread so widely that he consented to postpone the I am about to read: - 'The Prince was touched with discussion of the Bill for a month. It has also been pretty clearly intimated to the Government that a strong party of their present supporters is formed and ready to oppose them in and out of the House, unless full justice is meted out to Catholics in this very matter of popular education.

'Scene' IN A CATHOLIC CHPRCH. - The Northern Police Court this morning was crowded by persons arxious to hear the case of the man who created a scene' yesterday in the Marlborough street Cathedral, at the conclusion of Cardinal Cullen's sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination. Mr. J. W. O'Donnell presided. Matthew Carroll described as a publican from Dundals, was brought up in custody of Superintendent Corr, Acting-Inspector Joseph Hyland, and Constable 96 C, charged with having disturbed the congregation during the celebration of mass. Mr. James Clarke, of Jervisstreet, deposed that he was beside the prisoner yesterday in the church, Cardinal Cullen had just concluded his sermon when the prisoner cried ont in loud voice, 'You're done! you're done!' Immediately afterwards he shouted, 'With abomination and desolation is the whole land laid desolate.'-Witness endesvouted to prevent the prisoner creating any further disturbance, when the latter again called out at the top of his voice, 'Rome, the city of Baby-lon, will fall when the Pope dies. The attention of the congregation present was directed towards the prisoner, and the witness seized him by the neck and forcibly ejected him from the church, outside of which he gave him into the custody of the police Witness said he had some difficulty in saving the prisoner from the 'fury' of the congregation. The prisoner, who made no defence, was remanded. The prisoner it is alleged, in June, 1867, was arrested for being concealed in Marlborough-street Church, and on that occasion he was committed for nice months as a dangerous lunatic. Having undergone confinement for that period in a lunatic asylum, he returned to Dundalk, where he remained until last week, when he came to Dublin .- Evening Mail of Monday.

In his issue of last Monday the Pall Mall Gazette peaks on the due relations of Church and State; and says that the whole existing perplexity on the theory of these relations arises from persons not be-lieving, what they think they believe. In private life he very truly says', a thoroughly religious min of

whatever creed, or a thoroughly irreligious man . . has little difficulty in adjusting his religious principles to his every dry life. . . . If he tries to separa'e Church and State-if he has one set of principles for weak-days and another for Sundayshe becomes at once a double man, unstaple in all ways' The same holds in public matters. If al' Catholics believed what they thick they believe, they would see far more keenly than they do through the failacy of fashionsh's language about confining Church and State each to his own province. 'If the Pore and his clergy,' says the Mall Pall Gazette. 'are what they say the are'-and what every Oatholio we may add' considers himself bound to think that they are-they ought to be the ultimate arbiters of truth and falshood upon all matters which interest human beings as such': for all such matters have a real bearing on taith and morals and the salvation of souls. Our contemporary desires that the State should govern the Oburch; but if he believed the Church to be really what she claims to be, infallible

truth, naturally aims at securing for it its fullest influence. If all civil rulers then, were thoroughly zealous Catholics, where would be the State's independence of the Uhurch is matters pertaining to faith and morals? This is the great principle, which our contemporary sees, and which orthodox Oatholics see; but which (by some strange moral or intel-lectual defect) those who are called 'liberal Catholics will not bring themselves to see. - [Fablet.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS .- It may be remembered that a short time ago Dr. Manning refused permis sion to the members and supporters of the Euglish Amnesty Committee, which has been organized for the purpose of procurring the reles e of the Fenian prisoners to receive signatures at the doors of the Roman Catholic chapels in London to the peritions in which the object of the association was promu!gated. With a view to induce him to reconsider his decision a deputation waited on the Archbishop on Tuesday, at his residence, York place Baker street. After the representations, of those who constituted the deputation had been addnosd regarding the subject specified, the Archbishop said he was anxious to do all in his power in compliance with the wish of those he was addressing. To prove what his sympathies were in this matter he wished to say that two years ago, when he had been requested to permit a similar course to that which had been advocated by the deputation to be adopted on behalf of men condemmned to death, while he had been as anxious as any of them that the lives of those men should be spared, he did not think that the means proposed to accomplish the end were the most judicious which could be suggested. It would, he thought, have narrowed the basis on which the petitions had been founded; it would have made the English people believe that the plan projected had been an Irish and Catholie movement. He had, therefore adviced that their views should be set forth in such a manner that they would enlist a wider-in fact, a national sympathy. These things he mentioned to show that as far as his own feelling was concerned, it went in be direction of that of the members of the deputs tion. At the same time his personal desire was limited by obligations which attached to his religion and his faith. He distinguished political offences from all other forms of offencer, and feeling, as be did, profound sympathy with Ireland, no one would be more ready than himself to plead on behalf of the men for whose release the committee had been constituted. He asked them to allow him to consider the question again. It had been under his consideration once already, as they were doubtless sware He would reconsider the answer he had returned to the committee and he would then address his answer to the chairman or secretary. He wished to take time in arriving at a decision and be would give his judgement carefully weighed in writing, for by this means be would save himself pain. His heart was full of compassion for the men whose cause they were advocating, and he also, as he said, felt the deepest sympathy for Ireland. The letter he had addressed last year to Lord Grey contained the ex pressions of his heart, and he had spoken in the strongest manner regarding the subject before him to many of the leading statesmen of the day. If his roply were adverse to their wishes they would understand that it was not as regarded the end to be gained be and they differed, but concerning the means which ought to be employed to obtain that object, The pastoral duties which attached to his office in the Church made his case peculiar and distinct from that of the members of the deputation. During the course of the proceedings the Archbishop saked if the committee, in speaking of political offences, included such crimes as treason, sedition, and couspiracy. In reply it was stated that if a conspiracy, having for its object the death of the Queen in order to terminate Monarchical government, were designed, the committee would not sympathize with its promiters

THE EXTINCTION OF MU-PHYISM - The Home Secretary, Mr. Bruce, has at length taken-what is called the bull by the borns'-he has determined to put down incendiaries like Murphy, whose so'e object by inflammatory sermons and ba angues, is to destroy the churches, chapt le, and school-bon es of Catholics. and cover the land with riot and bloodshed. The loss of life and the wanton destruction of property caused in various parts of Lancashire by this man's morbid batred to the religion of the vast bulk of his fellow-countrymen, is already familiar to all who ac quaint themselves with the passing erents of the day. under-Lyne, where a Catholic place of worship was completely wrecked by a riot caused by Murphy's preaching, and when justice was appealed to at the assizes, the case broke down on a technical point of law,-that is, though the facts could not be contro verted and the monstrous cruelty was as clear as the ann at noon, there was found to be no remedy. Mr. Bruce has now decided that prevention is better than cure, and though he has been excessively tardy considering his position and the enormous moral responsibility which attaches to his office, in arriving at that conclusion, we have reason to be thankful that we have seen the worst, and that the evil is drawing to a close. Elated with his fiendish success in this part of the country, Murphy bas recently gone further north in the pursuit of his diabolical purpose, and has appeared in Newcastle-on-Tyne and the neighbourbond where bloodshed and riot have, as paual followed in his footsteps. The municipal authorities of the capital of Northumberland, instead of arresting the fellow some months ago, and by putting him under restraint preserved the peace of the town, sent, forsooth, police officers in their pay to protect bim, and many of the Irish residents, who assembled in force in defence of their country and creed, had their heads broken by the so-called representatives of the law. The innocent were thus punished while the guilty ruffian escaped under an escort of what in derision must, we suppose, be called peace officers ! But the mayor of Typemouth, adjacent to Newcastle, thinking that if this process of maintaining liberty of speech where all is licentiousness and ribaldry, were continued, the whole district might soon be in flames deemed it prudent to communicate with Mr Bruce in Downing-street, and Mr. Brace at length informed his Worship that by the law of the land, all persons attending the lectures of such a man as Murphy were liable to a penulty per head of £20 under the Act of George the Third, passed in the year 1789. By this act a common informer could recover the penalties, for, though Mr. Bruce did not state the resson for this clause, we may as well state it here, and it was this: So badly was the country governed at the time, so disloyal and ready for open revolt were the p ople in all parts of the kingdom caused by the misgovernment of the nation and the deadly pressure of taxation on all the necessaries of life, that the only hope of the act being put in force was by appealing to the cupidity of the common informer. We were at war with France then, and, as the volgar but expressive saying is, 'all was fish that came to the net.' Better days arrived, and, some twenty years ago, the nutting of the act in force was limited to the law officers of the Crown. The penalties, however, survive and Mr. Bruce advised the Mayor of Tyremouth to put this law in force against the lecturer, who had, as he expressed it, 'no good purpose in view and whose language was calculated to create a breach of the neace, and very likely riots and bloodshed.' We stated in our last, in referring to an Orange demonstration in Exeter Hall, London, at which Murphy appeared, though he did not speak and which meeting was a wretched failure as regards attendance, that it was announced from the chair that this firebrand would shortly address his dunes at the great meeting. house in the Strand Is it impertinent to ask whether Mr. Bruce's long dormant activity ceased when he learned that the dangerons proximity of such an incendeary was by no means pleasant, and that means must be taken to arrest the evil? As long as the

vinces, Mr. Bruce was somewhat tardy in dragging | the life of a priest was that upon which he first offered to light the musty old Act of 1799; but when it appeared imminent that one of the greatest thoroughfares in the metropolis would soon be filled by thousands and tens of thousands of gaping Cockneys auxious to see what kind of animal the notorious Murphy was, and that probably amongst the crowd would be found large numbers of Irishmen, residents in London, to give him such a reception as he deserved, Mr. Bruce became on the instant quite energetic, and advised the Mayor of Typemouth to pursue opinion in all political matters at a ps. iod one of the most gloomy in the history of the country-he would bave saved, as regards Murphy, much valuable pro exposure of political wrong and the denunciation of and with our boseted civilization, that an engament which was originally intended for a bad purpose should now be disentombed for a good one .- [Northern Press.

THE ORANGE GATHERING AT EXSTER HALL .-- MO-

dern history and politics, as set forth by Orangemen

at Exeter Hall, have a freshness and novelty that

certainly outshine the ordinary records of the day

There we learn things that are taught nowhere else :

and even in our times of unrestricted competition

nobody can rival these Protestants with Mr. Harper

at their head, in an entirely new and original version

of modern affairs. There are various kinds of

cocoss pressed on our attention; a hundred or two

vendors of coal compete for our favors; every piano-

forte maker sells the best article; there are competing mustards, rival poppers, and music balls that cry up their own goods and cry down their neighbore' wares; the glory of that greatest invention of our period, the sixteen shilling trousers is hotly disputed among the tailors. But there is only one Exeter Hall party. A single copy of a London daily paper is worth the whole of "Thucydides" said the late Mr. Cobden ; and one Orange evening at Exeter Hall affords more real original information as to passing events than can be learned from 'Hansard,' the blue books, the 'Annual Register.' the quarterlies, the magazines, and the Gally Press. There we learn that Mr. Gladstone bas committed crimes which in former ages would have ' im perilled bis life ' We learn that Mr. Bright uses arguments snitable only to 'a forger, a burglar and an assassin.' We learn that the present Ministry is treating the Protestants of Ireland 'almost as shame fully' as Cromwell treated the Irish Papie's; in fact it has just stopped short of the wholesale massacre that followed the capture of Drogheds. We are informed that Mr. Gladstone is 'a traitor to his Queen his country and his God; and that the Liberal Ministry is a 'Cabinet of brigands.' If all this be true - and who can doubt it, when several ministers of religion and one member of Parliament meet to announce the news? - in what a fool's paradise have we been all living! How grossly misinformed have we been! Men have gone on transacting business marrying, giving in marriage, and amusing themselves, while we have all been dancing over a vol can, playing on the brink of a precipice, sporting near the liou's den, &c., &c , without proper fear or appropriate precaution. Not too late has Breter Hall lifted up its old voice, 'to warn, to comfort, to command' We treat this question lightly; we smile at poor Mr. Edward Harper and his Orange sash; but it must yet be remembered through what a great change we have passed. There was a time-strange as it may even seem - when Exeter Hall was England in little. There was a time-not many years agowhen the ravings of Wednesday night would have re-echoed throughout the land. Now nobody thinks even of enswering th's Orange rant. The bray of Exster Hall,' which once was re-echoed through the land, has become the voice of those crying in the wilderness; and the Orange meetings within its precincts are unreported and unnoticed by the newspapers specially devoted to the Opposition. Some impatient persons may feel vexed that there should be such meetings at all-that even ten people could be found to spont such silly nonsense on a p'atform; but for us it marks a great step that such speakers have now fallen too low for even Couservative organs to think them worth of a report. There was a time when these very Orangemen formed a portion of the great party that could command the elequence of a Stanley and a Lyndhurst the administrative ability of a Graham. the early genius of a Gladstone, the comprehensive statesmanship of a Peel. Now they are unacknowedged camp followers, howling unbeeded in the rere. But the meeting had one element of importacce. Amid the crowd of abscure lunatics - of clergymen undistinguished for learning, for piery, or for adherence to the truth - there appeared one Mem. ber of Parliament, the representative of Salford; and the constituency at all events deserves respect. -That gentieman is evidently envious of Mr Whalley's late position as a Protestant of Protestants Poor Mr. Whalley, having the fear of the Peterborough Liberals before his eyes, be had actually voted for Mr. Gladstone's Bill-thereby, no doubt, convincing Vr. Newdegate that he really is a Jesuit priest. To bim has succeeded Mr. Charley, a kind of travelling agitator, ready to talk nonsense at any Protestant meeting, provincial or metropolitan. It was he who compared Mr Gladstone's Bill to Cromwell's massacre. It was he who, though not an Orangeman, expressed his liking for Orange insignia. It was be who reported the impression of "thousands" that Mr Gladstone was thrice a traitor. It was be who declared that the man of London had, at the last election. 'done great things in Middlesex and Westminster. Small favours content Mr Charley; and if he is satisfied with two members out of the twenty-two who represent metropolitan constituencies, we join his congratulations to our own. But, before parting with this gathering of obscure Orangemen, we must say one word in their praise. They refused to hear Murphy. That notorious disturber of the peace was present and wished to speak; some of his partisans backed him up : but the chairman and the bulk of the assembly refused to hear him, and he had to hold his ribald tongue. The fact shows that the Protestants of Exeter Hall have some sense of decency left. Even in their 'lowest deep there is 'a lower still' into which they will not picage. They are bad enough, and they might have been worse; they might after hearing Mr Charley. have listened with delight to Murphy's anecdotes of the confessional, and his vivid pictures of the amours of Popish nuns When Mr Edward Harper and Mr Charley show some sobriety, some delicacy, some self-restraint, no man need deepair. After such an event, we do not see when even Murphy himself should not one day sit 'clothed and in his right mind .- (Dai'y Telegraph.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE IN LONDON - In all the charches in the metropolis, the Jubilee of the Holy Father was celebrated with special devotion, and suitable addresses for the occasion were delivered. The Arch bishop of Westminster p:eached at St. Macy's Moorfields, and took for his text the words, ' What shall I repay unto the Lord for all the benefits that He hath given unto me? I will receive the chalice of salvation and will call upon the name of the Lord.' He said that the priesthood was the greatest dignity upon earth. It was a participation in the priesthood of the eternal and incarnate Son of God; a participation in that manifold power and jurisdiction over his natural body in the sacrament of the altar, and over his mistical body in the sacrament of penance. No royal or imperial prerogative were to be compared with these. As the priesthood was the greatest

the unbloody sacrifies upon the altar, and to-day they celebrated the jubilee of that first celebration by him who was now a vicar of Obrist, who, for 50 years as a priest, bishop, and pontiff had served at the altar and ruled over the church of God. He did not remember that such a jubilee had ever before been recorded in the history of the church. Apart from that circumstance, the pentificate of Pius IX, already stood out conspicuous amongst its predecessors. First was its length, for few had ever attained to the minediately the course we have indicated. If the same duration. It was conspicuous for its conflicts. Home Secretary had exhumed this old law of seventy and not many, though they were some, had endured years' standing a little sooner-though we are free to so incessant a conflict. It was also conspicuous for confess that it was originally passed for a bad pur- its majesty, personal and public; and to bring these pose, namely, to put down the expression of public points before them he would touch upon the external aspects of the pontificate, and the internal action which the Pope's pastoral office had accomplished. His grace then described the troubles which had beset perty as well as much physical misery. Between the the Holy Father from 1848 to the present time, and showed that how, notwithstanding the robbery, sayour neighbour's religious creed the difference is so crilege, and bloodshed, which had been the work of vast that it would be an insult to common sense to bis enemies, in all his trials Pius IX. had stood in an point it out, but it is remarkable at this time of day, attitude of calm and patient resistance. When the kings of the earth stood afar off and refused to protect him the hearts of the peoples of the Ohristian world drew to him. As kings and Governments had gone further and further away the nations of Christ tendom had drawn nearer and mearer, and a pious and holy chivalry had now assembled around him to protect his throne. Of the inward action of the Pope's pastoral office upon the Church the first feature that would occur to them would be this, that there was no postiff who had so built up the walls that had been broken down in the hierarchy of the Church. The episcopate in Holland England, the United States, and the colonies bore witness to this fact, and the limits of the hierarchy of their Church had been extended even beyond the limits of its former foundation; With singular power and attraction, the Pope had also drawn to him, on three occasions, the episcopate of the world On one of the occasions of those councils, the Pope declared what the whole Catholic world believed, but had not received as a definition of their faiththat the Mother of God was preserved free from original sin. That belief was a part of the revelation of God, and when the declaration was made the whole Catholic world accepted and rejoiced at it. Once more, in another event, had the name of Pius IX been honored - in the publication of the Syllabus. The eighty-four truths which were contradicted in the errors condemned by that document, though saccred at as it was, would, if he might venture to prophesy, become the rule of the law of the intellectual belief of men Again by celebrating the centenary of St. Peter, when half the bishops of the world were in Rome, the Pope had brought about a visible, audible, and supreme declaration of three truthsthe unity, the universality and the authority of the Catholic Church, and which being Catholic was also Roman. The General Council which was summoned for next December would still further confirm those truths. He concluded by saying that though the Pope had suffered exile, and though he might again be exiled, or even die in exile, he would never betray the church or yield to his enemies. The Papacy was strong in his personal obsescer; so strong was it that no power of man or of hell could prevail against it.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, May 1. - The Heruld's London special says: The London papers, this morning, open their editorial pages with comments on the speech lately. delivered by Senator Sumner, in the United States Senate, on the subject of the Alabama claims and the relations generally existing between Great Britain and America. The writers suppress the text of the speech, however. The London Star, John Bright's organ, says that the claims of Mr. Sumner are so new and startling and so vaguely put that they must be regarde simply enormous and rather enexpected; that if they convey merely a shadow of his instructions, Minister Motley will come to the English metropolis in a very d'fferent official guise from that under which Minister Johnson, the genial ambassador, now about to bid adieu to the Court and people, arrived. The Star deplores the rejection by England of the early overtures made by ex-Minister Adams for a settlement of this question President Grant is not, it is said, a whole-souled lover of prace, as was the late Mr. Lincoln. He has an intense delineation of character, but is a Western man without that natural genius which served Mr. Lincoln, who, reading. b d the actual experience of the world. President Grant has no training either as a lawyer or a politician. He is intensely American, and the entire world is acquainted with his resoluteness of purpose. After defending England from the charge of a general sympathy with the Confederatos, the writer confessed that the escape of he Alabama from England was both deplorable and disgraceful forming the worst precedent Great Briain could establish for the future in such like contingencies. The Star expresses, however, its amazement at the extent of Mr. Summer's demands. Every one knows how anxious the British people are to deal fairly on the subject, but they justly consider that if these concessions are to be merely used as stand-points for further and, at present, unbeard of demands, England must carefully consider the position, lest by yielding unadvisedly she may establish a worse precedent than even the burning of ships on the high seas, or admitting by discussion demands utterly unattainable, and which ought to be resisted.

The London Times says the speech is worthy of Mr. Summer's ability, and deserves an importial consideration He wants, however, something more than national reparation from England. The Times asserts that in this England is cruelly wronged, and America has had no useful object. Mr Sumner makes, it says no complaint against France, although the Emperor Napoleon was desirous of the recognition of the independence of the Southern States. England is held forth as the only foreign power entirely hostile to America. It is not too much to say that at one moment during the war the fate of the American people depended on the voice of England whose sword thrown into the scale would have altered the result. She declined the contest, yet evidenced a degree of fairness bordering on fatuation. To leave this consideration out of account, it is a common practice with American journalists and politicians to falsify England, and the protective tariff plan is popular with them morely as like y to inflict injury on Great Britain.

The London Standard special says: The policy of England on this subject is no longer an open question. America has formally recorded her resolution, that there should be no settlement of the Alabama claims. Short of that, England shell surrender at discretion, and submit to any punishment which the United States Senate in its supremacy over the affairs of the world, may choose to inflict, in other words, she has decided that the Alabama claims shall be amicably settled whatever may ensue. The interval at the present day is long between national hatred and bombardment. It is necless to ignore and d-regerous to forget that the feeling in America is one of intense and inimicable hatred between Great Britain and the United States. A war with England would be regarded as a national luxury, but expen-AİVP.

Mr. Summer's speech has created intense exeltement in political circles.

At a Cabinet meeting yesterday the speech was formally discussed. Mr. Bright declared that the embarrassments which its publication produced served England very properly, but he argued not to consent to a settlement. Lord Clarendon expressed his belief that the actual negotiations going on between the two countries on the arbject were of a far less extreme character than the speeches of American Bens-

tors or articles in the public press indicated, wallact The 'Tribune' says that there was no threat of war on the rejection of the Alabama treaty.

AND

CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY At No. 663 Craig Street, by J. GILLIES.

G. E. CLERK, Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. MAY-1869. Friday, 14 - Of the Ferin. Sturday, 15 - Fact. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 16-Pentecost.

Morday, 17 Of the Octave. Tuesday, 18 Of the Octave. Wednesday, 19 Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 20 - Of the Octave.

REMOVAL

The Office of this paper has removed to No. 663 Craig Street, one door off Bleury.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The great enthusiasm manifested on the late celebration of the 50th anniversary of the consecration to the office of Priest of the present illustrious occupant of the Chair of St. Peter, has given a very severe blow to the revolutionary party. It has shown them how numerous, and how zealous is the parti pretre, and cannot but convince them that the overthrow of the Papacy will be no easy task-perhaps too difficult a task for all the powers of hell to accomplish. The throne of the robber king of Piedmont may soon be overturned; and everything seems to indicate that both the political and the mortal career of that unbappy man, are near their end; the Mazzinians are conspiring against the first; and the vile lusts to which Victor Emmanuel is the slave. and the abominable excesses in which he indalges, threaten speedily to cut short the other. Soon, like his late minister the unprincipled Cavour, he will be another instance of the sad fate of those who dare to lift sacrilegious hands against the Lord's anointed.

- The Spanish question is, to all appearance, as far from its solution as ever. The revolutionary government has managed to involve the country over which for its sins it rules, in difficulties with foreign nations. The high handed dealings of the Spanish authorities at Cuba have naturally provoked the interference of the British government; and it is reported that Capt. Philimore bas received instructions to demand the immediate liberation of the rebels captured in British waters, as well as of the crews of the ships on board of which they were. If this be not done. and it full satisfaction for all the outrages upon British territory be not made, Capt. Phillimore has instructions to make reprisals. In the mean time filibustering expeditions on a large scale are reported to be fitting out from all the ports of the U. States, with men and munitions of war for the Cuban insurgents.

glad to see that there are good prospects of the discharge of the Rev. Mr. McMahon from the Provincial Penitentiary where he is now confined for his participation in the Feman raid of '66. His case has been warmly taken up by His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax, who is now in Oltawa, and who has had an interview on the subject with His Excellency the Governor Gen eral. The Minerve, a Ministerial organ, and generally well informed as to the designs of the Government, speaks in favor of the proposed extension of royal clemency to Mr. McMahon: and we may therefore expect to see him very shortly set at liberty. We see by our exchanges that the highly respected Warden of the Penitentiary Mr. McDonnell has resigned, and that the vacancy has been filled up by Mr.

. Emigrants from Europe are already beginning to flow into the Province: about 900 arrived in Colonists have no idea of undertaking to perform Toronto on Saturday evening last by car, but of these the great majority, about 800 proceeded The strong, active and industrious they will bail West. Only about 100 remained in Canada. gladly; but as for the "human rubbish" of It is stated that the Messrs. Allan have contracted to bring over near 6,000 emigrants from Norway during the course of the season. The bulk of these will we suppose be for the United States.

as one of the causes of the great and constant | Canada with a precedent as to how we should immigration of the Lower Canadian agricultural nonulation, the monstrous usury of which they are our shores. made the victims, by the small money lenders. scattered about our country parishes. These rapacious gentry exact 20,25, and even 30 per cent tim fears lest in our acquisition of the Hudson claims of justice and of mercy have been har-

finds himself a ruiped man.

and the second of the property of the second

ground is drying fast, agricultural operations communication betwixt Canada and Red River, joice at the prisoner's delivery, we cannot but have commenced, vegetation is slowly setting in, and everything announces the advent of the blessed Spring,

The Montreal Gazette publishes without a word of commen a piece of arrant nonsense from a London paper, The Rock, with reference to the origin of the property held by the Catholic Church in Canada. The Rock.not content with asserting that in Canada the "Church of Rome hold in fee 1,522 square miles of the best settled portions of the Dominion: ' and that it "draws an income double that of the Irish Church"-adds that the titles of the Catholic Church to this property" are identical with those of the Irish Church to bers:" and that the "French Cana dian Church, with the bedies attached to it, got their grants from the monarchs of France."-That an English paper should make such mistakes as to the amount, and origin of the property held by the Catholic Church in Canada is not won derful, for in England little is known of the actual state of affairs in the Colonies: but it is wonderful that a Canadian journal, and one for the most part so honest as is the Gazette, should reproduce such nonsense without a word of com ment. Surely the Gazette must know that there is not the slightest analogy betwint the titles of the Catholic Church in Canada, to the property she therein holds, and those of the Irish Protestant Establishment to its property.

In the first place, in Ireland the greater part of that property, the Cathedrals, churches, and lands were taken from the religious bodies to which they originally belonged, and handed over to the Protestant Church which the State created. In Canada, no earlier Church was despailed of its possessions for the benefit of the so called Romish Church.

In the second place it is not true that the property of the said "Romish Church" in Canada, was granted in the sense of given, by the monarchs of France. It, the property in question, was for the most part bought and paid for in hard cash, by the religious communities by ritory in the moon. whom it is now held; or was granted to them by private individuals, the then lawful owners of the said property.

The assertion that the income, or receipts from Catholic ecclesiastical property in Canada that is to say Lower Canada, for in Upper Canada the Church is supported by the voluntary contributions of its members - is too absurd to require serious notice. At its lowest estimate the annual income of the Irish Protestant Establishment is about \$3 500 000; so that, according to the London Rock, as quoted by the Montreal Gazette, the annual income of the "Romish Church" in Lower Canada must be about \$7 000,000 !!! We ask of the Gazette is it not pitifal that such rubbish should be published in Canada.

Noticing a recent debate in the House of Lords upon pauperism, and emigration as its cure, the London Times in a few words happily bits off the difficulty which will always attend this remedy for the social evil that afficts the Mother Country. "There is no use," says the Times, "in b'inking the fact that it is our human rubbish we want to get rid of, while it is just this that the Colonies do not want to take. Mr. Howe is expected at Ottawa. We are The Colonies would be glad enough to have our best people - the young, strong, healthy, men and women - but then we want to keep these ourselves, and they can generally get work at home. At any rate, they go quite fast enough. without being sent out by the rate-payers. How to employ, or what to do with, the weak shiftless class, the real 'dregs' of the population, is the problem for our statesmen."-Times.

The Times may be assured that the Colonies will never accept us a satisfactory solution thereof, the proposal of certain economists in England, to shoot their "human rubbish" on their shores. The Colonies do not want, and will protest against being burdened with the weak, the shiftless class, the real f dregs' of the population," as the Times calls them. And if there is no other class which the mother country can spare, she must just be content to keep her paupers at home, and support them herself. The the neglected duties of the English rate payers. which the Times speaks, England may keep it to herself, and utilize it as best she can, for we will have none of it. The stand so nobly taken some years ago by the Colonists of Australia with regard to the convicts whom England tried A local paper, the St. John's News, assigns to vomit upon their shores, should furnish us in

interest on loans by them advanced to the dis- Bay property, we have won an elephant. How monised : and so might the jury have gratified !

ing, even aunder the most favorable conditions, l-year-round, with the newly acquired territory? can bear such a burden, the silly borrower soon is the great question that presents itself : and law. As it is deeply as we feel for the young unless this problem can be solved immediately, The snow has almost entirely disappeared, the and so solved as to furnish a constant means of ment condemns the verdict; and though we rewithout our being driven to the humiliating necessity of depending upon the sufferance of foreign ers, we shall have gained nothing by the increase of our territory, and therefore of our responsibilities. An application has, it seems, been already made to the Postmaster General to establish re gular postal communication betweet Canada, and the Western part of the Dominion: but says the Daily News " the puzzle with him, as it was with the Hon, John Rose in February 1857 before the Hudson Bay Committee of the House of Commons, is to find out a route, available the year round. We are all well aware that during open water, mail matter can be sent to Thunder Bay, and thence forwarded over the Twelve Portage road to the Red River, but the difficulty is how to transport bulky mail matter when winter sets in, and we are driven to the North Shore of Lake Superior."-Daily News, 7th

> That's what is the matter. During the few weeks of the year when the pavigation of Like Superior is open, no doubt intercourse betwirt Canada and what is called the Red River dis trict, can be maintained. The distance is estimated at about 1,475 miles from Montreal; of which however 842 miles are by take and navigable rivers. But during the long, almost inof Lake Superior, this route would be useless: and a route which would not be available all the year round would not be worth establishing at all. Now as the south shore of the Lake is in the hands of foreigners, we shall be compelled to trust to a railroad, running round Lakes Huron and Superior, and extending north far away to wards the Arctic Circle. Whether such a road can be kept in good running order all the year round, in spite of ice, and snow, and storms is a question for engineers to determine: but if it can not, the lately acquired Hudson Bay property, though it may impose heavy burdens, and responsibilities upon us, will be of as little use to us, as would be an equal number of acres of ter

The trial of young Mr. Challoner for shooting Mr. Whittaker of the 53rd regiment, at Quebec on the 3rd of March last, commenced on Monday the 3rd inst. Nothing new was elicited It was proved that the prisoner had purchased a pistol a few days before the tragedy took place : that he was present at the skating rink on the afternoon of Wednesday the 3rd March, and was apparently waiting for the appearance of the deceased officer: that when the latter showed himself, he walked up to him, and fired two shots, of which one inflicted the fatal wound. So far everything was clear. Of the fact that young Mr. Challoner shot Mr. Whittaker, and shot bim intentionally, there never was the slightest

The defence appealed to the sympathies of the jury: explained the purchase of the pistol by young Challoner, as a measure of precaution taken by the latter against an apprehended attack from the deceased : and suggested the sudden and violent excitement amounting to temporary insanity, caused by the prisoner having learnt only a few minutes before the tragedy was consummated, of the cruel treatment of the prisoner's sister by deceased—as a palliative of the act for which the young man was then on his trial.

The learned Judge summed up, and laid down the law of the case most clearly: telling the Jury that Manslaughter at the very least, was the mildest verdict they could render.

The Jury then returned to consider their verdict, and after having been locked up all night returned into Court to declare the prisoner "not guilty." This issue of the trial was bailed with great delight by all present.

We confess that we regret the verdict, as one not in accordance with the evidence. That young Challoner was guilty of what the law calls murder no impartial person can doubt; that if only half that his been said about the antecedents which provoked him to the act be true, roung Mr. Challoner is entitled to our strong sympathies, is also true-for there are wrongs for which law gives no redress, which will drive wise men mad. But these extenuating circumstances should have had nothing to do with the verdict, and the Jury had no business to take them into consideration. Their plain duty was, a verdict to find, and deliver in accordance with the facts sworn to before them, and with the law, as laid down by the learned Judge on the Bench. This done, then their sympathies might have been a'lowed to come into full play. Earnestly they might have recommended the convicted prisoner to the mercy of the Court, to the consideration meet all attempts to shoot "human rubbish" on of the Executive; and that recommendation. backed as it would have been by the sympathies of the entire Canadian public would we are sure The Montreal Daily Neus seems to enter- bave been attended to. So might the rival sympathies for the prisoner, without straining the gentleman and for his afflicted family, our judgdeplore the manner in which that deliverance has been effected, as giving a serious blow to ite administration of the law in Canada.

By these remarks we design to cast no slur on the jury, who, we are ready to believe, acted conscientiously though erroneously. They evi dently confounded two distinct questions-to one of which it was their sworn duty to give an answer: with the other of which, as jurymen they had no concern. Instead of considering simply whether the accused had been proved to have committed an act which the law calls murder, the question they really—though perhaps unconsciously—dealt with was this—Has the accused been guilty of an act for which he deserves to be hung? To this question their hearts as well as their heads answered "No. He has not been guilty of any such act." This we suspect was the mental process by which the jurymen, erroneously no doubt, but possibly in perfect good latth, arrived at their verdict of Not Guilty.

EMIGRATION .- It is reckoned that the number of French Canadians settled in the United States at the present moment is not less than 600,000, and that number is constantly increasing. "We believe," says the Montreal Gazette, noticing this melancholy fact, that "the characcessant winter that prevails in the dreary region | ter of the French Canadian young men who go to the United States becomes altogether changed." This, we fear, is certain; and this is why hibited by divine law. They are not so forbidthe Catholic clergy of Canada have so earnestly endeavored to check the exodus of their fellow countrymen. But alas! what can they do !-They cannot change the physical conditions of the country; they cannot lengthen our summers; shorten our terrible winters, or give to Canada the material conditions of the countries to the south and west of us. And until this be done, it is in vain to expect that the deplorable exodus from Lower Canada of so many thousands of ber abildren, and the still more deplorable loss of so many immortal souls, can be to any sensible degree checked.

For seven months of the year the Canadian

farmer is compelled to house his cattle, and to feed them on what he can raise during the short summer season. In consequence the Canadian farmer keeps as little live stock on his farm as possible. The result is that he makes too little manure; and in consequence he has no means of renovating his exhausted fields. Add to this, the continual division and sub-division of farms, and we have no cause to marvel that agriculture in Lower Canada languishes, and barely affords the scantiest returns to those engaged in it .-The climate, so it is said by those who have tried the experiment, is not favorable to the growth of root crops, especially of the Swedish turnip which by enabling the British farmer to feed at a small cost his stock during the winter, has of itself effected a complete revolution in the agriculture of the British islands, and enabled them to support their teeming millions. Capital is scarce in Canada, and there are but few of our farmers who can afford to import or purchase the fertilizers of the soil, which modern science has brought to light; and so, in a kind of despair, the habitant quits a land whose dreadful climate. and ungrateful soil, barely furnishes to him the means of subsistence, and on which he feels assured that his children must starve altogether, in search of the more genial clime, and the virgin soil of a foreign land. Were the exodus the result of moral causes in any degree, the consequence of something that the legislature has done, or has left undone, we might hope to see it checked. But it is not so. In its moral condi tions there is no country more highly favored than is Canada; nowhere is life and property inore secure; nowhere are the rights of the citizen, and the Christian, better understood, and more scrupulously respected; and the exodus being therefore entirely independent of legislative control we entertain not the least hopes of any diminution of it in the future. At all events the remedy must be looked for in the discoveries of science; of a science which shall show how the disadvantages of such a fearful climate as ours can be counteracted; and how a soil covered for six or seven months of the year with snow can be rendered as productive, and as remunerative to the cultivator, as is that of lands whose winters are less rigorous, and what is of far more importance, of shorter duration; for it is the monstrous length, not the severity, of our Canadian winters, that kills us, and ruins the farmer.

There has been a lively debate to the Imperial Parliament on the vexed question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister. As much misapprehension as to the teachings of the Catholic Church on this matter obtains amongst non Ca tholics, we publish the following letter on the subject from His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, to Mr. Monsell, in which the Catholic doctrine is fully laid down: --

'8, York-place, W., April '9, 1869 'My lear Mr. Monaell, In the lotter laid by the part, and from which Protestants are therefore

treased agricultural and as of course no farm are we to keep open our communications all the their very natural and notice perfectly legitimate Catholic Bishops of Buglands befores the Communications all the on the Martiage Law; many; hardships to which Oa-tholics are subject, by reason of the variance between our statute law and the law of the Catholic Church, are spec fied; and among others the case of marriage. by dispensation, to a deco-sed wife's sister.

A dispensation makes such marriage lawful and valid in the sight of the Church ; but it remains unlawful and invalid by the civil law of England

'Thi passage, which relates only to the hardship endured by Catholics in rare exceptional cases, has been used, by those who are now endeavouring to establish the legality of such marriages as an ordinary rule, for the purpose of showing that the Catholic Bishops in England are in favour of the movement. Such i not the fact. The law of England, which prohibits such marriages, is the old Catholic law still surviving from the time before the Reformation ; and our civil law is, in this respect, in perfect barmony with the law of the Catholic Church throughout the world. The Oath lie Bishops would be the last persons in this country to desire to see our public law placed at variance with the ancient Christian law of impediments.

The Catholic Church, however, has power to dispense with that law whensoever it is only of eccicainstical creation. The prohibition, or impediment, in this case is a creation of the ecclesiastical law only. In England no such dispensing power exists, and the nardship pointed out by the Catholic Bishops thence

But, in pointing out this rare and exceptional hardship, nothing is further from their minds than to desire to see that which is permitted only by dispensation of supreme authority, and that only for reasons of the highest and gravest moral necessity, established as an universal and unlimited freedom by law. Trey believe that the domestic life of the country would be thereby deprived of one of its sacred protections, and laid open to a multitude of dangers. 'I should be glad if you would take occasion to give a public contradiction to the erronecus interpre tation of our words.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Monsell, yours very faith-

f 'H. E MANNING'

Archbishop of Westmirister. It will thus be seen that if the Catholic Church prohibits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, she does so simply as a matter of expediency, and not because such marriages are proden, for every one knows that neither General Council nor Pope can dispense with a divine law, or law of God.

ACT OF ATTAINDER. - We read in the columns of our English papers that the Atty.-General for Ireland has brought into the House Bill for disqualifying Mr. Sullivan, the Mayor of Cork, from acting as a Magistrate. This seems a singular mode of proceeding in the nine. teenth century, and reminds one of the Bills of attainder to which under the dark days of Tudor tyranny, the lives and liberties of Englishmen were subject. If the Mayor of Cork have been guilty of treasonable actions, or of uttering seditious speeches, he should be prosecuted, and deat with according to existing law: but to make a new law for punishing him for acts which the law as it exists cannot reach, is but a revival of the old system of Attainder. In principle, if not in degree, it is the same thing as would be an act authorising the beheading or the hanging of the Mayor of Cork.

COPYRIGHT .- Petitions have been presented in the Legislature at Ottawa praying for such a change in the copyright law as shall allow the republication in these Colonies of British works, on the same conditions as allowed by the United

DIOGENES .- This is decidedly the best comic periodical that has appeared in Canada. The reading matter is first rate, and the cuts are excellent some of them worthy of Punch. What is more satisfactory is that the editor excludes all personalities, and is witty without being scurrilous, indecent, or personally offensive.

Diogenes must not think us captious, if we quality these remarks with an expression of our regret at certain comments of his upon the constant and universal action of the Catholic Church with respect to "mixed marriages." These unions which she does not prohibit indeed, she nevertheless deplores; but in her eyes they are valid, sacramental marriages, as much so as are upions wherein both contracting parties are Catholic. True, in the case of " mixed marriages" she does not celebrate, as she does in the case of the marriages of her own children, a special Mass, neither does she display the same pomp of ornament, and ritual; but how can Protestants com. plans of this? Or rather may we ask, should they not feel thankful that the Church does not make the attendance at a Mass, obligatory upon them. For if the Catholic Church be -as all consistent Protestants must, to justify their protest against her, invist she is—'the Mother of harlots' and the "mystery of iniquity:" if her service of the Mass be, as all real Protestants assert, damn. able, soul killing idolatry-then indeed might they complain of lack of charity on her part, if she in-isted, as a condition of sanctioning their marriages with her children, upon their assistance at her devilish rites. This she does not do. Mixed marriages are simply contracted, generally in the sacristy, in the presence of the priest who receives the mutual vows, or pledges of faith, cf the contracting parties-in which, and not in any act of the priest, essentially consists the "sacrament of marriage." It is therefore a gross error on the part of Diogenes to assume that a marriage, not performed in a church is, in the eyes of Catholics, "only a civil marriage." Such & marriage, though deficient in certain accessories in which no Protestant could conscientiously take

charitably exempted is according to the con-Atlantic, that it suffices to publish a list of the stant, universal teaching of the Catholic Church, contents :- 1. The Woman Question; 2. Day das valid as sacramental, as truly a religious marringe, ss would be a wedding celebrated with solemn High Mass in St. Peter's, and in presence of the Sovereign Pontiff.

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS .- Part I .- Sea and Night. By Victor Hugo. New York, Appleton & Co. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

This is a translation by a Mr. William Young, of Victor Hugo's last work. How far the translator is competent to his task, or how far he may have faithfully rendered the meaning of the original, we cannot say: but unless Mr. Young have taken the most extraordinary liberties with his text, The Man Who Laughs is the most extraordinary hook that ever man wrote. It may have some meaning, or it may be a joke, a quiz upon the readers: but to us it seems to be simply the ravings of a madman, and of a very in esteem by Catholics. In religion it is oftenincoherent madman at that. More outrageous sively radical Anything duller, or more triste nonsense, li erally "non sense" never was laid before a public; and what renders the absurdity of the book the more glaring, is the writer's pre tensions to profound and extensive astronomical, geographical, nautical and physical science.-Storms are the product of an effluvium: if the storm waves of Australia reach a great height, it is because " Australia is near the pole !" "The meridian" is that "whence one reckons the true ascension." Of these, and a thousand like absurdities and incomprehensibilities is this silliest of all silly books made up. We should advice no one to purchase the trash, unless he is willing sacrifice his money ; or to read it unless he intend to waste his time, and to test his powers of enduring nonsense.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE-April 1869 .- Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

In this number the story of Doubles and Quits-A Comedy of Errors, is brought to a close—which the reader plackwood will regret, as it is one of the best at has appeared in it for some time. There is next an article on John Keble, an amiable clergymen of the Auglican sect, a great scholar, the writer of much pretty religious poetry, and one of the originators of the once celebrated Tracts, which gave a name to the high church party of some forty years ago, when the more advanced Anglicans were branded as Tractarians. Dr. Newman belonged to this party; but he being of a more lo gical turn of mind than his friend Mr. Keble pursued the course he bad adopted till it led bim to Rome. Mr. Keble married, and never got out of the Tractarias bog. The third article contains the first part of an interesting sketch of Sir John Lawrence. Cornelius O'Dowd comes next: followed by articles on the following subsident-On The Reorganisation of the Armies of of Germany. the Continental Powers-The Triumzirate-and lastly a dreary howl over the moribund Protest- ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF WINDSOR ant Establishment of Ireland, in the shape of a criticism on Mr Gladstone's Bill.

Craven .- The New York Catholic Publication | mies of the Church of Jesus Christ unceasingly Society, to which we are already indebted for persecute, both by their hidden schemes, and by many excellent publications, has brought out in very elegant style this deservedly popular tale. We can with a good conscience recommend it to to join in this noble and generous impulse which Catholic parents, as a good book to place in the manifests itself everywhere, and which, we trust, hands of their children, whom it will both entertain and edify. We need only copy what the Catholic World says upon the subject to convince our readers how well founded is our esti- to visit you. mate of the work before us. The Catholic World thus speaks of it :--

"No better book of the kind could be put in the

one dollar and ten cents forward by post the pecuniary means have been notably diminished, book to any address in Canada.

Two Life Paths-A Romance.-By L. Mulbach. New York, Appleton & Co .-"Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

We know of no works better adapted to cure one of an appetite for novel reading than these of L. Mulbach. After having waded through one souls, and which have hurried modern society to or two of these, the very name of Romance must, the brink of ruin. we should think, sound hateful in the ears of the reader. Perhaps this dreariness is their best quality, since if for none other can they be recommended, they may be applied usefully as that they will be inspired and dictated by the soporifics.

Pope's Poetical Works-Edited by the Rev. H. F. Cary, M., A., with a Biographical Notice. New York, D. Appleton & Co Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

This is another of the series of modern poets good sign of the taste of the age that another council. edition of the works of Pope is called for by the public.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-A Monthly Maga- solution of witnessing the definitive triumph of the zine of Literature and Stence .- May, 1869. | Church, and the total defeat of her enemies;

D. & J. Sadlier, Montreal: now so firmly established on both sides of the your apostolical benediction.

break, [continued]; 3. Problems of the Age; 4. Heremore Brandon, or The Fortunes of a Newsboy; 5. Oir Lady's Easter; 6. Two Months In Spain during the Late Revolution; 7. Pope or People; 8. Emily Linder [con cluded ; 9. The Irish Church Act of 1869: My Mother's Only Sou; 11. Catholicity and Pantheism; 12. Aubrey de Vere in América; 13. About Several Things; 14. A Chinese Husband's Lament for His Wife; 15. A May Flower; 16. New Publications.

Single copies of this monthly now in the fourth year of its existence can be had for 38 cents, from Messrs. Sadher, Montreal.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE -- May, 1869 .- Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

Much of the reading matter in this mouth's ssue is good, indeed better than usual, whilst the many illustrations with which it is ornamented are very well executed. Still the general tone of the Magazine is such that it can never be held in the way of fun, that the jokes, or spicy anec dotes with which its last pages are invariably filled up, it would be impossible to imagine. From what literary dust heap does the editor make his collections? We annex a list of the contents: --

Christopher Columbus .- John S. C. Abbott. With Twelve Illustrations. Magdalen .- Harriet Preston Spofford. Glass-Blowing for Little Folks .- Louise E. Chollet.

With Nine Illustrations. The Sacred City of the Hindus .- Henry M.

With Ten Illustrations. A Sin of Omission .- Mary N. Prescott. Both Sides .- Elizibeth Stuart Phelps. Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Jackson: How they sat for their Photographs. -T. B. Thorpe. The Plains, as I crossed them Ten Years Ago.

-Horace Greeley. The Working Men of the Middle Ages .-

Eugeze Lawrence. The Eve of St. Bartholomew. With an Illustration. My Enemy's Daughter .- Justin McCarthy.

With an Illustration. A Brave Lady .- By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

With Two Illustrations. Evening Rest .- L. D. Nichols. Philly and the Rest .- Mary E. Dodge. Deep Sea Sounding .- Jacob Abbott. With an Illustration.

Editor's Easy Chair. Editor's Book Table. Editor's Drawer.

North British Review—March, 1869.— Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

There are some very interesting articles in the current number whose contents are as under: -1 The Royal Engineers; 2. Russian Literature: Turguerief's Novels ; 3. Revolutions In the Queen's English; 4. Dean Milman; 5. The Increase of Lunacy; 6. The Hudson's Bav Company; 7. What Is Man's Chief End? 8. jects:-The Outgoing, And The Incoming Pre- | Public Works in India; 9. The Reconstruction

MOST HOLY FATHER,-We are rejoiced in seeing the Catholics of Europe and America, arise en marse, to rally around the Common Anne Severin. - By Made. Augustus Father of the Faithful, whom the perfidious ene open violence.

The Catholics of these remote regions of the Christian world, Most Holy Father, beg leave will become still more general. Meanwhile, deign to accept the expression of their entire devoted. ness, as also of their most sincere sympathy midst the bitter trials with which it has pleased Heaven

We are aware, Most Holy Father-and it rends our hearts,—that the enemies of the Church have dared to lay a sacriligeous hand on a conhands of Catholice, as well as non-Catholics of both siderable portion of the patrimony of St. Peter; that their infamous cupidity is allured by what The Messrs. Sadliers will upon the receipt of still remains; and, in consequence, that your creased.

> On the other hand, we have learned with inexpressible gratification, that a General Council of all the Bishops of the Catholic world will shortly be held in the Eternal City, for the purpose of attending to the interests of the Church; and of stigmatizing and condemning those detestable errors, which daily cause the loss of so many

> We submit beforehand, to whatever the future Council may decide in matters of faith as well as of discipline, convinced of the infallibility of the decisions which will emanate therefrom, knowing Spirit of God himself.

And as a proof of our devotedness, Most Holy Father, to our mother the Church, and to your Holiness, we have resolved to send you the present address, with the accompanying five hundred francs, for one year's maintenance of a pontifical zouave, and five hundred francs to Advertiser. assist in defraying the expenses which will be brought out by the Messrs. Appleton. It is a necessarily incurred by the meeting of the next

> Begging of the Most High that you may long be spared to our affections, and that He would vouchsale to grant You, who have fought so valuantly the bartles of the Lord, the sweet con-

We beg Most Holy Father, that you would The reputation of this Catholic periodical is bestow on the devoted children of your Holiness

LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART. - FIRST COMMUNION. The third of May, though a very county Mayo, who sailed from the town of Sligo dreary day to many of the citizens of Montreal, will long be cherished in the memories of the pupils attending the Academy of the Sacred thankfully received by her sister Bridget O'Brien, No Heart. On the morning of this happy day twelve | 24 Garbutt-atreet, Middlesborough on-Tees Yorkshire of the juvenile scholars received their First Communion from the hands of Monseigner Pinsonnault! in the chapel of the Academy. Quite a number of the respectability of the city were present at the beautiful and touching ceromony -principally the parents of the young ladies attending this excellent institution. The altar presented a most charming appearance, ornamented in that tasteful manner for which convent chapels are so noted, and for the decoration of which the nuns of British America. alone seem to possess the secret. During the entire mass the youthful communicants remained on their knees with lighted tapers in their hands. As the moment drew near it was quite evident that the little ones were much affected, and that they were impressed with the proper feeling of humility, adoration and love which their preceptors had so diligently labored to instil into their bearts. It was most agreeable to behold the little creatures as they retired from the Holy Table. Their whole exterior bare testimony of the pure sentiments of joy and happiness that inundated the soul-their pearl-like countenance, partly hidden by the tolds of the sweeping veil presenting lively figures of the angelic spirits as represented by the great artists. After some moments of profound recollection, mingling their voices with the rich note of the harmonium, they chanted forth a couple of choice capticles in praise and thanksgiving to their munificent Benefactor for the priceless boon He hid so gen erously bestowed upon them. His Lordship then administered the sacrament of confirmation to the chosen twelve, and exhorted them never to forget the priceless favors they had received; to be firmly resolved to preserve their hearts ever pure and worthy of the Heavenly Guest who had deigned to descend therein. By doing this, that first communion would be the precious pearl cast iato the sea of their lite, and their sweetest remembrance and brightest hope.

LINES ON THE OPENING OF THE EDUCA TIONAL HOUSE OF THE CONGREGA. TION, OTTAWA, 1st MAY, 1869.

BY THE REVD. MUBAS MACDONNELL DAWSON. " Sic vos non vobis, nidificalis aves " Build high thy nest, fond mortal build it high; Thy wonted cunning's all to vaio, Thine art and curious labor boldly try; Thy toil is for another's gain.

So, deftly toned the Roman Bard his song; Not for bimself the witching strain; Lo! to a stranger doth his fame belong Who, crue!, robbei the tune'ul swain.

Raise high thy gorgeous temples mighty Rome, Thy stately Basilice uprear! Not for thy favirite gods the costly dome; E'en now the better age is near!

Thine is the lofty Basilic no more; Ne'er for thy pompous rites again Shall ope the fane, its portals as of yore; Thy grandest toil, O Rome, is vain !

Ascends the emoke of incense never more, Nor Lion, in thy Capital, And spacious amphibeatres, shall roar: All silent, -- save thy death's dull toli!

Fallen are thy gods, thine Emperors dethroned In Temple now and lordly Hall, The Christian's holy authem is intoned, The Heavens inclining to his call.

And Thou the proudest City of the woods! Thou dost but vainly waste thy treasured goods; For others work thy well skilled hand.

But not like Heathen Rome's thy willing toil; Thou gen'rous, could'at a Palace raise, A shelter to the stranger on thy soil; And this thy never dying praise.

To westled and wayfaring 'twas thine aim, Cordial the bread of strength to break, This merit shall we say thou caust not claim? Ab! no i since for the Savious's sake.

Is broken bere, each day, the bread of life. That bread which knowledge, is and truth, Light to the blind, toil's rest, and peace 'mid

Soul to the strong and tope of youth!

We (Gazette) learn on good authority - that of one of the first shipping firms in Quebec - that Quebec wordenships are no longer saleable in great Britain unless at a very great secrifice unon their cost, the only market still open being the French one where vessels of from 300 to 500 tou's nothing larger may occasionally be disposed of. This falling off in the English demand is due to the present rage for composite ships and unless the capitalists of the sister city place the buildors in a position to construct same of these the present trade will most certainly die ont and the capitalians themselves ultimately be among the sufferes. The builders again think of calling upon the local treasury for assistance to enable them to place some of these composite vessels in the English market, but are very doubtful as to the result.

THE GRANDY DIVASTER. Up to the present time no more bodies of the victims of the Granby disaster have been found, and it is feared that they are buried under the debris of the dam- carried away below Granby On Sund y morning last, Mr E. B. Gilmour and Son were buried at Granbr, and on Sunday afternoon Miss Sarab Harvey and Mr Bradford's son were interred. A special train went down from here to Granby and also one from St. John's The train from this place was densely crowded with the citizens of the place, anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to the victims of this and cathetrophe It is said that the relations of the persons, who were drowned intend bringing actions of damages against the village of Turnips Grauby,-it being claimed that the bridge was de. fective and unsafe for travel. It is also said that Mr. Bradford has offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the body of his wife and child, and Mr. Miner, \$200 for the recovery of his child. - Waterloo

Go to the States young man-go by all means but first read this extract from the St John [NB] Telegraph of the first inst :- The American boat brought back. from the United States yesterday large numbers of Straw Provincialists, who had sought in valuatheir fortunes in the Dominion of Uncle Sam. About fifty of these left lest night by the Empress for their old homes in Nova Scotia. More will leave by train this morning for Prince Edward Island, and not a few go to Fredrickion by the Steamer. They represent times as even harder ahroad than at home.

The Ostawa Tem a softly murmura Sir John Dean Paul' in connection with the row in the oval Canadian Bank. It suicly, can't be as bad as that,

INFORMATION WANTED of Mary O'Brien, Ballina when last heard from, six or seven years since, was in Montreal, America, and supposed to be married to a man name James Tide. Any information will be

La Gazette de Sorel says : The new fishery regula tions are very absurdly drawn up, and so far as Dore Maskinouge, Bass, etc., are concerned, calculated to destroy the present fishing trade of Sorel and the district around Lake St. Peter, which now furnishes Montreal and Quebec with their principal fresh fish supply. it holds that the prohibition should not apply until after the first of May.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York Tablet calls the Reverend Mr. Collin the 'Pere Hyacinthe'

THE OROPS. - Spring has at length made its appear ance, and farmers are busy plowing and sowing. The fall wheat looks quite healthy; no complaints of winter killing are heard of in this section of the country. The weather is favorable, there being but little, if any frost yet. The quantity of spring crops will hardly reach that of other years, on account of the short time to get the grounds ready and crops in. The farming community, however, are in a position to make the best of every moment and they will do so. - Peterboro Examiner.

PASSIONIST MONASTERY. Mount argus, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Ireland. POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAWING UNTIL

lite JUNE. IN consequence of the short time given for sending out tickets and receiving duclicates considering also

the vast field to be operated upon in two months by one person, coming, as he did, for the first time to this immense and magnificent country—by the advice of many friends -the drawing which was announced to take place on the 27th, 28th and 29th of April, is postponed until 11th Jane.

It is hope that the public will concur in this arrangement and by their efforts make our appeal to the American people a success.

Returns of duplicates may be sent to Ray Laurence Kieran Passionist, No 207 Henry Street, New York on or before May 27th; or to Rev. Alphoneus O'Niell, St. Paul's College, Harold's Cross, Dublin, Ireland before 11th June.

It is requested that parties remitting money will send a Post-office order. Winning numbers will be published in the Ameri-

can newspapers named on the duplicates of the tickets, and in the N. Y. Tablet, on the 17th of July.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Woodstock, D. Moran. \$2; St. Bridget, Rev. J. E. Germain, \$17,50; Capt. Maguire, \$2; Ulverton, D. Mooney, 2; Ste Catherine de Fossambault, Patrick Meagher, \$2; Lochaber, N.S., J. Sears, \$2. Per H. O C. Trainor - P. J. O'Shea, E'gir field, \$1. Per L. Lamping, Kemptville, P Mallon, \$4 Per J. B. Looney, Dandas-T O'Leary, \$2; Tim

Congriff, \$4; M. O'Connor, Beverley, \$2. Per R. Rennie & Co., Napanee, W. Mooney, \$4.

Married,

On the 20th ult. by the Rev. E. Guilmet, P. P. of Perce, Gaspe, Hugh McNamars, Esq , Merch n', of Graud hiver, to Mary Hamon, daughter of Charles Hamon, of the Island of Jersey.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, May 11, 1868. Flour-Pollards, \$3 80 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3,60 43 80; Fine \$3 90 to \$4,00; Super., No. 2 \$4 20 to \$4.25; Superfine \$4.52 \$4,55; Fanoy \$4.65 to \$4.70; Extra, \$4.85 to \$4,90; Superior Extra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2 20 to \$2 30 per 100 lbs. Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs.-\$6,00 to 6,20. Wheat per bash, of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,06

to \$1.09. Ashes per 100 lbs. - First Pots \$5.45 to \$5.47 Seconds. \$4,80 to \$4.85; Thirds, \$4,25 to 4.30 .--

First Pearls, 5,55 to 5 60. Pork per bri. of 200 tos - Mess, 27,75 to 28 25;-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$00.00 to 00.00. Burran, per lb .- More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 18s to 20c, - good per choice

Western bringing 21c. to 23c.

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

May 11, 1869.

0 0 to 0 0

5 0 to 6

0 5 to 0

0 7 to 0

0 0 to 1

0 10 to 1

.... \$4 00 to \$5 00

.... \$14 50 to \$17 00

.... \$7,00 to \$10.00

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l	Barley, do (new)	• • • •	5	6 to	6	0				
	Peas, do		5	0 to	5	6				
	Oste, do		3	0 10	3	6				
	Buckwhest, do		3	9 to	4	Õ				
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FOWLS AND GAME										
	Tarkeys (oli), per couple	••••	8	0	10	6				
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	Grese, do	••••	5	0 to	7	3				
	Ducks, do		3	• to	3	6				
	Do (wild), do		3	9 to	4	0				
	Fowle, do		3	0 to	3	0				
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l	Rabbits, (live) do	****	ŏ	0 to	Ö	8				
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	Yeal, per 16	••••	_	7 to		9				
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	Butter, fresh, per 1		1	8 to	2	0				
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MIECELLANEOUS										
Ì	Potatoes per bag	••••	3	0 to	3	6				
	Turnips do	• • • •	0	0 to	0	0				

INFORMATION WANTED.

Onions, per minot,

Honey

Lard, per lb

Haddock

Maple Sugar, per Ib

Apples, per barrel

Maple Syrup per gallon

Eags, fresh, per dezen

Hay, per 100 bundles,

OF Bernard Baggin, Senior, James Baggin, Baker & Confectioner, Thomas, Kate and ann Biggin, when last heard from they were in Montreal Any information of their whereshours, by being addressed Care of D & J Sadlier &Co. 81 Barclay street New York, will be most thankfully received by Mrs Baggin, wife of William Baggin, deceased.

TO TO THE LEE THE K TOTHE & GENTLEMEN OF

RELIGIOUS THE OLERGY, COMMUNITIES.

THE Testamentary Executors of the late JOSEPH BEAUDRY, desiring to close the business of the Estate on the first of May, 1870, take the liberty to inform the Gentlemen of the Clergy, and the Raligious Communities, that they have still on hand, a large assoriment of ARTIOLE3 for the OHUROHES ard the OLREGY, on which a great reduction has been made.

They myite the Gentlemen of the Olergy, and Reverend Sisters in general, to avail themsel es of this rare opportunity of procuring such articles as they may require in that line.

Montreal, 2nd April. 1868. 2m34

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of Olement Pattenaude of Montreal

An Insolvent. The Oreditors of the Insolvent are notified that he ass made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the sequrity they hold, if any, and the value of it; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee. . .

For 19, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal 30th April 1869.

the vouchers in support of such claims.

2 w40.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of Joseph Dubamel Trader of Mont-

An Insolvent,: The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Tuesday, the twenty fitth day of May next, at three o'clock, P.M., for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affirs of the estate

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee.

Montreal, 3rd May 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Toussaint Doctrore Medier Trader

of Montreal. An insolvent. A first and final dividend sheet has been prepared,

subject to objection until the twenty-fifth day of May next. inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Montreal, April 30th. 1869.

Official Assignee.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Dame H. O. Heroux wife of T. Poirier of St. laidore,

A first and final dividend sheet on Real Estate has been prepared, subject to objection until the twentyfifth day of May next inclusively. T. SAUVAGEAU.

Official Assigned Montreal, April 30th 1869. 2w39

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of Damien Henault, Trader of the City ot Montrea!

The Oreditors of the Insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assigner, No. 18 St. Sacrement Street, in the City of Wontreal, on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of May next at four o'cl ok P. M. for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignes.

Montreal April 18th 1869.

AGENTS WANTED-\$10 A DAY. TWO \$10 MAPS FOR \$4. LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS Two Continents, America and Europe, and America. with the United States portion on an

immense scale. Colored - in 4000 Counties.

THESE great biaps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every school and family in the land - they occupy the mace of one map and by means of the Reverser, sither side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. Country Rights and large discount. given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send mony for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. Also ready a \$25,000 steel and plate illustrated subscription book, 'De Soto, the discoverer of the Mississippi River. J.T LLOYD. 23 Cortlandt Street, N.Y.

May 14, 1869. F. M. CASSIDY

(LATE WITH F. W. HENSHAW ESQ) COMMISSION AGENT 19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, Montreal.

Consignments of Ashes Grain, Flour, Butter &c &c. will receive careful personal arendance Returns made promptly. Charges moderate. References

F. W. Henshaw Esq., Thos. Macduff Riq. (Messrs: Gilmour & Co) Messrs. Rimmer Gunn & Co, Hon-Thes. Ryan; Mesers. Havilland Routh &Co. M. P. Ryan Beq M. P.

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE OF STRAMERS BE-TWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

ON and after MONDAY, the 3rd May, the new and magnificent Iron Steamers, QUEBEC and MON-TREAL, will le ve Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier Place) he follow :-

The Steamer QUEBEC, Captain J B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATUR-DAY, at SEVEN o'clock P. M
The Steamer MONTREAL, Captain Robert Nelson,

will leave every TUESDAY. THURSDAY and SAT-URDAY, at SEVEN c'clock P. M

RATES OF PASSAGE. Oabin (Susper and State Room Berth 32 34 included).....\$3.00

Whatf. State Rooms can be accured on taking tick"eat this Office only. This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value; es pressed are signed therefor.

L. B. LAMEREA

General Manager.

The state of the s Office of the Richelleu Co., 201 Commissioner Street; Montreal, lot May, 1869.

The Belgian affair is no neaver a solution. The EFrench Government still invists that the contract for selling the Luxemburg Railway shall be car-Fried out and M'. Frere Orban refuses to concede more than a right of way, to be exercised under Government supervision. It is understood in Brussels that further concession is impossible, that the Premier's stay in Paris is already irrita ting his supporters. M. de la Guerromere is creating deep irritation by vapouring talk, the burden of which is, When the cataclysm comes will Belgium be French or German ?'

In the Legislative Body a strong attack was made by the members representing manufacturing interests upon the Commercial Treaty with England; and the Minister of Commerce announced that an inquiry into the effect of temporary free all circumstances, whether even the most unprincipled importations was now pending, and that if it should be found that the results were injurious to . French interests, the system would be disconfinued. The Imperial decree for celebrating the Napoleonic jubilee by pensioning the veterans of the First Empire has provoked much criticism and some disapproval.—Times Cor.

The Paris correspondence of the London Express says:

The one fact which to day affords most aliment to the upeasy feeling which prevails is the rumor that Prussia has proposed to abrogate the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Southern States of Germany. There are two versions of the story. The optimist one is that about the violation of the treaty of Prague inwolved in the solidarization of all Germany, M. Bismark, out of deference to the susceptibilities of France, and in the interest of the general reace. has thought it politic to take the initiative of a measure which national pride would not have allowed him to take at the dictation of France. A less incredible but more alarming explanation of the news is that M. Bismark, baving no doubt that the French Emperor will shortly attack Prussia with all the legions that he has long been organizing, thinks it expedient to concentrate his means of defence and offer a less extensive surface the Southern States would naturalize half Germany, and make it very difficult for Austria to While these conflicting statements are in circulation, there comes this evening a telegram from Munich denying that there is any truth in the reported intention of Prussia to annul the treaty. The Phara de la Loire reports that an order has been received at Cherbourg to arm all the ironclad shins before May 1, and that the funds, night and day, have been lodged.

The Paris journals remark that the northern and eastern railroad stations are continually crowded with military men, who are burrying to

join their regiments.

Reports are current in London that fresh sup plies of war material have been sent recently to Lille, Metz and Strasburg, and that the fortifications of those towns are swarming with laborers. Marshal Neill's silence in face of these prepara from is looked upon with great suspicion, be cause whenever he is silent it is a sure sign of his having much to think about of a serious na-

letter in the Journal de Liege, dated from pirations after the Capitol. Longwy, says:- We hear much of the con--veyance of troops, arms, and munitions of war by the Eastern Railway. I can speak as to the fortress of Longwy. The effective strength of the garrison has never been so small-only two companies of infantry and about a score each of artillery and cavalry. But on the other hand the magazines are crammed with stores. The old stock of powder has been renewed, and nearly 6,000 kilogrammes of tresh powder have been re ceived within a month, the old guns have been replaced by rifled cannon on the newest system. the loopholes for musketry, closed for many years, have been reopened, and the number of guns. which was five in each bastion, has been increased. Vast stores of freshly-made biscuit have been accumulated, and the works on the ramparts are being pushed on with the greatest activity. With same.7

The Monde remarks that the first four General Councils, which St. Gregory called the four Gospels of the Church, lasted only a few months each. The questions which prolong Councils are not those of doctrine but of discipline. It is considered not improbable that the Council of the Vatican may last two seasons, but no one knows opportuneness to Cadolini's proposition, and a readiwhat may be the designs of Providence.

SPAIN.

MADRID May 3 .- In the constituent Cortez the debate on the new constitution has ended. All the amendments proposed have been rejected. The Cortez has voted an amnesty for all persons who took part in the insurrection at Cadiz, Malaga, and Xeres Deputy Castellamara moved, that an amnesty be extended to the Carlists im plicated in the insurrectionary movements, but the motion was not agreed to.

A serious disturbance at Saragossa is apprehended. It is reported that the troops there are in a state of

discontent and partial insubordination.

Away from Madrid I only found one feeling uppermost among the people-disappointment and disgust about the revolution, and an eager desire that there should anyhow be an end of it. In Madrid itself the general impression is that the revolution must either be violently stifled or it must go through a long period of vicissitudes, leading no one knows to what ultimate results. In the provinces men have no other thought than that of the general decline of public prosperity. The whole industrial movement of the country is at a stand-still Rational people seem to wait till something like order or government is re-established before they go back to their work; while a more unsound part of the population seems still confidently to expect that the revolution should bring them exemption from labour, and these look for the fulfilment of the promises of those R publicans who told them that 'they should henceforth wear fine clothes instead of tatters, and est fat capons Instead of rotten fish. A fingrant proof of the utter stagnation of public ac.

tisans of Queen Isabella and Don Uarlos." There is something pitiful about the amount of is seboods that are daily circulated by the whole Madrid press on that subject. But the fact is that Carlists and Isabelinos could do no greater service to the cause of the Revolution in Spain than by sturing at this moment. If they keep quite and bide their time they may, too fatally, have a chance, but any premature movement on their part will, for the present, only have the effect of throwing the people into the arms of some of the military chiefs who are now contending for power; and it is perhaps, not without latent designs of some of these chiefs that the alarming rumours are so industriously and so persevering'y got up and spread. If the Bourbons aspire to return, they must try and win over some of those chiefs, and it is doub'ful, under of them will not rather work for themselves than for the Bourbons: General Prim, for one, at any rate, very vehemently rejected, the other evening, at the meeting of the Progressiet Club, the charge so often brought against him - of his contemplating a restoration of the Prince of Asturies under he own regency. 'Never, never, never! Impossible, impossible, impossible!' the General repeated for the hundreth time. - Times Cor, - ...

The Star auticipates that General Prim will soon be found side by side with the republicans, and that he will take with him a following such as will make the aggregate Republican party almost co extensive with the nation. The truth is that events have taken the question of the fature Constitution of Spain quite out of the drear domain of political pedantry. A republic impende, not because a republic is better or a monarchy, worse than other form of government, but because there ought to be no techof France, having made diplomatic observations nical or whimsical preference for one form of popular government over another when it is agreed among all parties that popular self-government is to be the principle of the Constitution, and when each day's experience shows that popular self-governmentsalvitur ambulando'-is much more essily and conveniently attained than the monarchy, which pedents think essential under all circumstances to good order and public safety. This common sense view of the cast [the Star continues] has induced journals in the country, the complexion of whose opinions is generally very Conservative, to agree with us in dueming Republicanism the most convenient form of Government which the Spaniards could adopt.

ITALY, PIEDMONT .- The Chamber of Duputies of the kingto the enemy. The repeal of the treaties with dom of Italy met again on the 12th of April after its long Easter vacation, and without knowing it, and most assuredly, w thout willing it, paid its tribute of homage to the Sovereign Pontiff. On the 5th of act as the ally of France. On the Rhine, and July, 1867, the deputy Castaguola, who had just renn Belgium, M. Bismark feels confident that the tarned from witnessing the celebration of the Conneedle gun would stand we lagain the Chassepot. tenary of St. Peter, told his colleagues that he must frankly confers that he had been perfectly astounded at the crowd of prelates and pricate he had seen at Rome, and at the concord they had displayed. If not Castagnola, certainly some other Florentine deputies were present at Rome on the 11th, and must have been equally astoniahed at the crowd of people they beheld, together with the rich gifts and the overflowing love poured forth at Plo Nono's feet .--But the wonder was so great on this occasion that necessary for this work, which is to be carried on it struck them all dumb . The homage paid was that of silence, the same which the revolutionary journals also iendered. What, indeed, could they say?—
The world is gone after him.' The deputies Miceli and La Porta, however, bestirred themselves to proprove,' se they said, 'that the Roman Question had not disappeared from the order of the day,' as some f reign journal had asserted. To discuss the Roman Question the day after the 11th of April! This was too much even for Menabrea. We will give him credit for feeling ashamed; at any rate he excused bimself on the plea of the necessity of discussing the balance previously to addressing themselves to other topics. The interpellants stated their intention of bringing forward the subject in cor junction with that of the 'Bilancio degli esteri' - the balance for external expect the Chamber soon to THE FRENCH FRONTIER FORTRESSES .- A resound with the old blispemies and ridiculous as-

VENGRANCE FOR THE 11TH APRIL. - The revolutionists must have their revenge for the 11th of April. But what can they do? Go to Rome? How are | Medicine. they to get there? Seize the Church property? -That has been done already. 'Quid facismus?-What do we?' Hic homo multa signa facit. Tais man does mean wonderful things;" but what are we doing? What can we do? And so on the 13 h of April, the Deputy Piolti De' Bianchi got up, and aunonnced an interpellation to the Minister of Grace and Justice with respect to the sentence pronounced by the Court of Cassation that the buildings were not included in the confiscation of Oburch property De Filippo hastened to assure De' Bianchi that the Government had not failed to devote its attention to so important a matter, and was about to bring forward a project of law on the subject. De' Bianchi was so good as to express himself satisfied, and only begged there might be no delay. Such was the first act of vengeance. Another was in store. The deputy Cadolini reminded the Chamber of the project of law subjecting all clerics to the conscription. Metz and the other frontier fortresses it is the and proposed that it might be fixed as the order of the day for the ensuing Friday, to which the Chamber readily assented. The Holy Father, as is well known, condemned this projected law so early as the 29th of Septemb r, 1864, in a letter to the Bishop of Mondovi, from which the condemned proposition icserted in the Svilabus was extracted. The Pope has now repeated his condemnation in another letter, addressed to the same Bishop, and dated March 25. 1869. This circumstance, of course, added a special

ness to its welcome in the godless Chamber. The recent fable of the journalists about a treaty between France and Italy is already exploded. --Italy, 'as the Correspondance de Rome observes, is neither a politics', nor a military, nor a financial power.' France only requires her neutrality in the coming conflict. She is powerless to injure any one but herself, and is perishing, like the serpent of which naturalists tell us, by the bite of her own fangs. The public functionaries, with bardly an exception, are ready, like Prim and Topete, to betray their mas ters, whenever it shall be their interest to do so; the administrative departments swarm with unaccupulous thieves; while the army is utterly demoralized, and ready to be tool of any party which knows how to purchase its adhesion. Filthy and ignoble journals, which would not be tolerated in England for forty eight hours, - such as the Messia, the Asino, and the Zenzero - are distributed gratuitiously by thousands among the soldiers, sailors, and working men, and are sowing a deadly crop of infamy and disorder. The Finance Minister has just announced a deficit for the current year of £3 000,000, and people ask

when the final crash will come.

Conspirance la Milan. - The plot thickens against the peace and prosperity of Victor Emmanuel. A telegram from Milan appountes the discovery of a Mazzinian conspiracy in that city; the police have seized a number of Orsini bombe, arms, and documents in cipher. Six conspirators have been arrested. Our Roman correspondent tells us that the king is fast progressing towards imbecility in mind, and his bedily health is in such a state that he cannot lie down for fear of an attack of apoplexy.

livity may be seen in the decree appearing in yester day's Gazette, authorizing the designation of all except the mail trains on many of the railway line of the singdom, for than one train in the 22 nours was an except and is for most of the child, passed in authorizing an extraordinary affair which with what he had done, she refused to have it addresses with the parallel of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorizing and the parents without sleep. Returning and is for most of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization at the parallel of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Homesopathy. That night the child passed in authorization of Hom in all but one particular. They declined to give, a pledge that they would not attend dancing parties in fature or take part in any more dancing and the vicar therefore refused the usual certificate to the Bishop's chaplain. The Bishop of Winchester was applied to and his Lordship at once caused the candidates parents to be informed that the Church did not exact any such pledge as Mr. William's had asked for, and t at the Bishop's deputy would see the ladies himself. Accordingly, Bishop Byan (late Bishop of Mauritius) had an interview with the candidates and their parents the result of which was that the rejected candidates were confirmed at St. Mark's Surbiton, instead af at their own parish church .- Pall Mall Gazette.

> New York, May 4. - The Tribune's special says: Nothwithstanding the confidence expressed by the Spanish authorities, of their ability to speedly suppress the Ouban rebellion, the Government is constantly in receipt of intelligence which shows that the insurgents have not yet brought into action all their available strength. It is expected that the next two or three months will indicate something definite respecting the struggle on either side. In the meantime it is not the intention of the Government to laterfere, so long as every demand made on the Spanish authorities, were our interests are interfered with, is promptly acceded to.

A sensation was created in the New York court where the spiritual photography case is on trial on Monday. An amateur photographer testified that be knew of no less than seven wave in which the epirit photographs could be taken, that he had taken them himself, and that by dextery be could deceive even experienced phographers who had not the secret He also testified that he made a bet with a friend of \$500, that Mumler could not take spirit photographs in another room, and that on proposing it to mumber the latter refused to try.

THE OUTWORKS OF DISEASE. - Scabious and other eruptions, open sores, strumous discharges, and indeed all exterior inflammation and supporation, are merely the outworks of disease. The citadel is within It is in the circulation that the aggressive principle is intrenched; and its raids upon the skin the glands. the fleshy fibre, the muscles, and the integuments, can never be stopped eff-etually until it is extinguished there. It is because Bristol's Sarsaparilla reaches the primary poisor at its source, and expels it thence, that this powerful yet . harmless vegetable detergent is preferred to every other preparation of its class as s remedy for scrofula and other external maladies. To carry off through the bowels the poison set free by the action of the Sarsaparilla, Bristol's Vegetable Sugat-coated Pills are the best laxative.

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

HAVE FLOWERS Souls? - Of course they have -The odors they exhale are their spiritual essences, and chemistry can preserve them long after the petals to which they once belonged have perished. The fragrant blooms of the 'sweet South,' if left on their parent stems, wither and die, but gathered in their perfumed prime, their odore live on, fresh, delicate and delicious as ever, in the famous Florida Water of Murray & Lanman. Unscrapulous imitators endeavor to simulate this peerless toilet luxury. As well might they attempt to produce a light that should rival the sun as to manufacture oils and extracts aught resembling in parity of odor this fragrant preparation. As there are counterfeite, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devine & Bolton, Lamplough & Campbell. Davidson & Co K Campbell& Co. J Gardner, J A. Harte, Picault & Son, H. R. Gray, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealers in

MED: GINE EUB ROSA. - The feeling of abborrence produced by the taste of nauseous medicines is said to neutralize their good effects. In Bristol's Vegetable Sugar coated Pils, the sick have a issteless specific The freblest stomach does not revolt against them. Indigestion of itself creates enough of pausea without the smell and flavor of repulsive drugs being brought to bear on the olfactories and the palate; and it is, therefore, a great blessing to the dyspeptic invalid. to be relieved of pain and restored to Lealth without being disgusted by the means of cure The finest stomachic sperient and antibilious medicine extant is fortunately as pleasant to take as are confections.

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

FOR THROAT DISORDERS AND COUGHS.

Brown's Bronchial Troches are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

These Lozenges are prepared from a highly es-teemed recipe for alleviating Bronchial Affections, Asthma, Hosrseness, Coughs, Colds, and Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.

PUBLIC SPEAKERS AND VOCALISTS will find them beneficial in clearing the voice before erally. spearing or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaptation to affections which disturb the organs of speech. bold at 25 cents per box by all Dealers in Medicine.

HAVE YOU A SICK CHILD?

Does your little one become paler and more emacinted every day? Has it a bid breath? Does it start and gried its teeth during steep? If so the CRUBE is WORMS, and the child will never be well till they are removed, but to careful, do not administer the dadgerous vermifages and worm compounds in ordinary use, they will produce disease worse than the worms Use that safe and delicious remedy DEVIN'S VEGETABLE WORM PASTILLES" they contain no mineral, they are as pleasant to the age and palate as the most exquisite Confectionary, and they are certain beyond any doubt to remove every kind

For sale wholesale and retail by Devins & Bolton, H. R. Gray and all respectable Druggists.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT.

Having passed sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and occoming convinced that Mis. Winslow's Southing Syrup was i just the thing needed, procured a supply for the Excess of Zeal. —A correspondent communicates child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife

portion of the Southing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practised upon ter has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. 25 cents a bottle. -Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Having the fac-simile of 'Curris & PERKINE' on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. February, 1868.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

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

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

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

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

June 14th, 1868.

In the matter of Isaie Ritchot.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, In the SUPERIOR CGURT.

Insolvent Notice is hereby given that on Thursday the twentysixth day of hay next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

ISAIE RITOHOT. By MOREAU, OUIMET, & LACOSTE, Attorneys ad litem. Montreal 15th March 1869. 2m32.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of Stephen J. Lyman, Insolvent.

NOTIOE is hereby given that the undersigned will on the nineteenth day of June next, at ten of the Clock, A M , or as soon after as Counsel can be heard apply to the said Court for a discharge from his liabilities under the said Act and the amendments thereto.

STEPPEN J. LYMAN. By his Attorneys ad litem,

A. & W. ROBERTSON C Dated at Montreal this 13th day of April, 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of William Patrick McGuirk as well individually as having been a co-partner in the

late firm of McOu loch, Jack & Co., (composed of Daviel J. McCulloch, Andrew Jack and William Patrick McGoirk),

an Insolvent.

And JAMES COURT, Ass'gnee

And the said William Patrick McGuirk, Petitioner for discharge.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has fyled in the office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed by his crediters, and the creditors of said late firm, and that on Friday, the twenty fifth day of Jone next, at ten o'clock, fore noon, or so snon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a Confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor, made under the said Act.

WILLIAM PATRICK MCGUIRK. By his attorneys ad lilem,
PERKINS & RAMSAY.

Montreal 14th April 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 In the matter of P. Jules Godin of St. Eustache District of Terrebonne.

An Insolvent. The Creditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersigned Assignee, No. 18, St. Sacrament Street, in the City of Montreal, on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next at three o'clock P M for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the affairs of the estate gen-

> T. SAUVAGEAU. Official Assignee.

Montreal, 26 April 1869. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter THOMAS MCOREADY, Trader, of

An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Insolvent has filed in my Uffice a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that if no opposition is made to said deed of composition and discharge within six judicial days after the last publication of this notice, said six d.ys expiring on Monday the Seventeenth day of May next, the undersigned Assignes will act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to the terms thereof.

Official Assignee.

T. FAUVAGEAU.

Montroal, 21st April, 1869.

DEALS! DEALS!! DEALS!!!

50,000 Cull Deals, CHEAP, FOR CASH. J. LANE & CO., St. Rocks, Quebec.

Nov. 9, 1865.

SELECT DAY SCHOOL Under the direction of the

SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE ner Buthing the heater And Brand Hinton at the

111 ST. ANTOINE STREET. Hours of Attendance - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and from 1 to 4 F.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; talian and German extra. No deduction made for occasional absence.

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

LUMBER! DEALS! LUMBER!

4,000,000 Feet.

The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheapest, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City. We have recently added to our stock half million feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we will sell at remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requiring lumber will be liberally treated with. We have the following stock :-

200,000 feet lat and 2nd quality of 2-inch Pine Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 14 inch do; 100 000 do lst and 2nd do, 13 inch do; 200,000 2 in. Flooring Dressed; 260,000 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 11 inch do; 11 inch Roofing; 2 inch Spruce; 1 inch do; 3 inch do; i inch Basswood; 1 inch do; Butternut Lumber; Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Ocdar; 1,500 000 Sawn Laths; Lot of Sawn and Split Shin. gles: 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.

JORDAN & BENARD. 19 Notre Dame Street. An . 362 Craig Street, Viger Square. December 13, 1867.

A. M. D. G.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONTREAT PROSPECTUS.

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, p fter adding a course o 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 anguages taught; a special attention is given to

Book keeping and whatever else may at a youth for

Commercial pursuits. Besides, the Students of either section learn, each one according to his talent and degree, History and Geography, Arithmetic or higher branches of Mathematics, Literature and Natural Sciencee.

Music and other Fine Arts are taught only in a special demand of parents; they form extra charged. There are, moreover, Elementary and Preparatory Classes for younger students.

TERMS. For Day Scholars.....\$ 3.00 per month.

For Half-Boarders 700

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges COLLEGE OF REGI POLIS.

KINGSTON, ONT. Under the Immediate Supervision of the Light Rev B. J. Horan, Bishop of Kings.on.

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

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

Board and Tuition, \$100 per Aunum (payable halfa

vearly in Advance) Use of Library during stay, \$2

The Annual Session commences on the 1:: Sepa tember, and ends on first Thursda of July-

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec. } In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Ferdinand F. Perrin.

An !rsolvent Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forencon or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the above Act.

FERDINAND F. PERRIN, By O. AUGE,

2m31.

Attorney ad litem. Montreal 3rd March 1869.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, District of Montreal, In the SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Ocezime Thibaudeau, fi's, Trader, of Montreal.

An Insolvent. On Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of May next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Act

ONEZHMA

By his Attorney ad litem,

L. L. CORBEILLE.

2m33. ONEZIME THIBAUDEAU, 618,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. Province of Quebec, SUPERIOR COURT.

Montreal, 15th March, 1869.

In the matter of Floride Deslongchamps, both individually and as having been in partnerhip with Joseph Lambert and carrying on trade at Montreal, under the name and firm, of 'Lambert and Deslongchemps.'

Natice is berehy given that on the seventeenth day of May next, at ten o'clock in the foreroon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for discharge under the said au. FLORIDE DESLONG CHAMPS

By L. L. CORBEIL. Attorney ad litem. Montreal March 5th 1869

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

Province of Quebec, / In the SUPERIOR COURT.
District of Montreal, / In the mutter of Godfroi Lacas.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday the seventeenth day of May next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, or as soon as Ocunsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a dis charge u ider the above act.
GODFROI LACAS.

By O. AUGE, Auorney ad litem

Mostreal 3rd March 1839.

WRIGHT & BROGAN.

AGTOM SE STORY NOTARIES OF THE STORY OF Office: -58 St. François Xavier Street,

CANADA HOTEL, (Opposite the Grand Trunk Railway Station,) SHERBROOKE C. E. D. BRODERICK, PROPRIETOR.

A First Class LIVERY STABLE is attached to the above Hotel. Conveyances with or without dri " rs furnished to ravellers at moderate charges. Sherbrooke, Jan. 23, 1868.

JOHN LILLY, AUCTIONEER.

18, BUADE STREET, UPPER TOWN, (OPPOSITE THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL), QUEBEC.

SALES every evening at 7 o'clock of Dry Goods Jewelry, Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c. Remittances to Consiguees promptly made day after Sale . Commission 74 per cent.

G. & J. MOORE,

Nov. 12.

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HATS, CAPS, AND FURS CATHEDRAL LOCK, NG. 269 NOTRE D_ME STREET MONTREAL. Cash part for Rano Furs.

> WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.

Plans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at moderate charges. Measurements and Valuations promptly attended to Hontreal, May 28, 1863.

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359, NOTRE DAME STREET, 359 (Gibb's New Buildings) MONTREAL.

PIANOS EXCHANGED, REPAIRED, TUNED, &C.

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MANUFAOTURER 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, anddelivered according to instructions, free of charge.

F. W. J. ERLY, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., OFFICE - 29 M'CORD STREET, MONTREAL:

October, 1869.

12m10

M. O'GORMAN,

Successor to the late D. O'Gorman, BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON. An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. ______ CARS MADE TO CROER.

SHIP'S BOATS' OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

BELLS!

BELLS! BELLS!

TSE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Ravablished 1852. Church Bells, Chimes, and Bells of all eizes, for Churches, Factories, Academies, Steamboats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on hand, made of Genuine

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

o prove satisfac cry, or subject to be returned and exchanged. All orders addressed to the undersigned, or to J. HENRY EVANS, Sole Agent for the Canadas, 463 St. Paul Streat, Montresi, Q, will have prompt attention, and fillustrated catalogues sent

tee, upou application to JONE CO., Trey, N. Y inne 5, 1868.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TREMENDOUS REDUCTIONS AT THIS SEASON ln every description of

READY MADE CLOTHING

ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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

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

Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6.50 Pea Jackets at \$3

NOT TO QUALLED FOR CUT, MAKE AND QUALITY.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC! THE ECLIPSE PANTS AT \$4 EAUH, READY MADE or to MEASURE Are only to be obtained at

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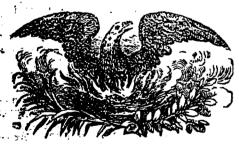
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before the public; and no preparation for the hair has yet been discovered that will produce the same beneficial results. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining angreed the most nowerful and remany of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINCOOM. It restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL YOUTHFUL COLOR. It makes the scalp white and clean cover dandwiff and and clean; cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair; and will make it grow upon hair; and will make it grow upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair motst, soft, and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a HAIR DRESSING. It is the cheapest preparation ever offered to the public, as one bottle will accomplish more and last longer than three bottles of any other preparation. bottles of any other preparation.
It is recommended and used by

the First Medical Authority.

The wonderful results produced by our Sicilian Hair Renewer have of our Siction. Hair Renewer have induced many to manufacture preparations for the Hair, under various names; and, in order to induce the trade and the public to purchase their compounds, they have resorted to falsehood, by claiming they were former partclaiming they were former partners, or had some connection with
our Mr. Hall, and their preparation was similar to ours. Do not
be deceived by them. Purchase the
original: it has never yet been
equalled; Our Treatise on the Hair,
with certificates, sent free by mail.
See that each bottle has our private
Revenue Stamp over the top of the Revenue Stamp over the top of the bottle. All others are imitations.

R. P. Hall & Co., Prop's, Nashua, N. H. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicinc.

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Established in 1826.7 THE Subscribers manufacture and nave constantly for sale at their old established Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Fac-tories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Planproved and substantial manner with their new Patented Yoke and other

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Summer Arrangements, commencing 20th April 1868.

Trains will leave Brockville at 7 15 A.M., and 3 15 P.M. arrivin at Sand Point at 12 40 P.M. BLC 9.00 P.M. Trains leave Sand Point at 5 15 A.M., and 1 30

P. M., arriving at Brockville at 11. 30 A.M., and 7 45 P.M.

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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 hefore so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative Pill. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any

son is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cured them; those who have and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through my fault or neglect of its composition. We have, and can show, thousands upon thousands of certificates of romarkable 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 sugar 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 viscers 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 PHIs rapidly cure:—

For Hyspepsia of Listlessing the stomach, Listlessing the stomach, bowels, it may be the stomach.

He lox, for the following complaints, which these Pills rapidly cure:— I refer Dyspepsia or Indigention, Listlessness, Languor and Loss of Appetite, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For Liver Complaint and its various symptoms, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache,

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

For Hysentery or Diarrhoes, but one mild dose is generally required.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For Dronsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For Suppression a large 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 bowels into 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 makes him feel decidedly better, from 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 everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill are known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral, For Discases of the Throat and Lungs, auch 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 threat, 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 incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of Group, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are 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 protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cared by it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly

cared by it.

Bronchitis is generally cared by taking the Cherry Pentoral 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.

JAMES CUNAUGHTON

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY
COMPANY OF CANADA. CARPENTER, JOINER and BUILDER, constantly keeps a two good Jobbing Hands.
All Orders left at his Stop, No. 10, Sr. EDWARD. STREET, (off Bleury,) will be punctually attended to. Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.

BEAUTIFY THE COUPLEXION

By using Marray & Lanman's Florida Water. It is the most healthful and safest of all coemetics, con-taining no deleterious ingredients, being prepared solely from the floral perfumes of nature, unadulterated by any foreign aubstance whatever. It is suited for use by the blonde and brunette alike, imparting that beautiful, clear softness to the skin so much admired in the fair sex. By regular use at the toilet it tends to

PREVENT AND REMOVE WRINKLES.

the softress of skin produced by its use taking away the natural inclination of the cuticle to form into ridges and forrows. Morray & Lanman's Florida Water is really the most delightful and efficacions of toilet waters, every thing entering into its composition being of the finest quality, and so combined as to secure their best effects. It never changes nor alters, keeping for any length of time, and in any climate, as delicate and fresh as at the moment of ite preparation. It is also very extensively used as a dentifrice, on account of the

. EXQUISITE FRAGRANCE



which it leaves in the mouth. The proportions should be about a tea-spoonful to a glass of pure water. It centralizes the minute particles of food lodging in the mouth, and which are the prolific cause of decayed teeth, bad breath, and unhealthy, white-looking guma. Moreover, by the use of Murray & Lauman's Florida water the breath is made sweet and pleasant, and the teeth white without any danger of injuring the snamel, a difficulty of existing with nearly all the mouth lotions and powders for the teeth. As a general thing, ladies who make any pretensions to refinement desire to have

SOFT WHITE HANDS.

We believe that there is nothing will tend more to produce this effect than the constant use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water mixed with the water in the basin. It removes reduces and roughness. The ladies of Cuba and South America were the first to discover the extraordinary virines of this floral water as a coemetic, and, after twenty-five years of every-day use, they have decided that it is only fragrant the distillation combining all the requisites for a sefe and reliable beautifier of the skip, as we'l as an exqueitely delicate perfums. Probably the most disistinctive feature of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is its wonderful

REFRESHING POWER.

The sense of smell never tires of it, but rather seems to find a more intense enjoyment the longer it is accustomed to its use.

As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New

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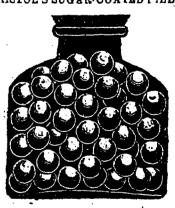
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BRISTOL'S

SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness - cases in which all other Medica nes had failed, and which had been given up by the Physicians as beyond help-such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in hillicult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as Cos iveness, for which they are a perfect specific; Headache, reli-ved and cured by one dose; ind gestion always removed by them, and the stomach toned and strengthned as to prevent a return. Bid Breath cannot exist

when the stomach is cleaned by. BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.



PURELY VEGETABLE

For Loss of Appetite they are the only sure remedy as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilions secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy natural craving for food. Sou: Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Exerctory Organs, are promptly re-lieved and cured by them. The public should al-ways bear in mind that Bristol's are the only Pills made of

POLOPHYLLIN AND LEPTARDRIN.

the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are ANTIBILIOUS,

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traordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure he ascribed. It is necessary, nowever, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blcol, BRISTOU'S BARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in barmony 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 alread; beyond buman help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper, and each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

April 30

For Sale at all the principal Drug Stores.

3m.