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NELLIE NETTERVILLE;

OR,

ONE OF THE TRANSPLANTED.

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

CHAPTER XV. - (Continued.)

It was done at last! Nellie had said the word which made her a wedded wife, and Mrs. Netterville folded her in her arms, and whisnered, Thank you, dearest, thank you; for I know what this must have cost you!' and then placing her hand in Roger's, added, 'Take her, my son -take her; God is my witness that I give her to you without a fear for her future happiness .-To you in whose arms the father died I may well entrust the daughter!

'You shall never repent it, mother-never!" said Roger, with that calm, determined manner, which, better than many words, brings assurance to the soul, of truth. 'I loved her from the first day I saw her, not so much for her brightness see you comfortless.' and human beauty, as for that higher heauty which I thought I discovered in her soul, and death?' Mrs. Netterville whishered almost rewhich she has bravely proved since then. Over proachfully. 'Oaly consider, Nellie, this straw beauty such as that time has no power-the ned which you lament so bitterly is a very couch love, therefore, that springs from it must last for of down compared to His, when he laid him ever.

It is well, my son,' replied Mrs. Netterville. I thank you, and believe you. And now, be not angry if I bid you go. For this one day your discomfort.' Nellie must be all my own-to-morrow there will be no one to dispute her with you.'

She spoke the last words hurriedly; for the failer entered at that moment to inform Ormis ton that the prison was about to be shut up for the night, and that it was his duty to see that all

strangers left it. But not Nellie-not my child !' said Mrs. Netterville, with an appealing look, first to the jailer and then to Ormiston. 'Surely you will leave Nellie with me?

'They mu-t!' cried Nellie passionately; 'for by force alone can they drag me from you.

Sir, said the dying woman, addressing her-

But is your daughter equal much moved. the effort? Would it not be better to have the jailer's wite as well ?"

' No-no!' cried Nellie, answering before her mother, who looked half-inclined to assent to this proposition, could reply. 'I am equal, and more than equal. I would not have a stranger with us to-night for the world.'

" Come for her then at the first dawn of dav." said Mrs. Netterville, with a glance, the meaning of which they understood too well. She gave her hand in turn to each of the young men. and then signed to them to withdraw. Ormiston did so at once; but Roger turned first to Nellie, and taking her passive hand, lifted it silently to his lips. Nof to save his life or hers could he have done more than that in the solemn presence of her dying mother.

He then followed Ormiston. The priest lingered a moment longer to speak a word of cheer to his poor penitent; but the jailer calling him impatiently, he also disappeared, and the celldoor was closed behind him.

#### CHAPTER XVI.

The rattling of the key in the lock, as the in a foreign land. jailer shut them up for the night, came like a death knell on poor Nellie's ear. So long as Ormiston and Roger had been there beside her, she had, quite unconsciously to herself, entertain ed a sort of hope that something (she knew not what) might yet be devised for the solace of her mother; and now that they were gone indeed, she felt as people feel when the physician takes his leave of his dying patient, thus tacitly confessing that all hope is over. The lamp which. in obedience to a word from Ormiston, the tailer had brought in trimmed and lighted for the night revealed the cell to her in all its bleak reality; and as she glanced from the straw pallet, which it is better as it is!" at Netterville they would have hesitated to place beneath a beggar, to the pitcher of cold water, which was the only refreshment provided for the dying woman, Nellie felt anew such a sense of her mother's misery and of her own inability to procure her comfort, that, unable to utter a single syllable, she sat for a few moments by her side weeping hopelessly and helplessly as a child. Mrs. Netterville heard her sobbing, and, after waiting a few mirutes in hopes the paroxysm would subside, said gently:

Nellie-my little one-weep not so bitterly, I entreat you; you know not how it pains me.?
How can I help it, mother ? sobbed the girl, unable to conceal the thought uppermost in her herself ill-used in such poverty as this!"

a faint smile. 'Nay, dear Nellie, you may be- gently in search of hers. lieve me, that to a soul which feels itself within an hour of eternity it is of little moment whether Nav, do not speak, my daughter, but take my straw or satin support the body it is leaving . - hand in yours, that I may feel, when I cannot Evernity !- yes, eternity !' she murmured to her- see, the comfort of your presence.' self. 'Alas, alas! how little do we realize in the short days of time the awful significance of that word, for ever!'

'Mother, you are not afraid?' burst from man Nellie's lips, a new and hitherto unthought of | 'It prevents me thinking, Nellie,' she whis anxiety rushing to her mind.

'Afraid !' Mrs. Netterville echoed the expression with a smile. 'No, my daughter, by the grace of God and gnodness of our Lady [ am not afraid. Nevertheless eternity, with its ministering angel Death, are awful things to look on, Nellie; and if I could smile at aught which makes you weep, it would be to think that such thus, gradually and imperceptibly, to restore a silly grievance as a straw pallet could add to warmth to the failing system. Mrs. Netterville. their awfulpess in your eyes.

'Not to their awtulness, mother,' Nellie sobbed, but to their sorrow; it is such a pain to

'And has no one else been comfortless in down upon the bard wood of the cross to die.'

'Mother, forgive me; I never thought of that, said Nellie humbly; 'I only thought of

'Think of nothing now, dear Nellie, but this one word of Scripture, Blessed are the dead wto die in the Lord; and hope and pray that it may be so with me to-night. Now, dry your eyes and listen, for I have much to sav and but little time left wherein to say it. Dry your eyes for I cannot bear to see you weeping thus. It should disturb the sleeper. Your tears have almost the power to make me renine at ceath.

That lest bint was sufficient. Nellie resolutely waver. Sometimes it flickered and sputtered checked her tears, and laid her head down on as if just go g to be extinguished, and then again her mother's pillow, in order that the latter might speak to her with less danger of fatigue.

self this time to Ormiston alone, 'add this one Netterville set before her daughter the duties of most seemed as it she were dead already. Lower to pray. favor. I beseech you, to all the others you have her new state of life, and gave advice, which, still, and lower, after each of these fresh spurts, done me, and let my child close my dying precious as it would have been at any time, was it sank, while Neilie watched it nervously; but doubly precious then, coming as it did from the just as she fancied that it had actually died out, 'I cannot refuse you, madam,' he replied lips of a dying mother; after which, true to an ir fished up high and bright again, full upon her Nellie never saw them. Sounds began to come but when at her own invisation he had rowed her dea ever uppermost in the Irish mind, and which mother's face. Nellie turned eagerly to gaze she had too thoroughly adopted her husband's once more upon those dear features. Even as never heard them. The prison itself shook off country not to feel as keenly upon almost as he she did so a rush of darkness seemed to fill the its slombers, and there was a slamming of dis could have done himself, she adverted to her own place of burial.

> 'It cannot be at Netterville, I know,' she said; 'I may not sleep, as I had ever hoped, by the side of my brave husband! But in your new western home, dear Nelhe,-in your new western home, where the churches, I believe, are yet undesecrated-there, if it be possible, I would glad ly take my rest-there, where you can come sometimes to pray for your poor mother, and where, when my husband's father follows me, as no doubt he must full soon, he can be laid quietly to sleep beside me."

. She paused and Nellie muttered something, pered: she hardly knew what, which she hoped would sound like an assent in her mother's ears. Not for worlds would she have saddened her at such a moment by allowing her to discover that Roger, like themselves, had been robbed of his inheritance, and that, instead of that quiet western home of which she spoke so confidently, her wedded life with him must be spent of necessity | you.'

Whatever she did or did not say, her mother evidently fancied it was a promised conformity with her wishes, and went on in that low, rambling way peculiar to the dying.

It was not thus-not thus that I had thought to visit that wild land. I dreamed of a restingplace and a welcome, a meeting of mingled Joy and sadness, and then a homely life, and at its to the fatherless of his earthly kingdom. close a peaceful ending. But it is better as it is -much better. Our next meeting will be all of joy-joy in that eternal home where God gathers together his beloved ones, and hids them smile in the sunshine of his presence. Yes, yes,

As God wills. He knows best ; be knowsand then Nellie stopped, powerless to complete the sentence.

Remember me to my father, Nellie, Mrs. Netterville continued faintly - for father I may eternity! So Nellie thought, and the thought ern shore which she had so fondly and so vainly Henrietta, say it out at once, whatever it may truly call him who has been in very deed a parent to me ever since I was wedded to his son -And poor Hamish, also-let him not think himself forgotten, and tell him especially of the gratitude I feet for this great consolation procured me by his faithful service-my Nellie's heart to effable love and sweetness, kept repeating over follow his banner into foreign lands, to fight in rest on in dying-my Nellie's hands to close my and over again, as if she could never weary of the armies of foreign kings. It was the evil he could not resist saying, with a smile. eyes in death.

The last words were barely audible, and, after they were uttered, Mrs. Netterville lay for a Thy will, ever merciful and to be adored-Thy own mind. 'You suffer, and the lowest scullion long time so mute and still that, fancying she will, my God, my Father, and my Redeemerin the kitchen of Netterville would have deemed was asleep, Nellie bardly dared to move, or Thy will, not mine, be done!" was asleep, Nellie hardly dared to move, or leven almost, to breathe, lest she should disturb. Thy will, not mine, be done!'

Nellie listened until she almost felt as if she less or unconscious of the fatal element of at being wedded in the nursery. You cannot

' Your hand, dear Nellie,' she whispered sofily.

Nellie took her mother's band in hers. It was as cold as :ce, and she gently tried to chafe it. But the movement disturbed the dying wo-

pered faintly, 'and my thoughts are very sweet.' The words sent a push of tenderness and joy to Nellie's heart, telling her, as they did, that her mother's was at peace. But the physical condition of that poor mother still weighed heavily on her soul, and taking the mantle from her own shoulders, she laid it on the hed, hoping perceived what she had done, and, true to that forgetfulness of self which had been the chief characteristic of her life, she would not have it so. 'Nay, nay, child,' she murmured as well as she could, for she was by this time well nigh speechless, 'put it on again, for you need it, and I do not. This death chill is not pain.'

She tried to push it from her as she spoke, and became so uneasy that Nellie, in order to calm her was forced to resume the garment.

Satisfied on this point, her mother closed her eves like a weary child, and tell into a dozing slumber. It was the stupor preceding death: but Nellie, never suspecting this, felt thankful that her mother's backing cough had ceased, and that her breathing had become less painful. For more than an hour she sat thus, her mother's hand in hers - praying, watching, weeping weeping silent, soundless tears-not sobbing, lest

The night passed onward in its course, but day was yet for off when the lamp began to it would flire up suddenly, casting strange shadows through the gloomy space, and deepen-Then, in a few earnest, touching words, Mrs. ing the pallor on the sleeper's brow, until it altime on the face of her living mother.

seemed somehow to disturb the invalid. She to pray; but when at last they did come, they opened her eyes wearily, and something like a found her stretched upon the floor, as cold, shu'der passed over her; but when she felt her almost, and quite as unconscious, as her dead daughter's hand still classing hers, a heavenly mother. smile (nity that Nellie could not see it thenshe saw its shadow on the dead face next day, however) settled on her features, and she whis-

'You bere still, dear child? Thank Godthank God for that !'

"Mother, what would you? Nellie asked amid her tears.

'It is coming, Nellie; be not frightened,

What prayer could Nellie say at such a mo ment? An orphan already by the loss of her father, she was about to be doubly orphaned in her mother's death, and her thoughts turned naturally and spontaneously towards that other Parent whose home is heaven, and who, Father as he is to each of us, has pledged himself to be so in a yet more especial and individual manner

'The words of the 'Our Father' seemed to rise unbidden to her lips.

'Our Father who art in heaven.'

'Who art in beaven,' her mother repeated after her; and then came a pause of sweet and solema meditation.

'Thy kingdom come,' Nellie once more found voice to say. Mrs. Netterville had ever kept the desire of that kingdom in her heart of hearts. Surely He was now calling Ler to enjoy it in gave her strength and courage to go on.

sobbed aloud as she uttered the words; but Mrs. Netterville took them up, and in a voice of inthe sentiment:

'Thy will be done; Thy will-Thy will-

'Is that all, my child?' said her mother, with her. At last she felt her mother's hand steal berself were standing with her mother on the strength they were thus flinging to their foes. threshold of eternity. A sweet and awful calm- As a native chieftain and a well-tried soldier. ness settled on her soul. She knew intuitively Roger had a double claim upon his people : and that her mother was in the very act of dying, short as had been the time allotted to him for but she no longer felt fear or sorrow. It was is the purpose, fifty men, of the same breed and and exacting, but tender and approving, was riod against an English king until he cursed in was as if saints and angels were crowding after obeyed his summons. They were assembled songs and sweetness of heaven itself on the rustling of their snowy wings. And in the bay, on that very morning when Nellie and her midst of such thoughts as these, Nellie still husband knelt for the last time beside her mocould hear her mother's voice repeating, 'Thy will, my God, not mine, be done!'

> Fainter still and fainter grew that voice, as eternity; then all at once it died away, and Nellie felt that the last word had been said in

> It was very dark, now, and very cold-the cold that precedes the dawn-cold in Nellie's heart within, and cold in the outside world around ber. She shivered, and was scarcely conscious she did so. Was her mother really dead? She knew it, and yet could scarce beheve it. For a little while she knelt there still, waiting and holding in her breath, in the vague, faint hope that once more, if it were even for the last time, once more that sweet, plaintive voice might greet her longing ear. But it never came again. At last, by a great effort, she put forth her trembling hand and touched her inother's face. It was already growing cold, with that strange, hard coldnesss which makes the face of the dead like a marble mask to the living hands that touch it. She shoddered; neverthe. less, with an instinctive feeling of what was right and proper by the dead, she did not withdraw it until she had pressed it gently on the evelids, and so closed them, without almost an

> That done, she knelt down once more, and, biding her face in the scanty bedclothes, tried

Day began to dawn at last, and a few sad rays forced their way into that gloomy cell; but in from the newly-awakened city; but Nellie cell-darkness that could be almost felt-and a tant doors and an occasional hurried step along pang seized upon the poor girls heart, for she the passages; and still she took no heed. She knew at once by intuition that the lamp was now knew, in a vague, careless way, that at one time gone indeed, and that she had looked for the last or another some one would be sent to her as sistance, and that was all she thought or cared The sudden change from light to darkness about it. In the meantime, she prayed, or tried

#### CHAPTER XVII.

'To the memory of Francis, Twelfth Baron of Netterville, one of the Transplanted, and of Mary, the widow of his only son.

Nellie stooped to decipher the inscription; but It may be doubted if she saw aught save the for me, dear one; pray loud, that I may hear the west, another death bed, and a tew weeks more of tears and renewed sense of desolation had followed the events recorded in our last chapter, and then at last a holy calmness settled upon Nellie's soul-a calmness and a happiness which was all the more likely to endure that it was founded upon past sorrows bravely met and meekly borne, in a spirit of true and loving resignation to the will of Him who had laid them on her shoulders. From the day of her departure from Clare Island, the old lord had drooped like a plant deprived of sunshine; and he died on the very evening of her return, his hand in hers, smiling upon her and her brave husband, and leaving for only vengeance on his foes the inscription which heads this chapter, to be engraved upon his tombstone.

Nellie laid bim to rest beside her mother; for through the kindness of Ormiston she had in my regard. been enabled to carry out Mrs. Netterville's dy ing wishes, and to bear her remains to that westfancied was to be her daughter's future home .- be !' 'Thy will be done!'-that will which was Ormiston had done yet more. He had obtained policy of those evil times.

To rid Ireland of the Irish was the grand

 $\mathbb{R}^{(p)} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^{(p)} \mathbb{R}^{(p)}$ 

Y.,

if the Judge of the living and the dead, not stern mettle us the soldiers who fought at a later pedescending in person to that bed of death to the bitterness of his heart the laws which had speak the sentence of his faithful servant. It deprived him of such subjects, had already him, bowed down, indeed, beneath his awful under the temporary command of Hamish, near presence, but yet glad and jubilant over the the tower, waiting the moment for embarkation. crowning of a sister spirit, and bringing the and the ship that was to convey them to their destination was riding at single anchor in the ther's grave. It was like a second paring with that mother. But with Roger as her side. she could not feel altogether friendless or unbapthe soul which spoke by it receded toward py, and they prayed for a little time in silence. with a calm sease of sadness which had something of heavenly sweetness in it. At last it was time to go, and Roger laid a warping finger upon his young wite's shoulder. She did not say a word, but she bent down once more and kissed her mother's name upon the stone; then she gave her hand to Roger, and they left the churchyard together. While she had been lugering there. Henrietta had landed with Ormiston at the pier to bid her a last adieu. The quick eye of the English girl instantly nerceived the goodly company of recruits assembled near the tower, and with a smile of mulicious triumph she pointed them out to her companion. Ormiston shook his head reprovingly. He was too thoroughly a soldier not to lament the policy which drafted large bodies of men into foreign armies: but he was full at that moment of his own concerns, and had little inclination to waste time in discussing the wisdom of his leaders .-The truth was, Henrietta's reception of him on his arrival from Dublin the night before had disappointed him. He had come in obedience to her own written orders, as conveyed to him by Nellie, and instead of the frank, loving meeting which his own frank and loving nature had anticipated, he had found her shy, cold, and, he was forced to confess to himself, almost unkind. At first he consoled himself by attributing this in a great measure to the presence of her father, before whom she always seemed naturally to assume the bearing of a spoiled and unruly child; that morning to Clare Island, and her manner, instead of softening, as he had hoped grew even colder and more constrained than it had been before, he became seriously distressed, and, unable to endure the suspense any longer, they had hardly landed from the hoat ere he turned short round upon her, and said :

. Henrietta, before you move one step further you must answer me this question, Are we in future to be friends or foes?

'Not foes! Oh, certainly not foes!' Henrielta stan mered, taken quite aback by the suddenness of the question. Oh, certainly not foes!"

Because I cannot endure this uncertainty much longer,' he went on, as if he had not heard her. 'I must have an answer, and that soon. I might, indeed, insist upon your own letter, but I will not. It was written under a sudden im. stone upon which Hamish, in obedience to his pulse, and the word that gives you to me for a master's dying orders, had engraved it, for her wife must be said with a calm consciousness of dearest. It is coming like a gentle sleep. Pray eyes were full of tears. A hurried journey to its import. What shall that word be. Henrietta —yes or no ??

'Yes, if you will have me,' she said in a low voice, half-turning away her head as she did so. "If! So long and so faithfully as I have loved you, and do you still talk of of? he answered almost reproachfully.

'There is an 'if,' however,' said Henrietta : and when you have heard me out, you will have to decide the question for yourself.? 'Nay, the only 'if' for me is the 'if' that you

really love me, he replied wistfully, and in a way which showed he felt by no means certain upon that score.

'That is the very thing,' she answered, flushing scarlet. 'Harry, dear Harry, remember that I have never had a mother's care, and promise to be still my friend, even if what I have got to tell you should alter all your other wishes

What can you have to say that could do that?' he asked impatiently. 'For God's sake,

'It is not so very, easy, perhaps,' she said in calling her last parent from her side. Nelhe a reversal of the sentence of outlawry against a low voice, and then she added quickly, 'They Roger, coupled with the usual permission to call me a woman grown, Harry, and yet in some beat his drum, as it was called, for recruits to few things I think that I am still almost a child.

'In a great many things rather, I should say, That smile reassured her, and she went on

quickly: You know that it has never been a panacea for the woes of Ireland, the only one new thing to me to consider myself your wife. her rulers ever recognized, and of which, there. Harry. My father has treated me from child

many for the first of the same of the

be surprised, therefore, if in my feelings toward you there has been something of unquestioning said remorsefully. Can you ever forgive me security, which does not enter usually, I think, into the relations in which we stood toward each other. This kind of sisterly feeling-oh! do pot look so cross, Harry, she cried, suddenly bugle sounds, and yonder are Roger and his wife plied; stopping short, or I shall never be able to go talking to old Norah at the tower-gate. op.

Do not talk of sisterly feeling, then, he answered moodily, 'for that I cannot bear.'

· I need not, for I do not feel in the least like a sister to you now, she answered, with a pretty naivete that made him almost depart from the attitude of cold seriousness in which he had elected to receive the confessions of his betrothed. He checked the impulse, however, and signed to her quietly to proceed.

'You know, for you were with us at the time,' she accordingly went on, how much I was charmed with this wild western land when my father first brought me bither. You know, toe, of my indignation when I found that the real owner had been deprived of it in order to our possession. True, I had heard before of the law of transplantation enacted for the benefit of our army; but not until it stared me in the face as an act of private injustice, done for the enrichment of myself, did I thoroughly appreciate its iniquity. From that moment the very abomination of desolation seemed to me to rest upon this land, which I had once felt to be so beautiful. I grew angry and indignant with all the world-with my father chiefly, but with you also, Harry, because though I acquitted you of all active share in the robbery, I yet felt that it was your character as a good officer, capable of hold ing it against the enemy, which had encouraged him to commit it. From dwelling toon the in justice I went on, almost unconsciously, to question of its victum. At first, however, I only thought of him with a sort of contemptuous pity, crested waves came the voices of the soldier as of a half tamed savage wandering sadly emigrants, singing that farewell song which rang among the hills which had once been his own. so often and so sadly in those days along the But one day I met him. You remember that evening when I returned home so late, that you many an echo still to wake up thoughts of bitand my father became alarmed and went out to terness and distrust in the minds and memories seek me? I told you then that I had lost my of her living people. way; but I did not tell you that it was the O'More who had helped me to regain it, and who, finding I was nervous at the lateness of the and her friends, thanks to her generosity and hour, had walked back with me nearly to the her husband's, were once more settled in that gates. He was a gentleman-there was no mistaking that; and there was something so foreign in his look and accent, that I never even that wild 'Ha till' would strike at times suddreamed of him as the owner of the Rath, until I asked him to come in and make the acquaintance of my father. Then-I can bardly tell upon that late autumn morning when, floating you in what words, but I know that they were over the waters of Clew Bay came those voices courteous, and that I felt them to be all the more | to her ear, sadly singing : cutting for that reason—he told me who he was. In my surprise and shame I tried, I believe, to stammer out something like an apology for the wickedness of which he had been the victim; but he cut me short with a cold, quiet smile, pointed to the gate, which we had by this time almost reached, saluted, and so left me. Harry, from that moment wild dreams began to float through my brain as to how I might restore him to his own. There was one way, and only one way, in which, as a woman, I could do it. Remember, I was not yet seventeen, dear Harry.

'I have need to be reminded of it,' he answered bitterly, 'when I am forced to listen to such things as you are saying now.'

And yet I loved you all the time, Harry ; I did, indeed,' she answered in a low, earnest voice. 'I loved you, although I think I knew it not-should never, perhaps, have known it quite, if we had not at last quarrelled and parted, as I thought, fer ever. In the first keen suffertng which that parting caused me, my heart woke up all at once to a true knowledge of itself, and f felt that, dormant as my love for you had been, it had yet become so deeply rooted in mr whole being that by no effort of my own will, (and you know that it is a pretty strong one, Harry,)' she added with a faint smile- by no effort of my own will could I have transferred it to another.

Go on,' said Harry, now smiling in his turn, for she had paused in a little maidenly confusion at this full and frank avowal of her sentiments in his regard-'go on, for I can listen to you

with patience now, Ettie." I never dreamed again, Harry, of any other than yourself,' she answered softly; 'and when, the day after your departure, I went to Clare Island to warn him of a coming danger, (but not, I do assure you, with any other motive.) I saw at once that, if he ever cared for any woman in the world, it was or soon would be, Nellie Net-'terville. It did not grieve me that it was so, but I confess it wounded my woman's vanity a little, and for a moment I felt inclined to be angry with her. But I was ashamed of the pitiful feeling, and for the first time in my life, perhaps, I tried to conquer my evil passions. In this her sweet, quiet frankness greatly belped me, and ber forgettulness or forgiveness of the great injury I, or, at all events, my father, had inflicted on her, made me blush for my own unkindness. If ever you take me for a wife, Harry, and that you find me a more manageable one than I have given you reason to expect, be with a vengeance, if we are to believe the House remember that you will owe it entirely to ber example.

'Nay, nay, not entirely!' here interposed Harry, for the sun shines in vain upon a barren | chamber in great fines; sometimes pillored with loss soil.

'And now,' continued Henrietta, regardless of the compliment, can you forgive me, Harry? Believe me, you know all. I have told you the truth, and the whole truth. I would not deceive you in such a matter for the world.'

'My love, I believe you, and I am more than satisfied, he answered, in a tone of trustful tenderness which left no room for doubting in Henrietta's mind.

And, Harry,' she added pleadingly, 'our home that we have left in Lingland is as pleasant, if not so sublime, as this, and we can call it, at all events, honestly our own!

Some day, dear Ettie, we will go there; and should your father's death ever place these lands at our disposal, we will leave them to their right horse troops, especially " now, till the intended il nful owner.

O Harry! how could I doubt you?' she for it ?

'Yes, if you will never doubt again,' he answered, with a bright smile. 'But, bark! the

Herrietta looked in that direction, and she saw that Nellie was taking leave of the old woman, who had flung herself at her feet, and was sobbing bitterly. This much she could guess from the attitude and action of both par. ties; but she could not guess the infinite delicacy and feeling which Nellie contrived to put into that last farewell, nor yet the reverent admiration with which Roger watched his young wife, as, silencing her own deeper sorrows, she soo hed the old woman's clamorous grief over the departure of her bereditary chieftain and his bride, her beautiful, darling, young honey of a new mistress!

Nellie was still occupied in this manner when the bugle once more sounded. The soldiers, who at the first summons had mustered together under the command of Hamsh, instantly put themselves into motion, and with flags flying and pipers playing, marched past the tower, saluting Roger as they did so, and coming down to the place of embarkation amid the wails of music which, martial and spirit-stirring in the beginning, had died gradually away into such wild, plaintive strains as best befitted the thoughts of men who were leaving their native land for ever. Another moment, and Nellie threw herself into Henrietta's arms, and the two girls sobbed their farewells in silence. Then some one separated them almost by force, there was a short bustle of departure and a clashing of oars; and when Henrietta could see again, i brough her blinding tears, Nellie had nearly reached the ship which was to convey her to her new home; while over the coasts of Ireland, that it has left, unhappily,

Years afterward, when Henrietta was a happy wife and morber in ber quiet English bome, western land which was' dearer to them than all the shining kingdoms of the earth, the music of denly on the chord of memory, and she would weep again almost as bitterly as she had wept

" Mute in our grief, our fortunes broken, Land of Eire, farewell, farewell! Bad is that word, half-wept, half-spoken -Sad as the sound of the passing bell. Ha-till, ha-till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore!

" Ever in dreams to hear thee weep! Ever to hear thy wail of pain! Bitter as death, and as dark and deep, The grief that we carry across the main. Ha-till, ha till I we return no more, Eire, beloved, to thy winding shore!

" Happy the dead who have died for thee! More happy the dead who died long ago! Who never in sleep had irarned to see The grief and shame that have laid thee low. Ha-till, ha till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore.

"Farewell! we have poured out our blood like

rain, We ask for naught but a soldier's grave; Yet say not thou we have sought in vain, While foes confess that thy sons are brave. Ha-till ha-till! we return no more, Erie, beloved, to thy winding shore."

THE END.

HOW ENGLAND MADE IRISH PROTESTANTS. We pass to the reign of King Charles the First. Lord Etrafford was his deputy-governor of Ireland, and we are informed by the Protestant historien, Dr. Leland that the said Strafford formed a project" to subvert the title to every estate in every part of Connaught, and to establish a new plantation throughout the whole province." He commenced with the County of Roscommon. With the assistance of ingenious lawyers, and well practiced juries, to say nothing of bribas for the judges, he obtained a verdict confiscating the entire of that county, and by similar means he also succeeded in Mayo and Sligo Strefford understood how to manage such matters : --"Your Majasty," he writes, " was graciously pleased, upon very humble advice, to bestow four shillings in the pound upon your Lord Chief Justice and Lord-Chief Baron in this kingdom" (Ireland), "forth of the first yearly rent raised upon the commission of Defective Titles. Which, upon observation, I find to be the best given that ever was; for now they do intend it with a care and diligence such it were their own private; and certain, the gaining to themselves every four sbillings once paid, shall better your revenue for ever after at least five pounds," Strofford, ii. p. 41. Nor did Lord Strafford overlook the good offices of the foreman of the jury in the Ross common business, in whose behalf he besseches "his Majesty he may be remembered, when upon the dividing of lands his own particular come in question." "I confess," he adds, ' I delight to do well for such as I see frame to secure my master the right and cheerful way . . . and churlish enough I can be to such as do otherwise." Churlish enough he could of Dommons journals, where his behaviour to bonest and couragious jurymen is thus recorded (vol. i., p 307) :- " Persons who gave their verdict according to their consciences, were censured in the Oastle of ears, and bored through his tongue, and sometimes marked in the forehead with a bot iron, and other infamous punishments." Au metance in point occurred in the case before us: The jurors of Galway were not so obsequious as their brethern in Roscommon, Mayo, and Sligo appear to have been. They dared to do their duty, and they found a verdict against the title of the Orown. Whereupo:

writes Strafford :-"We fined the sheriff in a thousand pounds to his Majesty, and bound over the jury to appear in the Castle chambers, where, we conceive, it is fit that their pretinacious carriage be followed with all just severity." - Strafford, i., p. 451.

The conrequences was that these conscientious jurors were condemmed to remain in prison till each of them paid a fine of 4,000l, and acknowledged his offence in court upon his knees."- Leland, b. v., c.

Strafford further applied for a reinforcement of tations be settled."

and their agents who travelled to London to sue for the King's mercy, were sent to prison also! In the year 1636, Strafford went to England, and

reported his proceedings in this Galway business to the King in council, upon which the King re-That it was no severity; and wished him to good in that way; for that if he served him otherwise, he

would not serve him as he expected.' - Carte's Ormond, Other iniquities might be added to this account, but what has been told may suffice for one monarch

and his servan'. The same King cannot be accounted responsible for the conduct of the Parlisment which threw aside his control. To this Parliament and to the time of Cromwell we now turn our attention.

Dr. Leland says of them :- The favourite object of the Irish government and the English Parliament, was 'the utter extermination of all the Catholic in habitants of Ireland.' Their estates were already marked out and allotted to their conquerors.'b. v., c. 4.

Another Protestant clergyman. D: Warner, says: -'It is evident from their (the Lords Justices) last letter to the Lieutenant, that they hoped for an extirpation, not of mere Irish only, but of all the old English families that were Roman Catholics'-Civil War in Ireland, p. 176.

In the year 1643. King Charles proclaimed a cessation of the hostilities in which he was engaged in Ireland. Upon this, as Lord Clarendon informs us, the Parliament was indignant at the success, as they asserted, of ' Popish counsels at court,' which, they persuaded the people, had prevailed upon the King to suspend hostilities when ' the rebels were brought to their last grasp, and 'reduced to so terrible a famine, that, like canibals, they are one another,' and must have been destroyed immediately and utterly rooted out.'- Clarendon, ii , 329.

In the Journals of the House of Commons (iii., 249) this resolution still stands recorded :

September 20, 1643. It was resolved, upon the question, that this House doth hold that a present censation of arms with the rebels in Ireland is dertructive to the Protestant religion."

Hushworth, on the same occasion, complains of the sin of too much congiving at and tolerating of, anti-Ohristian idolatry, under pretext of civil contracts and politic agreement.

In the ' Gromwelliana,' page 55, under date April 12, 1649, we are informed that the Chief Baron Wild in a speech 'rightly' distinguished the state of the war in that kingdom' (Ireland) ' as not being be tween Protestant and Protestant, or Independent and Presbyteriar, but Papist and Protestant; and that was the interest there; Papacy or Popery being not to be endured in that kingdom; which notably agreed with that maxim of King James when first king of the three kingdoms. 'Plant Ireland with Puritons,

and root out Papists, and then secure it !' Time would fail, to recount the whole list of hideous massacrees, commencing from the treacherous slaughter of Drogheda, for which the hypocrites appointed a day of solemn thanksgiving, down to the murdering of the laborers in the fields and women and children in the villages, till the country was famine-stricken and depopulated, so that it is stated by Colonel Lawrence (vol. 2. pp &6 87), that ' man might travel twenty or thirty miles and not see a living creature, either man, beast, or bird; they being either all dead or had quit the e desolate

places.' To assist the depopulation of the country, when the war had ceased, Cromwell selected eighty thousand Irish from the south of the island to 'traveplant' to the West India Islands!

'Such,' exclaims O'Connell, ' were the demoniacal means by which Protestantism and English power achieved and consumated their ascendency in Ireland. - Mem., p. 278.

We will now quote a very few of the penulties which, to the disgrace of English good faith, were enacted against Irish Catholics, after the Treaty of Limerick had guranteed to them the free and unfattered exercise of their religion."

Amongst other iniquitous claures as to proper

ty we find the following :-'If any Catholic purchased for money any estate in land, any Protestant was empowered by the law to take away that estate from the Catholic and epipy it, without paying one shilling of the purchase monev.

T e same clause applied to the case of any land or by legacy, and also to any lease of land taken by a Catholic for more than thirty one years.

Nay, further, 'if any Catholic took a farm by lease for a term not exceeding thirty-one years' (as law permitted him), 'and by his labour and indus-try raised the value of the land so as to yield a prothe residue of the term the fruit of the labour and industry of the Catholic."

If any Catholic had a horse worth more than £5 any Protestant who offered him that amount of £5 for it could insist upon its being yielded to him be the Catholic; and if any Catholic concealed from any Protestant any horse he possessed, worth more than £5 he thereby rendered himself liable to thre months' imprisonment and to a fine of three times the

value of the horse, whatever that might be. If a Catholic kept a school, or taught any person any species of literature, or science, such teacher was for the crime of teaching punishable by banishment, and if he returned from banishment, he was subject to be hanged as a felos.

'If any Catholic, whether a child, or adult attended in Ireland a school kept by a Catholic, or was privately instructed by a Catholic, such Catholic. although a child in its early infancy incurred a forfeiture of all its property, present or future.'

'If a Catholic child, however young, was sent to any foreign country for education, such infint child incurred a similer penalty-that is, a for feiture of all right to property, present or progressive! - O'Connell's Memoir of Ireland Dublin, 1851

These, and many other such like, were the icfamous legal enactments, by which the English Government sought to stifle the Catholicity of the Irish, but, sought, thack God ! ia rais.

Many and great are the iniquities we have left unrecounted, wearisome from their bateful nature, and from the very length of the catalogue; we have but glanced at a few of the means by which, to use the words of Lord Stanley, England has placed Irish Protestants where they are, and has made them what they are.' - Westminster Gazelle.

#### THE ANGLICAN MOVEMENT. CUR FOREIGN BELATIONS.

(Communicated by an Anglican Clergyman.)

The four schools of thought in the Anglican communion have each a characteristic way of dealing with other Churches and sec.a. To the Broad Church, differences of dogma are of no importance, except as they bear upon government, and are dealt with accordingly. Therefore we find them bitter enough, indeed, against Unionists in England, and yet extending to the Roman communion in this country the same degree of favour as they show to all forms of dissent from the established creed, while none are so active in encouraging the revolt against ecclesiastical authority in foreign Catholics abroad. They are all liberal in politics and indifferent to creeds. Hence arises that most unnatural and monstrons alliance which we see in the present day between Roman Carnolics in Ireland and England and the active abettors of herear, schism and revolt ab-oad. Hence the strange spectacle of the faithful

land.

The foreign policy (so to speak) of Low Churchmen is simple enough. To them Protestantism has a real though negative signification. Differences between Protestant communities are on matters of not the slightest importance, compared to the gulf that lies between all faithful Protestants and the Rimin anti-Christ. In every way Protestants are to be supported, and benighted Romanists 'converted It matters but little to what they are 'converted,' so that they reject papistical error. The means of conversion display a child-like simplicity and faith which would be almost incredible if it were not borne witness to by the large same of money annually expended with absolutely no result save in the cooked eports of paid officials, who doubtless find in this way employment both easy and lucative The strange part of it is, that this money in great measure flows from the pockets of men who are sharp and is taken up as a religious duty, and forms in fact no small part of the religion of a Protestant, we may suppose that this is the method in which Protestantism illustrates the spiriuality of its creed, working by sight in secular, and by fuith alone in religious metters. Their great instrument for conversion is, of a completely scaled book to poor priest-ridden Papists. Tons of bibles are accordingly sent out for indiscriminate circulation in Catholic countries, in tely invincible to reason) that the Word of God in conviction into the heart of every honest reader would be breaking a fly on the wheel to treat this part of the subject, here at least, with grave argument; but it reveals a side of the English character which Cetholics may well take note of when we reflect how long and peraistently, in the face of facts, the strange superstition of bibliolarry has held its ground in England. No doubt it is on the wane in the present day, attacked on one side by Catholicity, and on the other by Rationalism But the decay of a superatition so deeply engrained in the religious life of a nation is a slow process.

The views and hopes of Unionists require, and must be reserved for, separate and more careful scruliny. But the line taken by the High Church or Anglican

School has peculiarities of its own, which separate it from all the others. In the days succeeding the Re formation good service was rendered by this party, amid the influx of foreigners who played so disastrous a part in the work of decatholic zing the English Church, in their preservation of our Church fr im any formal recognition of the validity of the ministrations of ministers of non-episcopal communions. That they succeeded in the face of such a formidable combination of forces as was united against them, I bave always regarded as a token of the providential guidance which has preserved us through such overwhelming danger, to play an important part in the restoration of Catholic unity. When this particular peril was averted, the attitude assumed by the party was one of more or less indifference to the proceedings of foreign communities; with the ex ception of one or two spesmodic attempts at reconciliation with Rome and which belong rather by anticipation to the systematic action now carried on by Unionists When the via media (of which I have spoken at length in a former letter) became the ertablished principle of the High Church creed, their isolation became even more complete. It is only in late years, owing to the revived interest taken by all parties in church matters, and the more familiar intercourse with foreigners which modern facilities of travelling have afforded, and of which no nation has so largely availed itself as the English, that they arem to have felt it focumbent on them to take a line of their own -and a very peculiar line it has been Obviously they could not combine with thorough-going Protestants in setting saide all differerces about " Apostolic Order"; while the necessity of sustaining a continual protest against "Romish corruptions of Scriptural truth' raised an equally impassible barrier between them and Unionis's How was the via media principle to be applied? which came to any Catholic by marriage, or by gift | The solution was left to the fertile brains, and still more fertile imagina ions, of a few choice represen tetive men of the party. They looked on their own Church; it seemed to them the one oness that was left in the desert of Christendom. Here all was peace, no discordant teaching, no toleration of heresy, no doubtful interpretation of formu'a no epis fit equal to one-third of the rent, any Protestact copal abuse of authority, no insubordination of the might then by law evict the Catholic and enjoy for lower Orders, no indifference or opposition of leity. no poor uncared for, no services negiected, no Euch arists almost abandoned, no prevalence of a hism and dissent, everything in the way of Church arrangements and offices so peculiarly adapted to win and secure the affections of all classes, and above all of the lower ranks, z all appreciated, merit rewarded. the best men invariably chosen to fill the highest posts the relations of Church and State admirably adjusted, as exemplified especially in the invocation of the Holy Spirit to guide cathedral chapters in the election of a bishop, with all manner of pairs and penalties in case its members were not divinely in spired to choose the nominee of a Prime Minister who might be a Jew or infidel, all these, and count less other blessings, que nunc perscribere longum est did we not owe them to the happy effects of the Reformation, as it was conducted in England? Surely, then, it was our duty and privilege to show forth our gratitude for the same by encouraging and assisting poor benighted foreign Catholics not to for anke their Church, after the fashion of mere vulgar humdrum Protestants, but merely to reform and purify it on the exact model of the Anglican Reformation, and with the same blessed results. Under such auspices the Anglo Continental Society was formed, and largely patronized, especially by the bishops and other dignitories of the Church. The avowed object of the A. C S. is to make known the principles of the English Church to

foreigners according to the driest, if not the highest interpretation thereof, and to assist those who may feel called upon to 'reform' their own communions. Its practical work is to lend a belping hand to the discontented and usruly, and especially to subsidize priests who may be under ecclesiastical cessure. It has been again and again indisputably shown that any one, in such a case, has only to put in a plausible plea of persecution for the sake of pure doctrine, and, though he may be under charges of the grossest immorality and infidelity, the society will support him. Its sole partisans are religious and political toulcontents; its success is therefore in exact proportion as the fields of its operations is in turmoil and revolution. Need we add after this, that of all Catholic lands Italy is its land of promise, that its native agents have been found amongst the G mibaldian foes of all religion, that its tracts are sold at the r-positories of infidel publications? Now that religion is under persecution in Spair, of course we hear of the A. C S. stepping in with its mitebappily a very small one-to contribute to the general disorder. Fortunately, the issignificance of the result of its rast outlay is even a marked feature than its mischief, and we can afford to smile at the list of translated works of the driest type, by which it is hoped that Chricatendom may be Anglic zed, and to picture to ourselves the feelings of the un-happy Spaniard or Italian condemned to a course of 'Harold Browne on the XXXIX. Articles,' obligingly translated into his native tongue. Perhaps the and the patrons of the priest beting, godless infidel, flatterere (whose whole aim at home is to give to | politions have already been largely signed -one, we

The Galway jurors remained for years in prison, Giribaldi. No doubt each party understands the each individual bishop an authority which the law motives of the other, and hopes to compass its own courts alone hinder from becoming a perfect tyranny, ends by this league. The event will show which has as well as a hyper papal personal infallibility) can judged correctly. Meantime it is worth reflecting subscribe to funds which are intended to support how large a chare of the troubles of the long and priests abroad in opposition to their bishops. Constormy Pontificate of Pius IX. has been due to ceive, if you can, the outcry that they would raise if the action and intrigue of the Liberal party in Eng- | English pries's were subsidized by foreign Catholics with this object. Far better, in my mind, is honest, pig-beaded, irrational Protestantiam, than a system such as this, which if it succeeded at all, could only result, as Dr. Posey well observed of its operations in Italy, in causing countless rum of souls.

PERLGRINUS. [We do not of course, identify ourselves with all the views expressed by our correspondent.-ED. TABLET

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

DUBLIN Dec. 30. - The recent election in Belfast and other parts of Ulster, or rather the circumstances which they brought to light, are likely to lead to more important results than even the return for the first time of L'beral members. A shock has been clear-headed enough in ordinary affairs of life As it given to Orangeism from which it will not soon itcover. The election for Belfast especially has made it evident that the care united and formidable body is now disorganized. Its rules and its counsel are disregarded, its secrets betrayed by some of the graud' officers who have been most trusted, its policy is frustratrated by these who profess to be its cource, the Bib e, which is popularly supposed to be members, and the whole system is threatened with disruption The Grand Lodge is incensed with the 'bre bern' in Bulfast who voted for the Liberal candidate, and with the proceedings of a local lodge the full belief (for Protestant supersition is absolu- which elected Mr Johnston as its master. The Northern Whig which has on several occasions putterprets itself, and from beginning to end is tull of lisbed reports of its meetings, supplied by some anti-Panal denunciations, which cannot fail to strike friends, who lifted the curtain and disclosed its inner life, contains a communication from a correspondent, giving further particulars of the recent doings of the august body in Dublic. A minute was there passed declaring the election of Grand Master in Balfast informal and resolutions were adopted empowering Mr Stewart Blacker to conduct a new election, also denouncing the conduct of those who reported the proceedings of the lodge to the 'auti-Protestant press, thereby causing great scandal and damage to the Orange institution, declaring that all Orangemen connected with Radical newspapers shall no longer be members of the institution, and requiring the socretaries of every county Grand Lodge to furnish the names of brothren who voted for Liberal candidates, with a view to their censure or expulsion. Mr. Blacker, the special commissioner, will open his court of inquiry this evening in Balfast. It remains to be seen whether the Orangemen who have returned Mesers. Johnston and M'Clure, in spite of all the efforts of the Grand Lodge and the local party leaders, will submit quietly to his detbronement from the Grand Mastership of Belfast, and to the sentence threatened against themselves for presuming to show an independent spirit. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the proceedings, by the correspondent of the Whig, and it is highly probable that if the Grand Ledge persist in carrying out their resolution there will be a final secression of the Orange democracy, especially the Presbyterian section, and a permanent transfer of their local organnization to the Liberal party .- [Times Cor.

> DUBLIN Dec. 31. -- Mr. George Cole Wood, J.P., of Ballydavid Wood, Bancha, county Tipperary, was shot dead at 6 o'cl ck this morning within a few yards of his own house. It is said he had lately served some ejectment processes.

> The Cork Reporter and other provincial journals urge the expediency of evercising the Royal clemency.

> THE GRAND OBANGE LODGE OF IRELAND AND THE LIBERAL PROTESTANTS - The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland has passed a resolution condemning the menbers of the brotherhood who voted at the last election for candidates pledged to disestablish the Irish Church, and directing their expulsion from the institution. At the same time all Ocangemen who are engaged on 'anti Protestant and Redical newspapers. are at once to cease their connexion with the society.

> Three of the Belf st newspapers - the Examiner Whic and Star-having published strong articles on the subject of the perition lodged against M'-Clure and Johnson's return for the borough, an application was made to the court of Common issue an attachment against them, but the judges refused this motion.

> The London correspondent of the Irish Times states that a petition was presented to Parliament on Tuesday, through the clerk at the table, for certain Liberal electors, praying for the appointment of a Special Commission to inquire into certain alleged corrupt practices connected with the recent Londonderry election.

An application was made to Judge Keogh, sitting in Chambers to day, for an order directing the petit oner against the return of Mr. Whitworth for Drogheda to furnish the names of the persons alleged to have made inflamatory speeches and hired mobe, as well as particulars of alleged acts of violence and ictimidation. It was resisted by affiliavit, stating that the effect would be to prevent a fair trial. Judge Keogh refused the motion.

Petitions were lodged to-day against the return of Mr. O'Jonor and Sir G. Booth for the county of Sligo.

The Dublin and Carrickfergus petitions will be tried on the 21st of January .- Times Dablin Corr.

NEW MIDE OF CHTAINING MONEY .- On Saturday a man named Bernard O'Neill, who gave his residence as of Smithfield, was lodged in the Police Office, charged with having obtained money under false pretences. It appears that the accused had a number of brandy bottles decorated with the usual illuminated labels, containing a colored substance made to resemble brandy, and these he offered for sale to several persons, representing them to be of the genuine article. Off one person, a Mrs Henderson, he obtained for a bottle of the apprious substance the sum of 45 6, and was offering another bottle for sale to a Mrs M'Cracken when he was arrested.-Ulster Examiner.

The persecuted and true Church is as strong in Ireland as it ever was, whilst the false Church notwithstanding all its wealth, which was plundered from the Catholics, is going to decay. Why is this? How could the religion of poverty and slavery defeat the religion of wealth and power? Simply because it was true, and the antagonistic one untrue. There is no other solution of the question. God is stronger than man and as he laid the foundation of the Catholie Church, so it gets all tyranny at defiance. And men - Protestant men-begin to see all this, and the pet Church is to be divorced from the state and will be left to shift for herself. It will be soon similar in England, for the game of the 'Reformation' is played out. The tide of Catholicity is returning, and it will overwhelm the State Church in this empire, and then the Oatholic faith, once more, will throw its light amongst the benighted, and display the grandeur of the church of God to the crowds of converts it is daily bringing into its fold .- [Dundalk

THE FERIAN PRISONERS. - The policy of releasing the Fenian convicts is a question which must shortly be brought before the attention of the Goverament. In Ireland it has already been agitated. During the election the subject was constantly introduced in o the speeches of Liberal members, and in some instances pledges were given by candisupporters of the Holy fee in this land allied with worst feature in the whole concern is the glaring dates that they would recommend a general amnesty the intimate friends of the revolutionists Mazzini, bypocrisy with which Anglican bishops and their to the prisoners in the House. Several influential

understand in Dublio this week; and although Lord Limerick composed of members of the town Council, the manner in which his determination was received throughout the country indicated how strong ly the popular feeling was directed against an apparent harshness towards the victims of a wild paa proof of Fenianiam was either growing or widespread. It could not be forgotton that the conspira tors were tried by juries principally composed of the middle-class - the very class now auxious to have them released from custody. Those men are thoroughly loyal to the throne, and baving property, were naly enough that the snake is dead - or at least, if no-dead, is deprived of its fangs and its venom. They see also, more clearly than we can from a distance. the stronger will be its hold on Ireland As long as it would have remained at that point but for its combination with a foreign element, which has now been cast out, or has disappeared. We believe that at a certain period it would have been a dangerous freak of humanitari mism to have pardoned the Feniane. They richly deserved their punishment, and, with few exceptions, when in the dock acknowledged the justice of it. As a pure question of policy on which the sense of the Irish neople might be taken, we cannot but think that the release of the Fenian prisoners would be a conc intary and most serviceable action on our part. There is one thing which we should recommend to those in Ireland w'n are arxious to obtain clementy for the imprisor d patriots. We are sorry to rote that the livery use of sedition in that country is becoming more violent and remeant every dar. It is scarcely consistent to print libels and abase the Government on one side ! of a broad sheet, and on the other to ask pardon for the men whom that teaching has contributed to send to Portland and to Millbank Those papers are in curring serious responsibilities by their permicious writing, and if the Fenlans are, after al!, fated to remain much longer in gaol, they may owe in some his herd, and after a severe struggle they manfully in its raw and manufactured state, the latter measure their protracted punishment to the inflamma'ory incentives with which reckless men pander Such conduct, I think deserves the notice of the to the passions and work on the credulity of a romantic people. - Daily News.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS-IRBLAND AND ENGLAND -Our Paris Correspondent has called attention to a strange statement made, by some person unknown. in Le Nord of Erus:e's. This individual asserted that there were more thisves in Dublin than in any other city of Europe. Now, why did this individual | To bring in a Bill to encourage and premote the make an assertion so gratuitous, so false? He defamed Ireland, and for what reason? He abused the confidence of the Editor of Le Nord, and wherefore? Had he a malicious design against the Editor of Le Nord, or did he merely wish to advance what he considered the interests of England, by a falsehood? We know not. We know this, however, that a clance at the criminal statistics, published officially bow easily his gross calumny could be refuted. Opening these statistics we find that there are far Land question is that which most argently calls for fewer thieves in Ireland than in England, in proportion o the population. Take an equal porulation in England and Ireland. We then find that in that with any partial alleviation of the evils which Engequal English, equal Irish population there were 3,-166 threves more amongst the English than amongst | objects to which this journal is especially devoted, the Irish! Of these known thieves and depredators, there were 586 under sixteen years of age, and 2 580, attained, is the acquisition of Trishmen of every one above sixteen years of age. Of suspected persons' -that is, persons officially suspected of criminal occupitions - there were in an equal population of misrule, including the free development of her agriboth countries, 4 010 more amongst the English than cultural, manufacturing, and other resources. amongst the Irish. Finally, with respect to prosti- Tablet. tutes, in an equal population of Irish and English there were 4139 more among the English than amongst the Irish. We take the year 1864 as an average year, There were no political 'suspects' to be confounded with criminals in that year. If we trok later years, they could only be more favorable to our cause. Because, it is admitted that when a political movement exists in Ireland, there is a high er general state of public virtue. The junges saw this last year, for they had scarcely a case to ter, and they were obliged to go amuse themselves with the jury and the bar, at playing cricket in some placer. -[Dublin Irishman.

The stiliness which seems to pervale the a'mohere of the Irish Church while the storm is ready to break upon it, is one of the most remarkable cir cumstances connected with its present state. An observer may be ruzzied to krow whether this arises from simple apaiby and indifferences as to coming events, or from some vague notion of security amid all the dangers which threaten it. It might be expected that, now that the verdict of the empire has been unmisinkably pronounced, those who have clung to the belief that the Establishment would be maintained, at least for many a long year would be alarmed at the prospect of its destruction and aroused to a sense of the necessity of making preparation to meet an inevitable change. There is little evidence, however, of any such prudent and practical consideration in the minds of the majority of the Episcopalian laity. They appear to be as listless as if they thought the Church was riding safely at anchor and never likely to drift upon the rooks. It is true that a couple of committees are sitting and watching the course of events, but their proceedings are wrapped in mystery, and few persons even know their existence. The skeleton of the defence organization still continues, and meetings of its central body are noticed in the press from time to time. There is nothing, however, like an active, energetic movement, such as was begun 12 months ago, and from which great results were surreipated. Here and there the stillness is broken by a note of warning or advice from some arxious Churchman, who tries to persuade others to look the difficulties resolutely in the face, and make provision for the future Schemes and suggestions es to the best form of constitution for the Church in its altered relations to the State have been put forward chiefly by the clergy, but they are coldly re ceived, and discussion is rather discouraged than promoted Among the pamphlets which have been issued and have attracted attention is one just published, which is made the subject of commentary in the Liberal press. It is from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Sherlock, curate of Bray. He advocates such a system as will give efficient action to the laity, which he thinks can be secured by adopting the organization of the American Churches, modified by the experience derived from the working of our Colonial Churches He describes the machinery of the United States' Church, showing the powers used by the vestries and diocessa convantions. He anticipates that if the discetablished Church were properly organized there would be a power vested in the members to enforce discipline within their own body, and to obtain this efficient organization be contends that it ought to be thoroughly representative, that there should be diocesan Synods enabled to hold property for the whole body which they represent, as in Canada, and that whatever property the Irish Church may be allowed to retain should be handed over to these Synods. In the United States the patronage of the fifty clerical officials' And all through the cellare, vacant livings helongs to the vestries, in Canada to or packed in garrets, myriads sirkness of poor the Synods or the Bishon; but he recommends the wretches in filth, equator stat vation and death, thick New Zealand plan, which gives it jointly to the as wharf rate and acout as human who in all their sishops and deputies elected by the vestry and Synod. In the event of disendowment being carried, he urges the importance of biving the life interests of the clergy commuted for a capital sum, as was done in Canada This, with the addition of the weekly offerings and a reserve fund to be created, would, in his of it! What to them are sound of church going opinion, supply all wants. He advises the Church bells; or fifty ordained and well paid priests to a not to waste its energies in a fruitless contest, but to prepare an organization to meet the difficulties which may be imposed a con it in its new position.—[London

of a Government organ we'l acquainted with the proposed measures of our rulers-however, indicates pretty clearly that Gladstone will liberate the prisoners:-The Saturday Review is quite indiguant that petitions should be preparing in Ireland betriotism. The sympathy should not be mistaken for seeching the Crown to remit the remainder of the rentence on the Fenian convints. It is objected that the prisoners have never exhibited any contrition for their or mes. They have never acknowledged their guilt and supplicated forgiveness. And do the persons who make such an objection to their release suppose that they would be better citizens if such flinching in protecting it from the slightest risk of conditions were attempted to be exacted as the price being confiscated by revolution But they see plain of their liberty? Extorted submission is generally insincere. Wise Governmen's avoid i', fir while it humb'es the pride of men it sharpens their hos'ility to the Government which would degrade them in that the more merciful our Government shows itself the cyes of their fellow-men. No conditions are likely to be imposed. If they are, they are almost Irish patriotiem can be kept at the point of sentiment certain to bare jecied. The best guarantee for future we have nothing to fear, and there is little doubt but | good behaviour is to appeal to their sense of honour. They will understand the moral obligations which the elemency of the Crown will impose, and fulfil them too. The Government may rest assured that no policy would be more fruitful of good results than a policy of vercy. Mr Gladstone will not follow the advice of the Saturday Review. It would be impolitic, unstatesmanlike, and unpopular.

NARROW ESCAPE AND GALLANT CONDECT. -- An accident, which was near proving of fital cor- ficulties in the way of obtaining a constant supply of sequence, occurred on Sunday at the Catholic Cha-Contact, and which only for the prompt courage displayed by Police Constables Daly and Mc- tre at a considerably less cost than now; and, in the Cormack might have indeed sent many a mounting next place, the vast supplies of mutton and beef now heart home from their temp'e of worship. Inst we mel'el down in Australia for fat would be utilized, the congregation had dispersed after twelve d'clock mass a spirited animal, attached to an outside cor, was seen coming at a furious rate along the road from Dil ymount. There was not a moment to lose, na the side walks upon either side was crowded by young and old. The constables, with a contage beyand all plaise stationed themselves in the centre of the road, and just as the infuriated animal was to Europe. The company were invited to parabout to pass them, ther simultaneously sprang to take of various dishes and to inspect the ment brought him to grief opposite Victoria-terrace. proper authorities. The constables, however, walked beef and pie of preserved mutton were all that modestly away seemingly content with the many could be desired, but in one or two dishos of blessings that were showered upon them by parents | munon the meat had not received the avention it reand friends,

IRISH ESTATES .- Among the notices of motion during the brief session of the House of Commons on Tuesday last was the following, by alr O'Brirne: purchase of small freehold extetes in Ireland Mr. O'Beirne has always manifested in a practical way his desire to remove the difficulties under which the purchase of such estates in Ireland labore, and deserves our thanks for his constant zeal to promote the welfare of his country. We hope that, by the aid of an administration pledged to do justice to Ireland, he may find a fairer field for his patriotic by the English Government, would have angelt him exertions especially in everything which concerns the relations between landlords and lenguis. The prompt settlement, and the member for Cashel does not deed to be told that Ireland cannot be eatisfied lish legislation has inflicted upon her. Among the and of which we shall never lose sight till it is taily of those legitimere rights upon their national soil which have been posched away from them by English

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER NEW CARDINAL. - We hear that a mong the cardinals in the list which is soon to be published at kome it is expected the name will appear of the Right Rev. Dr. Clifford, Bishop of Clifden. - Western Daily Press.

THE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND. - The Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishon Einet, proceeds this day to Rome, where he will be consecrated Archbishop of Anazurba in partibus infidelium. Ilis Grace is in his fifty first year, and was educated at Usbaw and mers from the charges of venality and corruption, sion in Newcastle uponType In 1842 be was associated with the Right Rev. Dr. Riddell in Pilgrimstreet; and in 1844 the courch of St. Mary's, the present cathedral, was opened, and his Grace has been the pastor ever since Dr Riddell's consecration. He tell a victim to the terrible Irish fever, as it was called, which carried off so many priests in Liver pool about twenty years ago; and with the exception of the short absence required by his convale sence, he has had no lengthened rest form, the discharge of his arduous mission duties. His Grace's predecessor in the western district of Scotland is the Right Rev. Dr. Gray, whose ill bealth has compelled his resignation; and his conditator the Right Rev. Dr. Lyach, well known for the high state of efficiercy to which be raised the Irish College in Paris, will er ter upon another field of work. The number of Oatholics in the district is unwards of 250,000, for whose service there are 106 priests and seven convents. We have also to announce that the Rev. John MacDonald has been preconised Brahop of Nicopolis in partibus, and named condintor to the venerable Dr Kyle, who is now in his eighty-litat year. - London Tablet 2nd inst.

PRIVATE INTERPRETATION OF THE SCRIPTCRES.-A curious and instructive example of the effects of private interpretation of Scripture occurred during the past year on the occasion of two members of the sect of 'Peculiar People' being committed for the manslanghter of their child, Louisa Wagstaffe by name, through their not procuring for her necessary medical assistance. At the coroner's inquest a witness, another member of the sect, said that the resson that they did not call in a doctor was because Scripture said, ' Cursed is men that trusteth in man,' and also, Trust not in an arm of flesh, - a powerful argument indeed in the mouth of any advocate of private in terpretation, though it was not held to have any force in law. On a juror inquiring whether the Peculiar People' would call in a doctor if a leg were broker, the witness readily replied :-- The Lord says Not a bone of the righteous shall be broken, which pretty accurately betokened the opinion they had of

RICH CHURCHES AND POOR PROPER - The London correspondent of the N.w York Times writes that in one part of London-the district around Cheapside and Lombard street, little more than half a mile in length, and less in breadth, having an area under a quarter of a square mile-there are no less than forty different courches haddled together. The Pall Mall Guzelte says that in these churches forty-nine souls lie Church. are a large average congregation, and \$2 490 (gold) is the average salary of a clergyman St Paul's which, though in the same neighborhood, is not included in the forty churches above mentioned, has lives never eat a wholesome and sufficient meal, wear a new, decent garment, or hear one friendly or loving word from the outside world, on any subject, from the hour they come into being until the, to them, more blessed one when they are almost shoveled out single church; or forty others haddled with that one on to less than half a mile each with a salary of two thousand four bundred dollars in gold and a congre-

THE TUNNEL UNDER THE STEAMTS OF DOVER .- The promoters of the twin-railway tunnel acheme for uniting be European Continent with the island of Great Britain, via the Straits of Dover, having deemed it expedient to ascertain the geological character of the submarine ground required to be traversed, in order to determine its probable firmess for the object in view, have called in, by the advice of Professor Ramsey, Mr. Heary Beckett, F.G.S., Professor of Practical Geology, Consulting Mining Engineer, &c., of Wolverhampton, who has just made his report, and it will be laid before the French Commis sion, by whom the project will have to be considered. Professor Backett, after expressing his belief that the impression which has long prevailed among scientific men, to the effect that France and Great Britain were once visibly connected, rests upon well-grounded bases, says :- 'On the whole, after catefully considering the subject in all its bearings, I do not heritate to express my firm conviction of the feasibility of the projected tunnel design, which I heartily recommend to be promptly carried out by the two leading governments of the earth."

THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT QUESTION - In London an interesting meeting was held for the purpose of introducing to notice the steps which have been taken to give the English public the benefits to be derived from a supply of animal food from Australia. The chairman pointed out that the overcoming of the difmest was important in two ways; in the first place, a supply of good meat would be given to this counto the profit of the mother country and the colonies He went on to describe the difficulties which had existed to prevent supplies of the mest reaching this country from Australia, and he stated that the co'onists were so alive to the necessity of linding s condition referring to sausages and potted It was excellent, and some preserved quires before cooking. The mests are parked in large iron cases hold ne about 21 tons. Sheep are nacked who'e, without bones, and when the iron case is filled with meat, boiling fat is run into the case which is then herme ically 'sealed. The manner of exporting the beef is the same, and it comes to this. country in good condition. That exhibited was very fine indeed, and though it is without a bone it is sold are less price than meat in the Landon marke', though the latter is weighed to the purchaser with the bones which carry the meat to the market. Mr. Morris stated that experiments were being made to bring frezen meat from Australia and it was believed suc cass would attend the effort. Mr. Tallerman stated that stores had been opened for the tetail sale of the most in Norton Folgate; and, in order to clear away difficulties, receipts for preparing and cooking the food were given to the purch-sera. He also mentioned that the importation of beef and mutton had rison very considerably in the course of the year, and such were the differences in price that potted meats, come. could be supplied at one-eight the cost charged in

Meeting of Rittalists. - On Wednesday a very large meeting at elergy and laity who sympathise not practise. with the Ritualistic movement in the Church of England was held at the Freedungons' Tavern, for the the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of " Martin v. Mackonochio" There is said to have been much difference of oninion among those who took part in the proceedings, and strange rumours are affinet. Nothing authoritative, however, has transpired, as the meeting was held to be "private," and representatives of the press were exclud-

THE REPORMERS. - A writer in the October number of the Quarterly Review labours hard, but with in- claimed by the United States. different enecess, to free the leading English reformay be judged from the following passages containing the reviewer's estimate of the character of Thomas Crumwell (or Crumwell), with incidental notices of Foxe the martyrologist, and Latimer the martyr. Cromwell's religion, we are told, 'was from first to last dictated by the exigencies of political party, or the claims of his own selfish interest. He threw in his lot with the reformers, and has been lauded as a saint and 'man of God' by the inaccurate and inveracions Poxe; but neither his character ner his conduct exhibit any marks of piety cave that of standing by his faction, and providing for himself. He was greedy of gain, and so rapatious in seizing on and amassing it, that, though utterly profuse and prodigal in spending money be died possessed of immense wealth. No one trusted bim, unless, which is far from certain, the rugged, humorous, quaint Hugh Latimer did so. If Latimer really had any faith in him, it may have been owing to the same defects of his own character which made him offensively facetious and flinnant in his letter to Crumwell when appointed to preach at the burning of poor Forest, and 'unbandsomely merry' at the condemnation of Sir Thomas More. . . . He was a zealous supporter of the reformers when advancing their cause enabled him to suppress the religious houses and earich himself and his dependents out of their spoils. Cranmer, however, whose reputation is generally admitted to be hopelessly compromised, fares better at the bands of the Quarterly reviewer: - From first to last his character appears to us transparently clear. He was thoroughly honest; devoid of any gifts of genius; patient laborious, and religious; true to his convictions, but liable to have those convictions varied by the force of circumstances or the arguments of others; he was true to his friends and forgiving to his enemies,' &c &c. It would take a good deal of whitewas's to toue down the dark spots in the life of Archbishop Cranmer; but our reviewer seems to consider himself equal to the emergency, and the result is a similar and striking contrast to Macaulay 8 description of the Archbishop as 'saintly in his professions, unscrupulous in his dealings, zealous for nothing, bold in speculation, a coward and a timeserver in action, a placable enemy and a luke-warm friend, he was in every way qualified to arrange the terms of the coalition between the religious and the wordly enemies of Pupery;' that is to say, Cranmer was altogether so utterly devoid of principle that, in Macaulay's opinion, he was just the man to do the work of the enemies of the Catho-

BUSINESS LIKE CATALOGUE .- The Pall Mail Gozetie under an occasional note has the following :-" Dr. Lankester held 12 inquests vesterday, most of the deaths being the result of holiday excesses. He had already held inquests on six children who were found in the streets on Boxing Day. The other coroners are busily endaged in similar cases At Shadwell two men quarrelled on Ohristmas Eve, and in the scuffle one of them fell, and was killed on the spot. At Salford on Boxing Day a drunken man stabbed another, who died instantly. At Northampton there was another murder" Here are a dezen deaths from son. excesses," ha!f a dozen children " found dead," one case of manslaughter, and two of murder -21 unnatural and violent deaths, besides enough "similar cases" to engage the time of "other coroners."

LEDICROUS BLUNDERS .- The Pall Mail Gazette regation of nine and forty (rowsy sinners, all told, in coutly called attention to some very fudicrous blun- the driver escaping.

idea of Italy being represented by chartegraphers in railway. the form of a boot ; ye: I remember a university-man who mapped it out as a square. Another being required to draw a map of Judes, put a big dot for merchants in human hair have all they can do with Jerusalem, and a smaller one marked, 'Here the the city and country trade, which amounts to nearly man fell among thieves,' and was satisfied with that | \$2 000,000 for New York, and \$500,000 for the counexposition. An island in the Algean Sea,' is a try. s'ock answer to any question as to the situa-tion of a place nut known. Of course, in construing Latto, greater 'abota' are made; and I remember an unfortunate man aeser ing that 'clain' was an adjective, accurative case, feminine; and that 'etsi' was a verb, preter-perfect tense from 'etio' Two instances are given by Mr. Bristed in his ' Five Years in ar English University,' where 'Casar cartives sub corona venditi' was translated 'Casar sold the captives for less than five shillings; and where Est enim finitimus oratori poeta ; numeris adstrictior paullo verborum autem licentia liberior,' was translated, ' for a poet lived next door to the orator, too licentious in his language, but more circumspect than numbers.' The man who translated 'gen kai udor' as 'gin and water,' probably did so designedly ; like Porson, with his 'neither toddy nor tallow,' and his 'a liquid' in reply to the question want would be drink. The jocosely clever answers are, however, somewhat hazardons, as the Cambridge man found when he was asked by Mr. Payne, his examiner to define happiness, and replied, 'An exemption from Payne. And I knew another man who came to trouble by answering the question ' What did St. Paul do at Trins and Rhegium ?" 'He left his cloak at Tross and fetched a compass to Rhegium The answers to questions in Divinity papers would cover a wide field of absurdity; but so many of them (unconsciously) border on the profunc, that they can only be briefly referred to here. All that one man could say of David was, that he was a person very market for their stock that the most energetic fond of music; while another could tell nothing more measures had been adopted to furnish supplies of the most remarkable circumstance in the office of the High Priest, than that 'he only washed his face core a year. Another man thought that St. Paul was 'a 'eicher, brought up at the foot of Gamaliel, a great mountain in Cilicia;' while another gave us the substance of his sermon at Athens, that ' he cried out for the epico of two hours 'Great is Diana of the Enherians.1 There are many recorded answers to the question as to the connection between the Old and New Testaments: one was, ' Prideaux's connection:' snother was, 'When Peter out off Malachi's par. The following is probably an ingenious composition. Question. What animal in Scripture is recorded to to bave spoken? Answer. The whale, Q. To whem did the whale speak? A. To Moses in the bulrushes Q. What did the whale say? A. Thou art the man Q. What did Mases reply ? A. Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Q What was the effect on the whale? A. He sushed violently down a steep place into the sea and perished in the waters .- [Once B. Week

#### UNITED STATES.

The report of the United States Secretary of the Interior reveals a fearful amount of corruption in that department. Articles were charged at an advauce of 400 per cent on cost, and there is enough hand paper on hand to hast for twenty years to

Under the new ruling of the court at Topeka, Kansas, a lawyer is required to stand up while questioning a wit less, and if too drunk to stand he can-

The Herald's special says of the Alabama claims treaty-The Protecol as submitted to the Senate is purpose of considering what measures should be considered to be a very considerable triumph for the adopted in consequence of the recent judgment of United States. It is regarded as a concession of the great point contended for by Mr. Seward, that the primery question of the liability of the Benish Government for the escape and consequent depredations of the Alabama, amould be referred to the same commission that is appointed to consider the points in dispute in detail, instead of to the King of Prussia or any other monarch. The naturalization treaty and the San Juan boundary treaty, according to the text submitted to the Senute, concede all that has been

Washington, Jan. 17 -- The President transmitted Rome. He has been twenty five years on the mis- brought against them by Anglicans of the school of concluded between the United States and Great Dr. Littledale. The difficulty of the undertaking Private, which were indicated in his annual message

namely:-1st. A protocol fully recognizing the naturalization laws of the United States, and abelishing the legal principle heretofore maintained in Great Britain of the indefeasibility of native allegiance; 2nd. Treaty referring the boundary dispute about

the Island of Sin Juan, on the Pacific coast, to the Republic of Switzerland: and.

21. Treaty for ajustment of all claims, including the Alabama claims, by Commission, to sit at Washington, with the stipulation to refer when necessary individual claims to the head of a friendly na-

'American Neutrality' is being remarkably exemplified in connection with the present Ouben 'rebellion. A recent Havana letter says that a late American rebel, Col. Bleethoff, about Christmas landed at Patna Lucrecia with 150 men, 500 Peabody gues, 500 Spencer carbines and a quantity of hand grepades with the needful moulds whereof to make more, in aid of the insurgents. It is added that it was these men, and not the putroits who destroyed the lighthouse.

A cit zon of Washington, whom we will call Mr. P , once rang at the door of the British Minister, and telling the servant that he had important business with the Miciater, was shown into an ante-room, where he was soon joined by that official, when the following dialogue took place: 'May I ask, eir, what business it is 'hat you want with me?' 'Certainly, sir; it is this: In passing your house I learned that you have a whist party here to-night, and as I am remarkably fond of the game, I thought would just step in and see what was trumps.' The Sublime impudence of the thing so amused the Minister that he invited the intruder into the room where the guests were assembled, and introduced him as 'the most impudent man in America.'

A white man named Upton and three negroes, who confessed to having mardered a man named Martin, and his two sisters, near Columbia, South huog.

A tubular boiler in a turning shop in E'izabeth, New Jersey, exploded on the 15th instant, and was driven through the air for a distance of 200 feet into a hardware store, falling upon the heads of two men who were almost instantly killed. Three others were seriously and perhaps fatally injured, while several received severe contusions.

Chicago, Jan. 19 .- During Saturday night, 100 armed men from Plum Creek, Freemont, Ia., broke into gaol at Sydney, and took out two men, Jackson and Norton, who murdered Halloway at a dance at his botel on Thursday night, and hung them to a tree a mile from town.

The unusual warmth of the past fall and early winter, in Montana, has brought myriads of young grasshoppers into premature existence. The cold weather will destroy them, of course, and thefarmers expect to be free from their depredations next sea-

a pond on which the thick ice had been cut; the thin people are reported to have been drowned, none but

understand in Dublin this week; and although Lord The following paragraph, from a leader in Mon-Abercorn recently refused to see a deputation from day's Freeman - which people believe is more or less these pious shams and shows? Aye, what? in the answers to a set of questions on English his- is run by electricity. It never needs winding. The tory. Equally about errors might be adduced from most important feature in the invention is that a single the replies of University under-graduates in their battery may be connected with any number of dials in various college examinations. Most people have an the same building, or even along the entire line of a

Fifty thousand people in New York wear wigs and 'scratches' are sold every year. Five bundred

Libel suits are about to be brought against the New York World for the publication of its spirited reports, alleging that some of the retail dealers of that city, whose names are given, are in the habit of selling adulterated goods and using false weights. Its exposures appear to have added greatly to its popularity.

The perpetrators of the Bank of Montreal robbery at St. Catherines are supposed to be two notorious thieves from Chicago. The Journal says one was a middle aged man say 40 or 45 years of age, and the other young, about 23 years. The elder was known as 'Dr.' and the ounger was said to be his son, answering to the profix of 'Colonel.' It is supposed the thieves went from St. Catherines to Thorold, where a carriage was hired on Tuesday morning, at two o'clock, to carry them to the Falls, paying therefor \$5, in a Provincial note, stipulating that the journey was to be accomplished in an hour. They had with them two carpet bags, and one was drank, or acted in a manner to lead to that belief. These men were landed at the new bridg. It is said that early in the morning a cab was hired on the other side of the river, the men paying therefor \$20 in gold to take them to Tonawanda, which place they reached early in the morning. No incher trace of them, we believe, has been obtained. The carpet begs of these strangers very likely contained the plunder.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW YORK. The condition to which jobbery has brought the municipal government of New York city is well known, but has never been more graphically described than by a writer in the Chicago Tribure. After describing two of the leaders of the ring, he says :- "There does not seem to be any chance whatever for New York to remain a habitual city under these two heings. Neither will it be possib'e, after a while, for any stranger to visit New York and be safe in life, liberty and property. The only solution to the reign of Tweed and Sweeney in New York is a vigilance committee, which the New York Tribune, the New York Evening Post and other Journals have binied at. This is no dream or wild paragraph. The elements of a vigilance committee are combined to make war. Nothing in the near feature is go apparent as a great gallows before the City Hall, and the reomanry of New England and New York guarding the ceremony. I expect to live to see this and describe it."

John H. Schraft. - Don Piat', Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing under date of January 4th, says :- 'I learn that the Prosecuting Attorney here is nosing about in cearch of evidence on which to found another indictment against John H, of infimous memory. This will be unpleasant news to the country at large. The legal force called the trial of said Surratt, wore out its interest long before its termination, and we fondly hoped we were done with it. A very awkward affair it was. In a burst of virtuous wrath we had hinged his mother, and sundry other miserable wretches, by verdict of public opinion, passed through a court gotten up to convict, and when sover second thought came, were rather ashamed of what we had done. The next best thing was to close our eyes and shut our mouths and try to forget Unfortunately this poor devil is hunted down, from the furthest ends of the earth, and brought to trial, before a sort of a court where some regard is paid to rules of evidence, and we find that he cannot be convicted. And the question comes back, unpleasantly knocking at the public conscience, asking us if we can not convict the son, who, it was claimed, was one of the master spirits of the conspiracy, how was it that we hanged the mother."

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. - A letter in the Evening

Post states that but little over 60 per cent. of the marriages solemnized by clergymen of this City are reported by them to the proper Bureau for registration, although this is positively required by a law of the State. The writer of the letter states, as the to the Senate, on Friday, three treaties and protocols result of personal examination in this matter, that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church are not delirunant in this motter but that comply with the law, and, in that every other way, to protect the marriage ceremony from the abuses which have so injurious an effect upon society at large and the domestic happiness of its individual members We have taken occasion more than once to censure the conduct of very many of the clergy in this matter, and to say - what we helieve to be perfeetly true, that they are largely responsible for the great increase in the number of divorcer, against which they raise so dreadful an ontery, as well as for the much greater wrongs and miseries of our social life. In practice and in fact, they attach no sort of importance to the performance of the marriage ceremony. They regard it either as a mere form, with the meaning and merits of which they may rafely and innocently indulge. We have cited cases in which clergymen have married persons in a mere joke - the parties themselves supposing the ceremony to be pothing more, and being led to that belief by the clergymen who performed it. And as a general rule clergymen, as a class, merry any parties who apply to them for that purpose, without requiring any evidence to show that they are free to enter ato such relations and that there is no good and valid reason against their doing so .- N.Y Times.

This proposition of the Catholics in regard to the Public Schools, though not even yet boldly stated or openly demanded, has met with the fiercent opposition from that class of the followers of American Protestantism who are insensible to the "liberalizing tendencies of the day" wherever the Catholic Church is concerned, and who still cling to the foolishness of ancient prejudica. Because, in a momentary feeling of justice and at the solicitation of their constituents, the legislators of our State attempted to make a few tordy and partial returns to the catholics, a shout of indignation was raised, and, as the representative of merkness and perfection, the Protestant press teamed with fierce denunciations of American "Romanism" The rallying cry of hatred to the Catholic Church was raised, and those who had been engaged in attacking each other now unit-Caroline, two weeks since were taken by the popu-ed in making war upon the common enemy. How lace from the jail in which they were confined, and strange it is that Protestant friends can only unite their scattered forces upon one line of battle. They have been for years trying to bring about a union of sects, to reconcile and consolidate the numberless different opinions held among them, but have always failed. Upon a basis of serving God, even of recognizing Bis powers, they can never unite; but, to dispisy revengeful and iculous hestility toward the Catholic religion, they become a unit in magic auddreness. Associations which had before resived State donations now refused, with virtuous (?) indignation, to be deprived of an argument against their Catholic fellow-citizens, by accepting them. Organizations, composed of wealthy and prominent citizens of this great metropolir, presuming to represect devotion to national interests and national union so far forgot their pretended mission of enlightenment as to exert their influence in denying the Cath. olics of a part of only their just due. Fierce, ear nest, even bigoted opposition were preferrable to such nomanly hypocrisy as these cases present. From such unfavorable and illiberal sources, a ferA sleighing party, at Jackson, Ps, last Thursday,
while going to an entertainment, endeavored to cross
a pond on which the thick ice had been cut; the thin
brave legislators made a precipitate, if not complete brave legislators made a precipitate, if not complete ice immediately let the sleigh through, and thirty retreat. So ended this attempt to secure for the Catholics their rights as citizens of a free State. - No

Yerk La Salle Journal.

# The True Mitness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE:

To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the aubscription is not renewed at the expiration of the year then, in case the paper be continued, the terms shall be Two Dollars and a half.

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

#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1869.

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY-1869

Friday, 29 -St. Francis de Sales, B. C. Saturday, 30-St. Martina, V. M. Sunday, 31 - Sexagesima. FEBRUARY-1869. Monday 1-St. Ignatius, B M

Tuesday, 2-Pur:fication of B. V. Mary. Wednesday, 3-St. Timothy. B M. Thursday, 4-St. Andrew Corsini, B. C.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Greek Government, we are told, has rejected the declaration of the Conference lately held at Paris. What this may bode we know not, but the Greeks would hardly dare defy Turkey unless they were assured of the support of Russia in case of war. The Viceroy of Egypt has offered his aid to the Sultan if hosdilities break out.

There have been violent debates in the Parliament at Florence on the question of the oppressive mill tax which the Piedmontese Government is striving to enforce upon the wretched victims of its tyranny. Another revolution seems imminent. From Spain there is nothing new to report, but it seems that the Provisional authorities have declared that they will not even entertertain any proposition for the cession of Cuba.

A Mr. Robinson, ia the United States Senate, has moved that the people of the United States will approve of no treaty with Great Britain so long as United States citizens are held in prison for acts done under the United States flag .-This motion was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The Montreal Witness finds the answer in our ast, to his strictures upon the Seminary of St. Sulpice " very unsatisfactory." This is, no doubt, the reason why he, lover of "fair play" as he is, abstains from laying it before his readers: and for a similar reason, we fear, that he will abstain from inserting the replies which we give to-day to a string of questions that he puts to us in his paper of the 21st. He asks us:-

1st. Is the relief of the poor among the objects for which the Corporation of St. Sulpice at Paris was established and endowed? 2nd. If so, was this object left out in the original

charter or ordinance establishing a branch of it in Can da? 3 d. If not, how did it come to be left out in the

ordinance of the English Government recapitulating said original constitution? 4th. Did not the Seminary, in point of fact relieve

the poor both before and after the passing of that or-5th Is the leaving out of a comma in the Eog lish version of that ordinance, and of the word " des" in the French, conclusive evidence that the poor were left out of it. when all the analogies probabili

ties and facts of the case are against such a reading? 6th. Is the Seminary not bound, at all events, to provide for poor invalids and orphans without dis

tinction of creed? 7th Does it do so according to its means?

We assume that by the words " Corporation of St. Sulpice at Paris," the Witness alludes to the Corporation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris: this premised, we reply to his several questions as follows:--

1st. No. The relief of the poor was not among the objects for which the Corporation of the Semmary of St. Sulpice at Paris was established, and endowed. This answer evidently tity; too subtle indeed for the coarse organs of covers the second and third questions.

4tb. Yes.

5th. No. (legally), at all events to provide for poor invalids and orphans without distinction of creed." It is at liberty to provide for them: but legally, at may do as it pleases in the premises. We will explain.

The clause about the poor was inserted in the Ordinance of 1840, at the suggestion, and by the express desire of the Montreal Sulpicians them selves, as they wished to be at liberty, legally. to appropriate to the relief of the poor any surplus income that might remain to them, after baving efficiently provided for the main objects for which they had their being, and for which their Order was instituted-to wit: "The cure of souls within the Parish of Montreal: the Mission of the Lake of the Two Mountains: the support of the petit Seminaire or College at

educational institutions, as may from time to matter. Let us try and realise his position. time be approved of and sanctioned by the Governor." This does not legally bind them to the support of every such religious, charitable, or educational institution;" but merely recognises any one, or all of such institutions as legitimate objects for the application of the Seminary's revenues. So also with the poor. As the support of these was not the object contemplated in the founding and establishment either of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, or of that of Montreal, the Sulpicians, took care to have a law? so as to reconcile the promptings of his conspecial clause inserted in the Ordinance, au science, with the requirements of an Act of Parthorising them to support the poor - lest haply liament? In what language will be apologize to in after days, some captious or rather dishonest, God for his want of reverence towards Him critic of the Witness type, might accuse them of Whom he believes to be really and truly pre mal-appropriation of their revenues.

To the last question we reply,---

most liberally supports the poor.

answers to the questions put to us by the Witness: and with these we close the controversy, leaving it to the other party thereunto to convict us of error if he can-not by bare assertions, but by proofs.

Dr. Pusey at times forcibly reminds us of a man famous, or rather infamous in his generation, the notorious Barrere, by Burke entitled "the Anacreon of the Guillotine." The great business of this man in the Convention was to make ugly things pleasant to the eye. Carlyle de scribes him well:-

"Scarcely Belial in the assembled Pandemonium w · s plausibler to ear and eye. An indispensable man; in the great Art of Varnish, he may be said to seek his fellow. Has there an explosion arisen, as many do arise, a confusion, unsigniliness, which no tongue can speak of, nor eve look on; give it to Burrere ; Barrere shall be a Committee-Reporter of it; you shall see it transmute itself into a regularity, into the very beauty and improvement that was needed."-French Revolution

Much such another man, in his generation, and almost equally indispensable to his brother High Churchmen, is Dr. Pusey. In the great Art of Varnish, or of putting a "good face" on a very ugly piece of business, none can compete with Dr. Pusey; and when from Judicial Committee of Privy Council there comes forth a decree, or judgment which, to the vulgar eye, seems a smasher to the Litualists, who, like Dr. Pusey cap detect therein a comeliness; and so polish it, as to give to it the semblance of a victory for the very party against whom it was simed, and whose fordest hopes it had to all appearance

The late judgment in the Mackonochie Case has of course called for the exercise of Dr. Pusey's peculiar gifts. Fatal as that judgment is to all the pretensions of the Ritualists; decisive as it is against those who believe, or pretend to believe, or fancy that they believe, in a real objective presence in the Eucharist, Dr. Pusey takes the matter quite coolly, not to say pleasantly. "It does not affect the consciences of churchmen in itself," he says; nay, perhaps the condemnation that it pronounces upon those external acts, or outward and visible signs whereby the Ritualists have hitherto sought to declare to the world the faith that was in them, may be looked upon as a positive gain; since-do not laugh reader—since :—

"The loss of modes of outward expression of ballef (if so be) only drives pious souls inward, and the inward devotion shines the more through."

We have pondered over this sentence, we have been in great straits as to what haply it might mean. The idea that the very reverend writer apparently wishes to convey is :- That, so strong and earnest is his faith, and the faith of his brethren in the Catholic doctrine of a real, ob jective presence, that like love, and the tooth ache, it cannot be hidden; but will betray itself in their eyes, in the tones of their voice, in their very dress, in the cut of a waistcoat, in the tye of their cravats, and the arrangement of their back hair. It-their faith-will ooze out of their finger ends, and impregnate the very air around them with an impalpable aroma of sanc-Low Church bishops, of Courts of Arches, and members of the Privy Council; yet nevertheless full of savor to the initiated, and of consolation 6th. No. The Seminary is "not Lound to the hearts of ritualists. In short, if we understand him rightly, Dr. Pusey hints at a kind of spiritual Freemasonry or secret signs; which the law of the land shall be unable to lay hold of, but whereby Ritualists may be able to take sweet counsel together, and thereby comfort one an-

This may satisfy the ritualistic and high-church conscience, which seems to be tough as buffalo bide, if it remain callous to the lately delivered judgment of the Privy Council. What would affect it we can not even conceive, since we remember to have read in some old book about men having their consciences seared with a bot iron, and insensible therefore to any milder applications .-Besides, as in matters of taste, so in matters of conscience, there is no use disputing : nevertheless to our more unsophisticated minds, it does Montreal: the support of schools for children appear that the Ritualist who shall attempt to extent to which this sin is carried on in Toronto; within the Parish of Montreal." For the same reconcile his belief in a real objective presence

reason, and at their own suggestion was inserted in the Eucharist, with the law as laid down by but there is enough of it to make auxious those who the clause authorising them to contribute to " the highest ecclesiastical tribunal known to the support of such other religious, charitable, and Church of England, will find it no very easy

He is standing at what he calls the "altar," ministering; he consecrates the bread and wine; in virtue of that consecration, and either under the appearance of these consecrated elements, or together with them, or at all events in some mysterious and undefinable manner. he believes that Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Second Person of the ever blessed Trinity, is verily and icdeed present. How, under such circumstances, shall be so demean himself as not to break the sent on the altar under the appearance of bread and wine? (Fladly, no doubt, would be bow Yes: according to its means the Seminary down and adore: but Lord Cairns decides that he shall not, and that, by Statute, no external We have given short, and straightforward honors are to be given to the Lord of Hosts .-This certainly would be a strange dilemma to men ordinarily constituted, and yet Ritualists make nothing of it!

It is a blessing that the Christians of the first centuries of our era were of sterner stuff, and had consciences more tender than those of the Ritualists, or there would have been no Church in the XIX century. What silly fellows' the martyrs must appear to the Ritualists-with their false scruples about saluting an image of the reigning Cæsar; about burning a grain or two of incense to the Capitoline Jupiter; about trampling upon the cross, or giving up their sacred books to a heathen magistrate! Our ritualistic friends would have done all these things, according to their avowed principles, without any qualms. Nay! almost might they have gloried in them, upon the grounds that, by concealing their belief, by smothering their feel ings of love and veneration for the Lord Who had bought them, by their outward expressions of adherence to paganism, and by their sensible denial of the Christ-their pious souls would only be the more driven inwards; and thus their inward devotion, invisible of course to the State authorities, would but shine the more through.

This is putting a gloss on the matter, with a vengeance. This is a flight far outstripping the wildest efforts of a Barrere. Great as he was in the Art of Varnish, he must yield the palm to Dr. Pusey, and we acknowledge that, in sublimity of impudence, the Anglican doctor of divinity soars to heights that he could never hope to

Is PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE? - We clip the following paragraph from the Montreal Ga zette of the 25th instant. Remembering that Divorce" is essentially a Protestant institution, held in abhorrence by the Catholic Church, \* we can hardly concur with Dr. Ewer that Protest antism is a failure. It has many a victory to hoast of, both in the U. States and in Canada. It has to a great extent triumphed over the prejudices in favor of monogamy and conjugal chastity: and in U. Canada, Restellism as the Globe has it, is becoming one of the fine arts:-

THE ! FAMILY DI'MENBERMENT" BUSINESS - A Westra paper uses the above term in speaking of the divorce cases that are crowding the Court dockets. In Objected 460 persons applied for divorce the last rear, which was 122 more than the preceding year. -Of these 284 were women, and 176 men. For drunkenness and cruelty the men lead, but as to adultery they yield the superiority to the women. This is a sad record for one town, and affords a spectacle of terrible import, when it is considered how vast a territory this case covers.

The "Family Dismemberment Business" s essentially a Protestant institution, for in no Catholic country could it be practised. "Who then shall dare assert that "Protestantism Has

The annexed paragraph which under the cantion of "A Very Distressing Case of Suicide," ppears in the Toronto Globe, brings to light a fearful amount of immorality in that section of the Dominion, and reveals the general prevalence of a hideous vice, for which juries as there composed, seem to have an especial tenderness. If hitherto " Restellism" as the Globe styles it, has been mostly confined to the other side of the lines," this Yankee crime is now getting sadly common in Canada"—as indeed we may see any day by referring to the columns of our U. Canadian contemporaries: where side by side with denunciations of Romanism, and Popish schools, we shall constantly find advertisements announcing how mothers may destroy their own progeny in the most efficacious manner, and without danger to themselves. We leave the paragraph from the Globe to speak for itself :-

A death has lately occurred at Peterboro. A married woman of the name of Stinson bad been drugging herself for two months, 'to prevent her having children.' and the result has been death. The jury have hushed up the matter in a way not very creditable and the Peterboro' Examiner comes out very strongly in condemnation. It says that a siczen of women in Mrs Stinson's neighbourhood are known to have been using such daugs for a like purpose, and that professedly Christian ladies instruct their younger sisters in the secret of destroying their own progeny. Restellism has been mostly confined to the other side of the lines; but from all accounts it is getting sedly common in Canada. We do not by any means take Dr. Workman's estimate of the

\* And by very many Protestants.

are concerned for the honour and prosperity of

DEPARTURE OF THE BISHOP OF MONT-REAL -On the afternoon of Wednesday last. the 20th inst., Mgr. Bourget, Bishop of Montreal, started for New York by the cars, thus commencing his long journey to the Holy City, to take part in the General Council of this year. Previous to his departure Monseigneur received and entertained at luncheon, a number of the Clergy of the city and rural districts of the dio cess, together with a large body of our most distinguished citizens. About 3 p.m. the ringing of the bells of all the Catholic Churches an nounced that the Bishop was leaving the Palace for the Bonaventure Depot, to which he was escorted by a dense crowd of his attached people, whose prayers for his safe voyage, and speedy return will accompany him across the ocean.

The Montreal Herald urges "compulsory registration" upon the unknown parents of the children left at the door of the Foundling Hos pital, as likely to "exercise a great and whole some influence." But how are the parents to be got at? The unfortunate children, sometimes in bags, sometimes wrapped up in old newspapers, are left often in articulo mortis, at the door of the Hospital; a bell is rung, and the bearer runs away: and when the door is opened there is no one to be seen. It is therefore impossible to ascertain the parentage of the child, unless as sometimes happens, when certain marks have ozen left for the purpose of subsequent identification. From all parts of the country, from U. Canada, from the U. States the unfortunate fruits of vice are brought to the asylum, and great pains the Herald may be sure, are taken by the bearers to avoid observation: how then can any system of compulsory registration," be generally en forced? It would be easier by far to enforce a law requiring all writers of anonymous letters to sign their real names in full, and to give their places of address, at the bottom of their several epistles.

The Herald is not one of those who join in the unfair outery against the Foundling Hospital, and would not knowingly we are sure misrepresent the Sisters in charge: but he will pardou us if we take the liberty of assuring him that be evidently knows nothing of the conditions under which the children are left at the door of the Hospital, and found by the Sisters, when he speaks of applying to them a system of "compulsory registration."

THE WHELAN CASE .- Judgment was given in this case at Toronto on Friday last 22nd inst. Of ten judges, six were in favor of sustaining the judgment of the Court below, and four for setting it aside, and granting a new trial. Mr. Cameron, the prisoner's counsel is trying to obtain an appeal to the Privy Council.

The question on which the Judges had to decide had nothing to do with Whelan's guilt or innocence, but had reference to the manner in which the jury that convicted him was composed. This point of law has been decided by a majo rity against Whelan; but that decision does not gives universal satisfaction. The Evening Telegraph of the 23rd inst., has the following

'It is with feelings of the profoundest regret we lears that the Court of Appeal and Error has rejected Whelen's appeal. We have no compassion for him personally, for as far as we can judge, the jury rightly decided that he was the assessin but it is impossible to pretend that he had a fair trial. The Chief Justice admits that his ruling as to the peremptory challenge was wrong; but he tries to shift the responsibility of his error to the shoulders of he accused He says, yes, my law was bad, but you suffer no wrong by it. This is a question of arithmetic which any one who can count twenty can decide as well as (the result would show better than) the Court of Appeal and Error. We have heard much of the Upper Canada Judges ceing superior to ours. We should willingly believe it, but the Whela: case completely dispels that pleas-

The news of the conversion of the Marquis of Bute is confirmed: be was received into the Catholic Church at Nice, by Monsignor Cabel on Christmas Eve last. This young nobleman has been much spoken of for his excellent qualities as a landlord, and the interest which he displays for the well being of the residents on his large estates which yield an income of £300,000 stg. per annum. The Protestant press discuss this conversion at length: some are surprised at it, others are vexed, and some profess to regard it with indifference. The London Daily News, opines that "it is of course a pity when a man believes too much in religion:" but consoles itself and its readers with the sound Protestant reflection that " men who can exercise far more influence over their fellows than the Marquis of Bute will ever do, are dropping silently out of faith altogether." Evidently the Daily News, taking into consideration the youth of the Marquis of Bute, is much of Dame Quickly's opinion, that " a should not think of God yet."

In reply to an invitation from the City of Montreal, His Excellency the Governor General has sent word that he will arrive in Montreal by the night train of Monday next. The event will be celebrated by a public dinner, and a ball.

The Quebec Legislature was opened at Quebec on the 20th inst. by the Lieutenant Governor. It is expected that the Province will be able to show a surplus of \$750,000 of revenue over expenditure. The Montreal Gazette believes that in the course of the Session a School Bill for quieting all differences betwixt Catholica and Protestants will be introduced: our contemporary believes also that it is of high importance that this should be done, lest agitation, and illfeeling should spring up.

These are to be deprecated: and it would be well we think if our Protestant contemporary would state clearly what it is in the existing system of which his friends complain, and what changes would content them. That our present School system is perfect we by no means pretend. and that it may in some instances, encroach upon the sacred rights of the Family, we will not posttively deny: but we are confident that on the nart of the Catholic majority there is no desire to prolong this state of affairs if it really exist, which we neither deny nor affirm: and the promptness of the Catholic majority of Lower Canada, to redress all proved grievances, and to do justice to their Protestant fellow subjects, will we are sure stand out in striking contrast with the mjustice and dishonesty of the Protestant majority of the Upper Province.

Who is in Fault.—A correspondent of the Montreal Witness thus writes:-

"I have just returned from a tour in the country, and among a people hospitable indeed, but veritable Mary worshippers Before going to bed a family will kneel down, and, instead of reading the excellent prayers addressed to Jesus, which their prayer book contains, they pray to Marie once, twice, thrice, five and six times that she will pardon them, just as if Jesus had not done the whole work of reconciliation.

Were this true, which it is not, since no Catholics pray to Marie to pardon them—the fault would not be in the teachings of the Catholic Church; since, even by the admission of ber enemies, she puts into the hands of ber children, and commends to their use, "excellent prayers addressed to Jesus," as may be seen from the passage that we have italicized in the above extract from the Montreal Witness.

Religious Liberty-What Is 17?-In its review of the leading events of the past year the London Times gives a very satisfactory answer to this question:-

" In Continental countries, religious liberty means antagonism to the clergy, and especially to the religious orders."

This is the "religious liberty" which, had they the power to do so, Liberals would establish in America.

The first of the control of the property of the property of the control of the co A good citizen, a good Christian has passed away from us. On the morning of Sunday last M. Hubert Pare, brother of the Reverend Chanoine Secretary, was found dead in his bed. The cause was heart disease.

M. Pare was about 56 years of age, and had long enjoyed the esteem of his fellow citizens by his virtues, public and private. An active henefactor of the poor, his charities, though bidden from the world, were large and numerous; and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul has to mourn the loss of one of its most useful and active members. The mortal remains of the deceased were committed to the grave on Thursday .- R.I.P. Charles and Control of the Control o

The death of Lieut.-Col. Ermatinger is announced. The deceased was a well known, and generally popular citizen of Montreal. In his vounger days he served with much distinction in the revolution which placed Isabella on the throne, in lieu of Don Carlos the lawful or rightful beir to the Spanish crown.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL So'REE-On the evening of Shrove Tuesday, the 9 h prox., wil be given, in the Academic Hall of St. Mary's College, a dramatic and musical entertainment. the proceeds of which will be applied to the aid of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Mile End.

Young Mens' Sodality. - The following gentlemen were elected at the Jesuit's College, on the 23rd inst., as officers for the ensuing term :--Henry Lanning, President; J. Gibbons, 1st Vice do; Dr. Grenier, 2ad do do; J. Mc-Intyre, Treasurer; Charles F. Smith, Secretary.

The proceeds of the Bazaar held by the ladies of the St. Mary's Church, Williamstown. amounted to the bandsome sum of \$1044.44. instead of \$972.55 as published in our last.

We see that at Ottawa Mr. Friel has been re-elected as Mayor for the ensuing year.

Songs of Ireland, and Other Lands .-New York and Montreal: Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier :-

This is a collection of songs, sentimental, patriotic, and comic, making a goodly sized and well printed volume. There is in it something to suit all tastes. Price, 75 cents.

Mr. David Walker, has kindly consented to act as our Agent, for the County of Victoria.

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SERMONS ON THE FAILURE OF PROTESTANT-ISM. AND ON CATHOLICITY-By the Revd. Ferdinand C. Ewer, S.T.D., Rector of Christ Church, New York. Messra. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

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These sermons are interesting chiefly from the fact of their having been delivered by a Protestant minister, before a Protestant congregation. Dr. Ewer is a member and minister of a sect whose official title is the "Protestant Epiecopal Church," and the burden of his discourses is, that "Protestantism bas Failed!" This is what gives zest to these sermons.

Men will agree, or differ with them according to their several interpretations of the word " Protestantism," and their several views of its objects. To the Catholic, Protestantism simply means the negation of, or Protest against, the teachings of the Catholic Church in matters of faith and morals; and the object of Protestantism | Amazon. 7. Bright's Speeches: 8. The therefore, in the eyes of those who so understand | Elections. the word, was, and is, to emancipate mankind from the religious and moral restraints imposed upon them by the laws of Christ, as handed down and interpreted by that Church. In this sense we differ from Dr. Ewer-Protestantism in so far as it has extended, or made its influence felt, has "not failed" in its object. It has everywhere promoted scepticism, infidelity, and has tifical Zouaves. The Church was filled to the 'relaxed the code of Catholic morality: and where its principles have had fair play and ing present. The Altar was brilliantly lighted up, ample scope to develop themselves—as in France and adorned with flowers, lamps, candles, &c., in 1793—they have triumphed gloriously. For the most part however, these principles have been | ing to show it off to advantage. A little before kept in check, or repressed, by what of old Ca tholic faith, and by what of the traditions of old Catholic morality, many Protestant communities still retain. Nevertheless we must admit that in all these. Protestantism has its peculiar victories to boast of: and in nothing are these victories more conspicuous than in the general contempt for the sacrament of marriage—as taught by the Church-that obtains everywhere in Protestant | de Belleseuille and the Secretaries, Messre, Jos. countries; than in the divorce laws, which it has enacted, and in its repeal of God's law "One with One, and forever." This is the boast, the glory of Protestantism: That it has emancipated the lusts of the flesh, and delivered its adherents from a moral yoke too beavy for human nature to

On the other hand, if we consider Protestant ism, as something positive, instead of as a mere negation; if we look upon it as a phase of religion-and ask what it has done, to spread the knowledge of Christ? to increase faith and love in Him? to check the growth of scepticism and infidelity? and to promote morality? we must, with Dr. Ewer, confess that it has, to use a Yankee phrase, "eventuated" in an utter fail ure. The fag ends of divine truth which in its inception it borrowed from the Church, it has for the most part cast away : dogma after dogma it has discarded, so that in the New England of ralgia. He said that in a few hours their right to-day, the Protestant pulpit is used by the spiritual children of the Puritans as the instrument for denouncing those things which two centuries to lay the wants of his diocese before the Holy ago were insisted upon as the very "lundamea tal" of Christianity. Morals have fared no better than dogma: and by Protestant legislation upon the matter of the relations of the sexes, Christian marriage has been abrogated, and a contempt for conjugal fidelity, has been maugu rated, for which we must seek the counterpart in the first and second centuries of the Christian era amongst the heathen of Rome.

But what right has Dr. Ewer to proclaim these things? He may have the good taste-and we wish him joy of it-to feel ashamed of the title " Protestant" affixed to his sect: nevertheless it is Protestant, even though it has not as yet advanced so far on the facile and down hill road, as have the other sects for which he expressed his scorn and abhorrence. If Dr. Ewer be wise therefore, he will come out of it as soon as possible, lest he be a partaker of its plagues.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD-A Monthly Magnzine of General Literature and Science-February, 1869. New York and Montreal. Terms, \$4 per annum; 38 cents the single number. Address, Messrs, Sadher & Co., Montreal:

The London Tablet speaks in high but well merited terms of this Catholic periodical. "The Catholic World" it says, "is one of the most valuable Catholic monthlies we know of. It is the largest, and the cheapest in the English language." The number before us bears out the right of the Catholic World to this eulogy. We subjoin a table of its contents:-1. Cardinal Ximenes. 2. The Ignorance of the Middle Ages. 3. The Invasion [continued]. 4. Inscription on a Door. 5. Poor Mars. 6. Discipline. 7. The Teachings of Statistics concerning the Freedom of the Human Will. The Volunteers for Pius IX. 9. Catholicity of the others, read an address to the Bishop and Pantheism. 10. Heremore Brandon, or The Fortunes of a Newsboy. 11. Porter's ceptance of a purse of \$122, the contributions of Human latellect. 12. The Catholic View of Public Education in the U. States. 13. The while asking the prayers of his people, assured Eclipse of the Sun of August 18th, 1868. 14. | them that he would ever bear them in his heart. Who Shall Take Care of the Poor? 15. New After the Salut the proceedings were brought Publications.

The Rev. C. Bochet, has kindly consented to but to avoid being dragged into one, nolens voact as Agent for this paper, in St Patrick's Hill. lens.

THE VISION OF DANTE ALIGHIERS-Translated by the Rev. H. F. Cary, A.M., with a Life of Dante and Index. From the last cor rected Loadon Edition. New York: Apple ton & Co. Montreal: Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street :-

This is an American reprint of a translation of Dante's great work, that has obtained a high reputation for its spirit, and fidelity to the original. It is printed neatly on good paper, and the Index at the end will be useful to the reader.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW - December. 1868. Messrs. Dawson Bros., Montreal:

We have in the current number articles on the following subjects:-1. The Right Hon. Hugh Elliot. 2. Alfred de Musset. 3. Our Indian Railways. 4. 4. The Poetical Works of Robert Browning. 5. Wishart. 6. The

#### SAURED CONCERT AT THE GESU. On the 19th inst. a Grand Sacred Concert was

given to the Church of the Gesu, in honour of

the departure of the R. Catholic Bishop of Montreal for Rome, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the support of the Canadian Pon utmost, probably upwards of three thousand bethe subdued light in the body of the Church serveight o'clock upwards of 300 of the College students filed in and took their seats near the altar under the charge of the professors. Shortly after the Bishop entered, accompanied by the President of the College, Mr. Vignon, and took his seat on the Throne with two assistants. He was followed by the Committee, consisting of Mr. O. Berthelet. President; Mr. L. Beaudry, Vice President; Mr. A. Larorque, Treasurer; and Messrs. C. A. Leblanc, Dr. Bearbien, A. Trudel, E. L. F Royal and S. Rivard. With them were also a large number of gentlemen, many of whom had come from a distance to be present on this oc casion. A Grand March from 'Le Prophete' opened the musical part of the proceedings, and we can only say that this, with all that followed, was executed in a style seldom equalled, and which it would be difficult to excel. We have no intention to give a detailed criticism of the various parts of the programme. Those must have been hypercritical who were not satisfied with the manner in which they were rendered. The whole was under the direction of Mr. A. J. Boucher so well and favourably known, the choir of the Gesu being assisted by Mme. Petipas, Miss M. A. Joly, and Messrs Lamothe, Lavoie, N. Beaudry, F Theriault, T. Ducharme, etc. Mr. Torrington having also contributed greatly to the success of the concert. In the course of the evening the Rev. August Langcake S. J. del vered an eloquent address, after apologising for the absence of S. G. Mgr. P aronnault who was expected, but who was suffering from severe neu reverend fath r in Christ, the Bishop of Montreal would bid adieu to this diocese and be speeding on his way to the capital of the christian world, had met there to give public testimony of their boundless esteem any sympathy to their devoted Pontiff, and to express the love that felt for their Bishop. Their hearts beat in unison to answering the appeal made to them, and to their appreciation of his untiring labours. Turning to the Bishop, he said that it was not only their respect, admiration, confidence and gratitude they would express to him. He would sum up all in one word—they loved him, and as his children, they would make it their duty to implore of the great and good God that he might be prospered, and his voyage crowned with success. Turning again to those present, he said their presence in such numbers argued their regard for their representative in Rome-the Pontifical Zauaves of Canada. He would only utter a traism to say they were proud of their Zouaves. They had proudly gazed on them as they left, but as they heard of their noble deeds, and read of their achievements, they were still prouder to find that they united the gentle virtues of the Christian with the stern qualities which belonged to the warrior. They more than fulfilled the promises they had made when they sacrificed so much to become the representatives of Catholic Canada in the great struggle for liberty, and for the defence of the Supreme Pontiff. This demon stration would soon be a thing of the past, but among the souvenirs which they might bear with bem in years to come, each would look back to the 19 h day of January, 1859, when he became a patron of a Pontifical Zouave. And as he looked at the beautifully arranged card be had received, and saw the name of the Zouave towirds whose support his contribution had gone, he would watch over the career of his adopted hero, encourage bun as did Moses on the mountain top, when with outstretched arms he prayed for those engaged in the struggle below. God grant that by the noble deeds of these heroes, and by the symparhies and prayers of those by whom they were sent, the Church Catholic might speedily be strengthened. At the conclusion of the address, Jules Le Moine, one of the students, in the name expressive of their attachment and prayed his acthe pupils of the college. The Bishop, then in Freuch delivered an affectionate farewell, and to a close, and the large assemblage quickly dispersed, an immense number of conveyances being in waiting, the struggle not being to get a sleigh

From that very excellent Catholic journal the each side. The seam soon split down to watermark : N. Y. Tablet, we copy the following communimoral and religious deterioration of French Canadians who have settled in the United States. The facts cited by the Tublet cannot, we fear,

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tublet.

Dear Sir :- You would confer a favor by finding room in the Tablet for the following remarks on the course which Le Protecteur Canadaien, (a paper publisted at St Albans in the French language,) is pursuing. The Canadians in Verment, as a general rule, live without religion, and in many instances join some of the Protestant sects at 'camp meeting' or in times of 'revivals' It was to put a stop to this fearful evil that Le Protecteur was commenced by a zealous and talented priest of this diocess. With such an end in view, it had the best wishes of every Catholic for its success; although to many it appeared, and still does appear, the most desperate of forlorn

Le Protecteur, instead of pointing out the real cause of these evils, and endeavouring to apply a remedy, contents itself, (for reasons best known to the Editor ) with eulogies on the Canadi as, excuses for their faults, and unjust attempts to lay the blame at other's doors

If the Canadians are bad Catholics it is attributable, according to the Le Protect-ur, to the fact, that they are neglected by the frish priests The editorials, the correspondence, and more than all the tone of the paper breathe this spirit. And in the last issue, this is plainly stated in a letter copied by 'La Protecteur from l'Union des Can'ons de l'Est.! The correspondent of 'l'Union,' lives at a place called Holyoke, and writes that the Canadians there are fast losing their faith; that they get married before Pro testant ministers, and neglect to have their children baptized, and gives for reason that Le culte Catho lique coute trop cher a la bourse des croyants' (sic.) They would immediately and that if they had French priests all these disorders would soon vanish. In fact 'Le Protecteur' seems to !bink there is nothing wanted but the arrival of a few Fanch priests to make the Canadiens saints It is difficult to conceive why the writer of this paper takes such a course; with the facts proving the contrary staring him in the face.

In Vermont for instance, we have ten Franch priests and nine Iciah; now the whole number of Carbolics is computed at about 28,000; of this number the Canadians form perhaps a half, and as most of the Irish priests speak a little French the Canadians cannot be very badly off.

Again the Canadians in other States, where there are few or no French priests, are as good as here

They could not probably be worse. And what proves more conclusively than all, that the fault lies with the Consdians themselves, and not in the want of priests of their own nation, is the notorious fact, that the newly arrived Canadians, are worse than those long resident in the States. It is unnecessary to say that I would cordially welcome any number of French priests in the States. There is field and work enough for all. I only object to Le Protecteur fluttering the Canadians in their vices, and laying the blame on other's shoulders.

Yours, Truly, CLERICUS.

CONVENT EXAMINATION. - A few days ago, the Pu pils of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Charlottetown, P E I., underwent a searching examination in Boglish Grammar Rhetoric, History, Geography the Use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, and General Information. One of the gentlemen who discharged the task of Examiner, expresses to us bis satisfaction at the result. He had never visited the Convent before, and was unacquainted with the par ticular lessons which the young ladies studied -The questions proposed, therefore, were rot selected from any of the class books in use in the Convent; yet notwithstanding this fact, the answers, in most cases were given with a readiness and accuracy truly surprising. Difficult problems on the Terrestrial Globe were accurately solved, and the answers to the questions proposed in Natural Philosophy and Science showed that the curriculum or course of instruction adopted by the Convent, was bee d upon a solid foundation, upon which the lighter accomplish-See, and to aid in the coming council. They ments of a finished education for ladies might be safely boilt. We regret that we were not present on the occasion : but we hope to have the privilege extended to us at some future tims. - Charlottetown

> The Medical Health Officers of the city of Montreal have sent in their angual report to the Mayor and Corporation They conclude by maying 'that the mortality of our city is greater than that of any of the cities whose statistics of mortality they have been able to procure.' In Boston it appears that \$750,000 are annu-liv expended for sanitary pur poses, and the 'benefit is visible in the lowest average death rate.' As a remedy to the enormous mortality of Montreal, the Health officers recommend that measures be taken to render vaccination obligatory. They consider it is the only preventive or small pox, which is now carrying off 18 or 20 victims a week. They further recommend a civil registration of births, deaths and diseases; -that slaughter houses, where all mest should be inspected somp and candle, and nests foot oil manufactories, atc., should be banished beyond the city limits. They also call attention to the want of ventilation in dwellings and achools, the state of the drains and sewers, the necessity of proper and regular reavenging, and the establishments of public beths and public fountains. They also recommend the imposition of heavy taxes on pat nt melicines on which it seems vast sums of money are expended or wasted and the circulation of hygienic information gratuitously among the people. A great portion of the report is dedicated to the condition of foundlings. It seems that almost the whole of these unfortunate children perish. In 1867, out of 652 only 33 were living the following year. In 1968, 778 were receiv of whom 623 are now dead! The Health officers find that the great majority of these children die under a month which they account for, by the want of their natural nour shment and by the infi-m etate in which they are generally brought to the hospitals. The Health officers say :- 'They are brought from they country, from the cities of the Dominion, and from the United States, some in carpet bags, some in backets-often without being clothed - and periabing from bunger, cold, or the effects of bad treatment.' Those that come from the Lying-in-hospitals come in a better state and consequently fewer of them die. The Health officers think, at least, \$50,000 should be spent annually on sanitary me sures.

> ARRIVAL OF WHELAN .- Ottawa, Jan 23 .- Whelan returned from Toronto this morning, and was safely lodged in gaol. But few expected his arrivel, consequently there was no crowd at the station. He was neatly dressed and heavily manacled. Whelan has a strong military guard placed over him.

The soldiers are quartered inside the gaol. THE MONTBEAL BRIG ' BEAVER.'-The Cork Reporter, of Japuiry 7th says .- We have learned the following additional particular of the disaster which befel the brig Beaver,' from Montreal, which put into the harbour on Tuesday in a disabled condition: -When in lat. 51.45, and long 27 56, on the 17th December, she encountered a terrific burricane, which threw her on her beam ends, when the crew were obliged to cut away the masts to right her. The main deck was torn up, and the bowsprit taken away, opening out the bow of the vessel ten feet on

the house was full of water, and the binnacle torn away The second mate, during the gale, received cation with reference to the universally admitted | injuries which laid him up helpless for a fortnight. They lost atl their oil, and were obliged for twenty one nights to depend on whatever grease they could collect for light. At the begining of last week she feil in with the North German Lloyd's steamship Union, bound west, which communicated with her, offering help, but Captain Lemieux and the crew were determined to stick by the vessel, the fermer being resolved to do all in his power to save the property for the owners, and so he declined the assistance and proceeded to jury-rig the vessel, the only means of making way left him. On Tuesday morning, when about three miles off the Old Head of Kinsale, she was sighted by one of the Inman Steamers bound west, which also offered assistance, but Captain Lemieux still adhered to his former, determination, and refused the belp. Ultimately, intelli-gence, of her disabled condition having being conreyed to the Messrs. Scott, they despatched a tug, which brought her safely into harbour. The greatest possible credit is due to the captain, who, in spite of the extreme hardships which he and his crew had to endure, owing to the crippled state of the vessel and the difficulty of doing anything for her, still succeeded in saving the property entrusted to his care.

THE ALABAMA TREATY. - By our midnight telegram it is stated that the first claim under the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States is one for dameges owing to detention of an American steamer at Montreal, in August, 1866, under the belief that she was a Fenian privateer. The vessel in question was, we presume, the 'Congress,' which was detained on the 24th of August, and lay here for some time. The claim does not appear to have met with much favour at the hands of Mr. Secretary Seward .- [ Mon-

A gir' named Mary Nugent was twice arrested for complicity in the Bank of Montreal robbery at St. Catharines and released. She has been seen since on the way to New York, evidently after her 'rake' of the pile. There seems to be no doubt among the Buffalo detectives that the robbers went straight to New York from Buffalo.

GODERICH, Jan 18-A fatal stabbing affray occurred at 11 o'clock on Saturday night. An old fend seems to have existed for some time between a man named W. Williams and another named Joseph Mills who bappened to meet on Kingston Street on Saturday light. An altercation took place, during which Mills stabbed Williams with an ordinary large jack kuife, inflicting such injuries that he died at 10 o'clock this morning. An active search was instituted on Saturday night for the culprit, but up to this time no trace of him has been found. Mills is about 16 years old and Williams about 22. An inquest will be held to-day. A young man named Storey, who was in company with Mills just prior to the affray, is under arrest, but it seems clear he had no hand in it.

THE CATHOLICS OF HALIFAX .- A Halifax paper says that within the past three weeks. \$11 200 has been raised towards the completion of St. Patrick's Cathe dral. \$8000 of which has been paid up. This is very creditable to the Catholics of this city.

THE SITUATION IN NOVA SCOTIA. - The Halifax Chronicle, the only widely influential organ which the extreme repealers have now-thus mildly describes the present situation :- That Mesers. Howe and McLelan have undertaken to negotiate for better terms with Canada is true enough. If they obtain anything, the credit will be due to the egitation set on foot in this country, while, if they meet only a rebuff, the blame of the failure will rest on themselves alone. Should they succeed in gaining the slightest concession, there will be found in the Province not one to grumble. We want all we can get. Every dollar of additional subsidy will be looked upon as restitution of a portion of that of which we have been robbed. But though we may be gisd of a little co ceded to us, we cannot by saisfied without being restored to the position we occupied before the Union. As matters are turning cut it seems certain that we must face the music, and if we falter and are beaten we are unworthy of the freedom for which we strive. Every day the crisis of our fate comes nearer. Our final answer will come from England, Osnada will endeavour, doubtloss, to conciliate us through Mr. Howe and his followers. But the people must ask themselves the question, Are we to be satisfied with anything less than independence?' If they say 'Yes,' the contest is finished. As we have said, many times before now, the present agitation for repeal is entirely in the hands of the people. If they choose to lie down under injury and insult, it is their own affair. Their political leaders can safely go with the people. They can stick to their offices and draw their salaries with out fear of being disturbed, provided they choose to acquiesce in the ill-treatment received by the Prov ince. What is wanted to the success of Repra' is that the people stick together-that they be not disheartened by delay. For once let them tire of strife, and their exertions of the pist two years are lost. It is for them to choose. To tunk at once, or work heartily in the cause they have adonted. We gay work no matter what it will le d to, fr we car be little worse off under any rule, or in any state of affairs than we are now.

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Lobo, Mrs Wm Colclough \$2, Brackville, Rev J O'Brien \$2; Alexandria, Rev J S O'Connor 2; Ar lington, DO'Leary 2; St Hyacinthe, R E Corcoran 2; Cavan, R Smith 2; Sunnyside, Iowa, J J Mc Sweeny 2; Almonte, P Riely 2; Antigonish, A Mc-Gillivray 1; Oxford Centre F Facth 2; J Haylon 2: Basfield, F L Egan 3; Warminster, R Kelly 2; Eganeville L Ourley 2; Three Rivers, E Baroard 2; Besulae, E Haney 2; Alexandria, D McDonell 2; Pakenham, Rev D I Lavin 2; Owen Sound, G Speccer 2; St François Isla Orleans Ray F N Fortier 2: Waverly, J Donahor 2; Bath P T McManus 2; Uttawa. Mrs M B Masse 2; St Androws, A K McDonell 2; Mount Elgin, J Derlin 2; Sorel, J Morgan 2; B Alphonse Rodriguiz, Rev P Basudry 2; Mile End, Rev O Boaudry 1: Dickinson's Landing, TF Shields 1: Muddy Branch, D Byrne 1; St Raphnels, J McRie 5; Rev Mr Masterson 2, St Zephirin de Courval, Rev Mr Trahan 10; Almonte, M Foley 2; Ottawn, C Mc-Carron 2: Applet in. Wis, Rev E Walsh 3; Dunham Rev H Millette 2; L'Assomption, Rev J T Gandet 2; Chambly Bas n, R v Mr Thibault 2; Port Colborne Rev J A Voisard 3; Centreville, Rev Mr Twomey 2 Halifar, Messrs Connolly & Kelly 2 64; Coursy, Mr Moran 1; Asphodel, Miss B Corbett 1.

Per J. Doberty, Peterbore, J. W. Fitzgerald 4 M. McMartin, 2.
Per Rev Mr Gravel, Compton, J Farrely, 2.

Per G P Hughes, Rev P Rev. P P., Arlington, 2. Per J Meneto, Babys Point, H Murray, 5 Per Rev J McNulty, Seneca, Self. 2; M Donnelly, 2; O McNulty, California 2; Mr ONeil, Walpole, 2; A Lamond, York G River, 2

Per W Parkinson, R Parkinson, Princeton, 2. Per Rev D O'Connel', South Dourc, Self, 2; I

Farrelly, 3.
Per J W Costello, J Foran, Douglas, 2. Per L Lamping, Kemptville M O'Connor 2. Per H Kayanagh, Montreal, JJ Kayanegh, Gaspe

Per D Chisholm, Montreal, S McDaniel, Port Hood,

Per O F Freser, B-ockville, P Fitzpa rick, 2; W Hirver, Addison 620 Per F O'Neil Autrim, Celf, 1; J Moran, Araprior, 2; E Lunny, Panmnre, 2.

Per J Gilog'ey, Lindary, P Farrelly, 1 Per P P Lynch, Belleville, Rev Mr Brannan, 2 50; J McCormick, 2; J Martin, Lonadale 2.50.

Cockery, 2; H McMuilin, 2; P Morgan, 2; Rev Mr Bradley. Cape Bald, 2
Per W Dowling, W Golden, Nesinadt, 1.
Per E Kennedy, Perth, D Connors, 2.

Per F Ford, Prescott, M Tracey, 4. Per M Heaphy, Lindsay, J McGinley, 1.

Birth.

In this city, an the 22nd instant, Mrs. H. Heatoph of a son.

#### Married,

In this city, on the 23rd instant, by the Very Rev. Canon LeBlanc, of the Bishop's Palace, Robert Kane, Rsq. of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment, to Henrietta, eldest daughter of Judge Course I, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Etienne Paschal Tache.

At St. Andrew's Church, Ortawa, on the 12th day of January instant, by His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Quinn, uncle to the bride, Pastor of St. Peter's Church, New York, and the Bev. John L. O'Connor, D.D., brother to the bridegroom, Daniel O Connor, of Ottaws, Esq. to Kate Charlsetts, eldest daughter of William K. Willis, of New York, Esq.

#### Died,

In this city, on the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock, James, youngest son of Martin Hart, aged 5 years and 1 month

In this city, on the 25th inst., Robert, the beloved and third son of Mr. Denis Brady, aged 8 years and

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, Jan 25 1868: Flour-Pollards, \$0 00 to \$0 00; Middlings \$3 75 3.80; Fine \$4,20 to \$4.25; Super., No. 2 \$4.40 to Superfine \$5 00 \$5,05; Fancy \$5 00 to \$5 05 : Extra. \$5,25 to \$5,40 ; Superior Extra \$0 to \$0.00; Bag Flour, \$2 40 to \$2.42 per 100 lbs.

Catmeal per brl. of 200 lbs -\$6 20 to 0,00. Wheat per bash. of 60 lbs. - U. C. Spring, \$1,17

to \$1.18. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about

\$1.20 to \$1 25. Ashes per 100 lbs.-First Pots \$5.55 to \$5.60 Seconds, \$4,70 to \$0,00; Thirds, \$4,25 to 000 .--First Pearls, 5,60

Pork per hrl. of 200 lbs - Mess, 25,00 to 25,25;-Prime Mess \$00.00 ; Prime, \$13.00 to 13.25

#### MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. Jan 25, 1868.

1		8.	đ		8	Q٠	
	Flour, country, per quintal,	 13	3	to	14	0	
ì	Indian Meal, do	 10	Q	to	10	6	
ļ	Peas, do.	 6	0	to	6	3	
	Oats, do.	 3	0	to	3	0	
	Butter, fresh, per l	 1	3	to	1	E	
	Do, Balt do	 1	00	to	1	2	
	Potatoes per bag	 2	3	to	2	6	
	Onions, per mino	 6	6	to	-	6	
	Lard, per lb	 0	8	to	0	11	
1	Beef, per 1b	 0	4	10	C	8	
İ	Pork, do	 0	7	to	0	8	
	Mutton do	 0	5	to	0	6	
	Lamb, per quarter	 2	G	to	5	0	
	Eggs, fresb, per dozen	 1	3	to	1	3	
	Hay, per 100 bundles,	 \$1	0,0	to	\$1	3	
	Straw	 \$C	00	to	\$59	)	



LECTURE

REVEREND FATHER O'FARRELL

ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

On TUESDAY, FFBRUARY 2. BEFORE THE

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY,

SUBJECT: "The Irish Difficulty-The Established Church:"

Admission, 25 cents. . Doors open at Seven. Lecture to commence at Eight. THOMAS FOX. Secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MRETING of the above SOCIETY will be held in the Secristy of St. Patrick's Church, on SUNDAY, the 31st inst., at FOUR o'clock p.m. to elect officers for the ensuing year

A full attendance is requested of all members of the Society. M. McCREDY.

Secretary.

#### WANTED.

FOR the Municipality of St. Sylvester, a Schoool Mistress, with a diploma for elementary school in the English language.

Apply to M. LESTARD, Secret .- Tres.

#### TEACHERS WANTED.

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

#### INFORMATION WANTED.

OF Thomas Morlin, who left Summer Hill, Nanagh, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, on the 20th Sept 1867, and sailed from Liverpool, on Board the Moravian Steam. ship for Canada. Any information of him will be thankfully received by William or Thomas Moylin, G. W. R. R., London, Ont.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ... NIOINE TETRO, file, of the Parish of Contrecover.

The Oreditors of the insolvent are notified to meet at the office of the undersized Assigner, No. 18, 8t. Secrement Street, in the City of Montreal, on Thursday the eleventh day of February next at three o'clock P. M for the public examination of the said insolvent and for the ordering of the estate gener lly

T. SAUVAGEAU, Official Assignee. Montreal, 18th January 1869.

#### COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS KINGSTON, Out.

Under the Immediate Supervision of the Right Rev E. J. Horan Bishop of Kings on.

THE above Institution, situated in one of the most agreeable and beautiful parts of Kingston, i now completely organized. Able Teachers have been provided for the various departments. The object of the institution is to impart a good and s lid education in the fullest sense of the word. The hallh, morals, and manners of the p pils will be an o ject of constant attention. The Course of instruction will include acomplete Classical and Commercial Education. Particular attention will be given to the Per J J Lawler St John N.B , T Furiong, 2 ; M French and English languages.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 18 .- The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled to-day. The session was opened by the Emperor with a speech. He said the task before the Legislature was a serious one, viz., to conduct a government strong enough to repress the excesses, while accepting all the benefits of liberty. The laws making concessions to the Press, and granting the right of pub. lic meeting had had the effect of preserving public order; and the fact that the recent elections resulted in favor of the Government, confirmed the justice and wisdom of these concessions.-The laws providing for military re organization had given strength and confidence to the nation, which was most ready to meet all events, of the future, The armament of the forces was perfect, the arsenals were filled with supplies, the reserves were well drilled, and the reorganization of the national guard approached completion .-The fleets had been recreated, and the fortifications at all important points were in good condition. The Imperial wish was realized: France was so placed to vindicate her duty in the destinies of the world. Peace had been sought, not because of weakness, but to sustain the honor of the State.

The revolution in Spain had not altered the general relations of France with that country .-The Conference which had just terminated its have foundered in an abres of despair. The Onoresessions, and which would extinguish a conflict which had become imminent, was the last grand Act, the importance of which all should appreciate. The members of that body had all and its condemnation may be read in the confessions agreed upon a principle, calculated to restore friendship between the Turks and Greeks. If the firm hopes of success which they extertained should be realized, nothing would be left to trou | the same popular outery. We possess no other right ble this general harmony of the nations. The save that of putting our votes into the urn and paying Chamber would attend to the internal develorment of the country through its agricultural interest, and might, possibly, seek to bring about a reduction in the public charges.

The Emperor referred to the approaching election of the Corps Legislatif, and congratulated the members on the harmony which existed between the throne, the legislative and the neople; and declared he favoured a full and free discussion where it did not touch the constitution. that instrument was above all debate, and be exalted the benefits which it had conferred noon the country.

The Emperor concluded as follows:- 'A'l Governments are liable to error-Fortues de clines to smile on all enterprises; but the coun try knows no thought, no act of mine, which has not been given to the glory of France. It control of the Administration, and then to en to a wooden leg. The deputy Ranalli can at any large the nowers of the deliberative assemblies. to prove that the true support of the Government lies in the independence and patriotism of in the elections, will make the rejection of revolution, and its desire to found the destines of France on the intimate union of power and liberty.

PARIS, Jan. 5 .- The few words uttered by the Emperor to the members of the Diplomatic Body and the great dignitaries of State at the reception of New Year's Day have made on the public an impression rather favourable than on the accord between the Great Powers, and a disposition towads a more liberal policy at home. -The Government Press, as a matter of course, speaks of them with unqualified praise. Among the jou:nals that are least satisfied with these short speeches is the Liberte, -that is, M. Emile de Girardin. He, not treesonably, thinks that if it were true that the spirit of conciliation saimated all the Powers, they would not need their armaments on a footing which they nover previously reached. It is not, he can tends, the spirit of reconciliation that resumins Germany, placed as it is, under the military command of Prassis, nor Austria, nor France, but simply the fer of the ricks of war. But for that fear Prussia would have completed begunification before now; Austria would have tried to repair her losses, or at least to take revenge for her disastrous defeats in the last war; and, but for that fear, France would have al ready attempted to get back her natural frontier. which is now more than ever necessary. On the right bank of the Rhine the Confederates of the north and south are at home ; on the left bank they are on

what should be French territory.
As to the existence of 'true liberty' at home, if this really means the system of legal tolerance which in France has followed the system of discretionary powers, how should the Opposition be called which besit-ted at no plot concocted by the Bonapartists for 15 years against the Restoration, and for 18 years against the Constitutional Monarchy? If the sys tem under which France now lives be 'true liberty. that which prevails in the United States, in England. Belgium, and Swi'zerland must be false liberty .-Times Cor.

Though France purses the idea of pence, yet she is quietly getting everything into order for war, and her provinces are prepared for the emergency, should troops be suddenly required. Prussis, as is well known, is armed to the teeth, and her army hungry for war. Truly, therefore, according to the effective cartoon in the Tomahawk, this years opens with a frail and beautiful figure of Peace lashed to the cannon's mouth. The interests of England will be on the side of peace-and though war threatens, it is not declared. - London Tablet.

A French paper states, which I believe is the fact that the present Minister of the Interior, M. de Forcade la Roquette, is imbued with a great esteem for the English nation and a strong feeling of the necessity of a good understanding between the two nations. M. Forcade is connected by marriage with several families at the other side of the Channel, his wife being the daughter of Mr. Ferguson, who sat for Perth, and was formerly Lord Advocate. The new functionary was an intimate friend of Mr. Cobden, and is on terms of amity with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Milner Gibson.

The Madrid correspondedt of the Times concludes a long letter on the Malaga disturbances by remark ing that insurrection. it now becomes clear, was only "scotched, not killed," at Cadiz. All security about that movement being an isolated act is shaken. It is even asserted that some of the Cadiz inspreent leaders were at the head of the Malaga movement. We do not know (the writer adds) how soon bloody scenes like those which stained the streets of Cadiz and Malaga may again be rehearsed at Granada, Valencia, Bircelone, and other places. Already in a large portion of the Peninsula free institutions have come to an end. Throughout the Andalusian provinces the Provisional Government rules by the state of siege.

CMIL MARRIAGES. In Reus (Catalonia) the revolutionary Junta continues to authorize the state of concubinage. With the approbation of the town mayor, thirteen purely civil marrages had already been celebrated up to last week, and all of them, of course, with this extraordinary clause, viz.: "without detriment to the resolutions of the fature Cortes.' It seems incredible that this outrage upon public morality should be going on in a Catholic country, and quietly tolerated by the supreme power.

6.60

#### ITALY.

DESPAIR OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ITALIAN KINGDOM - PIEDMONT, December 25,-If a motto were wanted for the entrance of the Chamber of Deputies, nothing more suitable (it has been suggested) could be selected than the famous inscription placed by Dante over the portal of his Inferno : - Lasciate ogni speranza voi che entrate. There is a very chorus of despairing lamentations amongst the 'Onorevoli.' Here are a few specimens. 'Does nothing, then, remain to be hoped for from this Parliament?' exclaims the deputy Pianciani on the 11th-au early day for despair, since the said Parliament was but a fortnight old. The Parliament in the eyes of many is a 'sparlamento,' an assembly for idle talking, but powerless to effect anything. So says the deputy Castiglia on the 14th. 'My words,' says the deputy Mellana on the 16th. 'will sound uncemfortable, O gentlemen, because, in fact, the faith which I had in Parliamentary measures has been shaken. The day of account, gentlemen, comes inexorably both

for individuals and for Parliament.' The other deputies chime in one after another on the succeeding days to express the same despair of everything and everbody. The despair of going to Roms, of setting the financial balance straight, of withdrawing the paper money, of setting State in order, of getting rid of thieves and plunderers, and what not. All hopes voli' talk like despairing men; the Ministers act like desperadoes ;the journalists write like francic lunaties ; in short, this kingdom of Italy is the kingdom of despair. It now numbers ten years of existence, of its own friends and patrons. 'Gentlemen' ex-claims the deputy La Porta do you not mark the languor, the atony, which pervades our institutions? Do not let us deceive ourselves; on all sides we beer the taxes. These words describe the situation, and inertness of a forced resignation, at the other the desperate energy of insurrection.' Such is the lan guage of a deputy of the Lefe; and the Right has nothing more hopeful to say. The deputy Briganti Bellini tells us that all classes, proprietors, merchants, men of business, agree in lamenting that all is dis order, all is confusior, and that some remedy is absolutely needed; and he proceeds to enter into details sufficient to make every one despair of discovering any remedy to administrative corruption so deep and wide spread And if Right and Left despair the betwirt and between are much in the same mond. Listen to Bemba, who goes a little way with everyhody and everything. He talks of Italy as 'moribund. 'Gentlemen,' he says, 'the country looks to you for that breath of life which may vivify and restore its fainting existence. It looks impatiently at us to see if we are not able to govern it well Bembo, however, has still some hopes in the proposed law respecting central and provincial adknows that I first sought to create a virtuous that law nothing but a plaister, and compares Italy rate tell the Chamber what is the cause of all this disorder It is because the revolution is very good at destroying, but is incapable of reconstructing. And, to close the list of lamentations, here is the conthe great bodies of the State. Soon the nation, fission of the deputy Lampertico: I can find no better comparison for the mode in which our administrative reforms have hitherto been conducted than to liken them to the acts of an irresolute, puzz'e-headed m n who is for ever undoing his own handiwork :

Dirnt, æ lificat, mutat quadrata rotundis COMPLAINTS - Besides the woes of Italy, the depu ties have tueld own special grievances to vex them. That the deputy Civinini should be free to calumniate Pope, priests, and monks is well and good-that is one of the fruits of liberty; but to caluminate Civiniai -that is infermous A journal of Milan, the 'Gaotherwise, as indicating a peace policy founded | zettino Rose, has, however, been guilty of this black offence, and has accused him of having taken brices is the affair of the Regia Cointeressata. He made like Ajani, the revolution can rely on no co-operabitter complaints before the chamber for this murderous attack upon his character, and his prosecuting the journal. But other deputies are implicated in this transaction. Cambray Digny has cited before the tribunals several papers which have brought the same accusation against bimself. Brenns, the director of the 'N-zione,' is also engaged in prosecuting Gizettino Rosa' and the 'Zenzero'. The 'Gazattino Rose,' in reply to the journalist Brenna's charge of libe!, says that it will grant be is right if be can find three, two may one single deputy who will piedge his word that Brenne is an bonest man, a ga'antuomo.' The 'avvocato' Mancini being professionally consulted by Civiniai seems although he wraps up his opinion in politic language, to have similar doubts respecting the honesty of his proposed client, for he is stated to have replied that he would bave a difficulty in undertaking his cause unless he had the fac's accurately stated to him; in other words, it would seem, unless he were convinced that Civinini had not laid himself to open the charge. But this is not all. The war is extending, and threatens a general configuration. Crispi is at acking Clusonio Franchia, alias Cristoforo Bonavine, for publishing some letters of I a Ferina's in which the ex-head, now sub-head, of the Left is not represented in a favorable light. Ricesoli, it is said is making the same complaint against the publisher of these letters on his own account, and other quarrels of the same character, and even threatened duels in cor-

sequences, are talked of. PROPOSED LAW OF L'BERTY OF TEACHING. - The Baron d'Ondes Reggio has proposed for submission to the Chamber an equal and just scheme of laws upon the liberty of teaching, assimilating it to that accorded by the laws to the press. That is, perfect freedom, subject to punishment where any off-nes against law or morality is committed. As yet the private committee engaged upon the subject of nor mal and higher female schools bas not examined it. Its discussion can hardly be rejected by the committee, but the project itself is certain to meet with farious opposition when brought before the Chamber from all the enemies of the Church, who, from Julian the Apostate downwards, have siways simed at suppressing Catholic education. We know what liberty of teaching, like liberty of conscience, means in their mouth.

A Just Retaingtion - The jury of assizes of Lodi have passed an unanimous seutence of acquittal in favour of the Plebe, a journal of that city, prosecuted for an article violently attacking monarchical institutions and the existing order of things. The Government has hitherto found these juries most complaisantly ready to condemn Catholics accused of having a representative Government; and it now finds these same juries disposed to absolve not only the haters of monerchy but its fiercest assailants.

GABIBALDI'S OPINION OF THE ITALIANS .- The 'hero of the two worlds' thus : writes from Caprera to a friend of his :- ' We are rabbits' (or frightened hares. as we abould say); 'that is just what we are. Tell the Italians to strive to wash out the blood of Monti, and they will see if I am missing at my post. It may be thought that the 'bero' is not entirely a stranger to the propensities of the rabbit, as all know

how he stuck to his post at Mentana. LIBERALS' LOVE OF LIBERTY. - The pretended Liberals want liberty for themselves, and, if they sometimes extend it to the revolutionists of another party, they invariably deny it to the Catholics. This is an erderstool thing, which requires zeither explanation | the Protestant commentary on Scripture. At Ben- House, Montreal.

veranza objects to liberty of teaching being proclaimed in Italy, because the Catholics would take advantage of it. It is also of opinion that the Italian Catholic youth ought not to be allowed to collect offerings for the Pope, because such subscription is a manifestation of hope. Allusion is here made to the generous design of young Italy, Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman Italy, to present the Holy Father with a testimony of its homage and love on the 11th of April next, being the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which he first offered the Adorable Sacrifice.

The Bishop of Mantua has just died His See is now the sixth vacant among the nine Lombard Churches whose jurisdiction extends over a population of 3,2000,000 souls.

ROME. - THE PAPAL ALLOCUTION - The discourse of the Holy Father addressed to the Stored College, in reply to the felicitations of his Eminenco Cardinal Patrizi on the festival of the Nativity, occupied more than an hour in its delivery. We can only give to day a few extracts, which we need not recommend to the attention of our readers.

Rome is the object both of love and hate, the battle field of the enemies of God As in the middle eges war had for its theatre the sepulchre of Christ, for which the infidels contended with the faithful, so in modern times it has that of Peter and Paul. Against this sepulchre kings and peoples have not ceased to combar. It is not, then, a matter of surprise that at this day so many enemies combine tcgether to effect its conquest.

'Many popes have been persecuted, imprisoned. exiled; but they have come forth from their prison, and have returned in triumph from their exile

Vainty, then. do these men exhaust their strength in eacrilegious efforts. God has never permitted that any prince of this world should sit upon the sepulchre which is the throne of His Vicar.

This is one of the lessons which history tenches na, but history is no longer understood by the men of Pais 820

'They have witnessed the downfall of many through in Europe, and hope that now, abandoned and without succour, that of Rome will fall in its turn.

'But though we be left alone and deserted br all. which we trust will not be the case, we should continue to speak as we do now, and our voice would ever find an echo upon earth and in heaven the belp which has been promised to us, and which cannot fail.

'You know, however, that it does not suffice to implore the Lord's help; we must deserve it. Let us corresponding thereto we behold at the one the extreme seek to do so by an exemplary life, by piety, humility, and charity.

The Spirit of Darkness addresses to the men of this generation his old cry : Erilis sicul Die; and you see them encouraging each other in their batred of the Church, preserving in their neurpations, in toxicating themselves with rage and blaschemy, until they are chastized and brought to shame by the hand of God, Who deprives them of the gift of understand

To us the Angel of the Lord delivers another message, bidding us be bumble, and pointing to the Culvary which He ascended, Who was obedient unto lanth, even the death of the Cross.

The Spirit of Darkness cries to our enemies : Live in joy and abundance, and run freely into the paths of niessnre.

'The Angel of the Lord admonishes us to live in piety, in mortification, in charity, so that the example of our lives may be a perpetual reproach to our enemies. For them matter slone has any interest, and ministration. But the deputy Alfieri gets up and calls on this account they are incressantly occupied in com mitting injustice, and in usurping what helo gs to others. 'Aliena rapere si possunt, concupiscere si non possunt.

Active preparations are going on for the General To day we learn by a letter from South Conneil. America that the bishops of these distant countries are already preparing to leave their disceses for Rome; and from Rome we hear that the cost of the stalls alone, which are to be occupied by the bishops in the Public Sessions, to be held in the right transept of St. Peter's, amounts to £10 000.-[T.blet

The cercle of insurrection of Rome, a non-existent body save at Rieti and Terni, has printed and distributed a very dirty and ill-speit handbill, desiring all true Romans to wait a little longer, and that they will soon to ca'led on to revenge Monti and Tognetti on the ' priestly butchers, and their French abettors. It is certain that all is preparing for a renewel of the attacks on Rome, and it is equally certain that, with the exception of two desperate mer,

A report is current in Rome this evening that, in case of Italy encouraging any Garibaldian attempt on the patrimony of St. Peter, the French will occupy the Kingdom of Naples with an army of 60;-0'0 mer. It is quite certain that such a movement would effectualy cripple Italy, and if the Eastern question leads to a general war, it is more than probable that it will be put in execution.

#### AUSTRIA.

NAPOLEONS NEW YEAR'S SPEECH - More prudently, and sly as ever, spoke the French Emperor. It is true there runs through all the worls something like an expression of a painful feeling at the freshly arising difficulties, which he cannot, at ouce overcome with ease; however, he waves the palm of peace gracefully. One may still continue to believe that the Empire is peace. It remains always the same in 1854 1859, and 1869; it is ever mild and peaceful, except when a foreign Power maliciously provokes t, and thereby compels it to violate its own principles. Oce after another Russia, Austria, and Mexico have been an detestable as to necessitate peaceful France going to war; also Prussis, in the spring of 1867, was near committing this offence We hove, Napoleon will say, that this will not occur again; our neighbor will not vex France by further growth. But the speech of Napoleon has a sad commentary in the 'Journal Officiel.' Ought not the paper of M. Whittershiem, which has taken the place of the Monteur, to be prosecuted for 'inciting people to hatred and contempt of the Imperial Government? On the same day on which the Emperor held his pacific New Year's speech, the official organ gives him the lie, announcing the appoilment of forty six majors and a hundred and fifty captains of the movable National Guard for the department of the Seine alone This movable National Guard is no idle plaything, but a powerful reinforcement of the ermy in case of wars, a fresh threat to Europe, one log more on the pile on which, peace, freedom, and the welfare of peoples are to be secrifized to ambition and love of power. - Die Neue Freie Presse.

FURTERA SIGNS OF WAR. - Every effort bas been made to bring about a good understanding between the reigning houses of Prussia and Austria :- but these Royal Houses refuse to come to a 'good understanding, slibough the mother of the Emperor has exerted all ber influence with her eister, the Downger Queen of Prussia, and although Seron Werther and M. de Benst have entered upon long matual explanations. The situation, they say, is ' ires tendue,' and

war inevitable. In Hungary preparations were being carried on not only with activity, but with zest and even fana icism. The Government has ordered a 100 mountain batteries; and military camps are being formed upon the frantiers.

Roumania is arming, and Prince Charles is said to fear an attack f.cm Austria and Hungary.

### GERNANY.

EDUCATION .- The Journal de Mayence reports that at Rachenhair, in Nassin, the Protestant master of a mixed school has severely beaten and illustrasted Ontholic children whose parents refised to allow them to be precent at the Protestint religious instruction. The complaints of the Catholics have only drawn upon him a slight reprimand, and Carbo-

nor apology. It is openly avowed. Thus the Perse- | gin, in the Duchy of Baden, a petition has been presented to the Oberschulrath by sixty Catholic fathers of families, demanding the redail of the schoolmaster Goenner, who openly denies the immortality of the soul and the existence of heaven and bell, and who indulges in school in odious attacks on the Catholic Church. The Supreme Council transmitted the appeal to the local scholastic council, of which the accused is a member, and which of course gave an answer favourable to him. The retition was therefore rejected, as without foundation; and the Catholic children of Bingen still perforce attend the instructions of an atheistic saboolmaster.

#### RUSSIA.

In Russia a military conscription of 4 men upon every 1,000 has been made; and General Kisseleff who has filled the posts of Governor of the Russian Principalities and Ambassador in Paris, openly declares his opinion that war is immisent.

#### GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The adhesion of the Greek Government to the Protocol adopted by the Conference of Paris is now considered certain.

The Times correspondent at Athens, writing on the last day of the old year, says that the manner in which the Greek Government and people still view the rupture with Turkey offers no reasonable hope of re-establishing peace on a permanent basis. But it is possible that the news from Crete may allay the vain boasting and idle threats of the press. Eitherto public opinion has rendered any solution of the Turkish difficulty hopeless without the decision of warlike superiority. There is more truth in the people and candour in the press than in the diplomatic communications of the Government. Greek Ministers will assert anything whenever diplomatic etiquetre forbids the direct reply that the statement is false. It is still said in conversation (the writer adds) that Mr. Buigares brought affairs to the present crisis in order to compel the protecting Powers to interfere and enable Greece to abandon the cause of Crete without loss of honour. It is now expected that this end will be attained by an act of the Conference of the Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris The trust that England and France will quarrel with the Ottoman Government and fight another Naverino to wrest Orete from the Sultan and bestow it on King George is fading away.

#### AUSTRALASIA.

HORRID WAR .- The Wellington Evening Post of the 15th gives the following: - Information of a creedible nature has reached the Government that the cannibal, Titokowaru, exceeding in villinay anything yet heard in New Zealand since the very first days of its colonization, has forwarded to the inland tribes of this island some potted meat, made of the flesh of our fellow-countrymen who fell in the late disaster at the Front. The purport of this horrible practice, it is scarcely necessary to remark, is to inflame the ferocity of the natives of the interior, from whom this scoundrel expects assistance. Some small kegs of this burrible food have found their way, it was stated, to the Waikato district, and had been seen among the tribes located near Lale Taupo

WAGES IN THE COLONY OF VICTORIA .- Skilled labour is just now fairly employed, and in each department there is a tendency to increase in the rate of wages. The following prices may be quoted as firmly maintained :- Stonemasons and bricklayers, 10a. per day; carpenters. 93. ditto; builders' labourers. 7s. ditto : shepherds, £30 to £10 per annum : shearers. 16s. to 17s. per 103; superior ditto, 18s. per ditto; butkeapers, £22 per year; lads (who can milk), 12a. per week ; general farm labourers, 10s. to 13s disto ; three-rail fencers (stuff laid on the line), 1s. 9d to 23 per rod; grubbers and splitters and fencers, 43 ditto; wood splitters, 3s 61 per ton; gardeners, 20s. to 203, and 283 (fi st class) a week; bush carpenters, 183, to 203, per week, with rations; general carpen ters uniert king bushwork, 30s. ditto; black and shoeing smiths, 30s. ditto; wheelwrights 35s. to 40s. di'to; brickmakers, 18s. to 20s. per 1,060, with retions; married couples, without encumbrance, (first class), from £55 to £65 per annum ; ditto (second class), £45 to £55 ditto; female servants [good]. country, £26 to £28 ditto ; laundresses, £26 to £23 ditto; cooks and housemaids, £26 ditto; nurse girls 5s. to 7s. per week Common labourer may be quoted at 63. to 73. per day . - [Melbourne Argus,

THE PERFUSE OF A HEMISPHERE. - Throughout at area occupied by more than one hundred millions of civilized beinge Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is to-day the standard perfume in society. In Europe the natronage of the wealthier classes is about equally divided among a variety of toilet essences and extracts, but in North and South America this famous perfume takes precedence of all others. The causes of its great popularity may be stated in a few words. It is not a chemical compound, but the genuine quintessence of arematic flowers and for this reason its perfume never degenerates Being tree from the oils which form the basis of the French perfumes, it leaves no stain, and its spirituous element being perfectly pure, it is emineatly refreshing and healthful As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water p-epared by Lanman & Kemp, New York.

Beware of Counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lanman's Florida Water prepared caly by Lanman & Kemp, New York. Al

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

MERT THE VIEUS OF ULGERATION AT ITS SOURCE .-Salves and plasters never yet cured a virtlent sore How can they do so when the poison that feeds it is diffused through the whole volume of the blood? Leg-alcers that have defied local treatment for year are usually pronounced incurable. No grosser error ever existed. A month's persistent use of Eristol's Sarsaparilla will restore the coundness of the diseased limb. It is as impossible that external ulceration should continue to exist when the blood, which is the basis of every atom of the body, is free from all disorganizing matter, as it is that smoke should be developed without fire. This matchless combination of vegetable devergents frees the animal fluids from every morbific element, and therefore its cures are radical and final. Use Bristol's Sagar-coated Pills as a purgative in all external diseases accompanied by

J. F. Henry & Co Montreal, General agents to: 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 Dealors in Medi

#### WHAT CAN AIL THAT CHILD?

How many thousands of parents ask themselves this question, as they see their children becoming more emaciated and miserable every day, while peliber their physician por themselves can assign any cause. In ten of every twelve such cases, a correct reply to the question would be Worms; but they are seldom thought of, and the little sufferer is allewed to go on without relief until it is too late.

Parents you can save your children. Devine' Vegelable Norm Partilles are a safe and certain care; they not only destroy the worms, but they neutralize the vitiated mucous in which the vermin breed. Do not delay! Try them! Prepared only lic children are forbidden to absent themselves from he Davins & Bolton, Chemists, next the Court

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Rev. Sylvanus Cobb thus writes in the Boston Christian Freeman :- We would by no means recome mendany kind of medicine which we do not know to be good-particularly for infants. But of Mrs Winelow's Soothing Syrup, we can speak from knowledge: in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleer, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate the blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural. and the little cherub awakes as ' bright as a button. And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever.

Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

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

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, "I have never changed my mind respecting them

from the first, expecting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

' For Throat Troubles they are a specific. N. P. WILLIS.

' Contain no opium or anything injurious. Dr. A. A. HATES, Chemist, Boston.

'An elegant combination for Coughs.' Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston. 'I recommend their use to Public Speakers.'

Rev. E H. CHAPIN. ' Most salutary relief in Bronchitis.'

Rev. S. SEIGFRIED, Morristown, Ohio. ' Very beneficial when suffering from Colds.' Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, St. Louis.

'Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma., Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

They have suited my case exactly- relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease.' T. DUCHARMS.

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal, As there are imitations be sure to CETAIN the

#### THE FAMILY FRIEND!

From all quarters pour in continual proofs of the efficacy of Bristol's Sugar Conted Pills. In districts intested with chi'ls and fever and bilious remitents, their success has been wonderful. One letter from a Western physician says: "They are breaking up intermittent fever in this region. I prescribe them in all billious cases, and consider them the best family medicine we have." No less extraordinary is their effect in indigestion, and all the complaints of the liver and bowels to which it gives rise. The mildness of their operation surprises all who use them for the first time, while their searching properties are extolled with peculiar emphasis. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in connection with the Pilla.

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Laranlough & Campbell, Davidson & Co, R. Campbell & Co., J Gardner, J. A. Harte, H. R. Gray, Pictult & Son. J. Goulden, R. S. Latham and all Dealers in

CANADA. Province of Ganada > INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. District of Montreal IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

In the matter of JOSEPH OCTAVE MERCIER, of

the City of Montreal, Trader,

A::d

#### TANCREDE SAUVAGEAU Official Assignee.

An Insolvent.

 $2 \times 2 \cdot t$ 

NOTICE is bereby given that the undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors, and that on Saturday, the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock, in the forencon, or as soon as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected in his favor under the said Act, and also for the discharge of the soid Assigner.

Montieal, 13th Jan , 1869. JOSEPH OUTAVE MERCIER By DUHANEL & DROLET, his Attorneys ad litem

PROVINGE OF QUEEKC, SUPERIO: 1. 1. In the matter of LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, T.accr, o

the City of Montreal,

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

LOUIS G. ST. JEAN, RIVARD & TAILLON

His Attorneys ad litem. Montreal, Nov 22, 1868. PROVINCE OF QUEERO, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. In the matter of ANDREW MACFARLANE and

ROBERT MACFARLANE, NOTICE is hereby given, that on Wednesday, the

Seventeenth day of March next, at ten of the Clock in the ferencon, or so soon as Counsel can be heard the undersigned will apply to the said Cour', for a discharge under the said Act. ROBERT MACFARLANE.

By his Attorney ad linem,
STRACHAN BETHUNE.
2m23 Mon 'res, 28th December, 1868.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

PROVINCE OF QUEERC? In the Superior Court. In the matter of JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

NOTICE is bereby given that on the seventeenth lay of March 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 and its amendments.

JOSEPH N. DUHAMEL.

M. GARAULT. Atiy ad filem.

Montreal, Dec 28, 1868

#### CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, MBy, 1867. THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNMBAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, 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. Prompt returns will be made. Cash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Co. and Messrr, Tiffin Brothers. D. SHANNON,

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

#### WILLIAM H. HODSON. ARCHITECT.

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#### JOHN ROONEY.

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October, 1868.

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SHEREROOKE 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.

> M. O'GORMAN, Successor to the late D. O'Gorman,

# BOAT BUILDER,

SIMCO STREET, KINGSTON.

📭 An assortment of Skiffs always on hand. 🚁

TARS MADE TO CEDER.

T SHIP'S BOATS OARS FOR SALE

SARSFIELD B. NAGLE, ADVOCATE, &C.,

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

BELLS!

BEILS! BELLS!

THE Old Established TROY BELL FOUNDRY, Bells, Chimes, a & Bells of | take. all sizes, for Onu ches, Fac-tories, Academies, Steam boats, Plantations, Locomotives, &c., constantly on

Bell Metal (Copper and Tip,) hung with PATENT ROTARY MOUNTINGS, the best in use, and

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to prove satisfactory, 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 Street, Montreal, Q, will have then a cattle sold. prompt attention, and illustrated catalogues sent ree, upon application to

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ALL MADE FROM THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST MATERIALS,

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Pea Jackets at \$5 Pea Jackets at \$6 50 Pea Jackets at \$8

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> NG. 269 NOTHE DINE STREET MONTREAL. Sash gard for Rice Furs.

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THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal.

Our Teas, after the most severe tests by the best medical authorities and judges of Tea, have been pronounced to be quite pure and free from any artificial colouring or poisonous substances so often used to improve the appearance of Tea They are unequalled for strength and flavour. They have been chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking We sell for the smallest possible profits, effecting a saving to the consumer of 15% to 20% per lb. Our Teas are put up in 5, 12, 15, 20 and 25 lb boxes, and are warranted pure and free from poison ous substances. Orders for four 5 lb boxes, two 12 Ib boxes, or one 20 or 25 lb box sent carriage free to any Railway Station in Canada. Tea will be forwarded immediately on the receipt of the order by mail containing morey, or the money can be collected on delivery by express man, where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10 to save expense it would be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb box would be too much, four families clubbing together could send for four 5 lb boxes, or two 12 lb boxes. We send hem to one address carriage paid, and mark each box plainly, so that each party get their own Tea We warrant all the Tea we sell to give entire satis faction. If they are not satisfactory they can be returned at our expense.

BLACK TEA.

English Brenkfast, Broken Leaf Strong Tea, 45c, 50; Fine Flavoured New Season, do. 55c, 60c 65c; Very Best Full Flavored do, 75c; Second Colong, 45c; Rich Flavored do, 60c; Very Fine do do, 75c; Japan, Good, 50c, 55c, Fine, 60c, Very Fine, 65c, Finest, 75c.

Twankay, 50c., 55c. 65.; Young Heson, 50c, 60c., 65c., 70.; Fine do 75. Very Fine 85c.; Superfluc and Very Choice \$1; Fine Gurpowder, S5c.; Extra Superfine do. ; \$1

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally chean. Ten only sold by this Company

An excellent Mixed Mes could be sent for 600 and 70c.; very good for common purposes, 59c. Out of over one thousand testimonials, we insert Out of over the the following :
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Montreal, 1803

The Montreal Tea Company: GENTS - It is nearly a year since I purchased the first chest of Ten from your house. I have purchased many since, and I am pleased to inform you the Tea has in very case proved most satisfactory, as well as being exceedingly cheap. Yours very tiruly

Montreal Tea Co: GENTLEMEN. - The Tea I purchased of you in March has given great satisfaction, and the flavor of it is very fine. It is very strange, but since I have been drinking your Tea I have been quite free from heart burn, which would always pain me after breakfast I attribute this to the purity of your Tea, and shall continue a customer.

Yours respectfully FRANCIST GREENE. 54St. John Street, Montreal.

F. DENNIE.

Montreal, April, 1868. To the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal: We notice with pleasure the large amount of Tra that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your teas are giving general satisfaction, as out of the large emount forwarded we have only had occasion to return one bex Established 1852. Church which we understand, was sent out through a mis-

> G. CHENEY. Manager Canadian Express Company

House of Senate, Ottewa.

heni, made of Genuine Montreal Tea Company:
GENTLEMAN. - The box of English Breakfast and Young Hyson Tea which you sent me gives great satisfaction. You may expect my fa ure order Yours, &c., S SKINNER.

> Heware of nedlars and runners using our name or effering our Teas in small packages Nothing less

Note the addres. THE MONTREAL TEA COMPANY,

6 Hospital Street, Montreal. July 24th 1868.

C. F. FRASER, Barrister and Attorney at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery,

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Mr. E. - I am happy to say that the place was of-fered to me and that I have accepted it. Mr. D -How did you manage it?

Mr. E .- I p eviously called on Mr Rafter, and presented myself to the Manager, in one of his Grand Trunk Suits.

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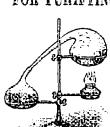
and country. Price 2'c per tin CAUTION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has the words " Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterleid.

WINTER FLUID. - For chapped hands lips, and all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c rer bottle.

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#### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. 3



The reputation this ex-

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cure a many of which are of a truly marvellous character. Invetorate cases of Scrofula, where the system seemed utterly given up to corruption, have yielded to this compound of anti-strumous varues. Disorders of a scrofulous type, and affections which are merely nave been radically cured in such numerous instances, in every settlement in the country, that the public do not need to be informed here that it is in most cases a specific and absolute remedy.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breef infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercies may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the Sarsaparilla as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no cruptions or humors appear, there must be no scrofulous that. These forms of derangement may never every, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by its subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly heretitary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly heretitary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly heretitary. It does, indeed, the scend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure liferal by the mo

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

In St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erusipelas, for Tetter. Salt Rheum, Scald Head. Ring-aroun. Sore Ears and Eyes, and other eruptive by visible forms of the diseases caused primarily by the scrofalous infection, the Surangarilla is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in Dyspensia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fils, Epilepsy, Neuradyia, and other adections of the muscular and nervous systems, the Eursaparilla, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces a stonishing cures.

intersommetal, through its purifying pawer, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarrapprilla root of the tropies does not by it elitachieve these results. It is added by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, Sophills or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it though a long time is required for sub himz those obstinate modules by any medicine. Loncorrhora or Whites. Uterine Electrical, and Commonly soon relieved and utilizately cured by the invigorating and participal editinately cured by the invigorating and participal editinately cured by the invigorating and participal edition of our Surangarilla. Rivennatism and Gant, often dependent on the accumulation for extraceus matters in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For Liver Complaints, torolity, influmnation, aboess, etc., caused by realizing pulseus in the blood, we unhesitatingly resonanced the Satisagurilla.

To is medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative power is soon felt by those who are Languist, Listless, Despondent, Steeptess, and filled with Secrous Apprehensions or Fears, or who are tradiced with any other of those affections synaptonatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for General Debility, have written us of the youthern vicinity is of the word with that prolife life they thought had appared on the advance of age, Others, whose formalises of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

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For Fever and Ague, Ratermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Memittent Fever, Bound Ague, Periodical or Billout Berer, &c., and indeed all the aftertions which arise from malarious, murch, or miasmatic poisons.

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Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through minematic localities, will be pretected by taking the AGUE CURE daily.

For Liver Complaints, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

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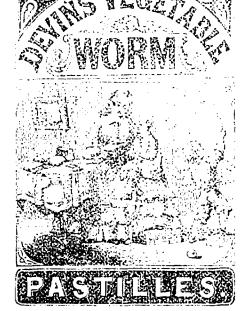
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recommend it to the faithful of Our Archdiocese. Given from Our Residence in Baltimore, on the Feast of St. Charles Burromeo. Nov. 4th 1867. MARTIN JOHN, Abp. of Balt.
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February 1, 1866.

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Which is continually going on between health and marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from

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This powerful vegetable detergent has been fully tested in nearly every part of the civilized world. It has been tried in long standing cases of

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the effect is truly wonderful. The acrofulous and depraved blood and humors on which such sores reed and live, are neutralized at the stomach, the fountain head, and new and healthy blood soon washes away every vestige of disease. In

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the effect is equally gratifying, although, of course, it is necessary to persevere for some months in diseases such as those having their origin in bad blood and hamors; and in such diseases as

the Sarsaparilla should be continued for at least four or five months after the trouble has to a l appearance been overcome, because unless this is done, and the nature of the blood and humors be entirely changed throughout the whole body, the disease is liable to return with unabated force. In

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the Sarsaparilla should be taken five or six times a day, but not in very large doses - say two or three tablespoonfuls at a time. And in all of these diseases we strongly urge the use of Bristol's Sugar-Coated Pills in conjunction with the Sarsaparille, taking two or three pills every second night on retir ing to rest. In this way, cures will be more speedily

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The former embraces the Greek, Latin, Frenchand English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the latter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for Commercial pursuits.

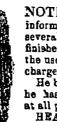
Besides, the Students of either section learn, each

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P. M., arriving at Brockville at 11.20 A.M., and | Piles, 7.45 P.M. MF All Trains on Main Live connect with Trains

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Trains leave PORT HOPE daily at 5 45 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. for Millbrook, Bethany, Omemee and Leave LINDSAY daily at 9.35 a.m. and 12.35 p.m. for Omemee, Bethany, Millbrook and Port Hope.

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HOURS OF ATTENDANCE - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and | PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of their children may rest assured there will be no opportunity omitted to promote both the literary and moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at half past four each evening.

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THE surpassing aromatic excellence of Murray & Lazman's Florida Water has caused its qualities as a cosmeric to be partially overlooked. It is not only the most refreshing and delightful of perfomes, but, as a superficial application for the ramoval of blemishes on the skip, it is unsurpassed. In all cases of annoying eruptions, freckles, tan, and sunburn, caused by exposure to the sun or air, this soothing, softening toilet-water will be found exceedingly useful, imparting to the complexion

#### CLEARNESS AND SOFTNESS.

and entirely removing that sallow, greesy appearance of the skin, so disagreeable to refind and elegant taste. Except for the removal of pimples, the Florida Water should always be diluted before using. For the extirpation of pimples, the application should be made full strength, seven or eight times a day, taking care to touch the pimples only and not the surrounding skin. These directions carefully followed, will in a short time remove every disagreeable blemish. The hygienic properties of

MURBAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER



are a marked and distinctive feature of this fragrant Perfume. Its wonderful power in relieving all forms of nervous headache, fainting turns, ordinary hysteria, and its healthful disinfectant properties in the sick-room, mark it as peculiarly adapted to all the requirements of the bondoir, the dressing room, and for general family purposes. As a perfume, it is acarcely necessary for us to speak of its many virtues. Thirty years of public trisl have established the fact that for its freshness, its purity, its delicacy, and its unchangeableness, it remains

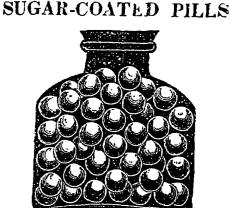
#### WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

No other toilet-water nor perfume resembles it, or can supply its place; and no one who once uses it can be induced to forego the continuation of the pleasure. Hence the amezing rapidity with which is sales increase, even in the f co of myraids of imitations and counterfeits, that unprincipled and dishonorable men in France and Germany flood the market with. The difference between them and the genuine Murrey & Lanman's Florids Water, is simply the difference between great excellence and utter worthlessness. And the public are earnestly urged, when purchasing, always to ask for the Florida Water prepared by Lanman & Kemp, New York, who are the sole proprietors of the genuine article, and who will be glad to be advised of names of all dealers who try to impose upon their customers the

false and fraudulent counterfeits. For sale by all respectable Druggists, Perfumerr, and Fancy Goods dealers.

Jan. 22 1869.

## BRISTOL'S



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In diseases which have their origin in the blood BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA—that best of blood purifiers—should be used with the Pills; the two medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we bave no hesitation in saying that great relief, and in most cases a cure, can be guaranteed when the patient is not already beyond human help.

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