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No. 32

OF THE

PONTIFICAL ZOUAVES.

A TALE OF CASTRLFIDARBO.

Translated from the Flemish of the Rev. S Daems Canon Regular of the Order of Premonstrateusians. (Abber of Tongerloo, Belgium.)

CHAPTER VII .- CONTINUED.

Be it so,' answered Victor; 'but this does not free me from a debt of eternal gratitude and friendship. But what extraordinary disposition of Providence were you sent just now for my preservation? and, if it be not an indiscreet question, how comes my antagonist, who has lived for so many years in Belgium, to be so well known to you?

I was indeed a disposition of Divine Providence which sent me to this spot. Know then. my friend, (but a k me no more than I am about to tell you,) your base antagonist is my own brother - a prodigal son who has overwhelmed his fami y with sorrow. You may judge whether I, even in the midst of my grief for his wickedness, have reason to account myself ha py to have saved him from a horrible crime. My poor brother ! he was once brave and good; but evil companions and above all, serret societies.

have been his destruction. Terrible events, which alas! have laid a weight of years upon my heart, obliged him to leave this country. We had heard nothing of

him from that time, and his return to the Evernal City was entirely unknown to us, when this very day my sister (Nunziata is ber name) saw him pass the Paulice Fountain in your company .-Young as she was when he left us, she recognized him at the first glance, for, in the days of his innocence, Nui ziata was Gennaro's darling, and years of crime bad not so utterly changed his appearance, but that she at once knew the face which was ever before her memory. Seeing him in company with a Pontifical Voluntee, anxious forebookings filled her beart, and she hast ened home at once to make known the matter to me. I followed you immediately in the direction pointed out by her, hoping to find an opportunity of speaking to my brother alone; but when I saw you strike into a side path, and lost sight of you in the coppice, a terror seized me of approaching; I forced my way through the bushes. You know the rest.'

Ob, yes, answered Victor earnestly. . My noble friend! I know I owe my preservation to you. Oh! how can I repay you? Stefinolet me call you so, as an old friend-Siefano. we will pray together for your erring brother."

Stefano wept. He felt that he had to do with a true Constian ; for the love of en-mi-s is one of the strongest characteristics of the followers of the Heart of Jesus. He grasped Victor's hand.

'Thanks, thanks,' he said, 'for those good words. They are a balm to my burning heart. Meanwhile, they approached the city, walking together in silence.

When they reached the Church of San Pietro, in Montorio, they entered it together, as if inspired by one common feeling; they knell before the Chapel where the Holy Virgin, ' della Lettera,' is venerated. Stefano prayed for his brother. Victor implored penitence and forgiveness for his enemy, and gave thanks to God for his unhoped-for deliverance. Has fervently did both prayers rise to Heaven before the mira culous image of the Mother of the Church, in the place where the first Pope of Rome received the crown of martyrdom. For it is on this very spot, according to tradition, that S. Peter was cracified. Could Victor doubt that Mary, the especial Protectress of the glorious Pius, and Peter, the first Vicar of Christ, had delivered the Holy Father's soldier from the death which threatened him?

Meanwhile, Gennaro, with hell in his bosom, fled out of Rome. He raised his hand on high, uttering blasphemy on blasphemy, as if to dely Heav-n itself.

'Ah?' thundered he, 'the coward has escaned me. Well, another time he shall not get off so easily. Forward! forward! on my accursed path! Forward! forward! I sha'l find him yet! I shall avenge myself before hell claims me !

And his hollow laugh echoed through the field like the ghostly merriment of a lost soul.

'Then, as if he had suddenly made his deter mination, he hastened forward to the 'Ports we made the reader acquainted in the beginning Portese.' Suddenly, at a turn of the road, a of our story, is a visible monument of the Mid Woman stood before him.

Gennaro! ' Nunziata !

He had recognized his sister by her voice. Gennaro, have you spoken with Stefano?

THE DOUBLE SACRIFICE, o' his brother's name. 'Away, Nunziata; all 18 over between us. He has snatched my re venge from me. He has threatened me with

impresonment, death, and shame? 'Unbappy one,' answered Nunziata, 'I was not mistaken; you had your victim beside you Genuaro, Gennaro, have you stifled the voice of your conscience for ever? Does his bloody shade-you well know whose-never come to disturb your rest ?

'Away, once more,' cried the 'carbonaro' with increasing anger 'Let me pass, Nunziata, or I will trample on your bidy.'

She sprang forward like a honess at bay. "Well " she cried, with all a Roman's cour age. Well, lift your guilty hand against your sister; but Gennaro, I fear you not. No I fear you not, and you shall bear me, and bear me to the end."

Out of my way, woman, thundered he, pushing her out of the path, sand say to Stefano, to him who has balked me of my revenge, that I swear an eternal and unmitigable bate against bun.

Nunziata in the meanwhile had recovered hers⊦lf.

'Aid to me, also,' she replied, 'for it was through me, in the first place, that you were balked of your vengeance. (And knows I came hither to bring you to a better mind; but your heart, brother is shut against me. Your hour inot yet come, and oh! will it ever come?"

"My hour, the hour of rengeance, Yes," muttered be, as he suddenly broke from ber.

'The hour of grace,' said she with a sigh .-On! G maro, you once loved me so death. In the name of our love, take with you the remembran - of my last words. Anticapate the hour of justice be it but by a moment?

He vouch-ated not to listen to her any fur ther. She returned weeping to the city

She had hardly entered the house when Stafano and Victor came in.

"I have spoken to him, but he will hear nothing. On Gai! Oh Gid! Is there in hope left for his a nor soul?"

the now observed Victor.

* Pardon, cried she falling on her knees befre hum, 'pardon.'

· So nd up. S gnorma, said the Z mave, shock ed at the right. Do not lowe my safety to your beather ?

· But he,' se souhed, the tio is my brother.' "A d mine also," answered the Zonave gently. An erring brother, for whose return we shall

all pray together? Nunziata locked at him in amazament; there was not the dightest cloud, the slightest expression of anger on his count-nauce, nothing was

visible there but tender compassion. ' Signor, you are an anget.' V er far from it, Signorina Nunziata,' re-

plied Victor smiling; and don't call me Signor, but simply Victor, for I want to be a brother to you and Stefano. My duty will soon call me from Rome, but I have soon to return, and to he received as a child of the house. Such it not be so, dear St-fano."

Stefano warmte pressed his hand. Vict r had found fast friends i this foreign land.

He kept perfect silence with regard to the circustances which had nearly proved fatal to him, making them known to none but Joseph and Martin, who determined to keep a strict watch over his safety.

On the following day Victor received a letter from his mother who told him that she had observed a wonderful change to his tather's demeanor. He who had formerly listened with visible coldness to any tidings from his sen, had suddenly evinced great eagerness for bis last letter. He had desired her to write immediate ly to Victor, and ask for a speedy realy and recommend him strongly to keep clear of Maso if he should meet with him. for the fellow is brewing muchief for my child."

Delighted with the good news, Victor lost no time in setting his parent's anxiety at rest, and seeing no necessity to make known to them the danger which he had but now escaped, he simply assured them that Maso had done nothing to in jure him, for that his plans had come to nought.

How came the elder Morren to be possessed by so sudden a desire to bear of Victor? And how came he thus to suspect the evil designs of the 'carbonaro' who had spoken to him of his ntended departure, and who assuredly would not have informed him of the object of his journey to Rome?

CHAPTER VIII. - THE SPIRIT OF GOOD AND THE SPIRIT OF EVIL.

The feudal castle of Schrambeek, with which we made the reader acquainted in the beginning rle Ages. A heavy square building, defended at each corner by a strong tower, is connected by a wing in front with a fifth gigantic tower, which seems to keep continual watch to bar all the midst of the enemy's bullets? access to the interior of the castle.

Spoken?' answered he, raging at the sound The castle is defended on three sides by a never heard the beggar so elequent.

deep moat, and surrounded on the fourth by a half-circle of buildings surmounted by turrets.

The deep splay of the windows and the parrow loopholes, tertify, even to an exterior view, the resistance which those thick walls could have opposed to any hostile attack.

The castle had striven for many a century egainst the assaults of the elements, and now hears many and grievous tokens of the wounds which it has received from the destructive hand of time. The weather cocks are rusted on the incessast dropping of water, and weeds sown by many a wind have taken root on the battle

A part of the old castle lies already in ruins, and time is surely, but slowly, doing its work on he rest.

Yet how striking is the half-fallen castle in is nicluresque decay!

How impressive is the sight of this long-enuring witness of the life of our forefathers.

O, how often in my youth, when I used to oma to spend some time in Schrambrek have I dreamed away hour after hour-gaging unon hose grey walls, and calling to life once mo e the old warriors who once dwelt there! How my way, how closely did I question every villager in Schrambeek to discover everything hat was to be known about the old place! and he books told me the history of the castle, which, however, has nothing to no with the purnort of my tale. And the villagers told me the traditions of their forefathers, and here and there one of the simplest among them would perhaps hint that the castle was bampted; but where is the rum of which the like may not be

A few days before the events related in our ist chapter, the elder Morren, with his friend Ernest Van Dormael, were taking a walk over the fulls to the north-west of Schrambeek. Er est came on the previous evening to visit Mor. rin at his courter-house, or rather, with the fiendish design to lay a snare for the philosopher which might draw him deeper down into the gulf of unbelief.

Yet having been unable to see Mynheer Morren alone, he had no opportunity of carrying out his plan.

He had, therefore, proposed a walk to the castle on present of visiting the ruins, but to reality to secure a private interview with bi

Their way lav by the 'Troostkapel.'

T re-a was there, praying fervently. Ah Teresa? said Morren, who knew her vell and often gave her an alms, for he was kind kearted man. Ah, Teresa, there you are atways at your propers. It seems to me that von never do anything else but pray."

Teresa stood up and leant upon her crutch. Ah! what should an old cripple like me

have hetter to do? she asked. And, without giving him time to answer-'Do you know,' continued she, 'for whom I

was praying?"

'How should I know?'

· Well, I am going to tell you. I was prayne for our children at Rome; for your Victor. Mynheer, for Joseph and Martin."

· Bali! as for Martin, answered Morren, he has not much to thank you for. Did you not send him away yourself?

Do you think,' answered Teresa, 'thet I have not the heart of a mother? Ah, Mynheer poor people love their children as well, and some times beffer than the rich. Do you think that the thought of my absent child never troubles me, that I have no anxious fears about the lot which perhaps awaits him."

· Foolish woman, interrupted Ernest scorofully, ' whom have you to thank but yourself. Have I not just heard you sent him on this expedition yourself? Why did you not keep him at home; then you might have spared yourself the trouble of all the fruitless prayers that you are saying here.'

Teresa looked at the scoffer with a piercing

'Are you a Christian?' asked she. 'Your words do not sound as if you were.'

· Very possibly not,' answered Earnest contemptuously.

. Then you will not understand me. Still 1 will tell you why I did not keep my boy at home; because,' continued she slowly, 'I am not a mother only but a Christian also. Moreover, I was a Christian before I was a mother, pit. and because the Father of all Christians, is threatened, should I at such a time of danger shrink from my duty and keep the child of my love at home? If I did, could not God as a ounishment for my faithlessness snaich my son even from my side? Can He not, as the remard of daty fulfilled, preserve him even in

Mynheer Morren was astonished; he had

A mocking smile played on Ernest's lip. 'God! God!' said he, 'that is the word by which you explain everything. But where is Tower.' Come and help him out.' God? Have you ever seen him?

'As if we were to believe nothing but what we have seen! I have never seen you before, Menheer,' said Teresa laughing, 'and so you have never been. 'To see God,' she continued, is impossible to our eyes, yet everything around tells me that He 25."

Come, come,' muttered Ernest, driven off urrets, the gates broken, the walls split by the the field by the beggar woman's bitting remarks. what is the use of talking to this stupid old wo man. There is no God, and that is the end of the matter.'

> 'No; that is not the end of the matter,' Teresa cried after him. 'Be well assured. Mynheer, an hour will come when you will de sire with all your heart to believe in God,-Will He then give you grace to do so. I fear not '

Ernest bit his lip with rage. This was the second time that the inevitable hour of death had heen brought before him as an hour of confusion and despair to the proud free-thinker.

He seemed not to be yet at the end of the misfortunes which beset his stay at Schramberk, experts did fiture over every book that fell in for at that moment a messenger came to summon Moheer Morren npon pressing business.

The free thinker's plan was set aside, but he determined to continue his walk round the casrle, in the hope that he might find an opportunity later in the day of carrying it out.

He was now close to the castle, and as the gate stood open and he knew that it was upoc cunied, he entered it without ceremony.

He went through several rooms, until at last he tound a wooding stair in one of the cases. will uninjured, which brought him to a second

Having looked around him for some time, he vas about to descend by another stair, when he found himself in complete darkness. ground broke suddenly under his feet, he rolled down, remained for a moment hanging over a vault, which broke under the weight of his body plan. and he fell on the soft ground at the bottom of a

He was only a little stunned, and soon recovered his consciousoess, but his position was pal object of my journey." anv ting but pleasant.

He caught a glimpse of a faint light, high, very ugh, above his head; he felt the walls you any other than a visit of pleasure, Ernest? I his dungeon round and round - there means of escape.

Had he found his grave here already? Had told to him already come?

The miserable wretch entirely lost his preence of mind ; be never reflected that Mynheer Morren was sure before long to come in search of him, and saw nothing before him but impend-

ing death. The cold sweat stood on his face, and he naced round and round his dungeon, howling like me to leave Victor free to follow his own, a wild beast.

Suddenly he thought he heard a slight noise

t the top of the wall. He listened. Wno is there, within ?' cried a voice through the crevice of the wall.

On, save me! save me!' cried the wretched nan, recovering a gleam of hope at the sound of the defence of the Papacy. buman voice.

'Who are you?'

into inis bole."

Teresa, for it was her voice, as she passed by had beard the howling of the prisoner. She smiled as a thought crossed her mind.

'Ah!' cried she, 'this is the hour I told ofthe hour of God's vengeance." 'Oh, no !' he screamed; 'don't say that.

H-lp me out, cost what it may. I will reward you. I will give you much gold.' Bab!' said Teresa, what do I want with

gold ? " Much gold," he repeated again. Do you believe now,' said the beggar, 'that conviction.' there is a God?

· Help, help, cried he from within. I will not help you, and nobody will help you, ly.

for everybody in the village believes that this tower is haunted; nobody will dare to come near Aon',

The free-thinker began to howl agaig. Teresa could hardly belp laughing.

Do you believe now that there is a God ?' 'Save me, save me!' cried be, out of the

Farewell, then, I go and leave you alone with ever; you will shut the month of slander, and his avenging arm '

Wretched woman, muttered the free-thinker. Well, yes,' screeched he, ' there is a God.' Very good. Now I will get some one to

And she ran into the garden beside the castle.

help you. Wait a moment.

'Farn er Nellis,' said she, 'there is a at in the well; a poor wretch in the 'Spectre's

'In the Spectre's Tower!' eaid Nellis in a fright. 'I am not going there.'

'Ninsense,' said Tereso, 'with your superstitten. You're no child, now, and I as ure you it is a living man that has fallen in. Would you leave him to die, for fear of spectres which only exist in your own fanct."

With great d ficulty she persuaded the good man to follow her.

They sorn reached the dungeon which had received to unexpected a guest.

Teresa, better acquainted than Nelss with the different parts of the castle, carefully made au opening in the vault beside the staircise by which the free thinker had descended.

It seemed as if a weight had been removed from his breast; he breathed more freely.

The beggar threw him a rope. Pisten this well round your waist,' said she. Now, Nells, draw it up, but carefully, for the vault is ruinous. One, two, three. Very good. Here he is.'

Van Dormael was saved; but being once saved he was furious against his deliverer. Had not that peasant woman woo a most shameful victory over him, the proud free-thinker, and forced him to do homage to God, though only with his lips.

H flung her a few gold pieces.

The beggar rejected them with contempt, 'Keep your gold, Mynheer,' said she, scorefully, but henceforth carry not your blasnhemies so tar, for you see the fear of death can make you change your tone. Nelis, be so good as to bring Mynheer to harbor, for my company may not be agreeable to him.

And she hobbled on with her crutch. The free thinker had not found his stay at Schrambeek very pleasant, and was glad to find hunself on the same day in Morren's company on the way to the railroad.

He had determined now to carry out his

'My dear friend,' he began, as soon as they were out of the village, 'I have hitherto had no unortunity of making known to you the princi-

Morren said with some surprise:

'The principal object of your journey? Had 'Assuredly,' le replied, 'I came to prove my was no stair, no door, nothing which offered in friendship and regard for you. You know, my good triend, that a number of your most intimate friends are members of the powerful society of hat awful hour which had been just now fore | Freemasons. Well, it is known that you have given your son permission to enter the Pope's -ervice. Allow me to tell you, my friend, that his has done you harm in the estimation of your old companions. You are suspected of being no longer firm in your principles."

But, Ernest, do they not see that it is the very strength of my principles which has obliged

" Well and good," replied Van Dormael, "if you had only illowed him liberty, but they will have it that you sympathize in his undertaking. This weakness (so I will call it) bears amongst your friends the name of cowardtce, and they cannot lorgive you for appearing to take part in

'Fur from it,' interrupted Morren, 'and it is false, Ernest, to say that I have approved Vic-A stranger visiting the castle, who has fallen | 100's resolve. I have simply left him to exercise his free choice."

Be it so,' answered his companion, and 1 am personally convuced that you have in no respect altered your opinions, but our friends think otherwise. I will deal openly with you. Some members of the society, who do not view you with a very friendly eye, because you refuse to join us, have represented the matter in the darkest colors. They have described you as wavering in your convictions and on the way bac't to the bigotry of your youth, and have brough: Victor's case forward in confirmation of their

But all this is nothing to the purpose, as I have told you before,' answered Morren sharp-

'No, my friend; I know it,' answered Van Dormael. 'I said so myself at the 'Lodge,' but what can one do? They think otherwise. Let us come to the point, however. This is what I have to propose to you: Your honor and interest require that you should give a public contradiction to this slander. I have com; therefore, to advise and beseech you to join the I will not save you unless you acknowledge society of Freemasons. You will thus show that there is a God. Very good, you will not. that you are the same bold, undaunted thinker at regain the confidence of your old friends."

Earnest, snewered Morren calmly, 'I thank you for your advice, for I am sure it is prompted by friendship, but I cannot follow it. You know what I have often said to you; being an sundaunted thinker. as you call me, I cannot place my resson under the bondage of Freema-

faith. It is true there are among the Freemasons some whom I account my friends, and as 1 allow my wife freely to follow her convictions, so do I respect their principles ; yet I cannot adopt them myself. They have shaken off the yoke of the Church to place themselves under a new bondage.2

By no means,' interrupted the Freemason. Do not interrupt me,' continued Morren; you well know that your society is not us known to me. Is, then, the oath by which you bind yourself no bondage. Is the punishment of him who breaks the oath no bondage? And then the secrecy in which you shroud yourselves can never commend itself to me-a secrecy in which you strike in the dark. Why does not every Freemason proclaim his convictions openly as I do mine?

Van Dormael was by no means pleased, and there was something of bitterness in his tone

when he answered: Supposing all this were true, which is far from the case, your honor requires that you should take the step."

Bab! My honor, my conduct shall show plainly enough that I am not changed-that I remain still true to myself?

'I fear that will hardly be believed. More over, you well know that the bondage of which you speak is very different from that of the Church. You will be left at full liberty."

'It is impossible,' replied Morren coldin.

But think of your own interest, Morren, said Ernest. 'You love your son, I am very sure. Well, your entrance into our society may protect him from many dangers."

From the bullets and cannon balls on the battle field, doubtless?' asked Morren scornfully.

From the dagger, at least, of the secret society,' answered Ernest; 'a weapon, Mynbeer Morren, far more formidable than the other."

Morren, as if lost in thought, remained for a iew moments without making any reply.

The Freemason doubted not that his last argument had made an impression on the father's heart. He had reserved it to the last, for now they were very near to the railroad.

(To be Continued.)

THE LAND QUESTION OF IRELAND.

(FROM TIMES SPECIAL COMMISSIONER).

No 29, (Continued)

These considerations being kept in sight, I proceed to unfold the plan I have mentioned. I would not altar the status of tenancy at will, though I would regard it as what it actually is -an interest capable of indefinite continuance; nor would I, so long as subsisting tenaucies of this description remained undisturbed, interfere at all between landlords and tenants. I would not ever deprive the landlerd of his powers of raising rent and giving notice to quit, but in Lord Coke's significant phrase, I would here 'hi the bird in the very eye, and I would compel a land-lord seeking to assert these rights to show before the proposed tribunal that they were compatible with the aquitable claims of the tenant. To vindicate these last-mentioned rights, the Legislature should recognize the existence of Tenant Right as a social fact, and the equity of the tenant in respect of Improvements; and the least Courts should have full powers to ascertain and appraise all claims of these kinds on such terms as should appear just, when the prope opportunity arose, not interfering in any way until the adverse action of the landlord had induced the necessity of interference. In this way, in the great mass of cases, the ordinary relations of land lord and tenant would not be touched by the law at all; tenancies at will would so to speak, be prolonged into continuous terms that would support the rights of the tenant, whatever their nature, and would give him legitimate security; and whenever a landlord attempted to impair or to put an end to the subsisting tenure, by the means I have before indicated, he would be forced to prove that the medicat ed act was consistent with the interest of the tenant In this state of things, if the raising of rent or the notice to quit, in the judgment of the Court, clashed with the custom of the estate, in case it were bound by Tenant Right, or if it detracted from the title gained by the tenant in respect of improvements these matters, as I have before said, being determined upon the hearing of the cause—the landlord's proceeding would be defeated, and the tenancy would continue unimpaired, maintaining all rights attach ed to it. It may be said confidently that, under these conditions, attempts unduly to interfere with the tenant's possession would be extremely rare, that his moral rights would be really upheld, that a great step would have been made in atrangthening the position of the occupier, without tampering wrongly with the claims of the owner. Yet I would not stop even here in giving protection to the occu-pation of the tenant Except where Tenant Right existed, and the custom assured a measure of com-Pensation, I would empower the Court, in cases in which it would sanction an eviction upon notice to quit, out not, I think, in any other case, to adjudge to the tenant, over and above claims in respect of improvements or otherwise, a capital sum by way of damages the maximum to be fixed by the Legisla-ture, and to be capable of being reduced indefinitely, according to what should be thought justice No doubt it may be urged that this would be equivalent to extending a sort of Tenant Right, potentially applicable, to all estates not at present subject to such a chatge, and that it would thus violate the fair rights of property. But the scheme is wholly differ ont in kind from that of fastening a uniform burden of Tenant Right upon land generally, and the circumstance that the proposed sum may, at the option of the Court, be cut down to nothing, deprives the project virtually of injustice. It should be viewed as the means of giving a tenant compensation for those results of eviction of which a Court of Couscience may take notice, though it may be difficult to fix their value precisely, and it would be easy to show that this part of the plan is not without ample

In this manner the worst mischiefs of tenancy at will in Ireland would disappear, and the precarious tenure would be converted into a continuous occupation hardly ever interrupted, protecting and talking in the equities possessed by the occupier in his holding, and charged with a benefit for the tenant in the exceptional instance of interruption. To fortify still more the position of the tenant, it might be advisable to reverse the absurd and unjust presumpsion of law that whatever is added to the soil accrues to its owner, and thus to establish a rule for the future in favour of the class which almost neces sarily makes the permanent additions to the land under the small farm system which prevails in Ire land: . It will be said, however, that under these conditions the landlerd's rights would be unduly abridged, and that his authority would be wrongly imprired. I reply that I do not touch one night save those which in their arbitrary exercise have proved fatal to the welfare of Ireland; and that excepting only the trifling fine to be paid in the Shape of compensation to the tenant, in order to obtain a not an easy question. It has been argued, with great who imagine that when their minds have been title to evict, I do not lessen a landlord's property in | ingenuity, that the true test would be the price of the swakued to the sence of a national grievance. they

support from our law.

is necessary, to make this matter plain, to put the scheme in its true light. The existing law of Ire land allows a landlord to evict a tenant at will whenever's year's rent is in arreers, subject only to claims of Tenant Right, secured now by the Ulster custom; and, save as to recognizing that custom in the case of estates bound at present by it. I do not propose to alter that law, though it might be expedient to take away a jurisdiction from the Itieh County existing law of Ireland allows a landlord to sue a retain this right, with a right to sue, but not to evict, unless with the sauction of the new Court, on account of subletting or subdivision, except where concent had been given. In a word, throughout the whole range of relations and rights subsisting under this tenure, I would interpose only in two instanceswhere tenancy at will is so often incompatibly with the moral rights of the tenant-the raising of rent and giving notice to quit; and even in these I would remit all questions as to the conflicting claims of landlord and tenant to the decision of a competent tribunal, pledged to administer justice to its suitors I avoid subjecting estates to a valuation, nor would I reduce by one shilling the existing rental of a single landlord, for, though some lands in Ireland are rack-rented, this certainly is not commonly the case; and I have never seen a farm so rack-renied but that time and industry, with a secure possession, would before very long redress the balance. It will be observed, too-although for the future I would forbid the unconditional rise of rent without the permission of the Court I leave the landlord every other real right and meident of property unimpaired, except that of capri ious eviction; and, as I have said, it might be expected, although under the plan I have sketched a tenant would be assured ample protection in cases in which he would be entitled to it, that in an overwhelming majority of instances there would be no necessity for interference. In short, if tenancy at will so modified became virtually a continuous occupation, maintaining the legitimate rights of the tenanant, it would not the less be a legal tenure guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the landlord. By these means, I venture to hope, the exigencies

of the case would be met without rude or violent change. The rights of the tenant would be wind; cated and marshalled to support his possession; the rights of the landlord would be preserved, or modified only to fall in with justice. The custom of the North, the Tenant Right of the South, and the equity of the tenant to improvements would be recogniz d and would receive a legal status; claims under toese beads would be ascertained defined, and messured according to fact, and they would be rendered available to assure the title of the tenant to his holding, and would ensure wholly to his benefit. In this way a transient and precarious tenure would become practically almost a Right of occupacy, safe, except in cases where justice required, from invasion upon the part of the landlord; the tenant's position would approach that of a copyho'der or a lessee under a long term, and the Irish peasant would at list obtain the coveted boon of security of posses sion. Placed under the ægis of a tribunal armed with extensive powers and backed by opinion, he would be as safe as he could reasonably expect; and be would feel perhaps for the first time in his life emancipated from the sense of ever present thraldom. Yet the end would have been gained without barsh disturbance or real violation of the rights of property -in fact in the immense majority of cases, things would go on without apparent change; the very in stitution of the new jurisdiction would be sufficient to throw a weight into the scale of the tenant that would be universally felt; and the reform, I believe, would not affect the good, while it would effectually restrain the bad, landlord In short. I think it would adequately fulfil the conditions which, as I wrote long ago, would be essential to the solution of the problem: it would obliterate the mischiefs of tenancy at will; it would respect the legitum-te rights of property; it would make no wild innovation on law; it would fall in with the wishes of the Irish people. We might fairly hope in this new state of things that agriculture in Iraland would improve, and that agrarian crime would greatly dimin ish; nor is it improbable that the landlord class would be the first to perceive the good consequences Yet I hould be sorry to think that a reform of this kind would be in the nature of a perpetual settlement, or aught but temperary and provisional. For less it would be necessary that the new jurisdiction should continue; and probably, as existing leases fell in, most pessant farmers would at first elect to be placed under its powerful protection Nevertheless, I trust the time would come when the Irish occupier would be set tree from the leadingstrings of State interference, and would be able to deal with his superior independently, on the footing of definite contract. To facilitate this object the Legislature ought to remove legal difficulties which attend the enforcing of obligations in leases, and which, accordingly, discourage the grant of these interests; it ought also to extend equitably the leasing powers of limited owners, so that the Irish ccupier should have every opportunity of acquiring by bargain a secure tenure if he wished not to re main under the tutelage of the proposed tribunals and to treat with his landlord as an equal. Every person at all familiar with the subject knows that

much may be done in this direction. In dealing with this question it will be observed that, in order to justify the plan I suggest, I assume that in an immense number of cases the equity of the tenant in respect of improvements would entitle him to a real interest in his holding. It will be observed, too, that I treat this equity as virtually a subsisting right, and that, therefore, it necessarily includes, not only future, but past improvements; these last, however, to be estimated only under proper checks and limitations. As this is the very essence of scheme, wish to say a word or two on the subject .-It will be at once admitted that the tenant in Ireland ought to have a property in future improvements; and if, as I have wen used to suggest, the presumption of law shall be reversed, and things permanently added to the freehold shall be deemed hereafter to belong to the occupier, there would be no great difficulty in determining prospectively what should be tenant's improvements. But it will be argued that it would be unjust to take past improvements into account and to raise thereby an equity for the tenant; and the changes will be rung on retrospective enactments without a clear perception of the subject. Yet the question really is not of doing anything inherently unfair, which is the objection to retro-clive laws, but of recognized long ago, and of giving it Ita legitimate status. In this sense many and noble precedents exist for measures of a retrospective character. The Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, the decisions which set copyholders free, which emancipated estates by common recoveries, and which vindicated for the mortgagor his equity of redemption in the land-all these great and comprebensive reforms, which went to the very roots of society, interfered with an existing order of things, and necessarily had a relation to the past; and, in truth, every judgment of a Court which modifies a subsisting interest has, and must have, a similar tendency. Yet it will be seen that, under the plan I propose, though the Legislature would distinctly acknowledge the title of the occupier to past improvements, it might well happen that the intended tribunals would not often be called upon to inquire into rights of this kind, and thus to deal retrospectively with them, since these powers would not be called into being until a landlord assailed a tenant's interest By what criterion to ascertain and measure the worth of claims of this class - of course, under just restrictions and safeguards - is certainly

soury any more than in the leading strings of the least, taking the term in its legitimate sense. It goodwill which, subject to the existing rent, would be given by a purchaser to the occupier, adopting interest of the great class of the Irish tenantry, at by Sir John Gray, proposing that a depontation law of Ire possible to arrive at a more exact conclusion, at least provided his right were made out, should be entitled to charge for the existing value of what may be called apparent improvements - such as houses, farm Courts which they possess only under a recent sta- buildings, and the like; and with respect to nontute, and to confine it to the Superior Courts. The apparent improvements—such as reclaiming waste land, draining, or fencing-he should be entitled to existing iaw of freehold arrows a feetainly ought to charge for their value upon a scale determined by tenant at will for waste, and he certainly ought to considering the benefit done to the estate for a certain this right, with a right to sue, but not to tain period, regard being had to the mode of cultivation be had pursued, and not to an ideal mode, and by taking into account his own outley. After all, however, the question would be one of fact, degree, and reasonable evidence.

Such is the scheme I venture to submit for a re form of the system of occupation in Ireland. It is no doubt liable to the objection that it would create a novel jurisdiction, and I am conscious that it has other defects Nevertheless, I think it is in the right direction, and I hope it will be not useless. I turn to consider the land system of Ireland upon the side of ownership. As we have seen already, it may be expedient ta afford facilities for the voluntary aliena tion of a certain amount of landed property in Ireland. As we have seen, too, Mr. Bright's plan contains the germs of a good measure, though faulty in details of importance. Mr. Bright proposes that absentees should be encouraged to sell their estates; that the State should enter into the management of them, having first paid off the original owner, and that the tenants should ultimately acquire the fee by paying the purchase money in instalments added to the rents It would be, I think, unwise and invidious to restrict this measure to absentees, some of whom are exceedingly good landlords, or to make any distinc ti...n of class whatever; and it is obvious that Mr Bright's plan exposes the Exchequer to serious loss. lays no conditions upon those who would derive a large prospective advantage, and does not give them the healthy stimulus to industry that would be so desirable. I would suggest that Mr Bright's scheme ought to extend indiff-rently to all landlerds who thought proper to avail themselves of it; and the result probably would be that, by a kind of natural selection, Ireland would be gradually freed from those landlords unbappily of no use to her I think, also, that is no instance ought the State to negotiate for an estate unless the tenantry were prepared to advance say, one-fifth of the price; in order to give the nation security, to guarantee the posment of the rents that would be the fund to discharge the four-fifth of the price; in order to give the nation security, to guarantee the payment of the rents that would be the fund to discharge the four-fifths advanced by the State to the former owner, and to quicken the energies of the tenant purchasers, who would prize double that which had cost them dearly Nor would this operate as a serious check on the contemplated alienation of land, for the farmers of Ireland have millions idle that would be available for this purpose; nor, if necessary would they find it difficult to borrow Subject, however, to modifications like these, I believe that Mr Bright's project for the formation of a pessant proprietary in Ireland is, under existing circumstances one of true wisdom. It is easy to point out the economic objections, to say that the State ought in no instance to uniertake a land agency, even on a limited scale; to assert that subdivision would be the result, as, to some extent, it probably would; to maintain, as I think, is partly true, that the Irishman has not the same esgerness as the Englishman for freehold ownership. Nevertheless, in my jungment, it should be an object of high Imperial policy to pledge a not inconsiderable number of the occupiers of the soil in Ireland to the cause of order, by giving them the status of owners of land, and thus to break the revolutionary wave which is menacing property and that without doing injustice to any one and through a purely voluntary process. The measure would be also expedient in the North as probably it would en ble many farmers to acquire the freehold of estate in which the dominion of the proprietor had been seriously impaired by the custom of Ulater especially when this should have been made lawworthy. It is unnecessary to say that the effects of a scheme which would open to the Irish tenant a prospect of possibly becoming an owner of land would extend far beyond those actually benefited I can only hint at the supplementary messures that

ought, I think, to be kept in sight in a settlement of the Irish Land Question. The extreme wetness of the climate of Ire and and the singular configuration of the island-a low watershed and a coast line of bills, rendering the conres of several large rivers aluggish and making their valleys liable to fl ods cause the soil to be charged with superfluous moisture, and a considerable area to be injured; and a good system of arterial drainage, to open outfalls for thorough draining, is one of the chief material wants of the country This great work should be done under the superintendence and control of the State -indeed, it could not be done otherwise; but the Exchange ought not to be at the charge, it should be distributed over the districts benefited. It would, moreover, be very advisable if, as we may assume the State must interfere between Irish landlords and tenan's, that the whole of Ireland should be revalued and a fair standard be see up, by which, approximately, to measure her rental. The present valuation is extremely imperfect; it is much too low for the fine grass lands, the mountain pastures, and the rich tracts generally, though tolerably fair for the light corn lands; and its inequalities have contributed to excite that gry for a 'fixed rent' which is heart so loudly in some counties It might also be worth considering whether the State, taking proper precautions, might not lend generally to tenants as well as to landlords under the Acts for improving landed property; the benefit of such advances would be great, and there need be no difficulty as to the security. I might stop here; but as the Land Ques tion is a political and social question, I would finally glauce at it from this point of view We may reasonably expect that a just reform of the laws relating to land in Ireland will greatly diminish agrarian disorder; but we must not suppose that any Act of Parliament will, as if by magic, conjure "way a spirit that has long exercised a baleful influence. We ought to endeavor to root agrarianism out, and I believe it will be generally admitted that the machinery for this purpose in Ireland is not of the most efficient kind. May not something be done in this matter to strengthen the hands of the executive Government; and is a military police the proper agent to cope with a stealthy combination? On the other hand I may be allowed to express a hope that the time has passed away when the force of the Crown shall be employed to vindicate rights of property, when the agents of oriminal justice in Ireland be made bailiffs, in the interest of landlords for the execution of the civil process of the law .-This illegitimate and unwise practice has done something to prolong the traditional dislike of the institutions and laws of the State that lingers in the hearts of the Irish peasantry.

For the rest, much may be done indirectly by kindly, generous, yet firm policy; by fostering and promoting sound opinions, by recognizing frankly the legitimate instincts and sentiments of the Irish race, 'e win the affections of the people of Ireland, to effice evil memories of the past, to blend Ireland inci solubly with the Empire It is not forms, however, to dwell upon this; I conclude with one or two general remarks It may be affirmed confidently that the coming Session will witness a through, yet equitable, settlement of this most serious and momentous question It is in the interest of England, for she Cannot afford to have Ireland her repreach and her weakness; and they know nothing of Englishmen

good will which, subject to the accupier, shopting interest of the great class of the Irish tenantry, at by Sir John Gray, proposing that a deputation should thus a Tenant Right standard. This would be one present without rights they ought to have, kept in a proceed to London, and before the second which a state of vertex deposits to have, kept in a proceed to London, and before the second which a state of vertex deposits to have, kept in a proceed to London, and before the second which a state of vertex deposits to have, kept in a proceed to London, and before the second which a letter addressed to yet basis of valculation, and in many cases would be a state of unfair dependence, vexed. angry, irritated, sound one; but I am disposed to think it might be and discontented too commonly charged in one mass with crime, too prone to listen to the false teaching in a considerable number of instances. The tenant, of ignorance, unscrupulousness, or malignant faction.

Above all, it is in the interest of the landlords of Ireland, who must be aware of the peril to their order of the present state of things; who now have a chance afforded them of regaring some portion at least of their lost inflance if they will take part honourably in a work of justice; who can no more prevent the inevitable change than a broken dike can arrest the tide, but on whose attitude it may largely depend whether reform shall be a message of peace or a triumph of class and political party I cannot doubt that if a just course be taken, if the relations between the general character of the proposal of the Governthe immediate consequences fruitful of blessings to a regarding it as worthless grossly misrepresent their long distracted country. Yet-and this ought to be berne in mind, for it is the lesson of all history let us not expect that any single measure will work a sudden transformation of Ireland, that any reform of the Land System will at once cancel the ills of the past and put an end to all evil passions and recollecpast and put an end to all will passions and teconics. The traces of these things will remain; to are conferred on the tenantry, and, agreeing with fluerces of Time and just Government; the process must be gradual, and may be slow. Nevertheless, that is no reason why a great and good work should not be accomplished; why in the noble parase of our ancient law, 'Right should not be done' in this matter; and we may hope that Ireland will, in our day, prove by her conduct how true was the remark of a keep but unfriendly critic at the beginning of the 17th cen tury: * There is no nation of people under the sun that doth love equal and indifferent justice better than the Irish, or will rest better satisfied with the excution thereof, although it be against themselves, so as they may have the protection and benefit of the law when upon just cause they do desire it.'

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A man named Joseph Lynch was passing through Kilpatrick, county Westmeath; two men sprung from behind a hedge; one fired and shot him in the bigh The only re-son assigned is that he had entered the service of a new employer.

A man is reported killed at Philipstown, King's County, in a dispute about a right of way.

The Land Bill is condemned by the Independent Club of Queen's County, and also by a meeting held at Birr, King's County; the extension of Ulater Tenant Right is demanded.

The trial of the Longford election petition is fixed for Tuesday, 29th March.

The fire at Colligan Lodge, Dangarvan, is believed to have been accidental.

On Thursday night an attempt was made to assassinate a man named Michael Slattery, a land eleward in the employment of Mr. James Foster Vesey Fitzgerald J P., at Moyrisk, within a few miles of Ennis. He was fied at as he was entering his own hall door, but fortunately suffered no injury. Marks of sings were found on the door next morning. He had received a threatening notice warning him to gult the service.

In the landed Estates Court in Dublin, on February Il, the sale of an estate in Roscommon was adjourned in consequence of the low bidding. A threatening letter had been received by a gentleman who was believed to be an intending purchaser .-Wr Leopold Cust, agent for Mr. Smith Barry, M.P. on his Tipperary estate, has received three threatening letters, warning him to leave the country, otherwise his house will be burnt and himself murdered Mr Smit's Barry has also been threatened, unless be parts with Mr. Cust, Dr Mahon, of Westport, has received a threatening notice, signed 'Rory of the Hill, stating that if he did not prevent a Mr. Prendergast, of Ballins, from evicting some of his tenants he would get the death of Hunter, a landlord who met his death by the bends of an assassin about twelve months since. Much surprise is manifested at this startling proceeding.

Mr. Kickbam polled five hundred and thirty five votes more than O'Donovan Rosss, and yet it was not quite certain whether, if elected, he would take bis seat. He refused to be put in nomination. He some satisfaction from the spectacle. is friends to say so everywhere over the LUTDOZISEC E county. After the nomination he would have been content with the show of hands in his favor. The people had successfully asserted a principle in his person. But he could not control the action of his friends. If they wished to go to the poll be could not control them. The latter was not very encouraging to his supporters, and yet under every disadvantage, they lost the battle only by a majority of thirteen. A retiring and smiable man, shunning notoriety, and preferring the more congenial pusuits of literature, was not the sort of candidate to attract a large portion of the electors. Yet, as we have said, he polled five hundred and thirty five votes more than G'Donovan Rosss.-Freeman.

The Land Bill is in danger of being torn in pieces between conflicting interests. The Tenant Leagues and Farmera' Clubs unanimously condemn the Bill. What the exact form of their hostility may be it is not easy to conjecture, for some of these bodies, although bearing the high-sounding name of 'League,' and assuming great representative importance are of mushroom growth, and look formitable only in print The strongest declaration against the Bill is from Mr. Batt, Q C., the president of the Irish Tenant League, whose professional character and the special attention which he has devoted to the subject give weight to his opposition. He contends that the Go vernment scheme leaves to the landlord the erbitrary power of eviction, and that the advantage of being subject to 12 months' instead of a six months' notice is more imaginary than real as it would be counteracted by the extension by the landlord of the practice of issuing annual notices to quit. He says it leaves unfouched those cruel and oppressive contracts by which the tenant is bound to dispense with the usual notices, and give up possession on demand. He further objects that endless litigation will arise from the unsatisfactory way in which the principles which are to regulate the amount of compensation are defined. He is afraid that in the majority of cases the yearly tenant will not be able to establish any claim for improvements, and that the compensation for eviction will be reduced to whatever the tribunal may award him for loss of his occupation. There are many estates on which the arrears of rent hanging over for years will enable the landlord to evict on the next gale day, and in these cases the effect of the Bill will be to insure the tenant's eviction. There are also cases in which the tenant has signed an agreement not to improve without the landlord's consent, and in such cases no claim can be made. He thinks no measure ought to be accepted as a satisfactory settlement of the Land Question 'which will still leave in serfdom and bondage, and liable to oppression, to capricious eviction, to arbitrary increase of rents, a large number of the occupiers of the Irish soil' and that 'such a messure, even if beneficial in some respects, will leave in our social system e ements of discord and disorder which will yet shake Irish society to its base.' Mr. Kinneslly, hon. secretary to the Kilkenny Tenant League, declares with pithy plainness that the members 'reject and repudiate it as false, fraudulent, wirthless, and hypocritical. The following letter has been addressed to the secretary of the recent Conference by the O'Donoghus :-

National Conference.

'Dear Sir,-I have just seen in the Exciss

proceed to London, and before the second reading of the Land Bill, with a view to ulterior action, call upon Mr. Gladstone finally to assent to or dissent from such alterations in the measure as the deputation may deem necessary. I think such a course, taken before the second reading, would be premature and would have the effect of increasing the difficulty of bringing the Bill into a thoroughly satisfactory shape The scope of the Bill is good, and Mr Glad. stone's speech proved that he woll understands the wants and washes of the nation. I cannot, then doubt our being able to remove what defeats the evident size of the framers of the Bill, and to substitute what may give that aim a more certain effect. I will say that I am far from being disappointed by ment, and that those who represent the occupiers as views. I believe that the man who would counsel its rejection would be shouted at from one end of Ireland to the other as a rogue or an ass. Other Land Bills were, and with reason scornfully rejected, but there is a ring of true metal about the present which all leand has detected. I see that great advantages Mr. Butt, the able and eloquent president of the Tenant L'ague, that the Government bas 'au earnest and sincere desire to protect the Irish tenant,' I look forward with confidence to the result of a united effort made at the right time by the Irish members. We must support the second reading, and thus adopt the principle of the Bill.

le of the Bill.
'I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
'O'Dozoenuz.' Times Cor.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE TIPPERARY ELECTION. -It is clear that the majority of the winning candidate is so exceedingly small that the apparent victor may well doubt whether be would not prefer to have been defeated. A balance of 18 is easily disputable, especially in a country whera the Sheriff sometimes omits a page or two of the poll-books in adding up the returns. The second observation is that the numbers appearing at the poll-booths, though much larger than at the election in November, still represent a comparatively small section of the registered voters What were the motives of those who abstained altogether from voting! It may be safely assumed that they had no ardent real in favour of the Fenian movement, and we cannot affect any surprise that they should care nothing for the success of the Dublin Counsellor. The more probable solution of the difficulty is the existence of s wide spread apathy as to political action, if not an absolute distrnst of its practical effect. The 'Post' says it will doubt, until an official declaration of the poll, to which side victory has inclined. But if returned, Heron will have nothing to congratulate bimself on, save getting into the House of Commons by the skin of his teeth considering the money which he has expended and the pains which be took, for on this occasion he left no stone unturned to secure his return. Such a victory is as bad as defeat. The Daily News' thinks that Mr Heren's experience should be a lesson to bim and a warning to others. The pancity of votes recorded on his behalf show that the people have little respect for sham patriots ism. The gentle Kickham, as the true Fenian is called, comes in every way more creditably out of the matter than his rival. Times.

A recent despatch from London, by the French cable says that seventeen of the Irish members of Parliament waited on Mr. Gladstone on the 5th, accompanied by large deputations of their constituents, and asked him to give the tenants a ' continous land occupancy. This would virtually amount to con-fiscation of the property owned by the landlords, and Mr Gladstone, not only indirectly refused to concede the demand, but also gave the delegation ' to understand that, if Ireland was not satisfied with the measure of justice accorded her public opinion, which now sympathized with, would turn completely against In the debate had on the second reading of the Land Bill, as reported yesterday, Mr. Gladstone further stated that it would be followed by 'measure for the protection of life and property,' thus indicatind that he is about to take the advice given by the Times on Saturday, and suspend the writ of Habers Corpus 'whenever deemed necessary' The Torics were roundly abused by Mr. Gladstone and most of his supporters two or three years ago for following the policy to which, as a Minister, not a mere fan t fieder, he is now committed and must naturally derive

Mr. Gladstone's Land Bill seems unlikely to give satisfaction to the bulk of the Irish people. Lord Granard and Sir John Gray bave expressed their dissatisfaction with it in many grave particulars. This adverse opinion is all the more damaging to the prospects of the Bill, as Lord Granard and Sir John Gray have not identified themselves with the more extensive views of the Nationalists. Mr. Butt, Q.C., has written to the 'Freeman's Journal' an elaborate opinion, adverse to the Bill, in which be declares it to be ' nother of those ill-starred measures intended for the benefit of the Irish tenant, but in their practical effect bring mischief and disorder. He says that even in Ulster, the tendency of the measure would be 'simply and entirely to destroy the remnant of Ulster custom. He considers that a large number of tenants will still be exposed to all the evils and oppressions arising from insecurity of tenure which practically reduced them to the condition of serfs. He concludes that imperfect and inadiquate as the Bill is, he can trace in its provisions an earnest and sincere desire to protect the frish tenant; but the result is an elaborate failure to do that justice which it has elaborately attemper to work out. Sir John Gray has suggested that the National Conference of the Farmers' Club should send a deputation of trusted representatives to London to meet the Irish members, and in conjunction with them to seek an interview with the Premier, and state fully to him the Irish view of the matter. Sir John Gray writes, - The earnest desire of Mr. Gladstone is to do justice to the Irish people, will raise him above all a lawyer's formalities, and elevate him to the dignity of conceding to a nation's will, authoritatively placed before him by the representative men of Ireland, which has not yet been formally and officially done."—Catholic Opinion.

The Cabinet has decided on a measure to be submitted to Parliament which has for its object the enforcement of law in Ireland. It is based on Lord Althorp's law of 1833, and Lord Grey's law of 1847. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is to have power to issue proclamation in districts where unusual trouble exists, and extraordinary powers of arrest and detention are to be granted to magistrates in such districts after the proclamation. In some cases police and jury trials are dispensed with. The police force is to be largely increased. The bill will be introduced on Thursday by Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The 'Cork Herald' says the return of the expenses sustained by the candidates at the recent general election shows that the acknowledged expenditure amounted in round numbers to one million and a half sterling, or an average of £2,100 for every m. m. ber of the House of Commons Some of the returns for Irish boroughs furnish nice materials for reflettion. It appears from them that Mr. Baylay spent £1 000 in the charming bo ough of Athlone in tringing 111 voters to the p 11; Mr. Morster, at Cashe, spent £1,251 in securing 84; Mr. Brodigan, at Drop-Leda, sport £562, and was supported by 3) electori, and Mr. Weguelin, at Yough , spent £1216 and rolled 127. These ums are quite ind modent (f the 'charities' which flow from such gool Samartand on these occasions.

To Randal M'Donnell, Esq., Q. C., Hon. Secretary, against the Government Land Bill. They have also resolved to send a deputation to London to state their opinions.

A brutal murder was committed in Tipperary on Monday. A farmer named Hynes, while standing in the road outside his house, was struck by a pitchfor from behind The prongs entered his bead, traversing the brain. Two men have been arrested.

The Freeman's correspondent says :- Mr. Geo Smith, a landlord residing near Kanturk, in the county Cork, was fred at last evening while at dinconney was wounded in the legs by slogs. It is not, and was wounded in the legs by slogs. It is stated that the intending assassin took aim deliberately through the window of the dining-room, but has ben able to escape. Mr. Smith, it is understood a short time since received a threatening letter in reference to some 'notices to quit' which he had served on some of his tenants.

It is stated that Mr. Baron Hughes will try the peti ion which the Conservatives of Derry bave determined to present against the return of Mr. Dowse, on the grounds of intimidation. The other judges on the rots for the trial of election petitions this year are Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice Morris. The first-named will proceed to Long ord to try the peti-tion against the election of Captain Reginald Greville Nugent. The latter goes to Mallow to try the petition presented by Major Knox against Mr. Henry Manster

A Cork correspondent says - A large crowl of persons to-night paraded the streets carrying tar barrels and accompanied by a band. The police stopped the marching and seized the barrels. The proposed supper to the returned Fenians has been postponed to the 17th of March-St. Patrick's Daywhen a 'demonstration' is intended.

A man named McDonogh, who resided at Roslevin, some miles from Swineford, Mayo, is in custody on a charge of murdering his wife. The circumstances alleged are of a barbarous nature. It is stated that violent quarrels took place frequently during the past twelve mouths between the prisoner and the deceased, and that a few days ago, after some angry words had passed between them, the muruer was committed. A heavy blunt weapon must have been us.d. The shull was broken in two places, and so was the right arm of the deceased. The suspisions of some persons who lived in the neighborhood having been aroused, they visited the house and found the remains, bruised and charred, behind the fire -No judicial inquiry into the affair has taken place up to the present .- Freeman.

On the 22nd ult., the assizes for the county Clare were opened at Ennis by Judge O'Brien, who, in ad dressing the grand jury, said that having regard to the period which had elapsed since the previous aspixes, the reterns of the inspector general were so far satisfactory. Some of the cases were, however, of an agravated character, and one a murder of unsurpassed atrocity - that of the poor 'egg-dealer'-Of the motive for the deed, no evidence was yet forthcoming, nor anything tangible as to its perpetrator. It was not even known whether the black deed was committed with the object of plunder, or whether the poor creature was subjected to any vio-

A pastoral letter from Cardinal Cullen in denunciation of Fenianism and other secret societies, as dangerous to eternal salvation and to political prosperity, was read in all the Dublin churches on Sunday.

At a meeting of the Cork Farmers' Club, on Saturday, a report was adopted disapproving of several clauses in the Land Bill. A resolution was passed declaring that no bill would be acceptable to the tenants of Ireland that did not secure them peaceful erjoyment of their boldings and all improvements, with fair readjustment of rent.

The 'Irish Times' Correspondent says: - Mr. George Smyth, of Knockardraban, near Deanagh Colliery, lately purchased a portion of the lands of Knockardrahan and was farming it. Requiring the entire lands for his own use, he informed the tenants of his intention to take up the land, and several ejectments were served, to be tried at the coming assizes in Cork and at the quarter sessions court, to be beld in Kanturk next June. It appears that from time to time be received threatening notices through the Post-office telling him not to eject and let the people alone These notices he disregarded, and on last Saturday night, as he was in his parlour, the weapon of an assassin was levelled at him, the ball going right through the calves of his legs and inflicting two fearful wounds. Such diabolical acts as these deserve the highest censure from every right thinking man in the community; and it is hoped that the authorities will speedily bring to justice the fellows who have done such a base act. The police got information at once of the terrible outrage, and arrested one man on suspicion. No magisterial inquiry bas yet been made.

A correspondent of the 'Dublin Freeman' says :-A few nights since a party of seven or eight men, with their faces dieguised, called at the house of a farmer named Thomas Donohoe, residing at Cresslough near Kiloaleck, county Cavan, and obliging Donohoe and his wife to get out of bed to which they had retired, placed them on their knees, and with pistols presented at their heads, swore them to return the purchase money of their farm, which Donohoe had recently disposed of to a man named Cusack, with the intention of emigrating to America bimself It appears that the sale of the farm by private contract gave umbrage to some persons in the locality who were anxious to get it; and the object of endeavoring to force Donohue to break through it was

to have the farm. Lately, as some of the police from Broughderg, connty Tyrone, were on duty at a place called Goles, they came on a party of smugglers, busily eng ged in illicit distillation. On the approach of the police consternation seized the smugglers, who disappeared and ran away in all directions carrying with them the most portable of the apparatus employed in the manufacture of whiskey Two of their number, however who were engaged in emptying the still, were not able to make off as quickly as their companions were overtaken by the police, on whom they turned and made fight and one of them who was armed with a pitchfork, stabbed a policeman in the groin. One arrest was made, but the police found it necessary to release their prisoner and save themselves from attack by a speedy retreat.

A correspondent of the 'Dublin Evening Mail says, 'A most extraordinary, and I believe, well founded ramour has reached me to the effect that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland is about to proceed to Rome, at the request of the Government, upon confidential business with reference to the state of Ireland.

THE WICKLOW PERRAGE .- The consideration of the Wicklow Peerage has been resumed before the House of Lords, and it fully establishes the truth of the commor saying that truth is stranger than fiction. Sir Roundell Palmer intormed their lordships that the child who is put forward as the beir is no other than the offspring of a pauper named Mary Best, for a me time an inmate of the Liverpool Workhouse, and this Mary Best parted with the child to Mrs. floward, who has figured so conspicuously as the mother of the presended heir. Photography, always an interesting science, has done much good in other ways than in administering to personal vanity. In the case of this disputed claim it has brought to light this extraordinary disclosure. A number of photographs were shown to Mary Best, and in one of them she immedittely recognised the lady, Mrs. Howard, who increed her by money to part with her child? When your nighty-colured paintings in novels are pronounced overdrawn and nunatural and their existence in real life denied, you have a ready and irresistible answer in-Mary Best. But a pertinent question stands outside of this - is it right, assuming the foregoing statement to be correct - and Sir Roundell Palner professes his ability to prove it before the Lords that the authorities of the Workhouse should countenance, under their own eyes, this sale of human flesh and blood for purposes of which they are ingorant? Manchester World.

DEATH OF MICHAEL STAUMTON .- Irishmen who remember the days of O'Connell and his associates in the cause of Catholic Emancipation will learn with deep regret the death of one of his most trusted friends. Michael Staunton. He died on Thursday night at his residence in Kingston. Mr. Staunton took an active part in the politics of a past generation As proprietor of the Morning Register, a journal at one time of great and deserved influence, and as an able writer, he largely contributed to the formation of that public opinion which in the hands of O'Connell demolished the remnant of the penal laws. Mr Staunton abounded in information on the soc al and economic condition of Ireland. No man of his day surpassed him in a knowledge of the tangled financial relations between England and Ireland arising out of the Act of Union, and the subsequent consolidation of British and Irish Exchequers. His writings on this and other Irish subjects will be appreciated by future historians. After Emancipation he joined O'Connell in the Repeal agitation, and obtained one of three prizes given by the Repeal Association for the best essays on Repeal. Mr. Stannton was elected Alderman of the North Dock Ward in the first Town Council after the Municipal Reform Act. He subsequently filled the office of Lord Mayor with great distinction As Collector General of Rates under the 12th and 13th Victoria, which amalgamated nine different municipal taxes, he organised that useful department, and during the long period he held the office gave general satisfaction by his courtesy and forbearance in hard times. He was universally respected.-Freeman.

THE PARTY PROCESSIONS ACT. - Mr. W. Johnston lost no time in fulfilling his promise to the brethren that he would introduce, at the earliest moment a still enjoys good health, and is remarkably strong. bill to repeal the Party Processions Act. It is concise and simple The preamble recites the expe-diency of the repeal, and a single clause enacts that, from and after passing of 'this act,' the obnoxious 13th Victoria shall and the same is hereby repealed. There be three sponsors at the baptismal fount-Mr Johnston, Viscount Crichton, and Captain Archdall. The only ' carty processions' known to us in Ireland are the Orange group - the Battles of the Boyne and Aughrim, and the Festival of the Derry 'Prentices. These commemorations are the effects of a regular organization intended to promote party objects, and calculated to offend Catholics. They go further, and sometimes spill Catholic blood. If Orangemen be so well disposed to their Catholic countrymen - if their principles be strictly constitutional, as we are told they are, they adopt a singular mode of illustrating their principles and evincing their kindly dis position. Peaceable folk do not go about in armed battalions. They do not skulk behind ditches to fire at priests, and in pastime to slay unoffending men. There is an easy way to show their attachment to the constitution and their good will to their Catholic neighbors Let them comply with the Processions' Act. No man need be the less an Orangeman when he is stripped of his tawdry badges and medals. They give offence, and they are paraded because they do. They commemorate an epoch in the national history which should bring a blash to the cheek of a true Irishman. They are incentive to resistance and bloodshed. We have always regretted the necessity of the Party Processions' Act, and expressed a wish that the time may not be distant when it might be repealed. But that time is not yet come. The Government is not prepared to adopt Mr Johnston's receipt for the cure of Grange grievances .-Dublin Freeman.

On the 24 h ult., Mr Justice Firzgerald addressed the grand jury, and told them that the number of cases to go before them was small, and from the re port made by the Inspector General of Prisons in December last in which he stated that out of the 54 male prisoners undergoing sentence in the gaol, but one was in prison for any offence against property. He then referred to the case known as the 'Battle of Morroe,' which he said, did not indicate a very high state of civilization in the county Limerick, but, on the contrary, one of the greatest lawlessness. He next referred to the report of the constabulary, upon which it appeared that five charges had been made of firing at persons; but in two of those the magistrates had been committed and one other, in which the party charged was amenable, seemed to be of a very trivial character. The other two, however, had still remained undetected, and he regretted much that it appeared that there must be in the county so much sympathy with the perpetrators of such outrages, which were not, he, however, thought he might Bay, of scything like an agrarian character. In the one case an attempt had been made upon the life of Mr. Brett, the County Surveyor, and in the other two constables had been fired at at Askeaton. Those crimes, however, did not seem either to have been in any way connected with any such crime as Fenian-

A grand crisis is approaching in the existing relations between this country and England, one which may mark a memorable epoch in their history. Let us briefly sketch the situation. There are four gre-t elements in Irish society just now. First (not because it des rves precedence) is the old Protestant loyal element that seemed to regard an English Monarch as the God of its idolatry, and that sacrificed nationality at that unworthy shrine. That element is undergoing a change. It no longer loves anything and everything English with its wooted ardour, and we trust to see the day when it will no longer regard anything and everything Catholic and Irish with virulent hate. It has recently shown some sign of national life in petitioning for Repeal of the Legislative Union Does John Mitchel rightly describe such sign as only a 'galvanic semblance of vitality, the galvanizing apparatus being applied for the purpose of embarassing Bright Gladstone, and bringing back into power that noble Protestant Hebrew, Disraeli.' And that 'the moment that Jewish Orangeman is once more Premier of England, the Orange nationality will subside and be no more beard of?' If this description falsifies the real feeling of the party, and that it really means Repeal, there is still hope of a union of all Irishmen for national purposes. We should prefer at this juncture to see it take action for Tenant-Right; for, whether our Parliament be native or foreign, the right of the tenant-farmer to live on the soil will lie at the root of all wholesome legislation. There is then the landowning element which neither loves Ireland nor trusts England, and which has very little of the love or trust of the Irish people. Thirdly we have the landholding element discontented yet peaceful-and trustful still that a better day is nigh. The fourth element is not trustful. It is full of burning discon tent, and though actually at peace, is not passive. It laughs to scorn Mr Gladstone's Land Bill, and the men who believe that beneficial legislation can come from him or his Osbinot The 'Times,' referring to the electioneering action of this section. gives a true interpretation of the election contests at Tip. perary and Wa erford when it says :- 'The issue lay between the progressive improvem at of Irish legislation in union with Great Britain, and Ireland's egislative independence.' Those contests were, in fact, trumpet-tongued protests against the government of Ireland by England Here, then, are three elements more or less hostile to England, and our next consideration shall be how the legislation of the present Parliament may obstruct or favor the desire and object of one of them - that which despises petitioning and moral force The Cabicet now press n's the country with a Bill which the tenant farmers and their friends declare with one voice to be a mockery of their claims, whilst the pretended friends of Ireland regard it as a full measure of justice

The 'Daily News' says - At the meeting of Irish members to be held on Thursday, it is expected that Mr. Patrick O'Brien will advocate the extension of the Ulster tenant right to the whole of Ireland, and will recommend that an amendment to this effect shall he proposed on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.

MURDER IN WESTMEATH - On Tuesday night a man | Sir J. Lawrence, if there was any room in the ves- specie payments at once, provided Government take to, namely, 'hat a deceased was reaching a stool at which to kneel to say the resary he received the fatal wound; and returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. There were present in the apartment the perents an extremely aged couple; the sister and nephew of the deceased. A man named Robt. Austin, arrested on suspicion, remains in custody.

THE LESSON OF THE TIPPERARY ELECTION -The Daily News' thicks, on the whole, Mr. Heron's experience should be a lesson to him, and a warning to others. The paucity of voters recorded on his behalf shows that people have little respect for sham patriotism. The 'Gentle Rickham' as the true Fenian s called, though the epithet and patronymic seem somewhat incongruous, comes in every way more creditably out of the matter than his rival.

CENTENARIANS .- At the last meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians, the Master reported that he had admitted provisionally during the week two persons, each one hundred years of age. One was Moses Sheill, aged 104, born in New Ross, which town he left about seventy years ago. For the last fity years he resided at Sallystown He was rather strong and healthy up to a few weeks before he applied for admission to the house. After his admission he lived for only four days. The other was Margaret Donoloe, aged 103 years, born in Dangarvan, which place she left about sixty years ago. She has resided in this locality ever since, and is well known to the inhabitants of Forth and Bargy by the soubriquet of Munster Peg.' She

THE LENTEN PASTORAL OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF Salrond .- Dear Brethren in Jesus Christ, - I am authorised by his Lordship the Bishop of Salford to address you on occasion of the approaching holy sea son of Lent, and to forward to you the usual anbouncements. Thank God, the Bishop has been blessed with good health ever since he left the diocese, to take part in the General Council of the Church, now assembled in Rome.

THE POPE AND THE FERILMS.

Dear Brethren in Jesus Christ,- I t-ke this opportunity to make known to all the faithful a decree of our Sovereign Pontiff, Pope Pius the IX, which has already been officially communicated to the clergy. It refers to the well-known Fenian association. The Irish and American Bishops have petitioned the Holy Father to use his authority, as head of the Church, to check the growing evils of this confeder-After learning the true nature and tendency ation of this society, and after consulting with the Sacred College of Cardinals, the Holy Father has published a decree in which be classes the Fenians with other condemned societies. Henceforth, therefore, the members of the Fenian association, and likewise all who aid or abet the association, are to be excluded from the benefit of the Sacraments until they shall have withdrawn from all connection with it, and shall have sincerely promised never to return to it. In making known this decree of the Bovereign Portiff, I am urged by a painful sense of duty, because I know it will fall harshly on the ears of many welldisposed Catholics, who are actuated by good and generous motives, and who abhor the dark machinations of the most deeperate members of the Fenian association. But, my dear friends, remember that obedience is better than sacrifice,' and that if for

the love of God and the welfare of His Holy Church you make a generous peace-offering of your own views in this matter, you will have achieved a vic tory over yourselves, which, morally speaking, is greater then the victories achieved by the mos: renowned conquerors, and which is precious in the eight of God, and of angels, and of men. Our most Holy Father has a sincere love and a most holy regard for his children of the Irish nation. No one will rejoice more than be will rejoice to see Ireland repaid for her past wrongs, and restored to the full possession of all her just rights; buhe wishes his children to promote the good of their country, not by a spirit of anger and revenge- not by secret and sworn conspiracy, but by all open, lawful, and honourable means. Must evil be done, asks the holy Apostle St. Paul, to promote that which is good? By no means-God forbid-he emphatically answers Hence, a true lover of fatherland, who is guided by moral and religit us principles would sooner see his country rush to wreck and ruin. than save it at the expense of committing one deli berate crime. By thus making a generous sacrifice most practically and effectually support the Holy Father and the General Council of Bishops, who are labouring day by day to reform the world, and to convey peace and happiness to every nation, tribe and tongue on the face of the earth.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A disease resembling Asiatic cho'era has broken out in the parish of Billington near Magley, Lincolnahire. The military and naval estimates of the British go vernment for the current year are some ten milition

dollars less than last year. Mr Muntz, member of Parliament for Eirminghem England, proposed, the other day, that Engli b workingmen should relieve themselves of a debt of £35,000,000, a year. 'How?' asked one of his hearers. Why by not spending it' said the practical M P ; vour liquor costs you seventy millions. I don't ask you to be teeto alers - I take my glass of beer - but only take half as much, and you will save thirty five

millions per annum.' Captain Edward Poulden R. N., Superintendent of the industrial schoolship Formidable, at Portsmouth, has shown his noble zeal for religion by re fusing to furnish any information concerning his charge to certain gentleman who were anxious to establish a similar ship Kinsale, on the ground that he feared the new enterprise might be conducted on Catholic principles, and that 'he must not assist at rearing another buttress to a system which is antagonistic to the simplicity which is in Christ Jesus.'

The London ' Examiner,' one of the most able and influential weekly papers published in England strongly protests against the withdrawal of the troops from the colonies, closing as follows :- Is it possible to maintain the prestige of British preeminence if such a policy as this prevails. It has, in a late memorable debate, been conceded on all hands that we are bound in honor to aid the colonies to our utmost, in the event af any war in which they may be involved, as parts of the Empire; but deeds are better than words, and all our fine professions will go for nothing if the mails which convey them convey also reiterated and peremptory orders for the withdrawal of troops, notwithstanding the remon-strances of the colonies and the manifest dangers in which they are involved.

Religious Education has been freated in a speech by Sir John Coleridge, who says - Now, for my part, so far from being an advocate in itself for s non religious education, it appears to me that apart from all religious and moral grounds, it is upon purely intellectual grounds, a mistake to educate without religiou, because the relation of God to man the relation of man to creatures, and the relation of man to Him who created the creatures, ere equally matters of knowledge, and equally ought to come within the circle of any education that can be called complete.

At a meeting of the British and Colonial Emigra tion Society held in London on the 2nd inst , Sir James C. Lawrence said, the First Lord of the Admiralty had publicly intimated his intention to apply three troopships for the emigration of discharged

was fired at and wounded in his own house at Slane- | sels, after preference had been given to the Governmore in Westmea h. He died on Friday night At ment employes, then it might be placed at the disthe inquest the jury having heard the facts deposed possil of the society on the same terms. Another gentleman said that five hundred families were ready to emigrate from Deptford alone. It further appeared that each of the troopships could carry a thousand souls and that the committee had chartered three steamthips from Temperleys Carter and Darke, owners of the Avon and other vessels, one of which would sail on the fourteenth another on the 28th of April and the third on the 12th of May, for the conveyance of emigrants to be sent out under the So ciety's direction. They would contain at last eight bundred statute adults Before adjourning the Committee directed the Secretary to charter still another vessel so as to afford increased accommodation to the thousands who have signified their intention of flocking to Canada. The 'Times' of the 3rd inst., says - The intelligence of the proposal of the Admiralty to send out discharged artisans from the Government establishments to Canada in Her Majesty's troopships has been received with great satisfaction. and a large number of candidates have already applied to have their names entered as intended emigrants Two evenings in the week have been set apart at Deptford dockyard for receiving names.

LIVERPOOL, March 14 .- The 'Mary Johnstone, from Bahaia, has arrived. The Captain reports that on the 13th of Feby., in lat. 50 north, and long. 24 west, he passed a large steamer, which was have to and heading north-east. She displayed the British colours, and signalled to denote that her machinery was broken down. She had two white stripes and one red one on her funnel, about two thirds the way up, and the Captain thinks she may have been the missing steamer 'City of Boston.' The gale was very heavy at the time, and the 'Mary Johnstone' was not able to stop or get near enough to make any closer observations. The Inman line authorities in New York state that the funnels of their ships are not marked. Owing to the great distance the Captain of the 'Mary Johnstone' may have been mistaken in his observation. The location is precisely where the 'City of Boston' ought to have been on the date named, while the agents are of opinion that the steamer was one of 'Allan's' Portland line, They admit the possibility of its being the 'City of Boston.

MURDERS IN IRELAND -In the House of Commons Lord J. Manners asked the First Lord of the Treasury if it was the intention of the Government to introduce any measures for the better security of life or for the better administration of the law in cases of trial for murder in Ireland. Mr. Gladetone,-I think, Bir, that, if I construe rightly the intention of the noble lord in putting this question it has some special reference to the recent failure at a trial in Dublin, following on a failure in the same case at Galway. Now, it is but fair to those who may be regarded as having been instrumental in that failure to observe that, in the opinion of the advisers of the Crown, there were special circumstances, on which it is not oecessary and it would not be advisable to dilate, which go far to account for the occurrence without | State ! State schoolism is the Church of Auti Christ, imputing blame to the parties, or drawing from it the the conclusion that there is an indisposition to perform a public duty. With regard to the more general scope of the question, I may refer to the intention of the Government as declared in the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the Session. It is not necessary to go back on the discussions which were held on the motion for an address. So much I may say in reply to the noble lord, if the changes to which he alludes in his question would involve a departure from the principles of the Constitution, then I may reply that several changes in the law are under our consideration; but I am not at present in a position to say whether or not we shall be able to propose any definite measures on the subject. I expect, however, that within a week we shall be in a position to declare our intention in this respect (Hear, hear,)

Our country Magistrates occasionally show themselves to be so very rural, that their blundering suggests the necessity that Mr Gladstone should include them in the measure of compulsory education, whereby they may learn the ground work of Coke upon Lyttleton, at least, if they cannot grasp the intricaies of the Revised Statute Book, in dispensing justice among our unlettered peasantry. Some weeks go a Catholic Priest, on his way to the bed-side of a dying parishioner, was find for refusing payment at the toll bar-the reason given being that he was not a clergyman 'in the meaning of the Act' on to God and His Church, the friends of Ireland will tolls; but a Weslyan Minister having been com the gate keeper, and carried the day; for the Solons on the Bench declared that he was a clergyman ' in the meaning of the Act!' The Preston Magis rates however do not appear to have studied the progression. and practice of law in the superior courts at home and abroad, any more than our fox hunting parson and squires, but seem to have a lingering hankering efter the thumbscrews of old; for, because a Jesui-Pather would not divulge all particulars concerning a robbery and the subsequent restitution, through his hands, of a £100 note, the Bench grew bilious and declamatory. The law library bad to be ran sacked we suppose, for cases and precedents, and at last the case was adjourned. Let us hope wher they resume their seats, 'their bonors' may beve crammed' themselves somewhat as to Ye Manners and Ye Customs of Ye English in 1870,' s Doul would say and not make themselves supremily ridiculous or badgering Father Johnson, or maisun, on a technical right which, by tacit consent, is sither waived or ignored in all civilized commun. tieg. - Unthelia Opinion.

UNITED STATES.

New York, March 17th .- St Patrick's day has been celebrated in this and surrounding cities with more enthusiasm than ever before. Here the procession was two miles long and the streets through which is pesad were densely crowded. Cospicuous in the line of procession were Mayor Hall, Police Commissioner Brennan and Rev Father Corrigan, of Cork. As the procession passed the City Hall it was reviewed by Mayor Hall, the heads of Departments and the members of the Common Council. All the municipoffices were closed.

A Cincinnati judge has decided that a blow from a husband inflicted upon a wife is sufficient for s divorce.

A disease as istal as Asiatic cholera broke out in Erie county, Penn., a few days ago, and in less than a week five grown persons died. It is called the 'apotted fever.' The victims are covered with crimson spots.

The experiment of mixing negroes and whites in the public schools of Louisiana resulted in the withdrawal of all the white scholars, leaving the blacks to 'go it alone.'

One of our New York contemporaries sententiously says, 'India is only held by the sword, and the natives would be quick to take advantage of any sign of weakness on the part of their rulers. The Southern States are 'in the union' under a similar tenure, but, by some strange obliquity of visior, most of these newspaper men will not perceive that a far more formidable 'India' lies at the very threshold of their Capitol. The disagreeable truth may yet be impressed upon them if, for instance suprose, their Government tries the experiment of a foreign war as test of the Southern 'loyalty' represented by the colored voter and the carpetbagger.'

Washington, March 8 .- The steady decline in the premium on gold causes great rejoicing here, and already the resumption of speedy resumption in specie payments is talked of by Congressmen genlaborers at Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham, and other erally. Letters have been received here from gen-Government towns, on condition that the victualling themen connected with some of the largest banks in as to the safety of the vessel. Signed, ALEX TRIL-expenses—£25s, per head—were paid, and, continued the country, indicating their willingness to resume son, Agent Associated Press.

the initative. They do not propose to pay gold on deposits, but only on circulation.

THE LEGAL TENDER QUESTION. - The 'Philadelphia Ledger' of the 3rd says : - As has been looked for, and supposed probable ever since the announcement of the decision of the Sup - me Court declaring all obligations and contracts m de prior to passage of the Legal-tender act for the payment of money, the large railway and canal companies of this city owing interest on such old bonds, have united in opposition to the decision of the court, and will pay only in currency at present, but have so far conceded recognize the law as adjudicated, as to promise to make up the difference now existing between coin and currency, if at the end of one year from this time the decision of the Supreme Court shall stand as the

A Cincinnati reporter woke up a bridegroom at a hotel in that city to get the particulars of his wedding. He owes a neighboring apothecary fifty cents for court plaster.

At New Orleans, ex-Auditor Wickliffs, of Louisiana, has been committed to jull in default of \$50,000 bail for the embezzlement of State coupons valued at over \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, March 15 .- The Treasury Department is now trying a plan that is expected to renier the counterfeiting currency almost impressible. The face of the bank bill is covered with printing so finely executed, that counterfeiters cannot afford to copy

Among the Alaska rivers are the Atutoacoolakachargut, Nocotachiwat, Kuyuyukuk, Connecovan, Unalachlut, and Golsove Richka, along whose banks ive in almost Arcadian biss the Cuyckauickpuks, Yakutskylitniks, Sakiatekylitniks, Ankachagamuks, Mekutonecutzocorts and other tribes with equally simple nomenclatures.

The Republicans have again carried the elections in New Hampshire but by reduced majorities. The Democratic wave is slowly but steadily advancing.

The New York Herald has a learned correspondent at Rome, and he vouchsafes to disclose some of the secrets which he has developed. The most important utelligence is that every thing at the council is ix hoc. This startling news was given to him in confidence by a high official at the Vatican, and the evidence contained in the letter would seem to suggest the inference that it was the Pope. A little farther along the same correspondent discusses one subject in such a way as to give the impression that he supposes the college of cardinals to be a place of aducation.

Ou: Catholic position is not, that the State, as the State exists in this country especially, has anything to do with the education of children. The Catholic ground is that the education of children is committed to their parents, and to those that the parents choose to trust - and to none others, and never to the in these States. What part has Christ with Anti-Christ; or Catholics with the monarchy of Lucifer f This is not to say that while the false system of State taxation for schools continues, it is not most just-on many grounds outside of religion, that some portion of the school money wrang from us, ought to be given to schools that we approve. But the whole plan of State 'establishment' of schools is wrong, and a snare of the enemy. - N Y. Freeman.

In the United States House of Representatives on Monday Mr Churchill of New York offered a resoluion calling on the President for information as to the determination of the Canadian authorities conceroing the fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and clong the Canadian coasts, and whether any action had been taken for the protection of American interests.

A few days ago a man entered an insurance office in Buffalo and tossing a paper, on the counter, said to the clerk: 'That's run out, and I want to get it renewed.' As the clerk unfolded the document a broad grin epread over his face, and he inquired:
Are you sure this has run out?' 'Yes,' said the mac, 'my wife told me it run out yesterday morning, 'whereupon the clerk nanded back to him his-marriage

The ship Tidings, from Glassgow, which arrived at New York a day or two ago, had a bard time of it, netween gales and flelds of floating ice. She was cauget on the 5th of February in terrific south west gale and sufered great demnges. On the 17th, in buitade 48.10, she ran into large fields of ice with numerous small derg. The ice grew thicker, and he bergs closed up around her, and masses of ice co shed against her bull. Further progress seemed too d flicult as well as dangerous and the ship was ended to the southeast. After an hour's sailing in this direction, the bad cleared the ice. Continuing on the same course, she passed through another field of heavy broken messes, with bergs in it 40 feet nigh. The steamer City of Boston is though to bavn been severely disabled, if not lost, by some of bese flo-ting mountains of ice.

SAPONACECUS SANCTIMONY - The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Boston, is one of those ecrupulous divines who have such a high appreciation of cleanliness hat they rank it not exactly next to godlinese, but n an equality with it. Having received from an nierprising soap dealer, a dead-head cake of the saponaceous article, the reverend gentlem n gresoed i- per in his well sconred digits and wrote thus:-

I have used your soap with profit and pleasure : at best of . Il. I have held pleasant converse with you concerning Him whose blood wash sall our sins The enterprising Obristian who deals in scap inserted this first-class religious puff in all the religious papers—of course he did—and the 'in tependent' quoting the puft remarked :- 'This reminda us of he negro who opened a restaurant in this city some twenty-five years ago, and who, in order to attract pious quatomers during Oysters in every eryle stewed, coasted, fried, scolloped, and on the half-shell; friends of the Redcemer ere invited to call.' Both these advertising dodges are about on a par with that of the dentrifice man who followed in the wake of the proselvizing Young Obristian' and posted his placard on he fence immediately under that of the latter, so that the connected sentence was made to read: ' Procare to meet your God' "By using Tompkins' Touthwash,'- U. States Paper.

THE 'CITY OF BOSTON.' NEW YORK March 17 -The following has been received at the Associated Press office from the European agent?

LORDON, March 17 - At noon yesterday a copy of private telegram was handed to me by the G vernent Superintendent of the Stock Exchange Telegraph office, announcing the arrival of the 'City of Boston' at Queenstown in tow of the 'City of Durham' The des atch bad reached Loudon via Manchester, -a course not unusual in case of a go ga on the direct Liverpool line. The news was accepted here without question. The wildest enthusiem was manifested in the Exchanges of Liverpool. Excited crowds gathered under the wind we of the Irman office; equal excitement and enthusiasm prevated all the Exchanges of L ndun. The evening pepers were an late se seven o'clock published. The announcement of the steamer's arrival was accepted as an undoubted fact. Having telegranhed you the news as furnished me thus, apparently from reliable authority I sent off despatches to Queens: we and Liverpool seeting confirmation and details. That the Immen's and the look-nur at Queenstown had not he rd of the 'Oity of Boston' I sent to you; you received ours before a doubt existed in London or on the Continent

True Wlitness.

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

TERMS YEARLY IN ADVANCE: To all country Subscribers Two Dollars. If the abscription 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.

THE TRUE WITHESE can be had at the News Vepots. Single copies 3d.

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

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 ha paid up to August '63, and owes his subscription PROM THAT DATE

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1876

ECOLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. 0781 - EDRAM

Friday, 25 - Annunciation On Sainrday 23 Ol the F-ris. Sunday 27 Fourth of Lent. Monday, 28 Of the Peria. Tuesday 29 Of the Feria. Wednesd-y. 20 Of the Feris. Thursday, 31 Of the Feria.

RECULATIONS FOR LENT-All days of Lead Sundays excepted, from Ash Wednesday to Holy Saturday inclusive, are days of fasting and ab-tinence.

The use of flash meat at every meal is per mitted on all the Sandays of Lent, with the ex cention of Palm Sunday.

The use of flesh meat is also by special indul gences allowed at the one repast on Mondays Tue-days, and Thursdays of every week after the first Sunday of Lent, to Palm Sunday .- On the first four days of Lent, as well as every day in Holy Week, the use of flesh meat is pro hibited

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The past week has not been fertile in any events of general interest. Rumors of the in disposition of the Sovereign Pontifi are circulated by the Protestant press, and are flashed across the Atlantic by telegraph cable; but as little re liance can be placed on them, as on the reports we receive as to the doings of the Fathers in Council assembled, which reports ere made up and seasoned expressly for the Profestant market

Though the Gladstone-Bright Land Bill ha passed its second reading in the Hause of Commons, it can hardly as yet be termed a success There is amongst the Irish a good deal of opposition to it; and though it is difficult to say bow far the feeling extends, the so called nation press is fond in its denunciation. That it will un dergo considerable modifications in Committee i almost certain; the chief complaints urger against the Bill as it present stands seem to us in be these : That it does not give the tenant fixed of tenure at an invariable rent, so long as that rent is paid; and that the custom of Tenan Right as it obtains in Ulster is to be made law for that Province only, whereas it ought-so say the malcontents with the Bill-to be extended to the whole country. Measures are before Par liament to strengthen the bands of the Irish Ex ecutive, and thus to enable it to act more office ciously for the suppression of agrarian outrages These are of too frequent occurrence; but in all other respects serious crime is rare in Ireland, which contrasts favorably in the matter of cri-

minal statistics with England and Scotland. A heartless hoax, the work probably of some swindling speculator, was perpetrated the o'ner day, by transmitting by telegraph the news of the safe arrival of the steamer City of Boston at Queenstown. The report was received here with joy, which was soon dissipated by a forma contradiction of the good news. An explena tion, which is no explanation, has been given, and the mystery of the origin of this acoundrelly hoax is unsolved. It is believed that it was accomplished by tapping the wires. The Associated Press of New York have offered a reward of \$500 for the discovery of the perpetrator who richly deserves a sound flogging at the cart's

France, Europe, the Catholic Church have to mourn the loss of a great and good man, a sincere Christian, a Conservative statesman, and a brilliant man of letters-the Count of Monta-

The deceased was of an ancient family, illus trious in the annals of France. "We are the sons of the Crusaders," was his noble boast-"and we will not be pushed aside by the sons of Voltaire." Though French by birth, and on the father's side, he had an Englishwoman for his mother, and be himself resided much in England, for whose free political institutions, the legacy of the Ages of Faith, he always professed, and no doubt felt, a profound admiration; these institutions he fondly dreamt might be established in France, forgetting that by her Revolution in the eighteenth century, France had broken with the missions any objections which they wish to urge. their country. The Irish Bishops are missionpast, and had destroyed all these social institute. The substance of these objections will then be aries in their island, in America, in Australia, root, so is the faith in Ireland. It is a plant indigenous Church, or religious society, over which it pre-

and liberty are impossible. In a country like the debate strictly limited to the defence or re-France but one of two modes of government is possible:-Government by corruption as uniter Louis Philippe; or Government by the Chassepot | be at liberty at any moment to take the vote of affe, as under Louis Napoleon. The error of Montalembert consisted then in this-That be overlooked the impossibility of transplanting the political institutions of one country to another whose social institutions are essentially different.

But whatever may have been his errors-and who is free from error? - he was a great man: one whom in these days of indifferentism, and political atheism the world can ill spare; and his memory will long be held in honor even by those who were his most active opponents. May his soul through the mercy of God rest in peace.

The conduct of the commander of the British steamer Bombay, in abandoning to their fate the efficers and crew of the United States manof-war steamer Oneida, with which the former had come into collision, inflicting such serious injuries that the Oneida sank a short time afterwards carrying down with her the greater part of those on board-bas provoked severe, and certainly not undeserved comments from the British, as well as the U. States press. The facts seem to be these:-

The Oncida was standing out of Yokohama, whilst the Bombay was running in. It was dark; and when the two steamers perceived one another, both put their helms a port-co it is said: nevertheless with a crash the Bombay ran into the starboard quarter of the Oneida smashing her bulwarks in, and cutting her down to the water's edg . The Bombay then sheering off made for the land, paying no attention to the signal guns fired by the Oneida to summon assistance. In a short time the latter went down. bearing with her the greater part of her gallant crew to a watery grave. From the testimons of those who were saved, it appears that Captain Williams died like a brave officer, refusing to leave his post or to consult his own safety : in this noble resolve he was imitated by his subor dinates. All honor to these brave men : but what shall we say of the commander of the British steamer who left them to their fate Such cold-blooded indifference is almost incredible, and yet we fear that it is too true. The matter is being investigated, and meanwhile the Captain has been suspended. It the charge be established against him he should be suspended luerally - per coll.

The High Court for the trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte was convened at Tours on the 18 : enst. Tue Princess and children were present. and the excitement was great. A band of French adicals have it is said sworn, in case the Prince he acquitted, to avenge with their own bands, the death of Victor Noir. Barbara Uhryk, the insane nun of Cracow has just died in the hospital.

THE COUNCIL.

From the Valican. On the 21st of February, the twenty-eigh General Congregation was held. After Mass had been said by the Archbishop of Toulouse. the discussion on the Catechism was resumed On this occasion seven Fathers addressed the Council, including the Archbishops of Toulousand Stragossa, and the Spanish Bishops of Jaeu and Havana. The Archbishop of Toulouse is renorted to have expressed with great energy his devotion to Roman doctrine, and to have re ceived unequivocal marks of sympathy from all parts of the Council Hall. Mgr Martinez Bishop of Havana, displayed, it is said, the same complete mastery of the Latin tongue as the Hungarian Prelates, by whom it is habitually spoken, and produced a deep impression. The Spanish Bishops astonish their venerable col leagues by their exact and extensive knowledge of all branches of ecclesiastical science. During the debate on the 21st, Mgr Haynald, Archhishop of Kalocza, having been admonished by the Cardinal President not to wander from the true subject of discussion, and failing to observe the admonition, was called to order, and descended from the pulpit without completing his address. This act of authority is said to have been warmly approved by a great majority of the Fathers. For some time past, a large number of Bishops, lamenting the upprofitable repetitions which needlessly prolonged the public discussions, had solu cited the Holy Father to empower the Cardinal President to close them, whenever the Council should express a wish to that effect, and declare itself sufficiently enlightened as to the sentiments of the Fathers on any particular Schema. Pius IX, is reported to have replied: " I do not wish any Bishop to return to his diocese without having said all which be thought it his duty to say." At length the necessity of introducing some modification of the original regulations, prescribed in the Apostolic Letter Multiplices enter, came to be generally recognized. A Decree, which will be found in another column, has been promulgated with this object by the Cardinal Presidents. It leaves to the Fathers the most ample liberty of discussion, but obliges them

futation of them. Moreover, on the demand of at least ten Fathers, the Cardinal President will the Council as to the period at which the discus eion of any particular subject may be advantageously closed. The Council will thus, on the one hand, be the guardian of its own liberties and, on the other, possess the nower of restraining its members from any abuse of them. . . .

"The momentous discussion de Ecclesia is now at hand, and all minds are occupied with the question of the Deficition which has been so engerly discussed outside the Council, before the Fathers themselves have approached it in their judicial character. Some think that the doctrine of the infallibility of S Peter and his successors the Roman Poutiffs will form the subject of a separate schema, considering its vast importance; others that it will be introduced in the general schema de Ecclesia, and if so, probably in the eleventh chapter, de Canite Ecclesice. On such a subject we neither have nor preterd to have any knowledge whatever. Meanwhile. it is known, by the declaration of Mgr Hefele and others, that the counter address was not designed for publication, and some who signed it are said to be much disconcerted by its appearance to all the journals of Europe. " It is an incontestable fact," save the Roman correspon dent of a well-known Paris journal, "that some of them now loudly protest their belief in the infallibility of the Pope teaching ex cathedra, and add that the reasons which induced them to sign, solely on the ground of mopportuneness, have lost much of their force in consequentee of recent events." They seem to think that the inconven iences which might result from the Definitionsuch as the dissatisfaction of temporal Govern ments-are nothing when compared with those which would now result from silence. It is ever added, we know not how truly, that some pro pare to write to their clergy in this sense, and that others speak of cancelling their signature. One of the French Bisbops, bitherto most active in opposition, and still holding his former opinions is reported to have said: "We shall have to vield, for it is evident that the Pope is not with us. I have no longer any hope." But the period of rumours and guesses is drawing to a close. The final result of the Council, whether announce ed sooner or later, and through whatever prelim mary conflict it may be attained, will be the edu fication of the Church, the renewal of peace and concord, and the diffusion of light and truth. On this point difference of opinion is impossible, at least among Catholics, who await with thankful composure the instruction which the council will one day give them.

"in the twenty-ninth General Congregation. beld on the 22nd of February, Mass was said by the Archbishop of Zara and seven Fathers addressed the Council. The discussion of the Catechism was brought to a close. An interval of ten days would clapse before the next Session of the Council.

"The Roman correspondent of the Paris Union reports that in the General Congregation of the 21st of February, 'the principle orators addressed to the opposition some salutary truths." One Prelate, be is informed, observed that "it was ime to tear away the veil under which its opera tions were shrouded," and which the new regulation, devised to check exorbitant and upprofitable discussion, will tend to baffle. The journals of the party, obedient to their instructions, already cry out against the pretended "suppression of liberty." and threaten to appeal to another Council. Like Protestants, they would like to see a Council composed exclusively of themselves and their confederates. The existing one, they have discovered, since the intentions of the majority have been so plainly announced, is not worthy of their obedience. "At Rome," says the writer in the Union, and all our own correspondents say the same, " they trouble themselves very little about what I have related to you. They have not the alightest doubt of the final and definitive triumph of truth. Even they who were disposed to accept a compromise become every day fewer in number. They all feel that a clear and explicit affirmation of the infallibility of the Popehas now become an absolute necessity. The French Bishops, whose names have been published in the papers as opposed to the definition, are far from being gratified by this publicity. Several of them are afflicted and disconcerted by it beyond measure." It is evident that we may await the end with tranquil minds. Whether it be next week or next year, it can only be the traumph of eternal truth.

ENGLISH, IRISH, AND SPANISH B'SHOPS IN THE COUNCIL.

"The writer to whom we owe the anecdote about the manuscript of S. Francis of Sales speaks of some in whom we have a special interest. "I have visited several English Bishops," be says, "and found them lodged in cells, like seminarists, at the English College of S. Thomas of Canterbary They are consoled by the henceforth to present in writing to the Com- progress which the faith continues to make in

nation of Apostles, populus apostolus. The Spanish Bishops excite our admiration by their merit, learning, and piety. They are poor, for they no longer receive anything from their Gov eroment. You see them on foot in the streets, exposed to sun and rain, draped in their sample of oblivion over the dark bage of her history. The star of hope now shines out brighter. We have used the sword of centuries, said the elequent Machally. Gil, Arctibishop of Saragossa, is ledged at the Dominican Convent of the Minerva, like a sim ple religious. He is the great theologian of the Spanish school, as Mgr Monescillo, Bishop of Jaen, who is also todged at the Minerva, is its great orator. Mgr Blanco, a Dominican and Bishop of Avila, is the most eminent Thomist and Latinist of the Castilians. He is called the Bishop of S. Theresa, that Saint whom Spain calls its doctora, and whom painters depict with the pen and bonnet of a doctor. She was a true mother in Isruel, and not one of those gossiping mothers whom I could name to you," H. alludes to certain ladies now in Rome, not in the least resembling S. Theresa, whom the French wittily call matriarches.

"The Bishop of Gibraltar, M. Lafond addwho has a flock of only 18 000 souls, 'is at once hisnop, parish priest, preacher, and professor. 1 have beard him congratulate himself on having nothing to do with the Spanish Government, and give praises to England which beips him in his good works,"

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN MONTREAL.

The Day was ushered in with a heavy snowstorm and a N.E. wind, increasing in violence as the day advanced. The day was one of the worst of the season, and never have we seen the Fes rival of Ireland's Patron Saint celebrated under such sad auspices. Nevertheless, nothing daunted, our Irish brothers, bidding defiance to wind and weather, met at the hour appointed, and in the order indicated in the programme, proceeded to St. Patrick's Church, where High Mass-thmusic being that of Havdo's fourth-was sung and the Sermon of the Day was preached by the Rev. Father O'Brien, of Brockville :-

The Rev. Gentleman took his text from the Gaspel according to St. John 15 h chapter and 16 h verse-" I have appointed you that you should go and bring forth fruit, and that the feuit should rem in." These words he said, portray the features of the true aposile, chosen and sent by the lawful authorities. He goes he brings forth fruit, and that truit remains. They were addressed by our Lord of the twelve apostles, and can be applied with equal force to all the apostles who have since been sent to do His work; but to none with more fitness than to the saint whom we honor to-day. He was chosen by the lawful authorities, he went, he brought forth fruit, and that truth, after a lapse of fourteen hundred years, yet remains. God is a God of wisdom; He adapts the means to the end ; He prepares agents for His work on earth - no: such agents, however as man would choose, but from things in themselves weak He makes instruments powerful in the performance of His work, and sure to attain the blessed end desired. Thus He sent twelve poor fishermen to conquer the world; He made Joseph, a poor captive, the deliverer of His people; He lifted up Moses, saved from the waters of the Nile, the legislator of His people and the depository of faith and hope of the world's re-

In the fifth century God performed a great work. We see that at that time, in the East, heresy rose its head under the folds of imperial purple; in the West, wild tribes came bounding over Europe, devastating everything in their merch; Rome totters and topples down, and or every side all vestiges of civilization are effeced. In the midst of this desolation God prepares in Ireland a safe retreat for religion and science. He makes ireland a seminary of virtue and science, whence Erin's sons would go forth to spread the light in Britain, Germany, Gaul, and Italy, carry ing the illuminating torch lit at the altar of truth then burning only in Brin A youth is born in Gaul, the idol of his parents. He is reared in the lap of piety. In the flush of his youth he is torn away from home and its endearments, from his mother and his mother's embrace, and is carried away into Ireland. There is no need to try to enlist your sympathies in favor of that youth of 16 summers. Angels of God look down on him with delight—he is dear to heaven -he is to be the father of a great nation. That youth was Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland.

Six years of captivity rolled by, and Patrick returned to his family, but not to remain. God had other designs for him. He moved him by interior grace, and Patrick resolved to devote himself to the conversion of Ireland. Many a long year did Patrick then spend in study, until he was finally ordained consecrated, and sent by Pope Celestine, 44th successor to Perto in the year 432 to Ireland.

The eloquent preacher then showed the advance made in Ireland after the arrival of Patrick. As he journeyed through the leland he poured fourth the truth, and idols hitherto worshipped trembled and fell, and no longer the smoke of incense arose in honor of false gods. Churches raised their heads, schools were built on the river banks for foreigners, monasteries were established, until the land became known as the holy isle, and the dwelling place of doctors and saints. Then her sons went forth to the Joutinent to dispel the darkness that overshadowed

Every country has its golden periods. Greece had its age of Peric'es, Rome its Augustan era, Italy its age of Leo the 10 h France its period of Louis 14th, and Ireland its golden days from the middle of the sixth to the middle of the eight century Tho Dane had not then come down from his forest home, had not yet turned his cruel beaks against the holy isle. The Norman had not yet crossed the channel

to rivet his chains round Brin's limbs. What wonder then that the memory of those days should be dear to us? What worder that our hearts should swell with pride when 'fond memory brings the light of other days around us?' What wonder we should rejoice when we behold the ancient gleries of Brin come streaming down through the well of time, when we behold the fruit of the deeds of these golden days?

And now will that fenit temein? Will it be like the seed that fell upon stony ground and could find no root? No, but like that which, falling upon good soil, produces an hundred fold. Will it be like the bouse whose foundation is of sand? Not so but like bull and void. The case was carried before the the house built upon a rock, which, though the winds | Council of State, which has revoked the Decree blow and the floods come, and tempests burst around, stands Steadfast and unshaken, because it is built an old cak, round whose head the storm howls and the lightnings flash, trembles not but strikes a deeper

tions without which the constitutional monarchy laid before the Council by the Commissions, and everywhere. I heard the Archbi-hop of Tours to the soil, it is found everywhere, it cannot be pluck.

St. Patrick's labours have a propose to confer upon Ireland the title of the ed up. St. Patrick's labours have a propose to confer upon Ireland the title of the ed up. ed up. St. Patrick's labours bave remained, and ed up. S., a monument that time cannot change, that persecutions cannot sake, that revolutions cannot cramble. There it stands to day indestruction notwithetending the ruins that time and tyranny have scattered round its base.

The elequent preacher continued, reverting to the wrongs of Ireland .-

of am not going to repeate the sad story of Ireland's trials for the faith. Now is the time to throw a vell of ablivion over the dark bage of her history. The star against the Catholic Irist! - we have tried famine we have tried extermination we have had recourse to all the severity of law. What have we doza? Have we succeeded? We have neither been able to exterminate them nor enfechic them. I confess my incapacity to solve the problem. If I could fad my. self beneath the dome of St Peter, and read with the faith of a Catholic the inscriptions round it-then arr Peter, and on this rock I will build my churchthen I could solve the problem of Ireland's story! Well, what he could not do, we can we can read the inscription with a Catholics faith. We can under stand how the fruit of St. Patrick remains, although with ber faith proscribed, with education uper the ban, with her children scattered to the four winds of heayen, yet the fruit remains. Power has tried the sword, patranage has held forth a glittering bribe, yet the children of St. Patrick retain allegiance to bim who struck down the shackles which held them in a spiritual bondage.

Yes, thank God, the fruit remains not only in Ireland, but in other lands. The exile carries faith with bim, and thus Ireland's suff-tings are un instrument in God's band for the spreading of the fruit

Let us preserve that fruit; and let us love the Saint who first sowed the seed. Let us cling to the old faith, the joy and glory of Ireland's prosperity, her stay in time of adversity. I will add, let us love the old soil where the frut became indigenous. Love of country is a noble natural instinct implanted by God, as holy in Brin's sons as in the captive Itreslite when he exclaimed, 'If I forget thee, O Jeruse. lem, may my right hand be forgetten !' Yet as love of country is an instinct from God, it must be kept in subordination to G d's laws and the laws of God's Oburch, the depesitore, the exponent of God's will to man. Hence, no toolish false love of country should he sllowed to lead us into collision with the Spouse of Obrist Listen to the words of Ireland's son whose star shall ever shine out with brighter and brighter affulgence, who found Erin in chaiss and burst them from sround her the great, the glorious, the im-mortal O'Connell. When dving in a foreign land, in Italy, whither he had gone to visit the vice-regent of God before he died, among the last words which he said were the following: 'My Body to Ireland-my hear: to Rome my soul to God.' He loved Erin, his country and gave her his body. He loved Romereligion more, and gave her his heart. He loved God most, and to Him be gave his soul. God-religion - country - behold the order of his love. No true ove of country ever runs counter to the sacred ordinances of God's Church. Be faithful to that Church, the Church of your fathers; obey her law, bearken to her voice. Then you will be worthy childress of St. Patrick, and with him will see, love and enjoy God in bliss eternal.

After Mass the Procession reformed, and taking the line indicated by programme in our last, balted in front of the St. Patrick's Hall. where addresses were delivered by the President of the Society and other gentlemen, after which it dispersed. In the evening there was a numerously attended and well conducted Concert, given by the St. Patrick's Society, in their nandsome Hall, which has been perfectly restored. Here the usual patriotic speeches were delivered during the intervals betwirt the music. and an Irish priest lately from Ireland, the Rev. Father Gollooly, was presented to the company assembled, whom he delighted with a very eloquent address. The music was excellent, all the accessories were first rate, and at a late hour the guests retired well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

There was also a Banquet on the same evening, given by the Irish Canadian Institute, and at which were present many of our leading citizens of all creeds and origins. The usual patriotic and national toasts were proposed, and well responded to. The evening passed most

On the whole, in spite of the weather, and dreadful state of the streets, our Irish brethren made as usual a noble display. Their numbers, their good order, the stalwart appearance of the men of whom the Procession was composed, must have assured the spectator of the importance of the Irish element in our population, and of the great part which they have to play in the future of this young country.

We should have mentioned that, at the meeting in front of the St. Patrick's Hall on the return of the Procession from Mass, a Resolution was read, and upanimously adopted, praying for the extension of clemency to the prisoners still undergoing their sentence in the Provincial Penttentiary for having taken part in the raid made some few years ago on Canada, by a body of armed men from the United States. This prayer will be adopted by all the Irish Societies throughout the Dominion.

As in striking contrast with the principles ennuciated by the counsel for the Institut Canadien in the Guibord case, we may cite the action of the French Government in a somewhat analogous affair, as reported in a paragraph we clip from a recent number of the Montreal Wuness.

The Protestant Consistory of Caen having come to a resolution, that no person should be inscribed on its parochial registers who did not subscribe to the confession of faith as given in the Apostles Creed, the Minister of Public Worship took upon himself to issue a decree to declare this resolution of the Protestant Consistory determining conditions of membership, of the Minister, and ratified the claims of the upon a rock. Such is the fruit of Patrick's life. As Protestant Consistory to determine for itself who are, and who are not, members of the sides; and this on the grounds—we quote from the Witness—that the State had no right "to interfere in a purely religious question of discipline in the Protestant Church."

issue in the Guibord case. The Church denies that the deceased was a member of her fold, or in communion with her, at the time of his decease.-The Institut Canadien invokes the aid of the State, or Civil Magistrate to declare that he was, and was therefore entitled to Catholic ecclesiastical sepulture. We propose to give a rebefore the Courts.

ECCLESIASTICAL - Letters have been received from His Grace, Monseigneur the Archhishop of Quebec, dated 18th February. From these we gather that His Grace enjoys good health, but proposes to ask permission from the Holy Father, about the beginning of May, to leave Rome, and return to Canada. [It is doubtful whether the Council will be able to conclude its labors during the course of the coming Spring.

ORDINATIONS-Monseigneur de Birtha conferred the minor orders on M A Harnois, of Montreal diocese; the Sub-Diaconate on Messrs T Duval and F X Collerette, of the Congregation of the Holy Cross; and the Diaconate on Mr R Kearns, of the diocese of Halifax, at the Cathedral on Saturday 12th ult.

OBITUARY - The diocese of Montreal has iost a very worthy ecclesiastic, - Mr. Pierre Barthelemi Barrett, who died at the Hon. Mr. Rodier's residence on Tuesday, 15th inst. The Rev. Mr. Berrett was born at St. Anicet in December 1840, and was ordained priest in September 1867. His health was always very weakly, and for this reason be had to resign the laborious duties required in the Vicariate of St. Henri des Tanneries des Rollands, an office which he filled for seven months; but he was not long unemployed. Almost immediately after he was appointed Chaplain of the Bethlehem Asylum, founded by the Hon. Mr. Rodier, near his stately mansion, and took up his residence with that gentleman, whose household was unre mitting in its attentions to the invalid during his long illness, the ladies attending him with the zeal and delicacy of the Sisters of Charity. The service of the dead was celebrated over his remains in the chapel of the Bethlehem Asylum. and were, on the 17th inst., conveyed to St. Anicet.

THE CHEAP BREAD NUMANCE. - God has been too bountiful to us, it seems, of late in the matter of good barvests, and abundance of food ; and so by way of correcting the errors of Provi deace in this respect, and counteracting the evils of consecutive good seasons, Mr. Oliver has moved for an address to His Excellency praying for the imposition of a duty on bread stuffs, such as Mr. Oliver should move that a day of public prayer be appointed, to implore God to grant us the blessing of a late spring, a long summer drouth. and a wet autumn. These, aided by the ravages of the grub, and other enemies of the wheat crop, would be almost as efficacious as legislative enactments against too much food, and cheap bread for our hundreds of famishing poor.

The London Times, alluding to the withdrawal of British troops from all the Colonies, with the exception of a few military stations such as Gibraltar, Malta, Bermuda, remarks

"s change -one of the greatest and most momentous in its bistory - has occurred in the economy of the Bri ish Empire.

The Times speaks truly. The withdrawal of her troops by Great Britain means neither more nor less than the abandonment of her Colonies. We may regret the change, but we cannot disguise from ourselves the fact, that Great Britain has renounced her Colonies, and is willing to get rid of them.

A TRUE CHRISTIAN .- The Toronto Globe discussing the late fatal duel betwirt the Duke of Montpensier and Henri de Bourbon, in which the latter was slain, has the following truly Christian remarks:-

"In all probability many will regret that, when two Bourbons were exposed to fire, and when four pistol shots were wasted, that only one Bourbon should be

Had a remark of similar purport with reference to a duel betwixt two landfords appeared m an Irish national paper, wouldn't the Globe have piled up the agony!

We have received the first and second numbers-we do not desire to receive any more-of a new Protestant paper, edited by the "babe of grace," Mederic Lanctot, with the object of pulling down the strongholds of the "Man of Sm." It is edited in the style and spirit of the Montreal Witness, perhaps a little more so; and from those who are zealous in the cause of evangelical literature, Brother Linctot's jour nal is as well worthy of support as is that of his Montreal contemporary the Witness .- Arcades | to follow. Ambo s.e.

A correspondent of the Montreal Witness and Bible readers, act now? Will they still? writes to know if it be "legal or morally right for a Roman Catholic priest to rebaptize" a young person? We answer that no Roman This decision comprises the whole question at | Catholic priest could be guilty of such an act which would be sacrilege, that is, mortal sin.

A new era in railroads is announced. Instead of the broad gauges bitherto in use, we are to have roads with a gauge of from 30 to 36 taches. One of only 1 foot 114 inches is actually in use in Wales, and combines the advantage of cheapport of the case when concluded. It is still ness of construction, with perfect safety, and a very degree of respectable speed. If this be true. the cost of railroads will be greatly reduced.

> THE SAMARIA. - The long overdue Cunard steamer Samaria was reported off Queenstown barbor on the 21st inst. She had broken ber shaft, and had been compelled to put back in consequence.

> Our brave compatriots whose term of service in the Papal Army has expired, may be shortly expected to arrive. They will be received with due bonors, and a hundred thousand welcomes.

> L'Ordre, a French paper of this city, anphounces that, after the 1st of May next, it will make its appearance daily. There will then be four daily French papers in Montreal.

In consequence of the infirm state of Mr. Patrick Purcell's bealth, he has resigned the Agency of the TRUE WITNESS for Kingston; and Mr. James Nolan is hereby appointed to bis place. All our subscribers in arrears in and around Kingston, will please remit to Mr. Nolan as soon as possible.

Notice.-The annual subscription for the Catholic World" is \$4.50; single copies, 45c.

CONVERSION.

ST. ALPHONSE, March 1st, 1870. (To the Editor of the True Witness)

In the Parochial Church of St. Alphonse, a very imposing ceremony took place on Sunday. the 27th ult. Rev. Father Mainville, of Joliette, conferred the Sacrament of Baptism. conditionally, on Mr. Patrick J. A. Brown, and received his abnegation in the presence of a large

Educated in heresy, Mr. Brown had the good fortune to come in contact with the good Catholic Irishmen. Their good conduct and morals attracted him towards a religion that gives to ber members-what cannot be found elsewheretruth, and the means to nonor God by a worship worthy of Him.

After a year's trial-during which he was instructed by the zealous Rev. M. Mainville-he was at last permitted to enter the gate of the Catholic Church.

Touching it was to see him surrounded by the wheat, flour, and Indian corn. To be consistent faithful, who waited anxiously to receive the new-born as a full member into their midst.

His mild and joyful countenance expressed the sentiments of his heart, animated with the liveliest feelings of faith, devotion, and happiness .-The sermon delivered on the occasion made a great impresson on all. The eloquent orator particularly developed these two ideas:-1st. We ought to thank God for His precious gift of faith." 2nd. " We must make our faith the of ecclesiastical history, and to the Catholic rule of our conduct."

During the ceremonies many an eye dropped a tear of bappiness and early recollections. After High Mass, celebrated with great pomp, the whole closed with the "Te Deum. Every one retired, having witnessed in this parish the first, but we hope not the last ceremony of the kind, with a pensive mind, and an ballowed impression. which will not soon be forgotten at St. Alphonse.

Yours, etc., EYE WITNESS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

MONTREAL, March 4th, 1870.

DEAR SIR,-Glancing over a newspaper a ew days past I noticed the following paragraph, which was taken from the London (E.) Spec-

"The Bishops seem quite agreed that the English Bible ought to be revised, and its positive errors corrected."

The Times newspaper expresses astonishment at the result, and styles it an "Extraordinary

The Spectator replies, that the Proposal is not Extraordinary but the long delay of it, is Extraordinary.

This is the Bible which for a few hundred years past Protestants of all denominations chiefly relied on for salvation; and spent millions of dollars, scattering it broadcast over the world, and which their own Bishops now publicly state contains positive errors and needs revision. This is the Bible which the Catholic Church wisely prohibited her children from read ing, knowing that it contained many positive errors, and consequently was not a safe guide of 55,000 000 lbs, and from sources in Europe 166,

How will Protestant Missionaries, Colporterrs, on this continent.

continue to disseminate false doctrine through an erroneous Bible ?

How can any good or conscientious Protestant assist or contribute to such a glaring offence? The English Bishops do not mention how how their Bible is to be revised, and the positive

errors corrected.

There is only one safe method to be adopted. The Bible that has been pronounced erroneous should be at once discarded, and a correct one published, and distributed.

> Yours sincerely, J. O'B. S.

THE METHODIST EDITOR OF THE TRENTON "COURIER" BEEKING RELIGION!

TRENTON, ONTARIO. Feast of St. Patrick.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

SIR,-The Methodist Editor of the Trenton Courier, having in his usual bigoted and offen sive style asked for information as to what constitutes an indulgence, the Rev. H. Brettargh, Pastor of Trenton, thus quietly raps him on his knuckles for his insolence, in the following let-

To the Editor of the Trenton Courier.

DEAR SIR,-In answer to your polite and polished request for information about Indulgences, allow me to inform you that Catechetical Instructions for children under 14 years of age, and for adults whose previous incapacity for learning has hindered them from acquiring earlier an ordinary knowledge of Christianity, are given every morning during Lent at 9 a.m. in the Catholic Church, Treaton.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient

H. BRETTARGH, Priest.

P.S .- Adults of especially "moderate capacity" may if they prefer it, be instructed pri vately in the Presbytery by special appoint-

If you knew, Mr. Editor, the utter stupidity and want of education of the man to whom this rebuke is administered, you would understand the full force of the sarcasm contained therein.

Yours.

TRENTONIAN.

LIFE PICTURES OF THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST. From the German of Rev. Dr. John Emmanuel Veith, by Rev. Theodore Noethen, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Cross, Albany, N.Y.: Patrick Donahoe, Boston.

This is the companion work to that by the same author entitled "The Instruments of the Passion of Christ," the translation of which has been so favorably received on this Continent. The subject matter of the present treatise consists of a description and analysis of the chief actors in the Passion of Our Lord, with appropriate meditations and applications to the circumstances of Christians at the present day.

THE COUNCIL OF THE VATICAN. - By the Rt. Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of Sand-

This valuable pamphlet for which we return thanks, consists of a series of Pastoral Letters from Mgr. of Sandwich to the faithful of his diocese. But this announcement can give but a faint idea of the value of the work to the student controversialist. We only hope it may obtain a large circulation not only amongst the English speaking Catholics of the Dominion, but amongst Protestants, whose eyes it may be the means of opening to their present benighted condition on matters pertaining to religion.

Workly report of the St. Bridget's Refuge ending Saurday the 19th inst. Males 552; females 222. -Total 774. English 126; Iri-b 534; Scotch 12; French Canadians 102. Total 774.

THE CITY AED DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK - With reference to the reduction of the rate of interest allowed by this bank to depositors which we noticed the other day, we should add to the statement then made, that the bank makes no change in the interest which it allows on small sums,—say under \$1 000. On them the interst remains at 5 per cent. Nor does it reduce its rate upon deposits stready made; but for new deposits in excess of those now standing to the crediof its customers it gives only 4 per cent; in such cases opening new and special accounts.—Montreal.

INQUEST. - The body of an unknown female child was found on Saturday last in the afternoon, by a boy named Albert Hinton, in a vacant lot, close to the fence corner of Papineau Road and St Catherine street. It was removed to the Panet street Police Station where an inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Jones. Externally, no marks of violence were visible; the umbilical end had not been secured. The internal examination of the body proved that the child had breathed, and had died of asphyxia, but whether from accident or design the jarors could not deter-

In view of the insurrectionary movements in Juba His Excellency the Governor-General calls, in the Canada Gazette, the attention of Her Majesty's sub jects, and others in the Dominion of Canada, to certaln provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which is in force in all Her Majesty's dominions.

It has been estimated that in Canada and the United States there are 1000 cheese factories producing annually 215,000 000 lbs. Great Britain produces 179, 000,000 lbs. The consumption in the States and Canada is 100,000,000 lbs., while in Great Britain the consumption is 400,000,000 lbs.—leaving 221,000,000 lbs. to be supplied from foreign sources. This deficlency in Britain is made up of a supply from America 000, b). There is evidently a good opening in Engand for the produce of nearly snother 100 factories

Buignation Accurs - We have always, believed that our appointment of so-called emigration agents to receive salaries for pleasure trips to England and elsewhere was an egregious folly, insamuch as we doubt prima facie the utility of such agency, and have never seen any proof of its success. The ergument has always been that the United States employed such agents, which may be true, but which does not prove that the emigration is very much augmented by the trips of these gentleman. There is a paragraph which we cut from the Obicago Tribune in which it will be seen that a judgment like our own as to the value of our own agencies to every body else but the agents themselves, is entertained by some persons in the United States as to the value of the same class of American officials . --

'Michigan employs two State agents to travel in Europe to solicit immigration. The results of their first year's work are not encouraging, being less than fifty emigrents-how many less we are not told. But the agents give glowing accounts of the bravery with which they faced arrest in the Bavarian courts the courage with which they defied the Teuton Judges to send them to their fortresses of Ham, their triumphant acquittal of any design to swindle the emigrants, and the thousands who are preparing to accompany them this year We conclude that Michigan would do as well to keep them at home, if they are not in her way.'-Mont. Herald.

The British Government has definitely determined to disband the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment. Mr. Cardwell said that it was included in the proposed reduction when laying his army estimates for 1870 before the Imperial Parliament.

Quebec, March 17 St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated by the St Patrick's and disercian Benevolent Societies. The band of 10 men lank very well in their new uniforms, green and white facings. The s'reets are decorated with evergreous and banners -A dinner is to be given to-night at Russell's, and a scirce at the Music Hall. The day was well observed and everything was quiet.

Tonouro March 16th. - Important arrests bave been made of a gang of counterfeitors. A young man some time since having answered an advertisement for a partner in a lucrative business was informed that the business consisted in stamp counterfeiting He at once gave information to the authorities. The parties indicated were watched vesterday evening. A young man from Montreal offered a large lot of samps for sale at a discount of 20 to 40 per cent. He was arrested and information from him led to the arrest of Clark, the head of the gang here, after midnight last night, and to that of a young man named Drum this afternoon. The amount of counterfeit stamps issued is thought to have been considerable, and buyers here are thought to have known what they were buring The party from Montreal said be had sold \$1 000 worth there.

CHICAGO March 16. The Red River New Nation Feb. 25 beays the lase threatening movement of English cettlers for the release of the Canadian prisoners at Fort Garry bas subsided President Riel, to prevent bloodshed released all the prisoners whereupon the English force numbering 500 men well organized and armed disbanded and returned home. Dr Schultz is declared banished from the territory. Delegates will abortly leave for Canada to conclude arrangements with the Dominion Government. It is understood that the Government is willing to grant all the demands of the Red River people.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS

Montreal, March 17, 1870. Flour-Pollards, \$2,20 to \$2.25; Middlings \$2.70

\$2.75; Fine \$3 10 to \$3.11; Super., No. 2 \$3.50 to -3.55; Superfine \$3.95 \$4.05; Fancy \$4.20 to \$4 25 ; Bxtra, \$4 35 to \$4,40 ; Surerior Bxtra \$0 to 00.00; Bag Flour, \$2,10 to \$2,17 per 100 lbs. Catmeat per brl of 200 lbs - \$3,50 to 3.85. Wheat per bush, of 60 lbs.-U. O. Spring, \$0,50

Ashes per 100 lbs. - First P ts \$5.45 to \$5.50 Seconds, \$4,75 to \$4,80; Thirds, \$400 to 4,10,-

First Pearls, 6,20 to 6 50. Pork per bri. of 200 lbe-Yess, 24,00 to 24.50;-Prime Mess \$18.50 ; Prime, \$17.00 to 17.50.

BUTTER, per 1b. - More inquiry, with latest sales of common to medium at 14c to 17c - good per choice Western bringing 17c, to 18c. CHEESE, per 1b. -14 to 15c.

LARD, per lh .- 14c. Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal,-worth about

\$0.40 to \$0.50.

1bs.-\$0,70 Prass, per G

MONTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

March 17, 1870. Flour, country, per quintal 11 0 to 11 6
Oatmeal. do 7 6 to 8 0
Indian Meal, do 0 0 to 0 6 Indian Meal. 00 0 to 00 Rye-Flour, DAIRY PRODUCE. 1 3 to 1 Batter, fresh, per la do (inferior) 0 10 to 0 11 Lo, salt 0 0 to 0 0 do

LECTURE

FATHER GILLOOLEY,

(LATE FROM IRELAND),

IN THE

ST. PATRICK'S HALL

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.

Pr cerds to be devoted to the building of a New College in Cavan, Ireland SUBJECT:- "IRELAND'S WRONGS AND THEIR

REMEDIES! Tickets 25 cents. To be had at the Book Stores and of any of the Officers of the Irish Societies, and

at the Door on the evening of the Lecture.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869. In the matter of Dame Christina McPherson of the

city of Montreal, widow of the late James Samuel Miller, deceased, in his lifetime of Montreal, aforesaid Merchant and Miss Christina Miller, of the same place, spinater fille majeure et usant de ses droits, and Charles D Miller, of Montreal sfore said, Confectioner, beiresses and helr at law of the late John Ogden Miller, deceased, in his life-time of Montreal aforesaid, Goal Merchant, and as such carrying on the affairs, business, and concerns of the estate and succession of the said late John Ogden Miller, Traders,

The Insolvents have made an assignment of their Etate to me, and the creditors are solified to meet at the Office of the Interim Assignee, (the Insolvents having no piace of bu iness) on reesday the fitth day of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to eceive statements of their affairs and to appoint a

Montroal, 16th March 1870

A. B. STEWART, Interim Assignes:

TOAETT.3

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL DIREC-TORIES.

To be Published in October, 1870.

NOTICE. - Learning that my name has been unwarcantably used in connection with Directories now being cauvassed in the Provinces, and entirely distinct from my works, and that in other cases it has been stated that my Directories have been abandoned I would request those desiring to give a preference to my works to see that persons representing themselves as acting for me are furnished with satisfactory credentials.

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreal, March 76, 1870.

LOVELL'S DIRECTORIES.

IT is intended to make these Directories the most complete and correct ever issued on this continent. They are not being prepared by correspondence, but by Personal Canvass, from door to dier, of my own Agents, for the requisite information. I have now engaged on the work in the several Provinces Forty men and Twenty borses. These are engaged mainly on the towns and villages off the Bailway and Steam boat Routes, important places on the lines being heid till the completion of the former, to admit of correction to latest date.

I anticipate issuing, in October next, the Canadian Dominion Directory, and six Provincial Directories, which will prove a correct and full index to the Deminion of Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, and a combined Gazetteer, Directory and Hand Book of the six Provinces.

SCHSCRIPTION TO DOMINION DIBECTORY: Dominion of Canada Subscribers,.....\$12 Cy. United States ďο 12 Gold. Great Britsin and Ireland do France, Germany, &c. do £3 Stg.

SUBSCRIPTION TO PROVINCIAL DIRECTORIES:

Province of Ontario Directory, 1870-71.....\$4 00 Province of Quebec Directory, 1870 71...... 4 00 Province of Nova Scoria Directory 1870 71... 3 00 Province of New Branswick Directory, 1870 71 3 00 Province of Newfoundland Directory, 1870-71.. 2 00 Province of Prince Edward Island Directory,

1870 71..... No Money to be paid until each book is delivered. Rates of Advertising will be made known on ap-

JOHN LOVELL, Publisher. Montreel, March 16, 1870.

PROVINGE OF QUEENO, & In the Circuit Court for the Diat. of Montreal District of Montreal. The four teenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PRESENT :

No. 907. The Honorable Justice Beaudry.

Dame Maria Burke, of the parish of Montreal, in this District, widow of the late Laurent Auguste Moreau

Plaintiff:

Sophie Mire, heretofore of the Parish of Montreal, Spinster, fille mojeure et usant de ses droits, and now absent from this Province,

Defendant IT IS ORDERED, on the motion of Mesers. LeBlanc & Cassidy of Counsel for the Plaintiff, in as much as it appears by the return of Joseph Octave Pause one of the Bailiffs of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, scting in the District of Montreal on the writ of summons in this cause issued, written, that the Defendant bath left her domicile in the Province of Quebec, in Canada, and cannot be found in the Disict of Mon'real, that the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the French language, in the newspaper of the City of Montreal, called La Minerve and twice in the English language, in the newspaper of the said City, called the TECE WITHES, be notified to appear before this Court, and there to answer the demand of the Plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon the neglect of the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial, and judgment as in a cause by

HUBERT PAPINEAU & HONEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT, Farmer of the Parish of &r. Lin, gives notice by these presents, that he is duly elected Curator to the vacant estate of the late Joseph Rivest, in his lifetime, of the said Parish of St. Lin. Parmec.

All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to pay into the hands of the said Jacques Archamhault, and all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to fyle them without delay. T. GABAULT, N.P.

St. Lin, March 7th 1970.

WANTED

A BOY to learn the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

TEACHER WANTED.

A School Master, with an elementary diploma; to teach the Roglish language. For further particulars WILL'AM HART, SEC. TREAS.

Pro. of Quebec.

TEACHER WANTED.

A FEWALE TRACHER, holding a first or second class Certificate of Qualification, wanted for the R. C Separate School, Village of Hastings, in the County of Poterboro, Ont.

Applicants must be well recommended and qualified to teach music. Application to be made to,

F. HURLEY, Sec.-Treasurer.

St. Columbas,

Co. Two Mountains,

Hastings, 7th March, 1870. THIS WAY TO BROADWAY.

BROADWAY TAILOR, 52 ST. JOHN STREET. Fourth door from St. James street, on the right, where OLOTHING is scientifically out and beatifully made. Particular attention given to BEPAIR-ING Bring your OLD CLOTHING, and at BROAD-WAY it will soon appear equal to New. If required articles will be called for, and sent home free of extra charge. For Style, try BROADWAY. For E-conomy, try BROADWAY. Remember the Red Number, 52, 52 52. Gentlemen furnish your own Cloth, and give BROADWAY + trial, and you will find it is on the whole the cheapest and best place in

J. SHANNON.

BROADWAY NOT CE. 2

the Dominion.

The services of a w dely we abrated O we at effecteneire European and Ame ie n experience bive been secured at Broadwiy, 52 %. John Sie. Thous supplying cloth may ow rely on always braining the most elegant and heat fitting Coat and Pantsia the Dominior.

J, SHAKNOR,

PORRIGH INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

During the recess of the Corps Legislatif po litical movements in Paris are being actively pursued, and a strong opposition is being formed against the Government. The Emperor is stated to be firm in his adherence to the new system of representative Government, and the Ministers hold over their opponents the threat of a dissolution. It is doubtful whether the new electoral law can be introduced for some time, but the Cabinet has held frequent meetings, at which there is no doubt it has been the chief subject of consideration. Several Lorrible murders have occurred in and near Paris within the last few days. The Archduke Albert of Austria has been very warmly received in France, a circumstance that has provoked remark in Prussia. M. Delaunay has been appointed Director of the Imperial Observatory, in succession to M. Le Verrier .- Times.

Paris, Feb. 26 .- The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons is dead. Notwithstanding the assertions of some of the Paris newspapers, it is un derstood that perfect barmony exists between the Emperor and the Ministers themselves. The Emperor is reported to have said yesterday to a political personage, - We shall succeed; we hive all the honest men of the country at our backs !' The ' Soir' of this evening affirms the truth of the report that the Council of State has reduced by 10 000 or 15,000 men the annual army contingent of 1871, originally fixed at 100,000 men.

An article in the 'Times' of the 3rd instant, of which the theme is furnished by certain extracts published in that journal, from real or imaginary letters of Count Daru, to which we will presently refer, affirms the right of Cæsar to dictate in spiritual matters with unusual emphasis. 'The French Minister for Foreign Affairs,' we are told, ' has conveyed his mind to the Papal Court and to the Fathers of the Œcumenical Council.' Why Count Daru should sonvey his mind' to the chief pastors of the Church, or why any grave result should attend the operation, we do not know. If there is any peculiar force in his 'mind,' as the 'Times' seems to suppose, we should think that the pre sent state of his own country might claim the benefit of it. The same remark appears to us to apply with still greater force to the Protestant Chancellor of Austria, under whose direction that empire advances daily towards chaos and disintegration, and who has also been moved to convey his mind' to the Vatican Council; while 'the Spanish Minister,' the 'Times,' 10forms us, ' has been working in the same sense,' which probably means that he has invited the Catholic Bishops to avoid the example of his masters, Prim and Serrano, who have brought Spain to a condition of such enviable peace and ol these various agents of Casarism, if we must speak of it seriously, deserves only reprobation. The language of Count Daru, who is probably the most moderate among them, is as disrespectful to the Holy See and to the majority of the Council as if he were simply a Protestant advocate. It is equally injurious to the Bishops of his own land; for whereas he says that to compromise religion by the 'Syllabus' is playing into the bands of those who attack religion openiv every day? there was hardly a single French Bishop who did not write in defence of it, as may be seen in 'L'Encyclique et l'Episcopat Fran cais.' That the 'Times' should quote such an adversary of the Council with approval is natural; but we who prefer freedom to that ' despotism of the State' which has been the result of modern revolutionary doctrines, and who agree with Pere Ramiere that the degrading yoke of Cæserism, whether monarchical or democratic, as the most formidable danger to which modern society is exposed, may be allowed to express the hope that the Council will turn a deaf ear to the solicitations of Count Daru, lest the world should have reason to say that the menaces of temporal governments have overpowered its freedom, and probibited the decrees which it was prepared to promulgate.

Paris, March 15, - Two hundred Canadians, who served two years in the Papal Zouaves, passed through this city to day on their way bome. They have a number of flags and medals presented by the Pope in consideration of their faithful services.

THE APPROACHING TRIAL OF PIERRE BONA PARTE. - The Pierre Bonaparte affair bas entered on a new phase in consequence of the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the decree convoking the High Court of Justice. The Prince is accused of two crimes-first, the murder of Victor Noir. and se condly, the attempt to murder M. Ulric de Forvielle. An attempt to commit a crime is punishable in the same way as the crime itself. The punishment for an attempt to murder, when not aggravated by malice prepense, is imprisonment for life with hard labour. That is the punishment to which the prisoner would be liable pensier.

The Dake de Mantanaian his alternation of the Duchess of Montanaian his alternation circumstances, on one of the two charges only. With regard to extenuating circumstances, observations have been made which seem to us to be at least premature. One journal goes so far as to say that the examination brought out evidence of the assault which the Prince alleges to have been committed upon him, and that it leaves no doubt as to the provocation, under which the Prince made use of his weapon. Observations of this kind, at a time when nothing can be known definitely, are to be deplored; instead of in Sucacing public opinion in favour of the prischer, they may have the effect of exciting the distrust of impartial minds. Sufficient attention has al ready been attracted by the difference between the preliminary detention of a Prince and that of any other person accused of murder. Sucunusual manifestations of good will may give rise to a suspicion that the examination was conducted rather with a view to discover a justification for the come, than to establish the guilt of the pri soner in accordance with the usual practice. remains to the grave.

Theoretically the examination is conducted for the purpose of eliciting the truth; and we suppose prisoner, evidence of the crime is so eagerly sought for, and it is left to the defence to adduce evidence of the prisoner's innocence, it would be an object of deep regret if, in the present in stance, the proceedings were conducted in such a manner that it might be supposed that the prisoner was the victim, and not the author, of the crime.-Le Temps, Paris, Feb. 22.

等。然此一個的問題為他的研究是在實驗的

The names of the jurymen who are to try Prince Pierre are now known. They are taken by lot from the 'consellers generaux' of the different departments, and the only one worth particular notice is M. Freder c Morin, of the Rhone, who, as one of the regular contributors to the Rappel, might possibly be objected to as scarcely impartial. With such names, however, on the jury, if Prince Pierre should come off easily, it will be impossible to say that he has not had a fair trial.

It is a curious fact that the Parliament of Florence, from which the most violent attacks on the Council might have been expected, has several banks, as briefly stated by the cable. A been unable to sit ever since the latter met. The private letter explains the origin of the disaster disorganization of parties in Italy is so great that every one seems to be agreed that a dissolution is inevitable. Only as a dissolution will add to the strength of no party except the Leit, a tem. perate and pacific policy is in that case scarcely to be looked for. There is therefore nothing very improbable, ' per se,' in the report mentioned by the correspondent of the 'Monde' that Victor Emmanuel has declared to his Ministers that, if the next Chamber is not a more reasonable and orderly one than the present, he will abdicate. This would doubtless remedy matters as far as His Mojesty bimself is concerned. But the Italians, unfortunately for them, would probably be just a little worse off than before. What they want is political education, and where and bow they are to get it is not very clear.

Paris, Match 17 .- Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case. Lous Noir anneunces effect :that he has now been admitted as particivile against Prince Bonaparte.

Toeacco Smuggling Eitraoedinary - Some months ago a person named Dupoucel established a factory in Belgium, near the French frontier, for the manufacture of charcoal blocks. He exported the commodity largely to France in wagons containing 10, 000 kilogrammes each. Since November last 14 waggous passed the Freuch frontier without suspicion, but a few days ago the station master at Amiens happened to pick up one of the blocks, and found it was made of wood. He caused an investigation to be made, and it was found that each block was stuffed with tobacco, that ingenious means being adopted to smuggle it into France The wagon load of blocks contained 5,000 kilogrammes of tobacco Dupoucel disappeared at the first news of the discovery.

WHY MEAT IS SO DEAR?-The butchers of Paris lately held a meeting to consider the causes of the dearness of meat, and device means of remedying that evil. The observation was made by some one present, that one great reason was-the army. Few prosperity. However this may be, the dictation people think how many oxen the soldiers consume in a year. Statistics gives the astonishing number of 108 405! Estimating the weight of each ox or cow at 470 kilor, to satisfy the two regulation repasts of the army would require 207 nead of cattle daily, or 108 405 annually. But if the 400 000 individuels condemned to perpetual beef, were apread over the surface of the country to cultivate the soil, they would lend to agriculture the labor which it wants, and their toil would enable many more herds to be raised, and produce an abundance and cheapness which would profit every one .- French paper.

SPAIN.

interpollation, said, - Should no further expenditue!

be caused by a Carlist rising the deficit will be 633

aposile of Russification a loutrance, has received a millions, as arrears of taxes to the amount of 300 millions have yet to be collected.

Spain is in a bad way. She has no monty. A year ago she sold a loan of fifty mi'lions, and of this only one-quarter has ever been paid up; and since then the current revenue of Spain tas not paid one-half of the current expenses The people do not pay their taxes, and the agents and servants of the Government are not paid. Among all the branches of the public service, the army alone gets any money, and even its pay is heavily in arrears The last reinforcements sent to Cuba were provided with transportation by the Cubin slave traders, and with rations by the contributions of Spanish merchants ic foreign countries.

MADRID, March 15 - Yesterday, General Prim was assailed by an anti-conscript mob in this city. He escaped unburt.

Madein, March 13 .- A duel between the Duke de Monspensier and Enrique de Bourbon occured this morning. The latter was killed. The seconds of the Duke were Generals Cardons and Alamenar. Those of the Prince were Senor Palio and another, name unknown, both Republican deputies in the Constituent Cortes. The affair has created much excitement. The meeting between the Prince de Bourbon and the Dake de Montpensier took place seven miles from Madrid. The principals drew lots for the first shot, and Prince Henri won. The adversaries exchanged the first fire without result. They then advanced. At seven paces Prince Henri fired and missed. The Duke returned the fire with effect, shooting his adversary through 'be head. The latter fell, and in a few minutes expired. The Duke showed the utmost calm. ness during the combat, but was much affected when informed of the result. As the Prince was poor, the Duke offers to provide for his widow and children The quarrel was caused by a harsh letter against the Duke, which the Prince addressed to the Montpensirists. Prince Henri was brother of the consort of the

The Duke de Montpensier, bis adversary, is a French Prince and a General in the French army, being the fifth son of King Louis Phi ippe and Queen Mari-Amelia. He was born at Neuilly, Paris, in 1824 and after a special course of study in the celebrated Henri Quatre College, received a commission in the 3 d Artillery with the grade of Lieutenant and pro-ceeded to Algeria. Here he greatly distinguished himselt in the campaigns against the Kubyles and in one hotly contested engagement received a wound He emerged ram Africa with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Hogour and the rank of Brigadier, and shortly afterwards was married, in pursuance of his father's once was threatening pol ev, to Maria Louisa F-rdinanda de Bourbon, a siste I fasbella, the then Queen of Spin This was in 1846 Two years later he was ba ished from France with his father and the rest of his family and has since resided in England, Holland and Spain.

The funeral of Prince Henri de Bourbon was cor ducted by Free M-so s of whose order the decease d was a member Ween the remains were brought the church the officiating priest, seeing the Masonic melems, withdrew the insignic of the Church, and efused to perform the religious casamonias. No troops took part in the procession which followed the

of the press, as cowardly and unpatriotic.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim, in answer to exquiries as to circumstances of the attack made upon him in the streets, said the mob surrounded him shouting 'Down with Conscription,' and threw stones at him. He declared that in future government would deal summarily with such disorder.

ITALY.

PIEDMONT. - The revised Italian Budget shows a deficit for 1870 of 161.332,000f.

Rome. - The official journals say there is no intention of withdrawing the French troops from Rome. They are there to defend the territorial rights, not the religious claims of the Holy Seea

Letters received from Rome three days ago speak of the majority as daily increasing. 530 Prelates at least were then known to belong to it, and their resolution not to yield to external pressure or dictation was stronger than ever It by no means follows, moreover, that all the remaining Bishops can be counted on by the opposition party.—Tablet.

NAPLES. - The Naples journals announce that the population of that city were in the greatest agitation and alarm in consequence of the feilure of

Gambling takes many forms and crops up every where. At Naples every individual with the smallest amount of ready cash at his free disposal was lately indulging in a golden dream. A bubble financier started a bank of deposit which seems to bave hit the Neapolitans in the most susceptible part of their nature. The aspiration of the Southern Italian is to get rich without any waiting or exertion He invests at the bank of deposits. These banks carried on simply by offering an excessively high rate of interest, to be paid at end of every month and in some cases in advence. The capital can be withdrawn at option at the end of the month. This scheme was originated by M Rufo Scilla, who in 1866 offered to pay the depositors of paper money in gold at the expiration of three weeks.

The 'Pungolo' of Naples gives the following account of the crisis:-

The catastrophe has arrived. The banks have terminated their sad career by producing general rain. The authorities received notice lately that M. Scills was preparing a manifesto to the following

Payments having extraordinarily angmented and deposits diminished he was under the necessity of asking for more time for reimbursement.

That announcement, in fact, signified that no funds existed. The banker, on being pressed, confessed that his liabilities reached the enormous figure of forty millions of france, and that his assets hardly exceeded one Thus, thes, in one only of those famous establishments a deficiency existed of thirtynine millions. M. beilla was, in consequence de tailed in custody. He has made some avowals, the details of which are not thoroughly known, but which have led to further measures against the other banks.

GERMANY.

The North German Parliament, in opposition to the views of Count Bismarck, has approved a resolution recommending the abolition of capital punishment. A motion for the payment of members has been re-

The Baden Government denies that it has sanctioned any proposition for more intimate union with the North German Confederation, but declares that it will study only the interests of the country, which may be served by such a course.

RUSSIA.

STATE OF RUSSIA, Feb 13.-After a very mild beginning to the winter, we have now the most severe cold, and we are threatened with a fresh invasion of cholers, which is already raging at Moscow. These two visitors make our capital unusually triste this winter; a happy revulsion, however, has taken place in public opinion. It is now perceived that if socialist principles are propagated in Poland, there will be no defence against them in the beart of the Empire, and Madrid, Fig. 23.—In to day's sitting of the Cortes also that by making war against the Germans in the Sanor Figuerola, Minister of Finance, in reply to an Baltic provinces, they incur the risk of a war with warning, and more humane sentiments are likely to be entertained both towards the Germans and the Poles. At last a real amnesty is talked of for the latter The great difficulty is, that it will not suffice to say to the Poles; 'We pardon you;' because the the means of living must also be given to them; a!! their property baving been as you know, sold, pillaged, confiscated, or made over to the 'orthodox It is remarkable that depotism arrives at exactly the same result as demagogy; at the formation that is, of a proletariate so desperate as to render Government impossible; only another proof that yours is the best system, where liberty is tem pered by wise traditions, and where an ancient arisocracy advantageously counterbalances the impe tuosity of the popular tide. A trial which has just taken place at Inroslaf may give you some idea of the chaos of our manners. A peasant girl had married a man who at the end of six years became mad. The procured a forged license and merried a second time. Denounced for bigamy, she was acquitted by judges, who belonged to the new school which does not recognize either marriage, or other people's property. When things come to such a pass a formidable revolution is scarcely to be avoided.

> The New York Financial Chronicle thus replies to the question: Will, or can the United States shortly resume specie payments? :- Although we have in previous reports indicated that the influences affecting the gold market were such as to give to the premium a downward tendency, still we cannot believe that, until the legislation of Congress shall materially change we are likely to reach specie payments, and bence the fears entertained by some that prices of commodities are to settle down to a specie basis are . . . But there are many more conditions which are wanting For instance our bank currency would have to be provided for or the Government could not sustain itself a weak in paying epacie We refer to this subject here as one of the influences affecting the value of cotton, and would simply add that a lower rate of gold than we have seen the past week is (unless Congress changes the character of its legislation) more likely to result in a reculation for a rise than in specie payments.

About the year 1830, a white trader near Council Blaffs, finding himself cheated in a fur trade by some Pawnees loaded a borse with the clothes of a man who died of small-pox drove it into their village. and went on his way rejoicing Two or three months afterward, Col. Dougherty (the famous Indian agent for so many years beyond the Mississippi), with his troop, visited this village for the purpose of making the annual seatlement. For miles along the prairie enattered human bones were bleaching in the hot August sun; as he come nearer, the bodies, swelled d patrefying, of the more recent victims were found, usually at the edge of the pools or watercourses, where the poor wretches had crept in their ages y of thirst. In the village itself there was the silence of death. Out of thirty vil lages visited by Dougherty that summer, only two bad escaped Naturally, a messacre of the whires followed the next winter; and again o' course, this was succeeded by a still more bloody a aughter of the Indians by the Government troops The sequence is inevitable, and has gone on since I sharge von dollar to shave him now, but I the beginning. It is an old story, but one which sharge five dollars ven he be dead.

Manner, March 16.—A fierce controversy is in progress here on the method of disposing of the Cuban Indians slace the murders by the Paxton Boys and question. Some journals make bold to league in Col. Cresump a hundred years ago, to that more Col. Cresump a hundred years ago, to that more foul and cowardly one the other day which army officers jocularly denominate as their hard hit It is time we looked this Indian question full in the face. - New York Tribune.

> Howely Grees. - How did that homely woman contrive to get married? Is frequently remarked of some good domestic creature whom her bushand regards as the 'apple of his eye,' and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girle, vain of their charms, are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and constions of the fact that flowers of lovliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off readily, is no doubt in many cases at the bottom of the sneering question. The truth is, that most men prefer homliness and amiability to beauty and caprice. Handsome women are sometimes very hard to please. They are apt to overvalue themselves, and in waiting for an immense bid occasionally overstand the market. The plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce an agreeable impression, and in most in stances succeed. They don't aspire to capture paragons with princely fortunes but are willing to take anything respectable and love worthy that Providence may throw in their way. The rock ahead of your haughty Junes and coquettish Hebes - is fastidiousness. They reject and reject, until nobody cares to woo them. Men don't like to be snubbed nor to be trified with-a lesson that thousands of pretty women learn too late. Mrs. Hannah Moore, a very excellent and pious persons, who knew whereof she wrote, recommends every numerried eister to close with the offer of the first good sensible Christian lover who falls in her way. But ladies whose mirrors, aided by the glamour of vanity, assure them they were born for conquest, pay no beed to this sort of advice It is a noteworthy fact that homely girls generally get better husbands than fa l to the lot of their fair er sisters. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind is wisely content with unpretending excellence.

EARTHLY CHANGES-It Was a blenk season of a cold autumn by the side of a large moor, that I one day saw a shepherd's tent. It was composed of straw and fern, secured under the warmer side of the bedge with a few bliers and stakes. Thither for about s week he took shelter, until the herbage failed his flock, and he removed, I know not whither; his tent was, however, left behind. Shortly after I rode that way and looked for the shepherd's tent, but it was gone. The stormy winds had scattered its frail material, and only a few fragments strewed the ground to mark where once, for a brief day, the tent had its residence, and the shepherd his solace, there And such is the life, and such are all airy expectations and imaginary felicities, and boped for ports and places beneath the sun. Time scatters them as the storm did the fern and straw of the shepherd's tent. A thousand events are contiqually transpiring, which remove men from the o-stures and possessions of to-day, and eject them from all their anxiously reared habitations, and drive them afar off from their fields and estates.

The years pass on as the hours of the day; their hours fly, as it were, with the rapidity of moments; and soon, very soon, come the lamentable hour, and they who sought and desired their good things on earth, must behold man no more with the inhabitants of the world.

THE PRINTER'S ESTATE -The printer's dollarswhere are they? A dollar here and a dollar there scattered over numerous small towns over the conntry, miles and miles apart - bow shall they be gather ed together? The paper maker, the building owner, the journeyman compositor, the grocer, tailor, and numerous others too tedious to mention, bave their demands, hardly ever so small as a single dollars -But the mites from here and there must be diligently cathered and patiently hearded, or the wherewith to discharge the liabiltles will never become sufficiently bulky. We imagine the printer will have to get up an address to those widely scattered dollars, something like the following : Dollars, halves, quar ters, dimes, and all manner of fractions into which ve are divided, collect yourselves and come home ! Ye are wanted. C mbinations of all sorts of men that help the printer to become a proprietor, gather such a force and demand with such good reason for your appearance at this counter, nothing short of a aight of you will appease them. Collect yourselve, for valub'e as you are in the aggregate, single you will never pay the cost of gathering Come in the single file that the printer may form you into battalion, and send you forth to battle for him and vin

Reader, are you sure you haven't a couple of the printer's dollars sticking about your ' old clothes ?'

Good Manuels-Young folks should be manuerly, but how to be so is the question. Many good boys and girle feel that they cannot behave to suit them selves in the presence of company. They are awkward, clownish and rough. They feel timid and self distrustful the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or sppear in company. There is but one way to get over this and acquire gracful manners—that is to do the best you can all the time, at home as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned so much as acquired by habit. They grow upon you as you use them. You must be courteous, agreeable civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will become a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough manner at home begets a habit of roughness which you cannot leave off if you try, when you go among strangers. The most agreeable we have ever known in company, are those who are most agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things.

How to Rise Refreshed -Any person who toils at any kind of labor, requiring great physical or mental exertion, should be extremely careful to practice, a regular system of ablution at the close of each day's work. Sometimes a person may become so completely exhausted as to render this anything but an inviting performance; yet by the hours of repose design to impart is lost. To be cleanly is a strictly religious duty, is absolutely essential to sound and refreshing slumber; hence the labour of keeping one's person clean is simply repaid by the elasticity which follows nightly adultion before retiring. Heed this advice and the reader will sleep soundly; disregard it go to bad unwashed, and you will rise in the morning unrefreshed with feelings of lassitude which the exertions of the day will hardly be able to remove.

PUBITAN ECONOMY .- From Congress to New England is an easy and natural transition, and it brings me to an anecdote illustrating the Paritan character that was told me to day by a gentleman who can vouch for its truth. A short time ago a New Englender was lying on his death-bed in this city, and his wife, a weman with a splendid faculty for taking care of money, was with him. The man had not been shaved for several days, and a barber was sent for to exercise his art on the invalid's f co. The poor man was sinking rapidly, and when the barber arrived he was nearly gone.

As soon as the knight of the razor made his appearance the woman addressed him with,

How much do you charge?

The stricken wife turned to the bed, and addressed her dying bushand:

Ephraim, he says he'll shave you now for a dollar, but if he waits till you're dead, he'll charge five dollars.

The sick man moved but made no reply, and the woman looked from him to the barber, and from the woman 100ken from the to the october, and then bending over her husband she raised her voice and re-

· Ephraim, he says he'll shave you new for a collar, but he'll charge you five when you're dead. Don't you think you had better be shared now Ephraim turned his head weakly, opened his glassy eyes upon his wife and murmured :

Wife, I'm very sick. His head fell back, and he was dead, and his wife, poor woman, had to pay the barber five dollars for a post mortem shave.—Exchange.

Good Food and Plenty of It, produces the same effect upon a person who has been started that it's. effect upon a person who has been statted that the Peruvian Syrup, an Iron Tonic, does upon the Wesk and Debilitated; it makes them strong and vigorous, changing weakness and suffering into strength and

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY OF SUCCESS. - Twenige five years ago Europe supplied America with perfames. The essences, &c., made in the United State previous to that time were scarcely merchanable at bome and were exported. Mark the change! Within the period mentioned Murray & Lanman's Florida Water has almost driven the florid waters of France and Germany out of the markets of this hemisphere It is admitted by the ladies (and their declaion in a case of this kind admits of no appeal) to be a perfume superior to all others in the important particulars of delicary, salubrity, and permanence In spite of ligitimate competition, in spite of the efforts of imitators and counterfeiters, it has obtained the proud position of the standard perfume of the Western World. As there are counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water perpared by Lanman & Kemp, New York

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

13 Beware of counterfeits; always ask for the legitimate Murray & Lauman's Florida Water, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York. All others are worthises.

Thousands of wealthy sufferers, surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofuls, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these termenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sareaparilla. Not ing can be easier The antidote is agreeable - the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the bood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant.

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

Terrible mistakes are made in the treatment of Piles. The objec should be to restore the natur ! peristatic action of the bowels, strengthen the internal membrane, and soothe the irritation and itflin. mation which pervade the seat of the disease. This is precisely the operation of Bristol's Sugar-coated Pills They invigorate the intestinal passages, while they dutach and carry off without pain the acrid ma . ter which abrades them. For babitual costiveness, which is generally the primary cause of the complaint, they are considered by medical practitioners preferable to any of the remedies of the pharmaco-

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Have You a Cough, Cold, Pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitary symt. toms of the insatiate archer,' Cosumption? If st, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where bope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

WANTED,

A good Male Teacher, with First Class Certificate, for Shool Section No. 10, in the Township of Lencaster A Catholic preferred. Must be well recemmended. Salary libral. Apply, enclosing Trainmonials, to D J. McLachlan, or John O Kavanagh, Trustees. North Lancaster, via Glennevis Post Office, Glengarry, Ont.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF John Graham, or of any of his sons, Peter, Michael, or Patrick, who emigrated from County Wicklew Ireland, in 1851, and when last heard of as being at Montreal. Any Information will be thankfully received at this office, by the daughter of the said .16hn Graham-Doly Gr. hamnow Mrs. John Fergoson, Galveston, Texas, US.

TEACHER WANTED.

Wanted a First or Second Class Teacher, for Roman Catholic Separate School Picton, Ont. Applicants to address to JOSEPH REDMOND,

WANTED.

A person of steady habits, well acquainted with business, about to travel in Europe, offers his setvices to any one desiring Collecting, Canvassing, Purchasing, or other business done there References furnished: Address, P. O, Box 304, Quebec,

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864, AND AMENDMENTS.

PRONINGE OF QUIERE, SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal. In Re, Nestor Turgeon,

Andrew B. Stewart, Official Assigned: Notice is hereby given that on the Seventeenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forences or as soon as Counsel can be heard, the said Insolvent, by the undersigned his attorneys ad litem, will apply at

the Superior Court of Lower Can de, sitting at Montreal, in the district of Montreal for his discharge on the said Act and the Amendments threeto. Montreal ist March 1870

LEBLANC & CASSIDY Avocat du Failif.

Insolvent.

WANTED.

Two Female Teachers one mubt be capable of teach-Two remains and English, the other English for the ing Francu and August, the other English—for the Catholic Schools in the Municipality of the Townships of Hemmingford. Address to John Regan, Secretary Tressurer, Hemmingford.

CIRCULAR.

MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Mesers. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city. of Messis, A. a. D. Channon, Grocers, or this city, or the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public that he has opened the Store, patrons and the public that he has opened the Store No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann' Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale Market, which are with more and und and for sale general stock of provisions suitable to this market, comprising in part of Flour, Oatheau, Cornheal, Botter, Cherces, Pork, Hams, Lard, Serrings, Daird Botter, Daird Apples, 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.

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June 14th, 1868.

TO THE HEIRS OF ISAIAH MERCIER.

The Heirs of Isaiah Mercier will hear something to their advantage by addressing S. M. Pennington, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

Mercier was formerly a citizen of Canada, at or near Montreal; was of French origin, and a Blacknear Montreat; was of French origin, and a Black-smith by profession. He has a daughter who, if liv-ing, 18 some 16 or 18 years old. When lest heard from this daughter was residing with an uncle in the State of Massachusetts.

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1ST SECTION OF THE COMMERCIAL COURSE. 1st and 2nd years .- Grammar Classes.

MATTERS:

lst Simple reading, accentuation and declining; and An equal and solid study of French and English syntax

3rd Arithmetic in all its branches; Mental calcula-

lation: 4th Different styles of writing;

5th Reading of Manuscripts

6th Rudiments of book keeping; 7th An abridged view of Universal History.

3rd year - Business Class

This department is provided with all the mechanism necessary or initiating the business students to the practice of the various branches - counting and exchange office - banking department - telegraph chice-fuc similes of notes, bills, draughts, &c., in use in all kinds of commercial transactions-News department, comprising the leading journals of the day in English and French. The reading room is furnished at the expense of the college, and is chiefly intended to post the pupils of the "Business Class"

on current events, commerce, &c. NB-This class forms a distinct and complete course, and may be followed without going through any of the other classes.

MATTERS.

1st. Book-keeping in its various systems ; the most simple as well as the most complicated;

2nd Commercial arithmetic;

3rd Commercial correspondance;

4th Caligraphy;
5th A Treatise on commercial law; 6th Telegraphing:

7th Banking (exchange, discount, custom commissions);

8th Insurance;

9th Stenography 10th History of Canada (for students who follow the entire course).

3rd AND LAST SECTION. 4th year .- Class of Polite Literature.

MATTERS.

lat Belles Lettres-Rhetoric; Literary Compts.

2nd Contemporary History; 3rd Commercial and historical Geography;

4th Natural History; 5th Horsiculture (flowers, trees, &.);

6th Architecture;
7th A treatise on domestic and political Economy

5th year .- Class of Science.

MATTERS.

lst Course of moral Philosophy;

3:d Course of civil Law; 3rd Study of the civil and political Constitution of

the Dominion of Canada;

4th Experiments in natural Philosophy; 5th Chemistry

6th Practical Geometry.

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THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Opeced on the 20th of September, 1848, it was incorporated by an Act of Provincial Parliament in 1852, a fter adding a course o Law to its teaching MR. and MISS KERGAN'S ENGLISH COMMER-

department. The course of instruction, of which Religion forms the leading object, is divided into two sections, the Classical and the Commercial Courses

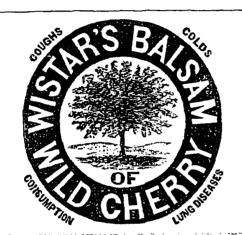
The former embraces the Greek, Latin, French and English languages, and terminates with Philosophy. In the lutter, French and English are the only languages taught; a special attention is given to Book keeping and whatever else may fit a youth for

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

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

For Day Scholars \$ 3.00 per month. For Half-Boarders 700

as well as the Physician's Fees, form extra charges



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rusty next Montreal, 19th January, 1870 LEBLANC & CASSIDY. Priff's Attorneys.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864. AND AMENDMENT THERETO

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. In the matter of Edmond A. Henderson,

Insolvent The Insolvents has deposited in the perothonotary's office for said District a deed of composition and discharge and he will apply for the Confirmation thereof on Monday the twenty eight day of February next in said Court at the hour of ten of the clock in the foregoon.

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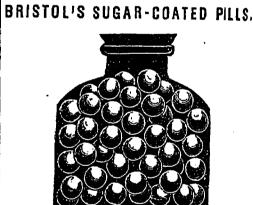
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