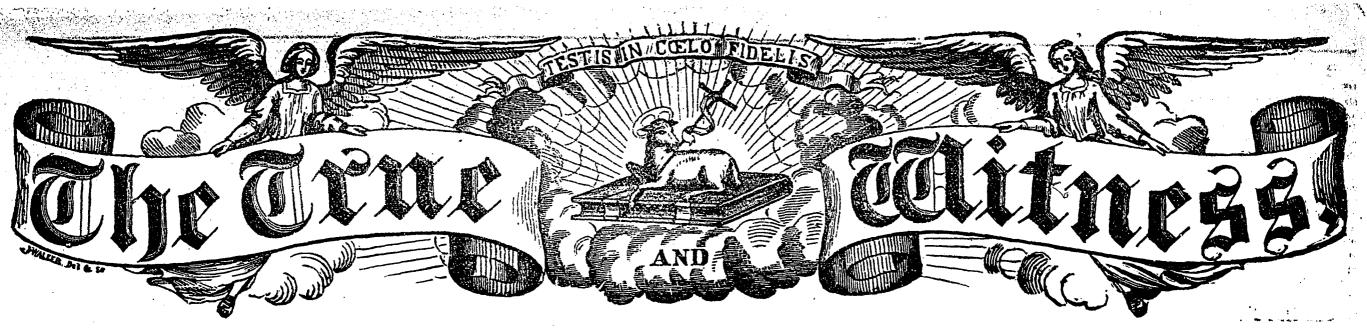
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#### CATHOLIC HRONICLE. C

# VOL. XVIII.

# MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

# MY DIAMOND STUDS.

(From the New York Metropolitan Record.) "Diamonds of a most proved water."- Pericies

'You will forgive me, sir, if I hasten over this portion of my narrative. It is of a nature so agonizing to my teelings, that I must content myself with merely stating a few leading facts, and passing on to subsequent events. Prince Ivan, struck with remorse and horror, solicited the emperor's leave to retire from the army, and bending over me. The morning sun was streamentered a convent of monks near Moscow. 1 ing in at the windows. My companions were gained our destination; and by the feeble light received an intimation from the government that | all gone, no one knew whither. I should do well to travel for the next eight or ten years. It was a polite form of exile. to I dring ?' which I was compelled to accede, greatly to the sorrow of my parents. For my own part, I was utterly heart-broken, and cared little what became of me. I went direct to Paris, and better communicate with your friends ?' plunged into a course of the most reckless dissipation. Billiar Is, race horses, dinner-parties, will find his-his address in my pocket-book." betting, and follies of every description, soon brought upon me the expostulation of my family. fused any longer to supply my wilful extravagambled still. At length, by some account or sentiment, struck me. chance a rumor got about that my father had disinherited me. From this moment I could find mond studs were gone. no more credit. The colat by which my tollies After this I remember had been attended seemed to vanish away. My

somewhat stariled, I paused.

" I'll play no more to-night," I said doggedly. "Pshaw !" cried my antagonist. "Throw again ; next time you'll be sure to win.'

table. I'm a beggar alréady,' said I,

extinguished. I received a severe wound upon the initials P. P. upon the under side.' the temple from falling against the open door, and fainted.

When I came to myself, I was stretched upon arrive, I well knew, at the station. a sofa m an adjoining room, with a surgeon

'What is the matter ?' I asked faintly. 'Am

The surgeon shook his head.

'You are severely burt,' he sail; 'but with care and quiet you will recover. Had 1 not

'Write to my father,' I murmured. 'You

The surgeon took np pen and paper, and wrote immediately, partly from my dictation, But I was careless of every thing-of health, of and partly from his opinion of my condition .fortune, reputation-all. When my father re- He then said that I must not be moved, and must, above all things, avoid all excitement. gance, I incurred innumerable debts, and giving As he uttered these words, and rose to take his no heed to the consequence, spent and drank and leave, a sudden idea, or rather, a sudden pre-

I rut up my band to my bosom. The dia-

After this I remember no more. The shock produced upon me that very effect which the friends dropped off one by one; and, except by surgeon had been so anxious to avoid. I lost a few blacklegs, and two or three good-natured consciousness again ; and on being restored to chums, I found myself deserted by every one. life, passed into a state of delirious fever. For And still, such was my infatuation, ustead of many weeks I lay upon the threshold of the reforming-instead of meriting my father's aid grave : and when I at length recovered, it was and forgiveness-1 only sank lower and lower, to find my dear failer and mother at my side .-and continued to tread the downward path of vice. They had hastened over with succor and for-An event, however, occurred which altoge- giveness, and to their tender cares I owed a ther changed the tendencies of my career. I second existence. As soon as my bealth was had been dining with some wild fellows at the tolerably established, my father went back for a Marson Dorce. After dinner, when we were few weeks to Russia, disposed of his business, all nearly intextcated, we called as usual for realized his fortune in money, and returned to cards and dice. I soon lost the contents of my France an independent man. The excellent nurse ; then I staked my cabriolet, and lost it ; | man did not long surgive this change. Within my favorite horse, and lost them. On this, two years from the period of his establishment in Paris he died; and my mother survived him only a few months. They left me the enjoyment of a princely fortune, which former experience has taught me to use worthily. I neither But I shock my bead, and rose from the drink nor gamble. I pass my life chiefly in

travelling. I am not married, and I do not thick it likely that I ever shall be; for Katrina

changed, the table was overturned, the lights to take them out of your shirt, I will show you

of Brussels, and in a few moments more we should

examination t.ll to-morrow. We have almost of this roof-lamp [--'

The stranger brought out a small silver box as of yore. filled with wax-matches.

"By the light of one of these convenient little little articles, sir,' he said, 'I will engage that you deal with her, so may Heaven deal with you shall see the letters. I am most anxious to rou.' convince you of the identity of the stones .--Pray, oblige me by taking them out.'

I could no longer find any pretence to: refusal. The studs were attached each to each by a slender chain, and to examine one I was forced ta take out all. As I was doing this the motion of the train slackened.

The stranger lit one of the matches, and I examined the stones in tremulous impatience. ' Upon my honor, sir,' I said very earnestly,

'I can perceive nothing upon them.' ' Had you not better put on your glasses?' asked the stranger.

'Bruxell ?' shouted the guard- 'Changement de convoie pour Gand, Cruges, et Östend!

Hang the glasses ! they were so misty I could not see an inch before me.

'Allow me to hold the studs for you while you rub them up,' said the stranger politely.

I thanked him, polished the glasses with my sleeve, held them up to the light, put them on. 'Now, sir,' I said, ' you may light another match, and give me the diamonds."

The stranger made no reply.

'I will not trouble you, sir, to hold them any longer,' I said.

I turned; I uttered a shriek of dismay; I stumbled over my own portmanteau, which stood between me and the doorway.

' Monsieur veut descendre? said the guard, with a grin.

"Where is the stranger ?" I cried leaping and dancing frantically about the platform. ' Where is the stranger ?' ' where is Peter Petroffski ? where are my diamond studs ?'

'Has monsieur lost anything?' asked the

The word had scarcely passed his lips, when I deteriorated perhaps from the market value of thy life has been one of sunshine, may no cloud flung a glass of wine in his face. In another the gems; but it made them infinitely more pre- arise to dim its brilliancy! Reared not in the moment all was confusion. Blows were ex- cious to me. If, sir, you will have the goodness lap of luxury, still thy tender feet have never strayed from the flowery pathway in which you have been led by a mother's earnest love and By this time the train had reached the suburbs father's ford indulgence. Ah, gentle one may do as he hade me, I will not wast.' And she the roses still remain to shield thy tender feet from the barbed thorns that so quickly grow in 'I think, sir,' said I, ' we had better defer this life's rugged pathway. We do not wonder at and sought her pillow. the words that struggle up from thy father's heart as he imprints the last kiss upon thy brow, and you pass that threshold never to return again

'Be kind to our darling, Herbert ; remember, she is our only one, our pride and pet; and. as

It was not to a princely mansion that Herbert May bore his young bride, but to a fairy cottage, half hidden by the climbing vine and the cluster. ing cypress bough, at the entrance of a quiet little village a short distance from their native place ; and to the fair young pride it seemed a second Eden-lighted by a husband's love, almost any place would have been to her a paradise .-The cares of her new station rested lightly upon her, and many a leisure hour she found to commune with the illustrious sages of bygone ages, with which their library abounded.

And thus the time passed on, till several years were winged away beyond recall. Were we to go back and read the record of those years we would there find recorded in characters of gold a story of a happy contentment and unalloyed bliss; you would find, too, the ruling power of their home was love, and kindness and implicit confidence in each other had been their abiding guests.

You would mark, also, that time had dealt kindly, even graciously with them, as you step within the charmed circle of their little parlor, and behold Ella seated before a glowing grate of

anthracite, with her hand resting carelessly on auburn ringlets of her little daughter, who had been asking, for nearly the hundreth time, why papa does not come.

Slight, indeed, has been the change, scarcely perceptible-more matured is the girlish beauty. and more dignity is added to the graceful form. There is no more apparent change in Mr. May tainment, and failing to do it otherwise, you have - who has just entered, and is almost smothering attacked the character of my friend to accomhis little wife Effie, as he styles ber, with kisses | plish it; hut you have made a mistake, madam; --- than in his wife, for there is the same manly you have failed; I shall go.' And, shaking her brow, curling bair, laughing eye, and fair form as

No. 42.

'Oh ! why does he not come ?' she murmured, as she turned from the window; 'has his home lost all charm for him, or does he love us no longer? Oh, if it should be so ! Ah, no ; this is injustice. I will not wrong him thus. I will passed into her room ; leaning over the couch of her sleeping child, imprinted a kiss upon its brow,

Time wore on. Winter came with its driving snows and chilling blasts, still Herbert May pleaded business to call him from home, and many a long weary hour did his partner wait his coming, when he came not; many a long vigil did she keep with none to cheer solitude.

It was at the close of a dreary day in mid winter that she sat before the gate in troubled thought; it was already loog passed their tea hour, and still he was not there; at length he came with a hurried step, and to ber eager inquiry as to what detained him, he carelessly replied that he had met a friend down the steet.

'You are not going out to-night, are you, Herbert?, said Mrs. May, as she saw him arise from table and take down his coat.

'Yes, you know our club meets to night, and Howard is to be there; and, furthermore, I promised to meet him."

But, Herbert, the storm is dreadful, the night is not fit for you to be cut; and, besides," she faltered, 'I did so much want you to stay with me, it has been so long since you spent an erening at home. Will you not stay, my husband ?' she said, as she laid her hand lightly on bis arm.

' No, Ella, it is impossible ; I have passed my word, and it would be dishonorable not to go.'

'It he were a reasonable man he would not expect you; or, if I have been rightly informed, it would be more of an honor to break this engagement than to keep it.' "Why so?"

Because I do not think Mr. Howard a man worthy your regard; he is uaprincinled, immoral, and, worse than all, a drunkard,"

' Mrs. May,' spoke her hushand, sternly. ' I did not think this of you. I did not think that you would allow your selfishness to lead you so far ; you wish to rob me of an evening's enterolt rudely, he left the room.

railway interpreter, touching his cap. is ever present in my heart; and when I lost laughed. Amazed, bewildered, she remained standing of yore. 'He had my studs in his band! I turned my De Lancy shrugged his shoulders. 'As you her, I lost the power of loving. Since that period fifteen years have elapsed. I have wanfor some moments where he left her, immoveable 'You are late to-night, Herbert; tea has back for a moment, and he was off? Did any please,' he replied somewhat contemptuously .-been waiting some time,' said Mrs. May, as she as a statue; his strange words and sudden pas one see him ?' 'I only want you to have your revenge.' dered through many lands; trodden the ruins of took her seat at the table. sion had awakened conflicting emotions in her 'Will monsieur have the goodness to describe I turned back irresolutely. breast; she could not fathom the mystery. nor Thebes, and waked the echoes of Pompeii; shot 'Yes, business has been very pressing to-day, the person of this thief ?' "Will you play for my bouse and furniture?" the buffalo on the Western prairies, and pursued understand how she had offended. Had she not unusually so,' he replied. 'He was tall, thin, very dark, with black the wild boar amid the forests of Westnhalia. I 'Sometimes I almost wish that Dame Fortune I asked. heard him speak disparaging words of him in ' Willingly.' eyes and an aquiline nose.' am now on my way to Denmark; but purpose ether days? Ah! blinded one you did not had not been so lavish with her bounty,' said his 'And long hair hanging to his shoulders ?' wife rather sadly. So I sat down again, and in a few throws more remaining a few days in Brussels, where probably know of the change that had taken place in asked the interpreter. found myself homeless. This time I was reck-I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again.' your busband's character since then; you did "Why so ?' he asked, looking up with astonish-'Yes, yes.' less. I poured cut a bumper of wine, and tossed The stranger bowed as he said this, and I not not know that a guilty conscience caused ment. 'Why so ?' 'And he wore a large cloak with a high fur it off at a draught. bowed in return. "Because it necessarily takes you from home him to construe your words into an injury. Oh, collar ?' 'If I had a wite,' I cried madly, 'I would 'And now, sir,' he continued ' from the night how wearily the hours wore away to the anxious so much. It does seem to me that you might 'The same; the very same.' stake her next; but I have nothing left now, sometimes leave it in the care of Charles. Pray, Ella, as she sat awaiting her husband's return. that I lost them in a scuille at the Maison Doree, The porters and bystanders smiled, and glanced gentlemen-nothing but wine and liberty, and til this evening, when I behold them upon your Herbert, what is the use of keeping a clerk if 'I will sit up for hum, or he may thick me meaningly at one another. The interpreter myself. As this is no slave-country, you won't shirt front, I never saw those diamond studs vou have to do the work yourself ?' angry,' she soliloquised, as again and again the shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, Ella ! that is a mistake of yours : aiplay, I suppose, for the latter.' again. I have sought for them, advertised them, temptation was presented to her to seek oblivion 'Every effort shall be made.' he said, shaking though I am obliged to work very hard, yet not 'Not I,' said De Lancy, sweeping his gains offered rewards innumerable for them, during the from troubled thought in the outstretched arms his head; 'but I regret to say that we have into his hat. "I suppose you have no objection space of fifteen years-up to the present moment by any means do I do it all; oh, no! Charles of Morpheus. 'Oh, this is dreadful, this silence little prospect of success. This man's name is to make out that little affair of the house, caall was in vain. Not for their intrinsic worthis a noble fellow, and very trustwortby; still, is oppressive.' Vaudon. He is an experienced swindler, and briolet, &c., in writing, have you ?' for I could purchase plenty like them-but for you know, if we would prosper, we must trust She arose and naced the room with rapid evades capture with surprising dexterity. It is There was an easy, satisfied, sarcastic trithe associations connected with them, do I place steps. She went to the window; the storm had only to ourselves." not three weeks since he committed a similar umph in his tone that irritated me more than the so high a value upon those stones. They are abated, and great masses of clouds were drifting 'I know that, Herbert; but, oh, it is so robbery on this very line, and the police have loss of all the rest. I made no reply; but, the same which my grandfather concealed in his lonely here. I do not mind it much during the away in the distance, the calm, pale face of the been in pursuit of him ever since without effect." tearing a leaf from my pocket book, wrote has- pillow of matting, which my father gave to me moon was turned down upon the scene; the day, but now the long winter evenings are ap-'Then his name is not Peter Petroffski ?' tily, and half threw the paper at him. upon my birthday, which first drew upon me the proaching, I shall miss you more: you have not clock told the hour of twelve, and still she was 'Certainly not, monsieur.' "Take it, sir,' I said bitterly; 'and I wish you eyes of my lost Katrina. Surely, sir, you will been home an evening for three week .? alone. One o'clock came, and the silence was 'And be is no Russian ?' joy of your property.' unbroken; another hour had fled, and the last acknowledge that this is a pardonable weakness, 'Well, Ella, you will have to keep a brave 'No more than I am.' beart, at least till this pressure is over; then I He surveyed the acknowledgment coolly, put stroke had diel away when there came a rap at and also that the studs are really mine?' 'And-and his grandfather, who was a Hinit in his purse, and said with a sneering smile : ' Your tale, sir,' said I, politely and firmly, ' is will try and arrange matters so as to be with the outer door. doo-and the Empress Catherine-and the indeed very surprising, and I may say very con-'Does it not seem a pity now that you should Taking up a lamp, she passed out and withyou more.' beautiful princess who was shot-and-and-' drew the bolt. What a revelation awaited ber. have absolutely nothing left whereby to retrieve clusive; but the case is so singular, the study 'I will try, for your sake,' sue replied. 'And monsieur may be convinced,' said the inthese things ? Another throw, another billet of belong with so much apparent right to both of Silence gradually gained sway the remainder No tongue can tell, no pen portray the fearful terpreter with a smile, 'that whatever story was a bundred francs, and perhaps they would all be us, that I really think we must refer all decision of the meal, for each were too busy with their scene. There before her was her husband, upyours again. By the way, you forgot your on the point of ownership to the law. You can-diamond studs all this time. Will you try once not expect me to reliquish any thing so valuable related to him by Pierre Vaudon was from beown thoughts for conversation. A shadow for consciously supported in the arms of his boon g nning to end—a fiction !' nearly the first time, rested upon Mrs. May's companions ; no smile parted his lips, no beam-Quite chopfallen, I groaned aloud, and took more ? without first ascertaining whether I realiy am ing eye met her gaze; but, instead, the heavy brow. my melancholy way to the Hote! de Ville .--And he threw the dice as he spoke. They compelled legally to do so.' 'You need not sit up for me to-night, dear, lids are closed over those jetty orbs, and the There I stated my case, and was assured that no turned up sixes. 'My dear sir,' replied the stranger, ' I had no for I shall not stay late,' said Mr. May, as he wild winds was making merry with his glossy pains would be scared on the part of the police drew on his coat proparatory to going out. 'You might have thrown that, Petrofiski,' he idea of asking you to relinquish the studs. If curls, that had ever been her special care .-to apprehend the offender. said, nointing to them. Was he dead, did they bring him home a you will do me the favor once more to show me As the door closed on the retreating form of No pains were spared, nor money neither ; I was sorely tempted, but 1 resisted. that little bill (the amount of which 1 have forber husband, a sigh involuntarily escaped her corpse ? you ask. Ab, no, better, perhaps, it but all was in vain. From that day to this I gotten), I shall be delighted to give you a cheque 'No, no,' I said, ' not my diamond studs -lips; a feeling of melancholy was on her spirit, would have been for her had it been so, or if un-They are an heir loom, and-and I shall write never laid eyes upon my diamond studs. for the same sum." she hardly knew why, a strange feeling of dread consciousness had come to her relief, or the But I had no wish to part from my studs. THE END. to my father to-morrow.' had taken possession of her which she could not pent-up agony of her soul had found vent in 'Like a penitent, good little boy,' said De ' Excuse me, sir,' I said somewhat uneasily, define. The time dragged slowly away, the words; but too sudden was the shock, it de-Lancy, with an impatient gesture. 'Nonsense, 'hut you have not yet proved to me that these hour of ten arrived, and still he came not. Ella | prived her of utterance. HERBERT MAY. man; throw for the studs. I feel convinced stones are those of which you were robbed in In silence she obeyed their command, and led at length laid down her work and went to the you'll win." Beautiful, indeed, looked Eila Gray in her the Maison Dorce. Make it evident to me window. A bleak November wind was sweep- the way to the parlour; and, not till they had 'Say, rather, you feel convinced that you'll that this is not a case of accidental resemblance, win; De Lancy. Have you not stripped me of and-' bridal robe, on that bright June morning, as she ing by, carrying its burden of faded leaves, and laid bim upon the sofu and turned to leave the stood before the altar and plighted her vows to robbing the cluging vine of its seared toilage, | room, could she find voice to ask the cause. bim, the idol of her young heart, Herbert May. and shaking it from its resting-place over the Tuey hesitated, and in their hesitation she read enough already ? 'Sir,' interrupted the stranger, 'when my 'losolent !' he cried. 'Do you think I value father gave me the stude on my birthday, he How trustingly she goes forth with him to battle window : the cyprus boughs swayed mournfully all. She could now account for the flushed be paltry winnings ? caused my initials to be engraved in minute char- with the world and its realities. Ay, very much in the passing breeze, and the fitful mournings face, the excited manner of other evenings,-'I think you grasp all you can get.' acters upon one of the facats at the back. To as a child looketh to a parent does she look to that ever anon were borne along, seemed but a Ab she knew all now. How blinded she had do this was a great expense. When done, it him for support and guidance. Fair Ell'a Gray, requiem for dying nature. 'Liar!' been. Who can tell the anguish of the heart-· Langare in the the state 化化学学 化合理学 化合金 م∤ الاست المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة التي المعلم المرابقة المحملة من المرابقة المرابقة المحملة. • المؤلوب المرابق المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة من المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة • الموسوم محمولة المرابقة المرابقة المرابقة معالية من محمل من المرابقة من المرابقة من محمل المرابقة المحملة الم and the state of t الأنمار فوائده المرا

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 29, 1868.

one who has alike awakened to the fearful truth, that hers is the home of the inebriate.

Twill not dwell on the scene that followed,--on the tears and entreaties on the one side, and confession and promises on the other. But I would I could record here how these promises were kept. But, ab, Mr. May was like many others, truly repentant for the time being, but when temptation laid in his way, he could not resist them ; but, step by step, he yielded to the tempter, until he became alienated almost entirely from his home. Ab, remorse stung him too deeply there; the tearful eye, the pale cheek of his wife was too constant a reproach; everything spoke too plainly of his lost condition.

We will pass rapidly over his downward course, and, with your permission, gentle reader, we will imagine several years have passed by, and we are again in the same quiet little village. The shadows of evening are settling down upon it,-not a calm, lovely evening, but one of darkness and of drenching rain : and the moaning, merciless wind, whose quaint vagaries admonish the luckless wight who chances to be abroad to seek shelter from its pitiless ravings. But there is one who heeds it not, or, if he does, only to mutter curses and imprecations at the Author of his being for sending it. See him as he comes reeling forth from that crazy, creaky apology for a house, and tell me, as he nears us, if you ever saw him before. I do not wonder that you answer nay : but, strange, as it appears, that degraded man is no other than Herbert May, the proud, the gitted, the happy one of a few years ago. Oh, miserable man, this is the work of thine own hands: thou canst not cast the blame on any one else. If you had not indulged in the first, fatal glass, you would have been spared in frienzied fear at the horrible phantoms his disall this: you placed the cup to your lips, you eased brain had conjured up. 'Do not leave me at drank the poisonous draught to its very dregs. and you will reap the reward. Tears, entreaties, and admonitions from your friends have been all in vain, and only God, by His miraculoas power. can save you: if not arrested, a few more sleps and you sink into a disbonored grave. You have the power, you who, as it were, have just Tand the corner stone in that sure foundation that duration ; the exposure of the fearful storm of the leads to run : pause ere it is too late, retrace preceding night, together with the effects of an exthy steps, and remember thine only safeguard is to touch it not.

for my delay, and, with your permission, without waiting for ceremony, enter the house which Mr. May has just left. Through the long, dark hall we will wind our way, pausing not till we reach the now slightly open door, through which a feeble ray of light is gleaming, while from within the low murmur of voices is heard, and gently pushing it aside, the occupants of the room are plainly revealed: one, a thinly clad female seated upon a stool in the centre of the room, with clasped hands and drooping head, seemed swayed by some mighty grief : the other, an aged man, whose snowy locks bespoke his near approach to the grave, is imputiently pacing the room. Pausing in his rapid walk, he addressed her thus :---

' Ella, to think of such a thing is folly, is mad ness. Have you not tried it for years,-tried to reform that sot, that worse than brute, and how have you succeeded ? Is he not more irrecoverably lost than before, and what is your cordition ? Is it not more deplorable than it was child and tried to persuade you to go also Yes, far more ; and yet you will still cling to him, the wretch the fiend in human shape."

strickes one, as she watched beside her fallen already apparent in the lower world. The anu degraded husband during the long hours that denizens of this mortal sphere had responded to Bacehus held enthruled his reason? None but the call, and were already in the field. And what a motley group they presented. There, the man of leisure moving with such a nonchalant air, one would think him the only one of consequence to be found ; here, the bustling man of business, seemingly intent only upon one thought, and that the best method by which his coffers may be filled; also, the sturdy yeoman with his honest, smiling face and cheery look, going forth to the days labor with a glad heart and lighter step; while in strange contrast comes the smiling landlord and the woe-begone attendart upon the bar; all mingling together, all pressing forward, heedless of aught but their own interest.

But what means that group at the corner of the strest, which has collected while we have lingered discoursing on the passers-hy? Draw a little nearer. Ab, see; they are raising a man from the water and filth of the gutter. What does it mean, and who is it? we reiterate, and receive for reply, oh, it is nobody but old May, and he is drunk again; that is all And is that not enough - encuch that a man should so far forget himself as to indulge in a beastly appetite till his senses are locked in oblivion, and be like the brute, is grovelling in the dust.

But two, more bumane than the rest, are already bearing him to his home ; we will precede them .--Mrs. May. who has just srisen, is bending over the dingy old fire-place, trying, with her scanty means, to prepare ber morning meal. No trace of the last night's conflict is left, unless there is another wrinkle added to that once fair brow, but which now is deeply farrowed by the soziety and sufferings of years. She is thus busily engaged when the door opens, and the trio enter. She utters no word of affright, for too often have like scenes been enacted. Calmly she stepped forward to assist to lay him on the bed.

After uttering a few words of consolation, the kind-hearted men retired, leaving her alone with her insensible husband. He soon began to show signs of returning consciousness and she was about to leave the room, when he started wildly up and staring about, he besought her not to leave him with the demons that were trying to drag him down to perdition.

'Oh, Ella !' he wildly shricked, cowering down the mercy of these fiends ! Stay, stay !' he cried. 'Ella, pray God to drive them away; give, ohl give me the Bible; they dare not touch that '

He raved all that day and night, and his patient wife watched over him, soothing him, with gentle words, and occasionally singing to him, in her low, sweet voice, a much-loved hymn of bygone days. Morning came at last, and, with it, a calm to the troubled soul of the inchriste, but it was not of long cessive dissipation, laid the foundation of a prolonged sickness; a raging fever set in, and long weeks of fearful contest between life and death. Doring all I am wandering, I beg pardon of my readers of this, the patient loving wife never faltered, never wavered an instant from her purpose, but watched him with untiring zeal; and nightly might have been heard her voice in prayer, pleading that his life might be spared to ber. or, it that was not consistent with God's will, that his reason might return, and he might see his lost condition ere it was too late.

> Autumn had merged into winter, winter into spring, and the smiling month of May came, with its gay songsters and fresh flowers, ere Mr. May was able to walk out into the open air. But he was a changed man. No longer the obscene song of the drunkard was heard, but the voice of prayer daily seconded the throne of grace for strength to keep him from the tempter's snare, for strength to keep the vow he made to Heaven never again to touch the accursed bowl; for strength to bow in humble submission to the will of God, and thus to live, that he might in some degree repay the debt of gratitude he owed Him: for strength to guard each word and deed, that he might never again wound that gentle being whose love had proved a barrier to his recklessness, and saved him from a fearful doom.

'Had you left me as I deserved,' he exclaimed to her one evening, after they were reinstated in their old cottage home, and their darling was with them, three years ago, when I came and took your now grown to quite a pirl, 'had you left me then, I child and tried to persuade you to go also? — should have been irrecoverably lost. It was your love, Ella, that saved me; for, in my worst moments, I was not insensible to that. Had you, on that dreary night, listened to your father and gone from me, I could not have blamed you, but I shudder to thick what would have been my doom. How shall I ever repay you.'

if extorted from their reluctance, and extorted too probably in a barsher form by powerful and angry opponents. And, my lord. it would be handsome on the part of your conservative friends to take this step, it would be wise to take it promptly. A question like this, affording such ascope for religious rancour and fantical zesi, ought not to be left to be debated too long. And if it be at this moment the greatest need of the empire to pacify Ireland so is it the greatest need of Ireland to pacify her children and make them feel ' how good and pleasant it is for brethern to dwell in unity together;' - and to these three great aims that step would tend and nearly attain.

Under the impression that considerations such as these will probably induce your lordship to take this great question seriously in hand, I beg to lay before ou the following observations bearing upon it, taking for a text this resolution of our Lish Catholic prelater, unanimously adopted by them at their meeting in October last: That by the appropriation of the ecclesiastical property of Ireland for the benefit of the poor, the legislature would realize one of the purposes for which it was originally destined, and to which it was applied in Catholic times '

In approaching the question how heat to dispose of the Irish Church property, it cugat to be borne in mind that should the opinion favourable to an equitable partition of that property amongst the three churches prevail, the tithe rent in any case must be excepted. . It is paid directly and for by far the largest part by the members of the Established Church, and the apportioning of it to any other church would inflict upon our Protestant countrymen the very grievance now complained of by the Catholics.compelling them to contribute to the support of a church whose reaching they repudiate. But the 'real estate,' the acres, are embarrassed by no such scruples. And wishing to deal tenderly with the Sister Church and hand her down with gentle care from her present bad eminence,' I should be well disposed to go a good way with Earls Grey and Russell, and assign to her a pretty slice of that estate to form the nucleus of such 'sustenation fund'as would make her contented and happy, like her Scotch cousin, in the more modest status which she is about to enter And here I would observe, en passant, that the simplest and the most appropriate appropriation of the whole of the Church's real estate might be to share it equitably between the three denominations, conveying away absolutely in free gift the several shares to corporate hoards created or adopted by themselves, and entrusted with its due management and disbursement.

This would be putting the three Churches on terms of perfect equality without, in the strict sense endowing any of them or making their clergy in any sense stinendiaries of the State. It would only be preserving, with respect to two of them, the status quo, but in much better form. The Oatholic share would supplant the Maynooth grant, and the Presbyterian share the Regium Donum, and thus relieve every year many a member of parliament from a vote about which they must feel a conscientious reluctance, whilst the Episcopalian share would serve as a compensation for the inevitable extinction of the clerical monoply of Trinity College, and enable that body to establish an ecclesisstical college it may be still in connection with old Trinity, for the due education of a competent number of aspirants to that ministry. But the tithe-reat charge I would preserve intact in perpetuity as the real first charge upon the land, and with the new name, the poor's tenth.

Again, would it not be well to remember that the great bulk of our landowners will be seriously affected, even in their pecuniary interes's, by the proposed detbronement of the Establishment? its great prizes are about to slip from their hands -the baronial bishoprics, the deaneries, the arch. | er order. It would give such facilities for classifidesconstes, the prebends, the multitudinous fat livings; and besides these losses, they will be put to new expense in sustaining the new order of things. Would it not be fair, would it not be considerate to soften the blow, to break the fail, by relieving them of the burden of the poor rate? And this fair considerateness is only enhanced by the fact that whilst thus relieving the owners of the soil, you give equal relief at the same time to their tenants. Nay further and more widly enhanced by the fact that by this suggested change of the tithe-rent to poor rate we would extend a seasonable and much-needed relief to the over-taxed ratepayers of all our cities and towns, and put an end for ever to the verstions and perverse anomalies of the electoral district rating throughout the whole country. But-and to my mind this is the most conclusive would be, will secure a national management of our Poor Law system, which is absolutely indispensable for a better ordering of things in that dement of the public service. Public opinion in England is now wide-awake to the necessity of some such large reform. The many recent startling disclo sures of the shortcomings, or worse than shortcomings, of Boards of Guardians, have laid hare the root of the evil, and have shown that the true cause of the harsh or negligent treatment of the poor by Boards of Guardians in both countries is that rough the electoral district or the parochial rating, the recipients of the rates and the payers of the rates are brought into far too close a collision of interests. This miscalled guardian of the poor is under too palpable a bias to miltreat the wretched pauper so unfairly consigned to his mercy, and it may be fairly said he is not so much his own guardian as he is the guardian of his own proket. The abominations of the agricultural gang system too have cast a glaring light upon the mischievous operation of the law of settlement, whence they plainly spring; an absurd law in our days, an otter anacronism, altogether out of time and tone with all the surroundings. In the midst of all the freedom of commerce and of trade, in the midst of all the freedom of transport, of all the productions of vide for all our destitute poor a far more adequate labour, labour alone is not free, the labourer himself is and humane treatment than that which only some literally tied by the legs. The pessant in the midland of them receive now. And supposing it not to counties in England is absolutely deprived of all the benefits of the economic law of demand and supply. The fear of losing his settlement keeps him at home half starved noon his pittance of low wages. when if free to seek it he could easily find a better market for his labour. He may emigrate to the sutipodes, if any one would help him, but he is not free to migrate from one courty to another. In this way is often caused a sort of congestion of the labour market, slike burtful to all interests. Thoughtful English members with an eye to this mischief would probably help forward the experiment of a larger system of management in Ireland, which may turn ont to be alike beneficial to all interests. A considerable step in the direction of remedying these abuses was taken in the last session of Parliament in reference to London. The whole manage ment of the sick poor was taken out of the hands of the local officials, the guardians of unions, and consigned to a general board, and the whole expense due interest on his advances by Exchequer bills, a applied to it raised by an equal rating throughout considerable instalment towards their final liquithe whole metropolis. And there is now an obvious dation. And upon our part we might, I think agree gravitation of opinion in favour of applying that to it cheerfully, and all the more readily, that like principle universally, so that the Poor Law adminis- Esop's load it would be in good truth, 'growing tration should be, like the other great branches of small by degrees and beautifully less ' What a long the public service, not a fragmentary management of isofated self seeking boards, but a broad comprehensive national management which would indeed conveniences of government by party. As honest avail itself of these local boards as subordinate agen-Abraham Lincoln so tersely said, "Crossing the tor- cies, but would grant them no obstructive or con-In fact, there is at this moment a bill before the Lords brought in by Lord Devon himself, the head of the poor law department, pointing in the same direction. Its main purpose is to give more efficiency to the central authority in controlling recalcittant local officials-to make it, in short, instead those prelates more directly applies, and it could of a feeble consultative, a strong executive adminis- not but be alike acceptable to the whole community

this national management, in the hands of able, administrators, to give a far better relief to our poor at a far less cost to the country. According to my views the heads of this new national department whom I could call the Guardians General of the Irish Poor, would have the whole body of them as well in hand as an able commander-in-ch et has his whole army, however they may be acattered over an extensive territory. For every one of them, man or woman, boy or girl, they would find the right place where each and every one may be turned to best account for self and fellows. Under this system every urban workhouse would be a real workhouse. a true industrial school, and every rural workhouse an egricultural colony, and by the combined and barmonious action which this large scheme facilita tes the inmates of those workhouses would be enabled, to a very great extent, if not absolutely, to support themselves. I submitted my plan in extenso, some time ago, to an English gentleman, having a large practical experience of poor law affairs, and here is what he wrote me : - 'I feel persuaded that if the Government would apply themselves to this question a system of poor laws might be devised which, based on industrial plans, would be found to be of comparatively little expense to the country, and would be far more consonant to the feelings of the poor. progress of the industrial exceriment here gives me the strongest assurance of this, and I speak advisedly when I say that the scheme might be worked out practically with the greatest ease.

Ita-e suggested several useful aids which would considerably facilitate these ' industrial plans' alluded to by my English correspondent, and yet would cost nothing to nobody. In our original poor law per mission was given to the Board of Ordnauce to hand over for the use of our poor law administration with or without consideration' such barracks throughout the country as they could well disperse with. In cur poor law reform bill I would give a similar permission to the Woods and Forests and to the Irish Ecclesisatical Commissioners to convey to our Guardians General, without consideration the waste lands belonging to the Church and to the Crown. And I must also insert a clause like that in railway bills empowering these Guardians-General to take by a compulsory valuation at their present actual marketable price such portious of land, whether waste or reclaimed, as they may find suitable and conrevient to any of their workhouses. This is plainly the most feasible way of making a beginning, and a safe beginning of that long-talked of work, the reclamation of our waste lands, those wastes upon which, according to Atthur Young, 'is to be praclised the most profitable husbandiv, in the king's duminions.' By this process, too, we may try on a safe scale another experiment in a matter much discussed just now, by creating a class of peasant proprietors one of our greatest needs, according to the best publicists of the day. Our guardians-Gene-ral could dispose of the lands they reclaimed in moderate-sized farms at very moderate rents and long leases, with stringent provisions against sub letting, and with right of redemption on easy terms, so as to make them readily convertible into fee-simple estates. This would be carrying out this most intereating experiment under circumstances in the highest degree favourable for securing a sound management of these little estates, by placing these peasant proprietors under the enlightened, paternal, and wholly disinterested guidance and control of an ever present authority, a 'corporation that never dies,' our guardians-general.

But this good economy of my scheme is by means its highest merit. It has merit of a far high cation as to make it perfectly practicable to apply the denominational system even to our workhouses. It would be a simple thing enough, upon my plan to bring the Oatholic poor into workhouses apart, so as to have them under exclusively Oatholic guidance and control. And all the inmates of a workhouse being Catnolic, who could object to its being consigned, as all our reformatories are, to the manage ment of some one of our religious communitiesour Oblates, or Redemptorists, or Christian Brothers, our Sisters of Charity, our Sisters of Mercy, or any other of our various sisterhoods or brotherhoods? Your Oatbolic triends can readily appreciate the vast importance of a :h a change as this, substituting for the mercenary services of cold, heedless ignorant officials, the unselfish, devoted, sympathetic, services of highly-educated man and women to -by creating a national rate, as oar poor's tenth whom such services would be indeed 'a labour of love.' Every such workhouse would be in the truest sense a reformatory where these good brothers and sisters, in humble imitation of an all-ruling Providence, would learn to bring good out of evil by making that dependence to which poverty leads, the means of correcting the evil habits which too generally produce it. To harmonise with the Poor's Tenth in the rural districts, I would revive the 'ministers' money, under the name of the poor's money, in the places where it was paid, and establish it in all the cities and towns. I propose for it a fixed rate of 61. or 9d. in the pound on a moderate valuation of house property. This, I assume they would gladly accept in lien of the varying rate they are now subject to that the Oatholic bishops recommend that the appro--ranging from 1s. 6d. to 4s. 6i. in the pound. The sum of this money, added to the £400 000, which is, in round numbers, the total of the titherent charge, and superadding the £85,000-the 25 per cent, bitherto retained by the landlords, but the payment of which is the circumstances here supposed they would probably resume-I would not insiat upon it, however - although considerably less than our present. Poor-law expenditure, would better suffice, I do firmly believe, under the economical system of management here suggested, to provide for all our destitute poor a far more adequate cover the whole outlay, at the first starting of the new system, it might easily be suplemented by a national 'rate in aid,' collecteg by the same hands, to be levied by an annual vote of the Commons upon estimates presented by our Poor-law administration. Now, would it not be a very simple process for the Government to charge itself at once with the payment of this tithe rent to the clergy? It would be purchasing, at a very cheap rate, the pacification of Ireland. Or suppose the Government reluctant to make that payment, solely and directly out of the Consolidated Fund, what should hinder their doing so with the proviso that the Ohancellor of the Exobequer should recoup himself by an equivalent increase of our income-tax-only spread over a few years. A penny in the pound added to it - say next year when we shall have got rid of the Abyssinian penny-would give him over and above the stride that would be towards althorough reconcile ment of poor Ireland, and yet it would cost rich Esgland absolutely nothing! My Lord-It would, I think, be impossible to exaggerate the benefits-material, social and moralhat may be drawn from this scheme of which I have given a more masgre outline. It would be, as I have shown above, fully in accordance with the expressed wishes of the Irish Ostholic prelates, for that portion of the church prosperity with which it deals is precisely that to which the resolution of

it is very welcome as a first stop in the right path. of what it proposes may be readily carried into ope-I have frequently shown how easy it would be for | ration by a very simple process - in fact by an easy adaption of an existing machinery. Only slightly siter the clauses of our Poor-aw affecting the personne! and the administrative faculties of our Boards of Guardians, smend, too, with a delicate touch the clauses affecting the personnel of our Central Board, which is some respect should be made new for the new work. and should be wholly Irish for a work especially Irish, and just fix in firmly one good clause, giving to this central Board, our Guardians-General, ample executive powers 'for all the purposes of this act, and there is your bill complete

In the hope that your lordship will smile graciously on his scheme, though imperfectly developed, and present it with favouring notice to your colleagues in the Cabinet, I have the honour to be, my lord. your very faithful servant,

THADDEDS O'MALLEY. Dublia, May 1, 1868.

#### IRISH INTELLIGENCE,

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN COBE. - A large and remarkably influential meeting, representing the county and city of Cork, was held here to day in the Athennum, for the purpose of considering The experience I have during the and adopting resolutions in reference to the disestallishment and disendowment of the Irish Church in this country. The meeting was convened by the Lieurenant of the country upon a requisition signed by over 10,000 of the nobility, gentry, clergy, electors, &c, of the county and city of Cork Amongst the eigentures was that of his Grace the Duke of Devorshile. The proceedings were marked throughout by the strongest enthusiasm, and the reference to Mr. Gladstone's resolutions evoked the heat est bursts of cheering. Lord Fermoy presided, and in the course of his remarks he said-Now, I am only speaking for myself, and the meeting can endorse what I say or not as it likes ; but no power on earth would induce me to enter into any agitation for this purpose except the genuine and honest one of seeing it carried out, and I, for one, shall never consent to the Whigs or any other party making use of this question for the purpose of getting into power and dealing with us as they dealt with us on the appropriation clause -namely, after using us to get into power leaving us to get ourselves out of the difficulty (cheers). My desire is to see this great wrong and grievance redressed. My desire is to unite with the voluntary party in England. My desire is to abolish the ecdowments et all religious establishments (cheers.) What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander (cheers). What you apply to the Protestant must be apply to the Presbyterian, and, if, necessary to the Catholic. We must come, by as slow means as you think fit - but we must come eventually-to the broad platform of the voluntary system (cheers.) I am lad we have here present my noble friend the Ear! of Cork (cheers), who occupied a distinguished post in the late Whig government and my learned friend the member for Mallow, who occupied a no less distinguished post in the legal department of the late government. They will be easbled when they go to England to explain to their party that we are engaging in this struggle for the vindication of civil and religious liberty with one single genuine object, that of immediate'y succeeding, if we car, and that we fully and entirely endorse Mr Gladstone's conduct up to the present and agree with his resolutions, we say every one of these three resolutions must be carried, and after they are carried they must be put in the shape of an se: of parliament If Mr Gladstone's courage fails him we we will SAV AS we said before, we have been swindled by the Whig party, and that they have used us for the purpose, as they did before, of getting into power, and then to kick the ladder from under them. When I put it in that way I don't mean even to insignate that they think of doing so. What I want them to understand is this, that our principle is measures not men. We mean business in this sgitution. When the attention of the propie of England of Europe, of America is fixed upon this great grievance, when all are crying shame upon Eugland for it we mean to ge into this sgitation earneatly, and we will take justice from whoseever gives it. Soft words butter no parsnips. We will not be esticfied with mere promises. We ex ect performance and performance we must have (hear, hear). We mean to carry this question. We have begun well. We have laid down a besis upon which all good men all over the kingdom can join-that of voluctary principle (bear organised and agi ate (cheers) Re olutions were then moved and seconded by the Earl of Cock and Orrary, H W Lyocs, Esq. High Sheriff ; Mr Smith Barry, M P; Mr E Sullivan, Q O, M P; Mr D Moroby, M P; Mr. Shaw, J P. and Mr Mazcire M P. The greatest enthusiesm prevailed, and the demonstration was one of the greatest which has ever taken place in the county Oork. The following declaration commends itself by its candour : - ' We do not believe that the people would a take half the interest in the Church question that they do if they did not expect that some of the surplus revenues of the disestablished Oburch will be appropriated to the purchase of the land which they will have some means of obtaining. If you tell them priation should be for charitable purposes only, they a k what can be a greater charity than to enable the natives to live in their own country and to give them an interest in improving the land. The Limerick Reporter and Tipperary Vindicator has the following suggestive observet ons :- ' As Mr. Gladstone's Resolutions will if successful, settle more Irish questions than one or two, it is natural that the Tory party, believing they will pres by large maj prities, should threaten, as they do, to end the war after the fashion of poor King Theodore, by a suicidal act of dissolution. It is also extremely natural that the Irish people, who have an eye to the land question, should rejuice to learn that the Resolutions are perfectly legal ; for what one Sovereign has done before another may do again. . . . If the discussion of mere theories of tenant-right has been apparently set aside for a time by the paramount importance of the grand question of the hour, it is not that the land question has ceased to be more keenly felt than any other of Ireland's grievances by the immense majority of the population, who, living by agriculture erclusively, celieve that everything that affects its intereste most directly and vitally concerns their own. The subordination of the Church to the land question by an important portion of the clergy of Meath, and subsequently by the National Association, exactly expressed the feeling which is all but universal among the Irlah occupiers of land. But we believe we are justified in saying that the acquiescence of the masses in the arrangement which give the Church question precedence, arises from the fact that they now believe that the most effectual, if not the shortest, way to sattle the land question is first to dispose of the temporalities of the Establishment ; and to do away with that asc udancy policy which not only effects the Church and Educ-tion greation but which is the prolific cause of agrarian outrages, and of the unpopularity of those landlords who iry to monopolize the electoral rights of their unfortunate terants. . At no period were our reople more appreciative of acts, whether of good or bad landlordism, than they are at the present moment, when the increasde amount of political education which they are daily receiving makes them look forward to a more practical solution of the land question than could ever have been expected to be wrought by the passing of the broadest of the measures patronized by the Tenant Leogne.'

'Ob, father, do not speak so harshly, do not condemn him altogether; he is not always so bad as to night, not always so unkind. Oh, remember he is my husband still.?

'Your busband! Hes he not forfeited that claim long ago? Why will you cling to him yet? Come, Ella, do away with this folly, and return with me to your mother, who is anxiously waiting for you. Come, child, leave him to hunself ; he is better off alone."

. No, father, that cannot be; on that bright merning, long ago, I promised never to forsake him come what would. I must stay; urge me no more, for I cannot go with you; it is better I should not, for I could not endure the scornand contempt of my former friends. No, no, I cannot go.'

"Cannot goi cannot leave this wretched but and a miserable, drunken vagabond, for home and the protection of an ever indulgent father ! Rash girl, you have sealed your own doom ; you have made your choice and must abide by it, for, remember, it is the last time your father will ever humble himself so far as to plead with you to again return to your childhood's home. Remember, I have said it.' And he angrily left the room.

'Ob, father, father, do not leave me in anger. Oh, come back, and say you forgive me,' she exclaimed, wildly springing to her feet. 'Oh, father, come back, come back !' but he heeded her not. A few footfalls and the close of the outer door, be was gone forth into the darkness and she was alone.

A few moments she stood motionless, all the pent-up tears of those years of suffering gathered in one mighty flood; then the cry burst forth,-" Oh, how have I deserved this? My hus. han ! !net, my father forsaken me, and ob, I fear Thus withdrawn Thy face from me, and left me to perish alone in this my hour of temptation. Ob, Lord,' she pleaded dropping her knees, ' forsake not thy erring child, but lift up her head and give her strength for this her hour of need.'

And thus she pleaded long and earnestly, and as only those can plead who have been tried in the furnace of affliction. Calmly, and with renewed strength, she arose from the conflict; her wild prayer had ascended the throne and found favor ; and Christ's messenger, Peace, had tescended to abide with her.

which so lately was subjected to the fury of the warring elements; and the sun ever mindful, the barries in reland. If this large measure of the must be of all creeds, in the of all creeds, in asmuch as it extra is its benefits to haugh have been arrested and locged in Mulliorst bad arisen to meet the blushing maiden. And fai and generous concession, it will be carried into usual syle of the time, tinkering legist to make the blushing maiden. The evidence against the parties arrested bef that they were not the only lookers on life was leffect with infinitely more smoothness and ease than lation peculiar to our imperial parliament. But still commend it to the practical statesman-the whole not transpired.

'The present a thousand times repays me, Her bert ; the thought that I saved my husband would far ontweigh all that I have suffered; and had it been otherwise the knowledge that I have done my duty would have been a sufficient reward.'

God bless you, Ella, and with His assisting grace you shall never have cause to repent your COD 758.

Thank you, Herbert, for the assurance.

And thus it is ever that love and fidelity are always rewarded. If not here, they will most as. suredly be in the blessed hereafter. - Waverly Magazine.

#### THE TITHE-RENT.

#### TO THE BIGHT HON. THE BARL OF MAYO, CHIEF BRORE-TARY FOR INSLAND.

Mr LOBD-if the public opinion of the three kingdoms, enforced, as it would seem by the unanimous voice of all Europe-nay, the whole Obristian world -should demand emphatically and unequivocally the divorce of church and state in Ireland, I cannot see any just reason why your government should not adopt it, mould it into form, and pass it into law. That was the course followed in similar eircumstances by the great Duke and Bir Robert Peel, in '29, when, by the great Act of Oatholic Emancipation, they sacrificed without scruple and in a spirit of purest patriotism, their own long cherished private convictions in the interest of the commonweal. And that is the course being followed this very hour by a stateeman of a very high order, the Austrian Minis-ter, Baren Von Beust. He too has given up the deepest and strongest convictions of his life, but he has saved an empire. My lord that is an example signal and significant, and pertinent at all points -

think well on't. To me it is palpable that a First Lord, who is Minister for the people as well as Minister of the Orown, has no busin as to have any crotchets of his own in the Oabinet, he may have as many as he fancies in his library at home. His business and his duty is to observe with a calm eve the currents and the eddies of the national sentiment-the throbbings of the national heart - and the strength and the direction of the popularis aura, the mighty breath and voice of a people, and steer his bark accordingly. If, placed at the helm of the State craft, he affect to guide the current and command the wind. be fearfully endangers craft and cargo crew and all. I repudiate too the mischievous superstition which would cling in a critical emergency to the ordinary rent is not the time to swop horses " Nay, with | flicting autonomy. respect to the great question now before us, I will venture to say there would be even a special fitness in its being taken up and disposed of by a Conserva-tive government. It is an exclusively Irish question. Morning stepped forth to look upon the scene All the interests it affects are Irish, and all these interests affect almost exclusively the great conservative party in Ireland. If this large measure of redress

THE JUNDER OF MS. FEATHERSTONHAUGH -The supposed perpetrators of the murler of Mr. Featherston-

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--MAY 29, 1868.

A pleasant castle in the air is rising in the Irish | father destined him for the Roman Oatholic priesthood, imagination. The foundation once laid - unless, inderd, an Irish Sandtingham can be found ready made in Kildsre, or Kikseny, or some other cheerful bunting county-it would not be long before the Prince of Wales found himself three or four times a week in the midst of several hundred Irish gentlemen, officers from the camp, and English visitors. The Kingless isle may be excused for dreaming over its lost Royalty. Many parts of England, indeed are content to lie far out of the light of a countenance The northern and western counties, and even the the jealous little Principality, with a race and a story and a language of its own, are resigned to their lot. Nor is there much trace of Royalty left in Ir-land, but absolute ruin, or here and there small. solid, vault-like edifices of a most aboriginal character, and with a highly apocryphal history. It is true there are legends of cities under the still, clear | showed him a cheque for £299, which he said he had water, islands under the setting sun, buntsmen and | made in the previous three days by buying and selling hounds following deer over lakes and precipitous scrip. At this time Ferianism broke out in Amer Ca billeides, but in the world of solid existence the only and he pronounced himself a decided partisan of State residences in Iteland are a barrack-like group of buildings in the heart of Dublin called the 'Castle' and a pleasant villa in the Prosnix Park, called the Viceregal Lodge. The Castle has neither ancient grandeur nor modern elegance and convenience, and only just 1 olds the State officials. The interior of the Chapel Royal is well known as the most elaborate, gorgeous, and costly specimen of churchwarders' Gothic to be found in these isles. When a Royal personage does go to Breland it can be only as the guest of the Viceroy, who, it is to be hoped can al-ways shord the honour. Bat Royalty itself is under a disadvantage when it accepts hospitalities without being able to return them. Indeed, R yalty is only ascjourner and a wanderer in Ireland, with enough ground to plant the sole of its foot upon. Ireland nevertheless, can boast more pub' c buillings than any other country, in proportion to is wealth and numbers. In the smallest country town, in the most desolate region, the traveller will find a dczen imposing edifices and floursching institutions; for every nreed every class, every want. every object is there highly and expensively lodged. One institution alone is wanting One alone is nowhere erected in brick and stone, dignified by columne, and orcamented with marbles. There is no Royal palace there. There are palaces for archbishors, bishops, and noblemen of every degree ; for soldiers, for lawyers, for banks, for clubs, for monks and pans. for students and school children, for orphans for paupers for the sick and for all manner of i.f.mities, for books, pictures, curiosity, and everything that can he housed, but not for King, Queen or Prince. They, aloue of things living or dead, are houseless in Ireland. Yet Ireland is accused of disloyalty .- Times.

The tide of emigration still runs heavily. Two steamers, the Nebraska and the Palmyrs, called at Queenstown on Wednesday, and brought away - the former 280 passengers and the latter 160 leaving 100 still behind. The Helvetia was to sail yesterday with 400 emigrants and the Inman steamer is expected to bring off a large number. We are again reminded that Mr. G. F. Train is among us. He yesterday emerged from the obscurity of the Four Courts' Marshalses and appeared with counsel in the Insolvent Court to support the prayer of his peti tion to be discharged. Opposition had been entered by the Ebbw Vale Iron Company. Judge Miller adjourned the case, in order to afford facilities for procuring the attendance of Mr. M Henry and Mr. Robinson, the agent of the company. In the course of the discussion which arose respecting the postponement Wr. Train intimated, amid laughter, that he had brought an action against the solicitors of the opposing creditors claiming 10,000%. damages for a false arrest, and added that the present proceedings were altogether political The Judge declined to listen to each observations. On the application of his counsel the Court consented to accept bail for his appearance, two sureties of 1,000/ each being required. and directed the case to stand over for a week. Pending the procuring bail Mr. Train remained in custody and returned to the Marshalses in charge of three watchmen, with whom he drove off in an open carriage drawn by two white horses. Dominic O'Mahony, who was tried at the special commission of Cork in 1867 on a charge of treasou-felopy and acquitted, but detained in custody under the Habeas Corpus Suspension &ct, has been now discharged from custody. He was offered his release long since upon cond tion of leaving the country, but declined the terms. MINTNE AT KINGAT. WN. Saturday morning to Mr John Keary, harbour-constable, as he was in the act of removing a fire bar from the railway at the Carlisle Pier. The engine, which had just left the turn-table and shunting to the train, came suddenly upon the poor old man, and, in endeavouring to save himself from being crushed to death, caught hold of the locomotive and was dragged thirty yards between it and the railings. His left foot was crushed fearfully and his right leg broken in two places. He was at once lifted and taken to the Harbour Commissioners' yard, where he was attended by Drs Symes, Mahood, and M'Namara. The arteries were tied and the leg bandaged. He was then taken to Jervis-street Hospital. Kenny was an old and valued servant of the Board of Works. Dr M'Namara accompanied him from Kingstown to the hospital, where it was found on examination of the injuries that it would be necessary to immediately amputate one leg from a little below the knee. The delicate operation was at once performed by Surgeon Forrest, assisted by Dr Hughes, Dr White, and Dr M'Namara. The operation, which was most successful was performed without the use of phleroform, and we are happy to add that Kenny is progressing.

dent of a very sad nature took place at Kingstown on felt since that time. The Irish have spoken in their

and having passed through his preliminary studies, he left Victoria for France Belgium and Rome, where he continued his studies, and at the expiration of ter years, returned to his colony. He was then prepared to take holy orders, but falling in love with a young lady, he turned his attention to more practical pur-suits. In or about the year 1862 he joined a man named Kennedy, and opened a hay and corn store at the corner of Coveton street, Ballarat. The firm did not progress well and this caused Mr. Kennedy to take to drinking, and ultimately he was found dead in the yard at the rear of the building. O'Farrell also took to the drinking; but recovering from an attack of delirium tremens he temporarily abandoned the habit and for a time led a steady life. Subsequently he commenced to speculate in mining and one morning he met his old schoolmate, and Head-Centre Stephens. He continued to speculate in mining, and ultimately not only lost all he had, but involved himself in debt to the amount of £600. Ho was then sold off by the sheriff o the district, the whole of his assets only realizing £60. This occurred in March, 1867. In the meantime, he continued to drick heavily, and had several attacks of delirium tremens, for one of which he was attended by Dr. Whitcombe. O'Farrell at length found h s way into the Ballarat Hospital, suffering from the effects of drink. After being sold off, be determined to seek frest fields for bis labors and accordingly left Ballarat for Sydney. There is an anordote told of him on his arrival at Geelong, where he stayed some days before leaving for Sydney, via Meibourne. He met some anti Fenians in the market square, whom he had known in Ballarat. They taxed him with his rebellous feelings, and he replied that monarchies were the curse of Ireland, and that the only proper form of government was republic. He had often spoken to the same effect in Ballarat. From all we can learn. O'Farrell is a man of strong temperament, exceedingly impulsive and determined. Evidently once seized with an idea, he is not the person to be easily persuaded from it. Of his Fenian proclivities, there can be no doubt. He has frequently, in Ballarat, not only defended, but advocated the cause of Fenianian and expressed bimself in terms which often drew down upon him the animadversion of his hearers.

The Ballarat Star in reference to the attempted murder of the Prince, says :- 'Referring to that being O'Farrell, I observed there was a slight inaccuracy in the historical sketch of his past career which appeared a few days ago in the Star. Bad health was not the cause of bis leaving college ; the f ct is, his educational superiors both here and abroad rejected his candidature, considering him from their knowledge of his proclivities as being totally unfit for holy orders. This, to my personal k owledge caused him to entertain the most vindictive animosity towards the whole body of the Catholic clergy, vilifying them in a most outrageous manner whenever they formed the topic of conversation.'

The presence of the Duke of Edinburgh has aroused the loyalty of Australia, and probably destroyed whatever influence the Fenian organization might possees in those colonies. The retribution which Fenianism prepares is 10 shoot him at a picnic. We wish we could believe that this crime was merely the work of one distempered mind, and that when the perpetrator had been punished there would be nothing more to suspect or fear. But it is too much in character with the general tenour of the conspiracy for us to be content with any such careless explanation. The Fenians have shown that they have all the will to shed blood; and they have only been defeated in their most formidable schemes by the watchfulness of the British and Colonial Governments, and by the faithfulness of those who are in the employment of the Grown. As this is not the first murderons attempt that has been made, no one can venture to predict that it will be the last. Happily, the course of events every day diminishes the influence of those fanatical leaders who compass sea and land to obtain agents for their schemes. The assault ou the Duke of Edinburgh occurred at a time when the minds of the traitors in Australia were, no doubt, full of the execution of the Manchester murderers, and of that ontrage in London which is now being investigated at the Old Bailey. They are two months behind the march of events in the countries which are the homes the conspiracy. A new influence has made itself own country and have denied their complicity with their self-styled representatives. The disbanded bravees of the American civil war may still thirst after excitement and blood; the dregs of Irish poverty in Dublin or Cork, in London or Liverpool, may be willing to undertake any vile work to which their employers may put them; but all who are capable of political insight now know that Fenianism, if it had ever seduced for a moment a portion of the Irish people. has been definitively abandoned and condemned. - Times. CHABGE OF FENIANISM - At Bow-street Police Court, London, on Monday, Patrick Gorman, a journeyman shoemaker, was charged with inciting James Winterhourne, a compositor, to take the Fepian oath. The prisoner accouted Winterbourne in Euston-road, between eight and nine o'clock at night, pretending a previous acquaintance, fand offering to administer the Feniar oath to him. He also offered to take Winterbourne to a public house in Salisbury street, where he said there was to be a Fenian meeting to complete a plot for blowing up the Houses of Parliament, Backingham Palace, and the British Museum with gunpowder. Winterbourne said he was not the person that the prisoner had taken him for, and, not being a Feniaz, would not take any such oath. The prisoner then threatened to murder him, adding, 'I will wash my hands in your blood.' These threats were overheard by a policeman (Gontry. 152 E), who came up during the altercation, and took the prisoner into custody. He was drunk at the time. The prisoner denied all recollection of the conversation, and declared that he had nothing to do with any Fenian association or organisation. He was remanded for further inquiry. FERIAN ARREST. - On the arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, two Detective officers who were in waiting immediately went on board, and, having closely scrutinized the passengers, took into custody a respectable-looking young man, with a military bearing. When brought to the cabin and questioned, he said his name was Michael Gorman. Preliminary search was then made, but no documente of a sed tions character or arms were found. He was then conveyed in a cab to the Commissioners' Office, at the Lower Castle Yard, where a further and closer examination was made. The officers soon detected something inside the lining of his clothing, and on ripping it they found several documents. The contents have not transpired, but we understand that they clearly connect the prisoner with the Fenian conspiracy. On the arrival of Colonel Lake, a private examination was held, and Gorman was then removed to Richmond Bridewell on remand. The arrest was evidently made on information received by the police. At Bow-street Police-court, Edward Barry and Michael O'Keefe were brought up on remand on Monday before Mr Vaughan, on the charge of having s quantity of combustible matter in their possession for the supposed purpose of committing a felony. Mr. Poland, barrister, instructed by Mr Pollard, of the Treasury Solicitors' office, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Louis Lewis, 23 Great Marlborough street. Mr. Poland said that since the last examination the police had

in quite an unusual form, was intended for an un lawful purpose. Still, it, was possible, and even probable, that on this occasion the prisoners were only removing it from one hiding-place to another, and after the inquiries already slluded to, the police were not in a position to bring forward any evidence tending to prove that any specific act of felony was immediately contemplated. As he interpreted the section of the 24 h and 25 h Victoria, under which these proceedings had been instituted, it was incumbent on the prosecution to show that there was some such design. Under these circumstances, he must withdraw that charge. There was a further charge against the prisoners of having assaulted the police while resisting apprehension ; but, considering that they had been nearly a fortnight in custody, he would submit to the magistrate that they had been sufficiently punished for this offence, and should therefore ask that they might be discharged. Mr. Louis Lewis, for the defence, said the prisoners had been charged with a very serious offence, and, although that was now withdrawn for want of proot, they would not be content to let the proceedings terminate without protesting in the strongest terms that they were in no way connected with Fanjaniam. In support of this assurance he might mention that they had been contronted with all the informers-Massaey, Corydon, Devany, Mullany, and othersnot one of whom could indentify them as having been in any way mixed up with the conspiracy They were honest working men, and could have good characters from their employers. Mr. Vaughan said that though the circumstances under which the prisoners were apprehended, the resistance they offered to the police, and especially the incredible statement which they made at the time tended to make further inquiry necessary, he was glad to find the prisoners so far excuerated that it was his duty to discharge them from custody.

THE MULCARY WEIT OF BAROR -All arrangements have been completed for the early argument of this case. An application was made last week to the Appeal Committee of the House of Lords for an early day for the bearing. As the points raised are novel and important, the Lord Chancellor considered it necessary to have the assistance of the judges, and it was found impossible to obtain their attendance until after the end of next term. It is appointed to be heard on the earliest day after Trinity Term on which the Lord Obancellor can arrange for the st.

tendance of the judges. Trinity Term ends on the 10th of June, and unless the proceedings in the House of Lords interferes, the case will be beard about the middle or latter end of June. Mr. Batt, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. O'Loghlen are retained for the prisoners. The case in support of the conviction will be argued by the law efficers of the Crown .-It is said that Mr. Coleridge has expressed his concurrence in the opinion already given by Sir Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Butt, that the conviction will be reversed. Mr. Coleridge has, we believe, the reputation of being one of the best criminal lawyers at the bar. - Dublin Irishman.

The Home Secretary received a deputation to present a memorial praying for a respite in the case of Barrett, the Fenian convict, in order to inquire into the soundness of the evidence brought forward at the recent trial, and the conclusiveness of the evidence against him. The Home Secretary stated that be had already recognised the necessity of such an inquiry.

SENTENCE ON ANOTHER FENIAN PRISONER - The nan Morgan, or Mohan, tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, on Wednesday, for inciting soldiers to desert with intent to dethrone the Queen, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

THE IRISH CHUBCH QUEETION IN GLASGOW-A great Orange demonstration against the proposed disestablishment of the Irish Church was held in the Oityball, Glasgow on Wednesday night. The chair, in the absence of Lord Oranmore, who was to have presided, was occupied by Major Ferrier Hamilton who was supported by Professor Macklin, Rev. Hud-son Tespe, Rev. L. M. Maynard, Rev. R. Gault and others. After a short address by the chairman, who declared that the destruction of the Episcopalian Church in Ireland involved the destruction of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland the Rev. Mr. Gault moved the resolution: - 'That this meeting deprecates in the strongest manner the Resolutions introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the national Church in Ireland, which is a deliberate violation of the Treaty of Union and an attack on the Protestantism of the nation, and pledges itself to oppose them by all possible means.' The resolution having been secouded was carried unanimously. Another resolution declaring that the abolition of the Reformed Oburch in Ireland would be an avowal on the part of the astion that "government can be conducted without the sanct on of religion,' was also carried, together with a third, moved by the Rev. Mr. Flindt (Episcopalian), insisting upon the necessity of strengthening the existing Protestant institutions in in Ireland. One attempt only to move an smend. meat was made, but the speaker was received with such bissing and shouts that he abandoned the attempt and left the platform, assailed with loud groans and cties of ' Throw him over the window ! THE IRISH CHURCH -A meeting was held last evening at the Lecture Hall, Greenwich, to protest against the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. When the first motion was about to be put to the meeting the Rev. Benjamin Davies, Baptis: minister, asked permission to move an amendment, and a part of the audience demanded that he should have a hearing: Some of the persons who had got up the meeting immediately set upon Mr. Davies knocked him down, tore his coat to shreds, and hustled him out of the hall.

LONDON, May 20. - The Government has forbidden the deposition of Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natel.

A ROTAL CHARITY .- The wives of two Cornisk miners, named respectively Mary Dadds and Jane Tremewen, anxious to join their husbands in Nova Scotia, but unable to provide the portion of money necessary to secure an emigration grant from the Oornwall Gentral Relief Committee, wrote to Her Majesty and acquainted her with their poverty and their great desire. Inquiries were at once made as to the accuracy of their statements, the result being that Her Majesty, with that kindness of heart which has always characterized her, commanded £10, the sum needed, to be forwarded to the Rev. J. G. Wulff, rector of Illogan, for the use of the two humble applicants.

SIE ROBERT NAPIER. - Sir Robert Napier has been gezetted a Grand Cross of the Bath, a distinction which he ought to have had years ago for his services in China. Of course, the gracious considera-tion of the Grown will not stop with this. It is, we believe, unusual to confer hereditary dignities without consulting the wishes of those upon whom it is proposed to confer them, and, should there be no obection on his part, we have little doubt that Sir Robert will be made a baronet, the usual pension of £1 000 a year for three lives being added to the distinction.

The English are adventurous enough They will will suddenly transport themselves and their families and live under sternal snows or sternal sucs, in unknown solitudes, or among savages, robbers or civilized beings still more hateful. But to Ireland they will not go They will not buy land and settle there. They will hardly make a tour there. They will go a thousand miles for scenery by no means finer than that of the western and southern coast of Ireland. They will buy estates in England to pay one and a half per cent, but not in Ireland to pay five or six per cent. Nor is it the bullet or the bludgeon, the tenant or the priest, they are most afraid of. It is a state of society without the bond of social confidence and national union that they receil from. It is a separation of society into classes, sects, parties, and cliques, which compels bitter partizanship, or neutrality, and exclusion. -That is the present state of things, and it is costly as well as miserable - Times.

Down WEST -- In the recent Schools Inquiry a schedule of questions was sent to masters and mistresses of private schools, but it was not always possible to get the schedule filled up, even when verbal information was readily given and an examination of the school allowed. A schoolm ster in the west of Bugland positively declined to commit himself to writing, because 'there was no knowing what a long headed chap like Mr. Gladstone might do if he got hold of the returns.'

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSEY. --- The emigration from the Mersey during the past month shows a con siderable increase. Twenty seven Government ships swiled to the United States with 15 527 steerage and 487 cabin passengers. The bulk of the steerage passengers were foreigners and Irish. 2,123 emigrants sailed direct to Oanada. The total emigration under the Act was 18,137 Of ships not under the Act 22 sailed to various parts with 715 passengers. The total emigration for the month was 16,852, against 13,728 in the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase of 5.124.

STRANCE ADVERTISEMENT .- The London Star reprints from one of its metropolitan contemporarles the following ourious advertisement, but defers com ment upon it, thinking that it looks too borrible to be trus :- ' A lady of retiring habits, whose husband is dead, wishes to dispose of a small but muscular female child, six months old. A captain of a ship, or an elderly gentleman, going abroad. would be handsomely negotiated with. The child is fair and of an engaging disposition, and has been well christened in a Protestant church. Satisf ctory reasons will be given by the mother, having no further use for it. By letter only.'

A Scane of Horson. -At a meeting of the Edinbargh Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, held on Friday evening, the Rev. Dr. Hanna gave the following account of what he called a 'scene of horror,' which lately occurred in Edinburgh : - 'A father dies, leaving three grownup sons. By membership in two friendly societies they became entitled to receive £10 which was spent in drink before the burial. The sons then took their

case. The Lord Chief-Justice thought the jurisdiction of a bishop was confined to his diocese. Mr. Stephens apprehended that this was not so. A bishop had general jurisdiction over the clergy, or else a non-beneficed clergyman might publish heresy without the means of being punished.

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The Lord Chief Justice .- What is the hereay charged ?

Mr. Stephens said it was this-In the 'Ples for Toleration' occur the following statements asserting s real, actual, and visible presence of our Lord upon the altar :---

The greater part of the priesthood does now maintain, and set forth without flinching, those doctrines which were then (1830), to say the least, held in abeyance. To apeak only of myself, I have worked steadily onwards as far as my humble powers have enabled me, cheered and instructed by the 'Tracts for the Times,' and your (Dr Pusey's) own more special teaching at Oxford, to contend earnestly for the taith once delivered unto the saints, that truth sceming to me to derive its whole efficacy from the appreciation primarily of the doctrine of the incarn'tion, and depending on that of the real, actual and visible presence of our Lord upon the altars of our churches. Without that doctrine as containing and inferring the sacerdotal office of the priest and the sacrificial character of the altar, there would seem to me no church at all. It could not be that somehow the words of our blessed Lord must be true, ' Except ye cat the fiesh of the Son of Man and drink His blood. ye have no life in you.

The Lorp Obief-Justice-I think you need not go further into the contents of the work.

Mr. Stephens said that no dontt their Lordships would like to hear the part about the adoration of the consecrated elements. Mr. Bennett, believing Obrist to be in them, says :-

Well, I do not know what others of my brethren in the priesthood may think ; I de not wish to compromise them by anything that I may say or do; but seeing that I am one of those who burn lighted candles on the altar in the day-time- who use incense at the holy sacrifice-who use the eucharistic vestments - who elevate the blessed sacrament - who myself adore and teach the people to adore, the consecrated elements; bel eving Obrist to be in them; believing that under the veil is the sacred body and blood of my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ-seeing all this, it may be conceived that I cannot rest very much at ease under the imputations above recited. Now, that was in direct opposition to the last

rubric of the communion service in the prayer-book which stated that no aloration was intended or ought to be doue. The Lord Chief-Justice-We think it of sufficient

importance and magnitude to be considered, and we will grant a rule.

THE AVENGER OF NELSON --- Another of the veterans of Trafalgar has been taken from ns. Com-mander John Pollard, R.N., died on the 23rd instant, after a long and severe illness, at his residence in Greenwich Hospital. Our readers will like to hear something of the service of this interesting, though neglected old officer, who was born on the 27th of July, 1787, and entered the navy on the lat of November, 1797, as first-class volunteer on board the Havick, 16, in which sloop, after having chased a large convoy and three armed vessels under the batteries of St. Malo, and been for some time warmly engaged with the enemy, he was wrecked on the 9th of November, 1800, in St. Aubin's Bay, Jersey. He next served in the Cambridge, 74; Hercule, 74; Culloden, 74; and Canopus, 80, and thence was transferred to the Victory, 100, bearing the flig of Lord Nelson. On the return of the flest from its pursuit of the combined ficets to the West Indies. Mr Pollard was afforded, as signal midshipman, an opportunity of participating in the action off Ospe Trafalgar. On that cocasion, while standing on the poop, he was struck by a splinter on the right arm, and chanced to be the first officer who was there hit. A musket ball next passed through the shell of his spy glass above tis hand, and a second one shattered the watch in his pocket. Sometime after the Victory had been in action with the French 74 gan ship Redoubtable, the officers and men around him beginning to fall fast, the attention of Mr. Pollard was arrested by a number of riflemen crouching in the tops of the Redoubtable, and directing a destructive fire on the poop and quarter-deck of the Victory. He immediately selzed a musket, and, being supplied by the signal quartermaster with ammunition left by the Marines (who from being picked father's cloth s, pawned them, and spent what they off so fearfully were ordered by Nelson himself from the poop to the starboard gangway), continued firing at the men in the enemy's tops till not one was to be seen. In the act of handing the last parcel of ball cartridges the quartermaster was killed on the spot, leaving Mr. Pellard when the action terminated the only officer alive of those who had been originally stationed on the poop, and thus originated the belief that it was he who gave the fatal blow to the man who shot Lord Nelson, and this fact was shortly after the action confirmed by his Captain, Bir Thomas Hardy, who sent for him into the ward-room and in the presence of the officers congratulated him upon having avenged the death of their immortal chief,-On leaving the Victory the following month he served successively in the Queen, 98, Dreadnought, 98, and Hibernia, 110, bearing the respective fisgs of Lords Collingwood, Northeak, and St. Vincent, and was made lieutenant November 14th, 1806, and continued serving, with only an intermission of 16 months, util 1814, during which time be saw much war service, and was engaged in many cutting-out expeditions until September of that year, when he had to return home sick, and, notwithstanding such distinguished services as we have narrated, Mr. Pollard was allowed to remsin unrewarded, and shelved on half-pay till 1828, when he was appointed for three years, still a lieutenant, to the Ordinary, at Sheerness. From 1836 to 1853 he served in the Coastguard, and the latter year, as a tardy recognition of his long services both in war and peace, was, as a lieutenant, appointed to Greens ich Hospital. It is hard to conceive how an officer who stood such a murderous fire on the poop of the Victory at Traalgar, and who, if the event had happened in these days, would have been thought worthy of the Victoria Cress, or, at least rapid advancement till he attained his dag, should have been permitted to pine sway in the same rank which he fold the year after the action, with the exception of the mere nominal title of 'retired commander.' Our readers will agree with us, that this gallant officer, now passed to his rest, was 'not ruined by promotion.'- Times.

COURT-MARTIAL AT CORK .- A court martial was held here for the trial of two artilerymen for being absent without leave, and drunken and riotous conduct. The prisoners were stationed at Beverley Tower, and on returning home late at Dight threw stones breaking some glass. The guard apprehending a Fenian raid, fired a gun and burned lights. The alarm attracted the attention of the police, who found the prisoners lying drunk outside. The result of the court-martial is not yet known.

DISCOVERY OF POWDER .- On Saturday last a quantity of the powder which was taken from the store of Mr. Martin Casey, of Newport, in Jannuary last, was discovered by the Newport constabulary concealed in the mountain in the neighbourhood of Treenlaur, within a few perches of the schoolhouse, where at the time of the robbery it was supposed to be secreted .- Mayo Constitution.

BLUNDBRING IN THE FERIAR TRIALS .-- A writ of error has been lodged, under fist of the Attorney-General for Ireland; in the House of Lords, in the case of Denis Dowling Mulcaby, a Fenian, found guilty of treason felony in 1867. It alleges informalities in the swearing in of the grand and petit juries. The decision will effect other Fenian trials.

IRMN RAILWAYS .- It is stated that the Report of the Commissioners on the Irish Railways, just presented shows that the amount required to purchase the Irish lines is about £21,000,000. Beyond this a sum would have to be provided, to put the railw ys in thorough working order.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ASSAULTIN.-The Ballarat Courier (Victoria) publishes some further particulars as follows :--- ' Upon the arrival of the prisoner's father in Melbourne, in 1848, O'Farrell, the would-be-assassin, was placed under the sharge of the Rev. David Boyd, who presided over a school in Melbourne. There he remained for about three years, and then left to join the Roman Catholic College, near St Francis. He spent several been engaged in making inquiries as to the circum-Years, at this college and acquired a good knowledge stances of this case. There is of course, very little of the classics as well as of the French language. His doubt that this considerable quantity of phosphorus 'illegel act of Congress.

THE ISIGE CHURCH. - A public meeting of the inhabitants of Musselburgh was held on Thursday evening, Provost Sanderson presiding, when resolutions were adopted to the effect that the Irish Church was a fruitful source of discontent and dissification in Ireland; that all State endowments in Ireland should be withdrawn as speedily as possible, and that a petition embodying these views be sent to Parliament.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION .- In the House of Commons on the 28th, the Earl of Mayo said he could not state when he was likely to introduce any measures respecting the land question in Ireland. It would give him great satisfaction to be able to introduce them, but he must wait the progress of events.

LONDON May 18 .- In the House of Commons, to. night, the Scotch Reform Bill was under considera-Mr. Wm. E. Baxter, the member for Montrose, tion. moved to add the number of the Scotch members of the House by taking the franchise from some of the small English boroughs. Mr Beuverie member for K.Imarnock, moved that the voting clause in the bill be thrown out. The Government opposed the motion, and on division of the House, were beaten in both cases. Mr. Disraeli, after the result of the last division was announced, rose and said, 'The Ministry must now consider their position.'

Lordow, May 18 .- The announcement of the acquittal of President Johnson on the eleventh article prested a profound sensation.

The Times says: The eleventh article was almost too vague for a substantial charge, but the vote upon it correc's the fear of any bias, and shows the case to have been judged on its merits alone.

The Morning Telegraph has the following : Dignity and decorum have marked the whole trial, and the non-removal of the President is a most fitting close. .. Even the most altra Radicals will be compelled to admit this at no distant day.

The Standard says: The Radical plot has been beaten, and the country has been saved the shame of deposing its Chief Magistrate for refusing to obey an

got for them in drink. The mother having romanstrated, she was told that if she did not hold her tongue they would do with her as they had done with the dead; and they did it. They took off her clothes and powned them, and sent her to bed. Next came the pawning of the furniture, which they diaputed about; and in order to settle the dispute, what did these men do? They dragged the dead body from the coffin, set it up against the wall, having previously agreed that, when it was shaken, if the head fell in this way the one was to gain, and if it fell that way the other would be the gainer !"

Serious riots had taken place in Rochdale, owing to the presence in the town of Mr. Murphy, the Protestant lecturer. At a late hour on the 18th instant a band of one hundred fellows went to the Catholic chapel, situated in Ann street, and began to destroy the chapel, school, and residence of the priest. A brick wall close by was pulled down and used as missiles. Nearly all the panes in twenty-four windows were smashed, and the framework in some cases destroyed. The roughs were engaged twenty minutes at their work before a body of police appeared on the scene. The police marched to the chapel, and the attacking party ran away. The same night the residences of the Irish in Mount Pleasant were visited, and a great number of windows broken.

'Bippy.'-At a moment when the uppermost thought in the public mind is the treatment of Ire-land and the Irish there is something worthy of atfention in a little publication which, though slight in form and jesting in its tone sets forth in a vivid manner the evils of the system rigorously pursued up to a recent period with regard to Roman Oatholic prisoners, and by no means even now abandoned in some of the principal metropolitan houses of detention, and still maintained with unmitigs'ed stringency in similar ones at Glasgow and a few other gaols under the government of visiting justices-an appellation which sounds rather strangely when compared with some of the decisions of that Lo 1007ab body in the county of Middlesex. The absurdity of filling our prisons with Roman Catholic convicts and then denying or restricting as far as possible 'he only means by which their reformation can be effected is ably exhibited in the humourous little sketch ' Biddy in the Euglish gaol,' a witty dialogue, accompanied by a series of admirable illustrations due to the clever and always kindly pencil of Richard Doyle. The facts embodied in the not imaginary closing scene furnish material for a keen amount of satire and in this instance satire is directed to its legitimate end, the redress of a wrong and the exposure of folly.-Times.

PROCEEDINGS FOR HEREST -In the Court of Quren's Bench, before the Lori Oh'ef-Justice and Justices Lush and Hannan, Mr. Stephens, Q C., applied on behalf of Mr. Sheppard a parisbonar of Frome in Somersetabire, for a rule to show cause why 'a mandamus should not issue commanding the Bishop of London to proceed against the Bev. W. J. Bennet, the vicar of Frome, for the purpose of making inquiries into certain charges that had been made against him of heresy within the diocese of Bath and Wells, and contain in two publications-one entitled "A Ples for Toleration, in a letter to the Rev., Dr. Pusey;" and the other an essay on 'The Ohurch and the World,' 1866,

Their lordships did not appear, to see how the Bishop of London could have anything to do with the

#### UNITED STATES.

Rev. Dr. Bodington stated at a public meeting in Brooklyn, that while on a visit to Washington last Tuesday he had reliable information that three or four Senators ' were in such a state of beastly intoxication that there was no chance of getting them into the Senate Ohamber.' New York papers demand more definite information from the Reverend Doctor.

If a farmer in Wisconsin plants a row of trees along the road, he is exempt from working on the road. Whoever burts one of these trees is fined \$50. and the State Horticultural Society offers a premium of \$100 for the best ten acres of forest trees, and \$50 for the second best.

Corry O'Lanus, in the Brooklyn Eugle, says :-Homer was an original Greek, you know ; his family name was O'Meagher ; but was abreviated into O'Mer which some wretched Roglishman pronounced Ho Mer, and it has been spelled that way ever since.

The Milwankes Free Press says : The Crops every where promise well, which induces a disposition among speculators to give high prices, a wide berth Parson Brownlow, is reported, to be in a dying esnditior . of the state we want of the state

#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE--MAY 29. 1868.

"The True Witness. TAD CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. 10 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY .1 No. 696, Craig Street by J. GILLIES. . to 92. . G. E. OLERK, Editor.

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

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

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

We beg to remind our Correspondent that no ellers wil be taken out of the Post-Office, unless pre-paid.

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

### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1868.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

#### MAY-1868.

Friday, 29-Of the Feria. Saturday, 30-Fast. Vigil of Pentecost. Sunday, 31-Pentecost.

JUNE, 1868

Monday, 1-Of the Octave. Toesday, 2-Of the Octave. Wendesday, 3-Ember Day. Of the Octave. Thursday, 4-Ember Day. Of the Octave.

We are requested to say that the Bazaar of the Jesuit Fathers will open on the 15th of June country. under the Church of the Gesu. Donations of objects will be gratefully received.

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Affairs in the political world of Great Britain seem to be in a strangely troubled condition .---Defeated on the Irish Church question, defeated again on the details of his Reform Bill for Scotland. Mr. D'Israeli still clings to office; and dragging in the name of the Queen, threatens his Parliamentary opponents with a dissolution, which he holds as a constant menace over their heads. Meantime the Queen to the surprise and regret of the public has gone down to Scotland, in the very moment of crisis, as it to show the people that monarchy is a mere pageant, and that the Affairs of the country cau go on as well without it. This is a sad mistake on the part of Her Matesty: it will provoke much invidious criticism, and will certainly contribute in no slight degree to damp the ardor of the friends, and to may be somewhat obscure, the interpretation put augment the courage of the enemies, of British | upon it by Protestants is plainly erroneous. monarchical institutions.

Meetings of the office holders in, and friends of the State ecclesiastical establishment in Ireland, are of course being held, but they will have no effect upon the result of the present agita- vorced for that cause, be guilty of the crime of tion. The moment the question is dicussed, the adultery? For if the man be detached from the

carried by a majority of 312 against 258. Mr. ports these words. From the fact that his Goskeep her away from London, they had recommended her to abdicate ? . The question was of course ruled out of order.

Telegrams had been received from Sydney, N.S. Wales to the effect that the Fenian O'Farrell, the would-be assassin of Prince Alfred was hung on the 22ad ult. We do not learn that any more of his accomplices had been arrested. The Prince, whose health was quite re-established had sailed for England in the Ga latea under his command. By latest dates from Abyssinia we learn that the expeditionary troops were on their return : the wounded were doing well, and the health of the army was excellent. Another detachment of recruits for the Papal

Zouaves took their departure from Montreal for Rome via New York, on Thursday the 28th inst.

The United States papers publish the programme of another filibustering attack by the Fenians to come off in July next. Thirty thousand men are to be employed under the command of a man named O'Neil: of these 15,000 are to attack Montreal, some 8000 are to be directed against Toronto, and the whole to be supported by a reserve of 10 or 12,000 men .---This is what the Fenians propose : whether they will attempt to carry their plan into execution depends of course on the Government of the U. States, whose citizens the Femans are, and without whose coppivance they cannot take the first step towards making an attack upon this

THE "WITNESS" ON DIVORCE .- Our contemporary admits that we are right in insisting that they whom "God has joined together should not be put asunder by man :" but he insists that we are wrong in leaving out of view the exception which Our Lord Himself made. Here we suppose that the Witness alludes to St. Matt. 5. 32. :--

"Whoseever shall put away his wife, excepting the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery: and whoseever shall marry her that is put away, committeth adultery."

From this text Protestants generally-we except certain members of the Anglican denomination who with Catholics hold the absolute indissolubility a vinculo of the marriage tie-argue, that in cases of adultery, the vinculum, or bond of marriage may be dissolved. But this is evi dently absurd; and although the passage itself

For 1a the first place, if the bond or vinculum of marriage were dissolved, or dissoluble by the infidelity of the wife, how would be who should afterwards marry the woman put away, or di-

Reardon, member for Athlone, alluding to the pel was especially addressed to the Hebrews, Queen's absence from London at so critical a who were well acquainted with the peculiarities period, proposed to the Ministry the question of their own law, we may however safely conwhether, if her Majesty's health be such as to clude that the exceptional case in which it was lewful for a man to put away his wife, though the woman so put away was not at liberty to marry again, was fully understood by the readers for whose instruction in particular the Gospel was compiled.

What was the original word in Syro-Chaldaic which the Greek translators render porneia in the 32 verse of the 5th chapter of St. Matthew we know not: but we may be permitted to suppose that it was not the same word as that which implies the crime of adultery, or the Greek translators would so have rendered it. It means therefore some other crime : and it is most pro bable therefore-since post-nuptial infidelity constituted the crime of adultery- that it referred to the crime of pre-nuptial infidelity; so that he who had espoused a woman believing her to be

a virgin, was upon the discovery of his mistake at liberty to put her away. The marriage was not dissolved, but null and void, in consequence of the deceit put upon him. 'I'bus Joseph, being a just man, was miaded to put away Mary bis espoused wife, ere yet they were come together, believing that she had been false to him : thus too can we account for the proviso that he who should subsequently marry a woman thus put away, would be guilty of the crime of adultery, as she would still be morally, the wife of him with whom she had first cohabited, and therefore incapable of contracting marriage with any one else.

But whether this solution of the passage be good or bad, still we contend that the interpretation usually put upon it by Protestants must be false: seeing that intercourse by an unmarried man with a woman divorced quoad vinculum from her husband, could not be adultery : and that, if the woman were not so released from the bond of marriage that intercourse with her would no longer be adultery-neither could her husband be released from the same bond, so that his union or intercourse with another woman would cease to be an adulterous union. If A. 15 joined to B., B. is in like manner and by the same bonds joined or bound to A. Even the ordinary Protestant evangelical intellect, obtuse and illogical though it be, must perceive the truth of this proposition.

In the last place, to hold out to ill mated couples the prospect of release from the bonds that chafe them, on the condition of adultery. is obviously to put a preinium upon the commission of that crime. This Our Lord could never have intended to do.

From the published report of the Coroner's Inquest on the body of Mary Boyd, the unfortunate young girl to whose case, as reported in the Montreal Witness, we lately alluded, as having been preached into insanity at a Methodist revival by the Rev. Mr. Caughey, and who atterwards killed berself, it would appear that there was a predisposition to mental excitement on the part of the deceased; but that the immediate, exciting cause of the attack was the violent language of the preacher who, pointing to her in the gallery, cried out, " That he saw a young female sitting in the gallery who was going to hell." This drove her to despair ; she first threw herself into a well, and on being rescued, exclaimed that it was " better to be drowned than to be burnt." The Jury censured the medical or physical treatment she had been subjected to, a subject on which an "intelligent juryman" is not generally competent to form an omnion - but abstained from censuring the abominable and blasphemous spiritual treatment of her case by the "man of God"-as he calls himself-Mr. Caughey.

mission from Christ; and whether this claim be true or false, one thing is certain, that no one who does not put forward this claim, who does not hold his commission ftom God, through the Apostles and their spiritual descendants, can have any the slightest right to set hunself up as a minister of Christ - unless indeed he be the bearer of an immediate extraordinary commission, as was St. Paul, the proof of which, of course, must be furnished by him who claims to be a minister of Christ, and who yet does not pretend to hold his commission in a direct unbroken line from the Apostles.

This ne ther Mr. Caughey nor any of his fellow self dubbed minister can do. They repudiate expressly the doctrine of Apostolic succession; and, if challenged to produce some outward evidence of their extraordinary commission, they refer us to their own subjective impressions, or feelings-their " call," as, we believe, the slang phrase goes-in support of their monstrous pretentions ! Thus, even if we admit that the claims of the Catholic clergy may be unfounded. it is clear as day, that those of the Methodist minister and what is true of the Methodist sect. is true of all other Protestant sects-must be unfounded ; for where God gives a divine commission to preach in His name, He gives also some objective proof of the fact of His having done so. Nevertheless, as is evident from the style in which these self-dubbed ministers address their audiences, they affect a power, and a supernatural knowledge which no Catholic priest would presume to lay claim to; and, more marvellous still-for the extravagant impudence of half educated men is by no means marvellous-Protestant congregations, who know that their ministers have no supernatural power, no right to speak in the name of God but what they themselves have conferred on them, and no more special revelation or knowledge of divine things than they have themselves, sit patiently and listen to the fustion of these bogus ministers of God, as if their ravings were the utterances of

divine truth. This, to the Catholic, is the marvel : the thing as incomprehensible as the idolatries of old, as the infatuation which prompted the Israelites to bow down and worship as God a call, the work of their own hands, the thing that they had made themselves out of thei ornaments, and treasures of gold.

We copy from the Toronto Daily Telegraph the subjoined extracts from a sermon lately delivered by a Protestant clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Lavelle on the subject of Revivals, and their effects. As the testimony of a minister in the Protestant Church, the Rev. Mr. Lavelle's evidence is highly important, for it cannot be im pugned by his brother Protestants :-

Your modern revival conversions, argued the reverend clergyman, are "all the work of designing men, who are skilled in working upon the passions, fears, and imaginations of their hearers." The actual process he described as follows :-

PROCEEDINGS FOR HERESY. - Under this caption our readers will find in another place a report of legal proceedings instituted in the Court of Queen's Bench against the Rev. Mr. Bennet, a minister of the Anglican sect for the offence of heresy. How any Anglican, how any Protestant cap, no matter what his religious oninions, be guilty of heresy, is to every Catholic inconceivable. Private judgment is the fundamental principle of all Protestant sects, or churches; and where private judgment is the rule. no matter whither that principle may lead, or to what conclusions it may force its votaries, there can be no offence or sin. Heresy consists in opposing private judgment to authority : and where there is no authority, as in Protestantism, there can be no heretical interpretation of the written records of Christianity. Every man must interpret them for himself: one man's private interpretation is as good as any other man's interpretation ; and no one therefore has the right to tax his brother Protestant with beresy, or in other words, with exercising private judgment, and following his own private interpretation of Scripture. As one of the speakers in the Comedy of Convocation well puts it, a Protestant can only be a heretic when he obstinately differs from himself, and persists to wilful disobedience to his own opinions : for besides himself there is no authority to which as a Protestant he can feel bound to submit himself.

IS MR. D'ISRAELI A CHRISTIAN ?- There can be no doubt that this gentleman was, at one period of his life, a member of the Synagogue. His father lived and died an Israelite ; and till twelve years of age or thereabouts, the present Prime Minister attended the services of the synagogue, to which he had been admitted with the customary initiatory rites. The elder D'lsraeli had it seems some dispute with the other members of his synagogue, and in consequence ceased to attend: the son gradually lost the impressions of his youth, and tell into the habit of attending Christian worship : but whether he was ever bapt zed, in other words whether even now he is a Christian, is rather more than doubtful. The general opinion is that he is not : that he is, as Sheridan wittily described it, in the position of the blank leaf in the Bible, betwixt the Old Testament, and the New.

After a long and patient trial at St. Hyacinthe the accused Ruel, charged with having poisoned one Boulet with strychnine, was found guilty, and sentenced to be bung on the first of July. The evidence was clear, and the motive of the crime was evidently to get rid of the deceased Boulet, with whose wife Ruel carried on an improper intimacy. The trial was in short in all its main features, an exact copy of the Provencher case. This crime of poisoning is hecoming very common, and a severe example should be made of the criminals. The bad effects of a mistaken leniency is dealing with them. as in the case of a man clearly convicted some time ago of having poisoned his wife with arsenic but whose sentence of death, the government-yield ing to the maudlin clamor of philanthropistscommuted to imprisonment, are now only too plainly visible.

absurdity and injustice of the existing order of things in Ireland are palpable to the dullest ntelligence.

.The news from the Continent gives us no assurance of the preservation of peace. By many, another Garibaldian raid upon the Pontifical States is anticipated : and the second detachment of recruits for the Papal army which left Montreal a few days ago will in that case be giadly welcomed.

The extreme revolutionary party in the United States do not seem inclined to accept their de. feat on impeachment with resignation. They more than insinuate that members of the Senate were purchased, and are pushing investigations mto the matter. Grant is nominated for the Presidency. The United States Government threatens intervention with the affairs of Brazil and the Paraguayans should hostilities be prolonged.

The session of our Colonial Legislature at Ottawa was brought to a close on Friday last. Colonel Macdougall, Adjutant General of Militia has resigned. It is now positively affirmed that Lord Mayo will soon arrive amongst us as Governor General of these Provinces.

Rumors of another Fenian raid by American citizens upon Canada, to come off about the begunning of June, have been in circulation for some time past, but we attach little importance to them. All depends upon the policy of the United States Government. If it be determined upon war with Great Britain-but notrotterwite-it will no doubt again allow its subjects to mak - use of its soil as a basis for carrying out a eystem of plunder and blobdshed against British property and British subjects: and on the other hand, if the United States' Government be not prepared for the consequences of such a violation of the laws and customs of civilised nations, it, will not allow a raid by its citizens on Canada to take place. The Fenians can do nothing without the consivance of the United States Foveroment, and that connivance means of purse war with Great Britain.

to General Sir Bobert

woman whom he put away, the woman can no longer be joined to the man who put her away : and so the crime of which he should be guilty

who, subsequent to her putting away, or divorce a vinculo, should cohabit with her, would not. could not possibly be adultery, whatever else it might be. The usual Protestant interpretation of Our Lord's words is therefore manifestly false. In short, if in any case the marriage bond can be so dissolved as to leave the man at liberty

to marry again without being guilty of adultery, it is as clear as any axiom in Euclid that, in that same case, the woman must be equally free to contract a fresh marriage.

In the second place, the case of the adulterous woman was already fully provided for by the Jewish law, the stern inflexible law of the people to whom Our Lord was especially addressing himself. By that law, in cases of adultery the husband obtained immediate relief, and release

from the marriage bond : and by the same law, the adulterous woman was effectually incapacitated from marrying again, so that there was no necessity for making any provision for her case. The law, in case of adultery was deathsans phrase—by means of which simple process

the husband was released a vinculo, and the adulterous woman was at the same time provided for. This law was unrepealed in the days of Our Lord, and it would therefore bave been supremely absurds on His part, had He taken appon Himself to prombit the second marriage of one whom the law had already consigned to immediate death.

From these two considerations it is evident that "the cause of fornication" which authorised a man to put away his wife, but which could not have brought the woman within the grasp of the death penalty-since Our Lord felt it necessary to make a special provision against her marrying again-was not the crime which we call adultery, and which by the law of God as given to Moses, was to be punished with death .--What then was it ?

It is perhaps more difficult to determine what

The Writness, of the 15th instant, has a communication on this same subject from his Toronto correspondent, writing under date 12th inst .--The writer says :-

"Without in any way impugning Mr. Caughey's motives or his desire to do good, his manner of preaching, and the way in which he awells upon the terrors of the next world for the unconverted, are such as might easily affact the sanity o' a weekminded female in the condition of the deceased. He affects a sort of supernatural power, end will speak as to the religious condition of unknown persons present in a pointed way, as if he had a divine revelation of the subject."

But a Hamilton paper, the Free Press, we believe, having said pretty nearly the same thing, and attributed the mental excilement and consequent suicide of the unhappy girl, Mary Boyd, to the blasphemous ravings of this impudent pre-

tender to " supernatural power" and the possession of a "divine revelation" as to the spiritual condition of persons unknown to him-bas been publicly denounced by the reverend brethren and accomplices of Mr. Caughey, who make their living by Methodist preaching. And yet Protestants have the strange inconsistency to reproach Catholics with being priest-ridden.

The latter can assign some reason at all events why they should recognize a spiritual authority over them on the part of their clergy .--

But what is the modern made of conversion? Gene rally thus :- Some church is running down-they must have a modern revival and recruit ; some celebrated revivalist, a son of thunder who is skilled in this business, is sent for ; meetings are called night and day, though night being the best time as they well know, and the latter part of winter. During the evening this revivalist represents God as storming in wrath and vergeance against the sinner, who is told that he is totally depraved and bound for an endless hell, there to be kept in existence for no other object but to sin and suffer indescribable misery, without relief and without end. The father hears the swful sentence from the pulpit, and sees the partner of bis bosons, way ward son or daughter shricking in end less despair and anguish, calling on God for love and mercy, but calling in vain. The only answer being, an eternity, an eternity, an eternity of misery is before you. The revivaliat continues awful and terrible in his denunciations until some one who has been frightened to the altar round the pulpit, is told by persons, who are skilled in whispering in the ears of the candidate that they must wrestle with the devil, that they must feel something extraordinary, something uncommon. He works and waits, works and waits. He sees bell opened and the ghostly forms of the damned; he hears the cries of suffering thousands, the groans, the shouts of devils in the roar of a sea of intense misery, aroused and kept in existence of au offended and angry God.' Presently the nature of the candidate for conversion becoming almost exhausted, he cries for help. The operators around him, seeing the proper time, whisper in his ears the love of Jesus point him to the cross; he revives and takes coursge, and those around him begin to about that another soul is 'born again ' He feels something and knows it that he is born again, or in other words they have felt exactly as they have. But all this is the effect of human means, employed by those who are skilled in secret springs of nature, and is neither a change of nature nor a Christian conversion; and though the converted soul, so-called, may not practice a single Christian virtue from love of it, and may be morally as bad as the demons with which he was frightened. But frequently insanity is the result .-Here Mr. Lavelle presented "statistics of Innatic asylume of both Europe and America, in which the number made insane was truly frightful.

Suicide, murders and infanticide were also enumerated by the preacher as amongst the very frequent results of "Revival Preaching :" and indeed the reporter in the Toronto paper from which we quote asserts that that reverend gentleman "beld in his hand a report of no less than 150 such cases."

SHAKESPEARE. - The lovers of the classic drama will be gratified to learn that the English Academy of St. Mary's College will produce, on (this Thursday evening) the 28th inst., in the it was, than what it was not; and the difficulty is The Catholic priest claims to hold that authority College Hall, "Julius Casar," one of the Lapser for his services has been passed by the increased by, is perhaps owing to, the fact, that in virtue of a commission transmitted to him in a masterpieces of the immortal Shakespeare, and torse of Commons. Mr. Gladstone's Irish we have not the original words of Our Lord, or direct line from the Apostles ; who themselves we may eafely promise all who attend, a pleasant Thatch Bill was, after a vigorous resistance of St. Matthew, the only Evangelist who re-were the immediate recipients of a divine com- and promable evening.

From a correspondent, we learn with pleasure that the raffle in aid of the funds of the Church at Napanee, P.O , has proved emicently successful: the amount realised being sufficient to pay off the entire debt, which the mission left to its own resources would have been quite unable to discharge. The church which is now completely clear of debt is a handsome stone building of sixty-six feet in length by thirty six in breadth. with a vestry to correspond of thirty-two feet by twenty-four. There is also a commodious pres. bytery attached. Besides this the Catholics of Napanee have a cemetery of their own, and a neat and flourishing separate school, with a commodious school-house, to which is attached a teacher holding a first class Normal school certificate. All this property has been acquired within three years, by the small congregation, whose members are not wealiby, and who have also paid off an outstanding debt of \$600. At the request of our correspondent we subioin a list of the "winning numbers."

Ist Prize, No. 12609; 2ad, 7422; 3rd, 6717; 4tb. 1634; 5to, 7247; 6tb, 9127; 7tb, 1547; 8tb, 3144; 9th, 11254; 10th, 13898; 11th, 4935; 12th, 22658 13th, 23764; 14th, 4774; 15th 21749; 16th 2011 17th, 21944; 14th, 17028; 19th, 5332; 20th, 63; 21st, 12302; 22ad, 4365; 23rd, 10917; 24th, 7277; 25th, 4234; 26th, 19762; 27th, 20376; 28th, 294; 29th, 6736; 39th, 12650.

### The winning numbers of the small prizes are :-

| 403               | 2131       | 7696  | 10863       | 12442 | 19069          |    |
|-------------------|------------|-------|-------------|-------|----------------|----|
| 479               | 2268       | 7918  | 10873       | 12639 | 19126          |    |
| 643               | 2384       | 8065  | 10883       | 12723 | 19615          |    |
| 568               | 2823       | 8122  | 10912       | 13829 | 20099          |    |
| 688               | 3318       | 8350  | 10935       | 13900 | 20106          |    |
| 924               | 3618       | 8525  | 11040       | 14028 | 20142          |    |
| 930 .             | 3846       | 9131  | 11057       | 15065 | 20119          |    |
| 1053              | 4054       | 9143  | 11141       | 15074 | 20148          |    |
| 1109              | 4683       | 9211  | 11212       | 15119 | 21314          |    |
| 1317              | 5335       | 9246  | 11607       | 15764 | 21320          |    |
| 1309              | 5927       | 9494  | 11634       | 15781 | 218/3          | •  |
| 1616              | 5981       | 10215 | 11754       | 15793 | 21873          |    |
| 1742              | 6478       | 10219 | 11810       | 15832 | 21918          | 1  |
| 1769              | 6667       | 10350 | 11859       | 17356 | 21929          |    |
| 1176              | * 7249     | 10407 |             | 17369 | 22273          |    |
| 1790              | 7278       | 10436 | 12205       |       | 23061          | •  |
| 2013              | 7386       |       | 12263       |       | 23678          |    |
| 2105 <sup>\</sup> | 7641       |       |             | 19036 |                | ì  |
| به والجراح        | Star Baund |       | STATISTICS. |       | 1.1.1.2.1.2.1. | ŵ, |

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-----MAY 29, 1868,

The Montreal Evening Telegraph publishes places to put them in order immediately. Lanes in some statistics of infant mortality in Paris. It says that out of 53,400 children annually born an that great city, 18,000 are put out to nurse -and that of the children so out, 90 per cent in simple remedy for this evil; if it was adopted the one district, and 87 per cent in another die guilty person would be easily discovered. I recomwithin the course of the year.

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We have no means of verifying the truth of these statistics : but allowing them to be an anproximation to the truth, we would point to them as a vindic tion of the often maligned Nuns in charge of our Foundling Asylum, whose infant charges are the very outcasts of societythe victims of neglect, exposure, disease, and ill-treatment, and of whom a great number only reach them when literally at the last gasp. Now the infants put out to nurse in Paris are not at all in this plight, and yet amongst these the annual mortality varies from 87 to 90 per cent per annum. What then is there to wonder at in the large mortality that occurs amongst the wretched infants left at the door of a Foundling Hospital ?

Among the names of Students presented at the close of the last session of the McGill University, for the degree of M.D., the name of Guy D. F. Daly of Cornwall, has a prominent place, being the first on the list of those, whose Thesis and Examinations were considered sufficiently meritorious to entitle them to compete for the Holmes Gold Medal.

Dr. Daly is a young man, being scarce twenty years of age, who has already manifested considerable abilities in the acquiring of languages, as well as in the study of his profession.

CORDWOOD .- Since the opening of navigation the price of this first necessary of life in our semi-Arctic climate has thank God, considerably fallen. Maple may now be had at from \$6.50 to \$7, and inferior wood at lower prices. But even at this figure fuel is almost inaccessible to the poorer classes of society : and the great problem of the day in Montreal now is, How to keep the poor from freezing during our loog and terrible winters?

BARNUM AND MR. PUNSHON .- It is stated in the Montreal Daily News that some time ago Mr. Barnum, being of a speculative turn, tried to hire Mr. Penshon, a preacher of the Methodist sect, to come over to the United given nor asked. If this Feniss business go on it States and preach for him, offering \$10,000 per annum for the job. Mr. Punsbon indignantly derstanding will obviste mistakes, and is may save refused the terms, which appear to us highly li- in the long run the shedding of a very large amount beral.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW - April, 1868 .-Messrs. Dawson Bros., Great St. James Street, Montreal.-This quarterly periodical well maintains its place at the head of the Protestant literature of the day. Its articles are all conceived in a soundly Protestant spirit ; and the fundamental principles of the boly Protestant faith are pushed to their logical conclusions with articles for the current number are on the following subjects :- 1. Don Quixote. 2. The Pilgrims and the Shrine. 3. Modern Notions ing nuisances. We were not disposed to linger in so Poetry. 5. Popular Education. 6. The maiket found a more pleasant sight. Here the Church System of Ireland and Conada. 7. Spiritual Wives. S. Democratic Government In Victoria. 9. Contemporary Literature.

rear of terraces are much neglected and greatly complained of. Kitchen refuse, &c, are thrown about, and the great difficulty is to ascertain by whom the nuisance is committed, each one denying that he is the guilty party. Some time ago, I suggested a mended that a box be placed opposite, or in the most appropriate place of such residence, for the reception of nuisance, &c. Such a method would greatly facilitate the cleanliness of lanes, and also obviate a good deal of trouble on the part of such persons, as well as delay on ours. Much of the foregoing is only a repetition of what I have already said in my reports of the last season, but from experience I find that a

in some instances it prevents people from pleading ignorance with respect to certain evils in connection with their premises. In a short time I will be able to give a rather detailed account of our work. E. FLYNN.

revival in these matters does a great deal of good ;

Sab Chief of Police-Health Officer. Montreal, 22nd May, 1868.

ANOTHER RAID .- Rumours are rife that we are very shortly to have another Fenian raid, and that it is to be of a much more serious description than the one of 1866. Numbers are mentioned of a very formidable character, and the money and other necessaries provided for the ocasion are said to be large. We hear of meetings in various parts of the Union more or less enthusiastic; speeches more or less

bombastical; and threats and boastings of a more or less terrible character. 'General' O'Neil we are assured, is mustering his legions, and is resolved to conquer our country or die in the attempt. The political 'situation' on the other side, it is further alleged, is favourable to such designs. Fenians have votes like other 'free and enlightened citizens.' and votes will be very much needed some of these days. All this looks very formidable. To read some accounts it would seem almost as if we were at the mercy, if not of the Fenians, at any rate of the American Government, and that Government was little inclined to do the 'right thing' by a nation with which it is at present on terms that are peaceful, not to say friendly. That a raid is quite possible, nay even likely, we at once admit. Should such be the case, we are persuaded there will be no mistaker lenity this time. These fellows have misinterpreted our forbearance, and because they were treased with estentations and very unnecessary lenity, have come to the conclusion that the terror of their name is already made use of by Canadian mothers to hush rebellious children to quietness; and that fear, if not absolute terror is the prevail. ing feeling in reference to these beroes on this side of the border. It is full time that they were undeceived. Restless and reckless adventurers as they are, such as the end of every great war casts loose on society, without means, without character, and without conscience, ready to fight end thieve and murder, wherever, like ancient Pistol, they think they can 'turn a penny' or fill their stomachs, they are to be treated simply as the midnight housebreaker and assassia, with a short shrift and a speedy execution. Mercy to our country, to bumanity and to these misguided men themselves, makes it imperative that there should be little occa s'on for all the parade and expense of scores of trials after the anticipated Fenian visit. It would be a perversion of language to call it watfare at all. ex-Sept such warfare as the frontier settlers maintain , with the wolf and the bear And that, we need se reely say, is one in which quarter is neither must speedily come to such terms, and we unfeignedly believe the sooner the better. Such an un. of blood. We cannot afford to have this sort of thing occuring every year or two, and it will be very strange indeed if it is not shown on the very first opportunity that Cauadians don't mean that it should. With sober, watchful, intelligent and

nians come when they may .- Toronto Globe. THE MARKETS AGAIN .- We yesterday praised the cleanliness and good order of the Bonsecours Fish Market. It would afford us equal pleasure to say as much of the St. Ann's Fish Market; but our former experiences there, combined with a visit a vigor and skill rarely to be met with in the there this morning, compel us to declare that nearwritings of other Protestant champions. The ly sll we commended at the Bonsecours seems at to it, and it was only when the prolonged absence Flour, country, per quintal, .... 19 0 to 20 0 of Waterhouse from home caused inquiries to be Oatmeal. do .... 15 0 to 16 0 the St. Ann's to be reversed. The place is miser-ably small, ill-drained, or undrained, and actually within range of smells arising from outside disgustof Government: the Irish Question. 4. Hindu repulsive a place; and in proceeding to the main effects of the late abundant rains were seen, in the wast amount of spring vegetables exposed for sale, including lettuce, radishes, scallions, spinsch, rhubarb, &c, all of which made a broad and beautiful sight of nature's loveliest greep. Of course this sight of nature's lovenest group of boots the her missionaries, wone at the share down and when standing vegetable plenty is participated in by the other to see the heathen of her own land, when standing to see the heathen of her own landing to see theathe markets, all of which will now become inviting for a morning call by our early-rising and thrifing house-keepers, and. indeed, of any who take plea-sure in contemplating the productions of the country, lavishly bestowed by the hand of a bountiful Providence.

thorough-going management on the part of our au-

thorities we have no fear of the issue let the Fe-

MILITARY EXHIBITION. - Preparations towards this exhibition, which is to be opened next Tuesday, are going briskly forwari. It is as yet impossible to say whether it will equal or surpass the previous ones, but in arrangement and decoration it seems likely fully to come up to them. Festoons of evergreens are being suspended around the rink and a profusion of magnificent flags and transparencies will add to the richness of the general appearance. The tables, instead of being placed across the building, will be arranged diagonally, and thus afford a less formal appearance. Contributions have not yet begun to arrive, with the exception of several handsome brass cannons and some brass mortars.

GENERAL RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR. - We have reason to believe that Major General Russell will be suc ceeded in the command here by Majer General Bis. sett, late of the Gape Mounted Rifles. General Bissett is a very distinguished officer, has seen much rough service, always in South Africa, and has been several times severely wounded. For some years he ferved on the Staff at the Cape as A. Q. M. General.-Mont. Herald.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.-A men named Cooney, known to be a Fenian, on Saturday, made an attempt on the life of Mr. Lehame, hotel-keeper at Ennismore, by firing a pistol and then rushing at him with a bowie knife. Fortunately the shot missed, and the man was seized and overpowered before he could use his other weapon .- Mont. Herald.

Wellington street is in a very bad state, throughout its whole length, from mud. It was scraped into piles about a week ago, and they have ever since been allowed to lie on each side of the street, making, when dry, hillocks for vehicles to run over, and when wet. again spreading cut. What is the city contractor doing that the mud is not removed ?

Dr. Ebrhardt, who was severaly injured at the ex. plasion on the 25th ult., left the Genural Hospital this morning for Boston. We understand that the doctor has promised the father of Dumphy \$100 a year, to be paid quarterly through the hospital au thorities. The doctor's right eye has been restored, but the left one is seill very weak.

The Speaker of the Commons has taxed the costs and expenses incurred by the sitting member for Montreal East in opposing the petition of Mr. Mederic Lanctot at \$400.15, which the latter is ordered to pay. We sincerely trust Sir George may get it. - Mont. Daily News.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH. -On Saturday last, about noon man named Dupont was driving in a salkly on the highway at Point-du lac leading from Doncer's Land ing to Cote St. Francois, when suddenly his vechicle was upset and both man and horse were thrown into the side ditch. They were immediately taken out, but unfortunately both were drowned.

QUEBEC, May 19 .- A female patient lying dangerously ill in the Good Shepherd Asylum, has delared that Mr. Racine, a baker tin St. Roch's su-curb, who mysteriously disappeared and was supbosed to have been drowned, or to have gone to the United States, while in a state of tempororary insanity, in April 1861, was murdered in the notorious Levalles's house here, and was there buried in the cellar and the body was covered over with quick lime. She adds that other bodies might be found. Fearing for her life at the bands of Levallee she always kept it secret until now. The Judge of Sessions has been informed of the report and is enquiring into its veracity. Levallee was sent to Penitentiary last January for arson.

BELLEVILLE, May 20. - The body of John Waterhouse, a merchant from Roslin, North Hastings who was drowned about a month ago, was found this evening at the mouth of the river. He had on his person when last seen alive a satchel containing \$400 in silver, which was slung over his shoulder under his overcoat. This satchel and its conten's aro now missing. The last trace of Waterhouse is that he left Kyle's Hotel about 11 P. M. on the 22nd April, intending to walk to the station and take the midnight train for Montreal. His way lay a'org the bank of the river and the night being dark and stormy, it is supposed that he had accidentally walked over the bank, and was carried down by the current, and drowned; but as the satchel containing the silver is now missing, it is generally believed that he was robbed and murdered. Parties living in that vicinity, heard cries for help about the hour named, but as no person was missing in town Lext day, very little attention was given

#### REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

St. Raphaels, D McPherson \$2, Grenville, Mrs Oameron \$2; T Johnson \$3; Fort William W Darcy \$3; Chambly, Rev A Thibault \$2; Guyeboro, Rev M Thompkins \$2: Carleton, Rev N Audet \$10; Sandwich, Rev F Marseille \$2; West McGillivray, D Franklin \$2; Oarillon, P Doyle \$1; Ottawa, A Doff \$5; Bathurst, N. B. Rev W Morrissey \$2; Smith Fain, P McDermott \$2 ; Oarillon, J Kelly \$4 ; Wearport, D Foley \$3; Perth, H Ryan \$6,50; Kouchebougase, N B. Thomas Harnett \$2 : St Catherines, John Caughlin \$2; South Hinchinbrook, John Masson, \$2; Ormstown, Patrick Murphy \$1,50; Boucherville, J B Delabroquiere 2; Ormstown W Callam 1,50; South Hinchinbrook, P Brady 3; M Fallon 2; Ottawa, Kearns & Ryan 2; St Catherines, P Meagher 2; Portsmouth, A Grant 1; Red Islands, N S, Rev J McDugall 4: North Plantagenet, J Biron 3; River Beaudette, T McEniry 1: Barachoir, P Jones 1; Dixon's Corners, W Driscoll 1: Morrisburg, T McGinnis 1; Carlsrube, Rev F A Rassaerts 2; Points Claire L MeNab 2; Lochaber, N S, John Sears 2; Wright, Rev O Faure 2; Levis, Rev F Dnmonther 2; Allanburgh, R Smith 2; St John, T Maguire 2; St Hyaciathe, R E Corcoran 2; Erinaville P McMillan 2; Asphodel, P O'Neill 2; Lochiel, W Donovan 1; Arthur, Mrs Harrington 2; East Hatley, T Daly 1; Sombra, J Dawson 2; Dalhousie Mills, W Chisholm 2; Picton, D McAuley 4; Amherstburg, Mrs Bailey 2; Mount St Louis, W J Dunn 1; Martin-town, D McDonald 2; Maynooth, J Lynch 2; Stockwell, J Kennedy 2.

Per A S McDonald, Alexandria-Self 4; Major Angus McDonald 2.

Per L Whelan, Ottawa-Seif 2; M Mulrooney 2; Clarendon Centre, P Smith 2; B McNally 2. Per J Kelman, Barrie-James Kerr 4; Mrs Ann

McShaue 1. Per P P Lynch, Belleville-Dr Jas Power 2; M Graham, Thurlow 3.

Per Rev J O Brien, Brockville-M Kavanagh I. Per Rev J R Meade, Morrisburg-Mrs McDonnell 5. Per J Killoran, Seaforth-Self 2; P Dinning 1; J A McDonnell 1

Per H McDouald, Alexandria-Self 2; D McDonald 20 8 Lancaster 2; Dr McMillan 2.

Per Rev J B Chartier, Compton-D Cote 2.

Per H Meek, Bertbier-Self 2; Dlle Lamie 4. Per Rev M Millette, Dunham-M McCullough 2.

Per J McGuire, Cobourg - F McKenny 2: T Wiseman 2.

Per P Mungovan, Peterboro-E Sullivan 2; J Duignan 1,25; T Houlaban, Selwyn 2; W McOrae, Beaverton 5.

Per P Ruan, Schomberg-J Carran 1. EBBATA .- The following error occurred in remit-

tances of April 24th, per Rev J Pelletier, Richebuctou, N.B., Sell, \$1; Mrs Caroline Dwyer, \$5, should have been \$2 for each.

# Birth,

In this city, on Sunday, 24th instant, Mrs. P. D. Dunn, of a son.

#### Died,

At Stanitead, on the 20th April, after a short liness of one week, Mr. Thomas Daly, jr., son of the late Mr. Thomas Daly, of Compton, aged 34 | NOTICE is hereby given that the said Hugh McGill, years. May his soul rest in peace.

#### MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS Montreal, May 26, 1868.

Flour-Pollards, \$5, to \$5.75; Middlings, \$600 \$6,35 ; Fine, \$6,40 to \$6,65 ; Super., No. 2 \$7,15 to \$7,30; Superfine nominal \$0,00; Fancy \$7,55 to \$7,70; Extrs, \$7,75 to \$8,25; Superior Extra \$0 to

\$8.25; Bag Flour, \$3,80 to \$3,85 per 100 lba. Oatmeal per brl. of 200 lba. - \$6,25 to \$6,50. Wheat per bush. of 60 lbr.-U. O. Spring, \$1,671

to S1.70. Peas per 60 Ibs-91c. to 93c.

Uats per bush. of 32 lbs. -- No sales on the spot or for delivery-Dull at 47c to 48c.

Barley per 48 lbs .- Prices nominal, - worth about \$1 10 to \$1.20.

Ashes per 100 lbs .- First Pots \$5.80 to \$0.00 Seconds, \$5,10 to \$5,15; Thirds, \$4,95 to 0,00,-First Pearls, S6.65.

Pork per bri. of 200 ibs-Mess, \$19,50 to \$00,00;-Prime Mers \$15 50 ; Prime, \$14.00 to \$14 50.

MUNTREAL RETAIL MARKET PRICES. May 26, 1869. Montreal, 20th Warch, 1996.

s, d, s.d.

#### INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864.

In the matter of JOSEPH HILAIRE ROY, File, of the Parish of L'Acadie, the district of Iberville, in the Province of Quebec.

Insolvent. The Oreditors of the above named insolvent are notified that he has made an assignment of his estate and effects under the above Act, to me, the undersigned Assignee, and they are required to furnish me, st the office of Messrs. T. & C. O. DeLorimier, Advocates, No. 6 Little St. James St., within two months from this date, with their claims, specifying the security they hold if any, and the value of it ; and if none, stating the fact; the whole attested under oath, with the vouchers in support of such claima.

### LOUIS GAUTHIER, Assignee. Montreal, 9:h May, 1868. 3-41 PROVINCE OF QUEREC, SUPERIOR COURT.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 AND 1865. No 795. In the matter of ISIDORE PAQUIN, of the Oity

Montreal, Merchant.

Insolvent!

<u>5</u>

AND JOHN WHYTE, Official Assignee. NOTICE is hereby given that the said Insolvent has deposited in the Office of this Court, a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors, and that on Saturday the Twenty fitth day of April next at Ten of the Olock in the Forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, he will apply to the said Court, to obtain a confirmation of said discharge.

By his Attorney ad litem T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER, 20 2m

PROVINCE OF QUERES, SUPERIOR COURT. IMSOLVENT ACT OF 1864-5.

In the matter of ANTOINE DEGUIRE, of the Parish of St. Clet, District of Montreal, Trader, Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of this Court a deed of composition and discharge executed in his favor by his creditors and on TUESDAY THE TWENTY-SIXTH DAY OF MAY NEXT, he will apply to said Court for a conformation thereof.

ANTOINE DEGUIRE, By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIER.

Montreal, 20th March, 1868. 2m-33

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the matter of HUGH McGILL, of the City and District of Montreal,

an Insolvent. by the undersigned his Attornies, will apply on the nineteenth day of the month of June next, at halfpast ten of the clock, in the forenoon, to the Superior Court, for Lower Canada, sitting in the said District, for his discharge in bankruptcy.

LEBLANC & CASSIDY, Attorcies for said Hugh McGill. Montreal, 31st March, 1868. 2 m

PROVINCE OF QUEERO SUPERIOR COURT. INSOLVENT ACT OF 1864 4 '65.

No. 1067.

In the matter of WILLIAM BENNET, of the City of Montreal, Trader, individually, and as co-Partner heretofore with GEORGE PICKUP, under the name of WILLIAM BENNET & CO:

Insolvent. The undersigned will apply to this Court for a discharge under the said Act, Tuesday the Toenly-Sixth day of May next WILLIAM BENNET By his Attorneys ad litem, T. & C. C. DE LORIMIZR. 2m-33

HEALTH DEPARTMENT:-Sanitary operations are progressing well, notwithstanding the obstacles invariably thrown in our WBY. If we could proceed with the work without having such delays as are caused by having to compel parties to comply, a great deal would be accom plished in a short time. I find by daily observation that many entertain the impression that we act severely. The only object we have in view is to bring Montreal to a par with other cities, in a sanitiry point of view, and do away with the evils that act in opposition to health, or are likely to cause or breed disease. Of course there is no other means by which we can counteract disease, but cleanliness We find by statistics and reports of scientific men who have devoted their time to the subject, that pestilential diseases make greater ravages in fifthy places than elsewhere, and it will be found by the record kept during the visits of cholers (whether in Europe or on this Continent) that great havoe was made in the neglected portions and filthy parts of the cities. That cleanliness retards the death rate will be seen by reference to Dr. Carpenter's statistics which shew a great abatement in moratliny of densely-populated neighbouring cities, where sanitary measures have heen rigorously enforced. Dr. Carpenter deserves eredit for his voluntary and zealous efforts in sanitary matters. There is a great evil in existence which has perhaps, largely contributed in consigning many children to untimely graves. I refer to wooden shafts constructed from the upper stories of houses for the conveying away of house refuse, ac. Frequently these shafts have bad sewers, never trapped, so that what is thrown in is not carried away, but re-mains at the termination of the shaft, and of course gives off noxious gases which are emitted from the top or mouth of the shaft, and necessarily vitiate the surrounding atmosphere. These constructions are often found in lapes or back yards, where the surrounding houses receive no other air than what is polluled by mephitic gases. I may here men-tion that privies in small yards, with imperfect sewars, and water closets in houses are highly injurious to health and sources of complaint to us. We find it difficult to get these places cleansed, though every one must be conscious of the injury they cause. In many cases children are so circumstanced as to be continually breathing the air poisoned by the miasma of these shafts and privles. There is a number of vacant lots throughout the city, many of which are in swampy places, and filled with stagnant water the whole year sound. These lots are converted into receptuales for all sorts of nuisances. Generally the proprietors or occupants of houses, in proximity by means of conductors or some other contrivance, have been stopped, and field panniers have been served the refuse, sc., carried into the lot, thus converting out to the Hospitals. These preparations seem to cor those places into propagitors of disease. The Health | roborate the accuracy of our statements' concerning | of their advertisement, with list of prives and ter those places into propagitors of disease. The Health routers to sources of our state into a sis in another column. 

THE RAIN .- The recent continued rain is telling visibly on the river, which has risen to within two and a half feet from the level of the wharves. The presence of the 'Le Normand' rocks out in the stream, and against which the current might lately be seen to dash, is now imperceptible; and the little island between St. Helen's Island and St. Lambert is nearly covered. This rise of the water will not only be favourable to the navigation of our own river, but to its numerous tributary streams. enabling farmers and lumberers to find upon them their great summer bighways. The effect of the rain on the city has been, however, to check business to an unusual degree; and this has been added to by the comparative tardiness of arrivals of vessels from ses. - Mont. Witness.

BILLS RESERVED FOR HER MAJESTT'S ASSENT .- The bills reserved for her Majesty's assent are three, the young and old, will leave for Ne= Zealand alone. bill respecting extradition, the bill for granting a divorce to Mr. Whiteaves, and the bill to fix the salary of the Governor General. The two first are reserved under the general instructions from the Queen to the Governor General. The ground for reserving the other bill we are not acquainted. with, and there is on the face of it no reason for the reservation, inasmuch as the Imperial Act of Confederation merely fixed the salary of the Governor General until the rate should be altered by the Canadian Parliament : the competence of our Legislatura to deal with this subject, and the propriety of its doing so being thus acknowledged .- Mont Herald.

DROWNED .- On Saturday night last, at about ten o'clock, a man named Louis Oote left his residence corner of William and Seigneur streets, in company with one Marcelle Gauthier to visit a friend at Point St Charles; on arriving near the Sugar Factory, Core who was walking befind Gauthier, fell into the canal and was drowned. Gauthier cried out for help, but before agaistance could be rendered the unfortunate man disappeared. Search was immediately made, and his body was recovered on Sunday at about halfpast 8 o'clock a m. Oote was 39 years of the age, and leaves a wife and eight young children. The deceased was from St Philomene, and came to this city about a month ago.

Siens or THE TIMES .- We understand that all leaves to officers of the regular troops stationed here have

made that the cries for help heard that night w regarded as of any importance. The Corone Irquest is now being held, at which additional pe ticulara will be brought out.

EXPORTING MISSIONARIES - A year or two ri while some unusual missionary movement was be the English people, Punch came cut wih an i'lustr tion representing Britannia with a telescope to b eye geatching the world for new fillds of labour at her feet, looked wonderingly and imploring'y to her. The illustration was so in cible that it induce the formation of several societies for the pu po of improving the moral condition of street arabs a others, thousands of whom, even in Christian Engla are, to all intents and purposes, the most miseral of heathens. True as that illustration was of t mother land, it applies with equal force at the pr sent day to our own country. While locking ab o at the heathen far away from us, we forget a nerlect those in our midst. There is a home'y a pression which says ' charity begins at home,' and is no more true of the charity of giving bread to 1 hungry, than of the charity of giving the gospel the benighted .- Toronto Daily Telegraph.

The St. John Telegraph, in an article lamentin the outflow of the population of New Brunswic says :- 'It is a sad truth that cannot be wicked o of sight, that very many of the best members of o population are leaving the Province for ever, make their homes in the Western States, Californi or New Zealand. From St. John, we understar during the present month at least forty person

The Obselotietown (P.EI) Islander of the 15 states that at last there seems some prospect of winter coming to an end Says our contemporar -'There is, however little vegetation, and cottle e suffering from hanger in many parts of the Islan Food for man and beast is at famine prices, and t future is very gloomy to many of our people. return of the cattle which have perished, and those which will yet die for want of food, would d close a sad account; in too many instances stock has been lost after they have eaten most the potatoes and seed grain of their owners,'

AMENITIES OF LITEBATURE. - The Braniford Cour complains that idlers congregate at the street corn and insult persons passing, remarking that they serve to be kicked by a donkey. The Exposi recommends the Editor of the Courier as a party w qualified to administer the castigation

The Morning Chronicle contradicts the remore the murder of Mr. Racine.

The Montreal Tes Company is creating quite new era in the tea trade. The quantities of tea th send out daily in cattles of 12 lbs. and upwards a something enormous, and parties desiring a tr should send them an order. Their teas are givi universal satisfaction, and are really cheap and go They are all warranted, and if not satisfactory, th can be returned at their expense. With advantages this Company offers to the public, we f sure thair toss will soon be in general use throught its Dominion. We would also ask a careful peru

| Ince                           | Flour, country, per quintal, 19 0 to 20 0   |  |
|--------------------------------|---|--|
| be                             | Oatmeal, do, 15 0 to 16 0   |  |
| ere                            | Indian Mesl, do, 14 0 to 15 0   | THE CATHOLIC WORLD   |
| er's                           | Barley, do., 4 6 to 5 0   |  |
| ar                             | Peas, do 6 0 to 6 3   | A  |
|                                | Osts, do 3 0 to 3 4   | MONTHLY_MAGAZINE   |
| gca                            | Batter, fresh, per lb 1 3 to 1 6  | •••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••  |
| ore                            | Do, salt do 1 2 to 1 3  | 0ľ   |
| tra-                           | Beans, small white, per min 0 0 to 0  |  |
| her                            | Potacoes per bag 4 0 to 4 6   | GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.  |
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| iled                           | Lard, per lo 0 7 to 0 8   | ·····, ····  |
| ing                            | Beef, per 1b 0 4 to 0 6   | CONTENTS:  |
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| ced                            | Mutton do 0 5 to 0 6  | 1 Edmund Ompion.   |
| ose                            | Lamb, per quarter 3 0 to 5 0  | 2. The Oatholic Sunday School Union;   |
| and                            | Eggs, fresh, per dozen 0 7 to 0 8   | 3. Sonnet on "Le Recit d'une Scour."   |
| and                            |   | 4. Nellie Netterville; or. one of the Transplanted,  |
| ible                           | Straw \$5,90_to \$7.00  | Chapte.s VI., VII. VIII.   |
| the                            |   | 5. Mexico. By Baron Humboldt.  |
| ore- (                         |   | 6 Oae Fold.  |
| b Lo                           | GOULEN  | 7. Scionce and Fuith.  |
| and                            |   | 8. Cowper, Keble, Wordsworth ; or, "Quistist"  |
| ex.                            |   | Poetry, and its It fluence on Society.   |
| lit                            |   | 9. The Early Irish Church.   |
| the                            |   | 10. My Angel.  |
| to                             |   | 11. An Italian Girl of our Day.  |
|                                | HIVE AND  | 12. The Episcopalian Coufessional.   |
| ing                            |   | 13. Sketches drawn from the Life of St. Paula.   |
| ick,                           |   | 14. Bound with Paul.   |
| out                            |   | 15. The Children's Graves in the Oatacombs.  |
| our                            | A MARTIN O  | 16. Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople.  |
| 10                             | CGS CGS   | 17. The Flight of Spiders.   |
| Dis,                           |   | 18. John Tauler.   |
| ind,                           | E 50 0  | 19. New Publications,  |
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| ind.                           | وهوهما الاراد الانار المراريين الربارين والمنافر الراميكي والمتكري والمتكري والمراجع والماكري والمراجع والرار   | Montreal.  |
| the                            | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,   SUPERIOR! COURT.  |  |
|                                | District of Montreal. No. 1145.   | COLLECE OF PECIOPOLIS  |
| lof                            | NOTIOE is bereby given that Marceline Trudeau,  | COLLEGE OF REGIOPOLIS,   |
| dis.                           |   | KINGSTON C. W.,  |
| the                            | wife of Hubert Gagnon, of the city and district of  |  |
| t of                           | Montreal, butcher and trader, duly authorized, hav,   | Under the Immediate Supervision of the RI. Rev.  |
|                                | the tenth of March instart, instituted before the<br>Superior Court, in Montreal, as action in separation       | E. J. Horan Bishop of Kingston.  |
| rier                           |   |  |
| ners                           | de biens against her said hosband.<br>J. O. LACOTTE,  | THE above Institution, situated in one of the mos  |
| de-                            | Atterney for Plaintiff.   | Lar seable and heautiful name of Fingeton is   |
| ulor                           | Montreal, March 20, 1868. 2-m.  | ag easile and heautiful parts of Kingston, is now completely organized. Able Teachers have locas |
| well                           |   | provided for the various departments. The objact of  |
|                                | PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } INSOLVENT ACT OF  | the lustitution is to impart a good and solid educa.   |
| of                             | Dist. of Montreal.   1864 and 1865.   | tion in the fullest sense of the word. The beath   |
|                                |   | morals, and manners of the pupils will be au object  |
| e s                            | IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.  | ot constant attention. The Course of mastruction   |
| they                           | In the matter of PIERRE GAGNON, of the city of  | will include a complete Classical and Commarcial   |
| 818                            | Montreal Trader.  | Education. Particular attention will be given to the   |
| reat                           | Insolvent   | French and English languages.  |
| ving                           | NOTIOE is hereby given, that on Thursday the  |  |
| cod.                           | Seventeeth day of September next at ten o'clock in  | A INTRO BUG WEIL SOIECIEG LIDIARY WILL DO OPEN   |
| they                           | the forenoon or as soon thereafter as Douniel can be  |  |
| the                            | heard, the undersigned will apply to this Court, for  | TERMS:   |
| fere                           | a discharge under the said Act.   | TERMS:   |
| ****                           | a discharge under the said Act. PIERRE GAGNON.  | Board and Tuision, \$100 per Annum (payable half )   |
|                                | but any stars down box it will not be water as the set that the set of the set of the set of the set of the set | HALL THE THEY ALL AND AND THE AND                            |
| boul                           | 1" Ry high Attornays of Litem South Guards and Statistics   |  |
| boul<br>usal                   | By his Attorneys ad litem, at the LORINIER  | Use of Library dhring stay Said 34 14 The  |
| boul<br>wal<br>esti=           | T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.   | The Annual Session commences on the 1st Serie St   |
| boul<br>rus <b>al</b><br>esti- | T. & C. O. DE LORIMIER.<br>Montreal May 12, 1868. 2m-41   | to aber, and ends on first Thursday of July  |
| boul<br>usal<br>esti-          | <b>M</b> ontreal May 12, 1868. 2m-41  | The Annual Service commences on the let Service to aber, and ends on first Thursday of July      |
| boul<br>wal<br>esti=           | <b>M</b> ontreal May 12, 1868. 2m-41  | to aber, and ends on first Thursday of July  |

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. \_\_\_\_ MAY 29, 1868.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, May 18 .- The Pays newspaper today says that the Emperor Napoleon has been Il, but his condition is now much improved.

The Moniteur of this morning publishes the following from Japan, under date of 11th March :---

On learning the massacre of ten French sailors, the English, Prussian, Dutch, Italian, and United States Ministers met at the residence of the French Minister at Osaka, and decided by common accord to leave Osaka, haul down their flags, and withdraw their Consuls until satisfaction should have been granted. On the following day the Japanese authorities came and declared the massacre i nexcusable, and the murderers were placed at the disposal of the French Minister. All the Ministers of the other Powers supported the French demand for reparation by energetic Notes.'

The Laberte of May 2nd states that a telegram from Shanghai has been received, ma Siberia, which states that the French Minister in Japan had obtained satisfaction for the recent murder of French seamen. Twenty Japanese had been beheaded, and an indemnity paid of 750,000f.

The Etendard of May 2nd says that, in consequence of the recent events at Tunis, an agreement has been concluded between the Governments of France, England, and Italy for the protection of the financial interests of their subjects.

The Constitutionnel, in reply to a statement of the Journal des Debats, denies that there has been any disagreement between M. Rouber and Marshal Niel in the Commission on the Budget. It says :---

Marshal Niel simply asks for grants which will enable him to keep France on a level with neighboring Powers. M. Rouher does not deny the necessity of these grants, and not one word which passed between the two Ministers could be interpreted as of a nature to create a belief ment simply announced its intention of penetrating that the peace of Europe was endangered.'

The Patrie of this evening denies that the Western Powers and Turkey are negotiating a common maritime action an reference to Crete. The only point under consideration is how to restore to their native land the old men, women, and children who had sought a refuge in Greece. An understanding on this point will shortly be arrived at.

PARIS, May 19 .- The following are the opinions expressed by the leading journals on the fluence of the Anglo-Saxon race; casting about for vote of the Impeachment case :

The Temps (Democratic,) save that Mr. Johnson has been saved by legal forms only .--He has been deposed in the minds of the country.

The Journal des Debats (Orleans,) says, that while Mr. Johnson is acquitted, the vote was such as to render him powerless hereafter.

La Liberte (Radical, opposition,) says simply that the verdict shows that liberty is the best guarantee of justice.

The Constitutionnel (Semi Official Imnerialist,) regards the vote as fatal to the Radical party.

The Epoque was opposed to the impeachment project from the beginning. It blames the Republicans for attempting to remove the Executive on grounds so slight, and says that the not have more

the Government. And the accredited organs of M. Rouher, the Patrie and the Pays, openly repudiate any sort of compromise, even in appearance, with the party known as the dynastic Liberals, and do not besitate to attack the journal they know to be 'inspired' by the Imperial Cabinet. You hear it said too often that the Em-peror seems to have abdicated in favor of M. Rouher, and those high personages who support him, and who form, in fact, a sort of regency. This is the common topic of conversation in political society,

and it is beginning to produce irritation. This irritation is increased by the stagnation of trade, of which the ever increasing reserve in the bank cellars is the best proof, and by the general uneasiness as to the future. Abroad the policy of the Imperial Government is pronounced as unskilful as at home.

They point to the fact that after having cooperated in constituting Italian unity it has not succeeded in gaining the affection of the Italians, that after having done so much for Rome it has falled to conciliate the goodwill of the clergy ; that after having ' permitted' the unity of Germany it now wants to undo it ; that, though the feeling of the nation is decidedly opposed to war, it goes on preparing large armaments, and endangers its finances by an expenditure out of all proportion with its resources; and that there is nothing in prospect for France but to undergo the humiliation of an armed peace. The success obtained oy England in Abyssinia will probably be used as a conclusive argument by these who judge that compensation should be obtained at all cost, for the cheek in Mexico and the triumph of Sadowa. What seems to them most curious is that M. Rouher, like M. Guizat 'n 1857, declares the state of France to be excellend; and that the Emperor, who sees only with the eyes of his Prime Minister, shares his optimism,

and no longer perceives any 'derk spots in the hori-zon,' either in France or out of it.

Instead of drawing the only conclusion that should be drawn from the war in Abyssinia, the Government press takes this opportunity of reading a lecture on true patriotism to the Opposition in the French Chambers. It has attributed the failure of the Mexican expedition partly to the conduct of that Opposition, and to the encouragement given to those who repudiated the authority of Maximilian; and it contrasts that conduct with the patriotic support given to the English Government in Parliament. On this the Journal des Debats observes that what caused the resistance in France was not the idea of exacting just reparation for the acts of the Mexican Government, of which French citizens were victims, but the manner in which the expedition was carried on, which bears no resemblance to what has passed in England. The English Governto the heart of Abyssinia to chastise the barbarous despot who kept, in violation of all the rights of nations, a certain number of British subjects in cap. tivity. The object it had proposed to itself being once attained it withdrew its army, and all is over. Suppose, on the other hand, that it had allowed itself to become the instrument of an intrigue planned by the enemies of King Theodore, and that it ostenta. tionsly announced its intention to aid the Abyssinians in establishing for themselves a regular government; suppose it interfering in the political quarrels among the subjects of Theodore, proposing to regenerate the country and to raise up in Abyssinia the insome unemployed Archduke, conveying him to Magdala, and securing for him the crown of Theodore by the votes of the Magdalian Notables; and suppose it encouraging English capitalists to subscribe to loans for the purpose of replenishing the coffers of the new Abysainian monarch : how. it asks, would the English Parliament and the English press receive

a Minister who should propose and defend such schemes? The Debats adds :-Whoever knows anything of England will not

hemitate to say that they would have encountered the most strenous opposition. The semi-official journals are imprudent in provoking comparisons which are not to their advantage, and in reviving recollections which, for our part, we prefer leaving in oblivion.'

MANSLAUGHTER-The various contrivances for effecting this desirable object have multipled so consider ably of late, that we are afraid of being too late in the market with our Mitrailleuse and Fourdroyant, of which we find an excellent description in the Journal des Connaissances Medicale. The former en- Total 4593. gine, we are informed, consists of a sort of coffee By these fi mill, the fuonel of which is 50 centimetres (191 inches) in width at the top, and about the same in altitude. Into this the cartridges are thrown shovelsful; a soldier then, by means of a crank, sets a set of toothed wheels agoing. Each cog, as it passes, lets a cartridge into one of the eight barrels con-stituting the *Mitrailleuse*, each being 72 centimeters (28 inches) long. No sooner is this done than a bammer falls on a percussion cap, at the same timelhermetically closing the barrel; the charge is ignited and the bullet expelled. The hammer returns to full cock of its own accord by the regular acting of the gearing, and the whole process is re-peated without interruption. This contrivance will fire from fifty to fifty five shots per minute, to a point blank distance of 1700 yards, the projectiles being the size of small grapeshot. It is to be served out to the battalion of chasseurs each section of which is to have one. The Foudroyant is a musket that will fire off twenty shots in ten seconds, at the will of the operator. It is provided with a sort of reservoir for cartridges. In order to load the weapon the first time, a lever situated under the barrel is pressed down, and, the gun being held in an inclined position, the first cartridge enters the breach ; the shot is fired but the bullet, on leaving the barrel meets a a triangular tooth, technically called a wiper, which. being forced outwards, acts upon a rod that, in its turn, presses upon the lever above alluded to, whereby a new cartridge is let in, and so on, as long as the provision lasts. The Foudroyant has a range of

out religious offices. Montesquien says somewhere that a state which changes its religion incurs great danger when religions is thrown off altogether. ITALY.

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PIEDMONT .- FLORENCE, May 2. - Thanks to railways, kings and princes travel enough now-a-days to escape, one would think, the imputation of covert objects whenever they over-step their own frontiers. But there has lately been too much talk of secret treaties, projected or completed, for the Orown Prince of Prussis's visit'to Italy not to have political import-ance attributed to it. The anti-French feeling in Italy is just now sufficiently strong for his presence to be seized as an opportunity for manifestations. These Prince Frederick William, with his usual good sense, has steadily avoided, and discouraged whenever there seemed a chance of their going beyond those marks of courtesy and good will to which it is not in his nature to do otherwise than gracefully respond. His succeas as a General, and the solid advantages Italy derived from it, rendered him an object of both admiration and gratitude on the part of the people of this country. At the tournament in Turin he was at one moment unmistakebiy singled out for applause. This was evident to all, but he resolutely ignored it, and of course he was right, for the Boyal family of Italy were then present. Something similar occurred last nig t at the gala performance at the Pergola. The Bologness were desirous to prepare him a trumphal entry on his passage through their city, but he declined the honour. In short, he has, throughout his visit, kept himself rather in the background, without affectation or an apparent consciousness that he is of the personages now collected in Florence, the the one to whom the greatest interest attaches.

That general impression decidedly is that the reception of the newly married pair in Florence was anything but warm and hearty. I hear it said by eyewitnesses that on not a few points of their pasage, and even where the crowd of curious gazers was the densest, not a virat was uttered, nor a hand clapped, and that even few hats were raised. The fact is that the crowd was in a great part composed of the classes that have most severely felt recent increase of taxation, rise of prices, and the inconvenience of the paper currency, and they were in no mool to be enthuisastic and joyously to applaud a pageant and an event of which one of the most prominent features, to their minds, was that of heavy expense.

The Bourbonist emigrants in Malta have spread report that Garibaldi contemplates an invasion of Sicily, and their committee urges the partisans of the deposed King to second the moviment, of which the war cry should be "Down with the taxes !" Here in Florence no credit is given to the intention attributed to Garibaldi, who up to the latest accounts Was quiet in Caprers. Roxs, April 25. — The review of the Portifical

troops took place on Sunday last outside the Ponte Molle on the Farnesian meadows. It was the first time since the cessation of the French occupation that any review had taken place there on a large scale, and the eatire population poured out of the Porta del Popolo to witness it. The spectacle was a very imposing one, and above eight thousand troops were on the ground when General Kanzler arrived, attended by a numerous and brilliant staff among which were observed the Hungarian uniform of Count Apponyiand the Austrian of the Comte de Beaumont. The Legion, Zouaves, and Swiss Oacolatori all presented a magnificent appearance, and manœuvred with an ease and rapidity which proved their state of training an discipline. The population lined the entire length of the Corso to witness their return, and manifested the greatest admiration and sympathy with their gallant defenders. It may be interesting to your readers to receive an exact statistic of the Zouaves, classified by their nationalities, and as have just obtained it up to the last month, I forward it to you. Nothing can give you a better idea of the universality of the movement in favour of the Tem--oral Hower- the new crusade as it may well be called:

The Statistic is as follows :- French 1301; Belgians 686; Dutch 1910; Romaus 157; Modenese 12; Neapolitang 14; Tuscane, &c , 6; Swies 19; Austrians 7 ; Prussians 87 ; Germans 22 : Spaniards 32; Portugese 6; English 50; Irish 101; Scotch 10; Russians 2; Poles 12; Oceanian 1; Maltese Americans 14; Indian 1; African 1; Peruvian Mexican 1; Circassian 1; Canadians 135;

res it will be seen that the proportion o Holland is far the largest on the Catholic population. England comes before Spain, Portugal, Catholic Germany and Austria, but she is below Pruesia, and immeasurably behind dolland. To this statistic must be added above a thousand French noblemen, ex Zouaves, who left after Mentana, ready to return at a given signal and resome their place in the ranks. The wonderful zeal of Protestant Holland is a standing reproach to England. The Dutch have every difficulty to contend with that we have-a Protestant Government, equal distance from Rome. a northern constitution, and requirements of diet and climate, and yet Holland gives nearly two theorem volunteers from the ranks of her people to defend a cause to which three years since no one knew her to have any special devotion, and the reaction in fiolland in favour of religion has been in fall proportion to the aid she has given to Rome. No parrow local spirit has been suffered to stand in the way of her generous efforts, and her faith is being rewarded by a miraculous increase of Catholicity throughout the length and breadth of the land - Tablet. R:us. May, 4 .- The Austrian Minister at the Papal Court, Count Crivelli, died on Saturday afternoon from an attack of pulmonary aspbyria, while riding outside the walls, near the Pincian Gate. MB. PEABODY AND THE POPE. - The statement which bas obtained wide publicity that Mr. Peabody gave the Pope 2.000 000f on quitting Rome, has been po-sitively contradicted : The foundation of the story is that Mr. Peabody dil give to Oardinal Antonelli 1,-000 france for the Hospital for Obildren, opened to all classes of religion ; nothing more. MAY 5. - The Pope has ordered that the Medal of honour conferred upon medical men who distinguished themselves during the cholers visitation last ear may also be granted to Jewish doctors similarly deserving. The correspondent of the Post at Rome writes : -' A striking instance of a purely religious vocation in its most anstere monastic form is afforded by the withdrawing from the brilliant existence of a fashionable London life adopted by the Hon G Lane Fox, who now wears the garb and adheres to the strictly penitentiary rules of a Dominican novice in the monastery of Santa Sabina, voluntarily inflicting upon himself severe nemance even than the rules of the order require a time I understaed that this conscientions corv " ultimste intentions are to embrace the strictert . 11/48 of monastic life, presented by the Carthusian or Trappist orders."

pitable object. (Oshkosh is a live town. I've been up their having fur with the boys.' With a sad heart the minister drove on, failing into revery on the depravity of man in general, and the Osbkoshinds in particular, when he suddenly came upon a man sitting by the side of the road. One arm was sprained, one ear, bad been bitten off, and, seated by the side of a puddle of water, he was seeking relief by bathing the part effected. The minister was perfectly swe-striken. Stopping his horse, he inquired of the man what terrible accident had befallen him. O, not any at all,' faintly responded the bleeding wretch; 'I have only been to Osbkosh, having fun with the boys." 'I suppose you mean by that you have been engaged in some bru'alizing fight,' 'Yes,' said the man, 'I have said the minister. beard that's what they call it down at Fond du Lac. where they are civilized ; but the dont call it by that name up at Oshkosh. There they call it having a little fan with the boys.' 'What do you suppose your wife will say when she sees you?' asked the reverend gentleman At this the man looked up with a sardonic smile. Putting his remaining well hand into a pocket, he pulled out a piece of nose, a large lock of hair attached, and a piece of flesh he had bitten from the cheek of his oppponent, and holding them out for the minister's inspection, growled out: There, what do you supple his wife will say when she sees h m ? This was a squelcher. As anxious as the minister was to overcome sin and do good, he was not yet prepared to invade the devil's strong. hold, and, turning round, be returned home. The next time he starts on a missionary enterprise to the frontier of Ushkosh, he will take good care not to go alone. He likes a little fun now and then, but he don't care about having with the boys.

John Minor Botts thus denounces the Senators who have dared to express their convictions respecting the President, regardless of party threats or political animosities : 'These men have villainously betrayed a nation of patriots, and are ten thousand times more accursed than the traitors who brought on the late rebellion ; and I cannot describe the bitter loathing, withering scorn, and unatterable con-tempt in which I hold those over sensitive, double refined, old woman politicians, whose feet are covered all over with political corns.'

The greatest excitement prevailed at Washington on Saturday while Senators were voting on the eleventh article. As the words 'guilty' or 'not guilty' fell from the lips of Senators the silence Was almost painful. Occasionally, however there was a tendency among the spectators to express applause or dislike, which manifestations were promptly checked by the Obief Justice. Senators Grimes. Fessenden, Ross, and Henderson were watched with intense interest it being felt that their votes would decide the question, but they all responded 'not gailty.'

Mr. Pile, of Missouri, insulted Mr. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on Friday, by 'making faces' and 'cabalistic signs' at him.

FORMATION OF DEW .- The sir contains at all times more or less of moisture, through in a state so rari fied as to be imperceptible. To prove this it is only necessary in a summer's day to fill a glass wibcold water, when, dry as the atmosphere may seem, its moisture will ge condensed, and made visible, in the form of small pellucid drops upon the outside of the glass. This condensation of moisture is caused by the water's reduction of the temperature of the glass be low that of the surrounding atmosphere. On this principle distillation is conducted; and in the same manner dew is formed. No sooner does the sun sink towards the horizon than the blades of glass which clothe the earth's surface give out the heat they have been receiving during the day, and consequently they become so much colder than the atmosphere, that they condense in the form of dew part of the rarefied moisture immediately surrounding them. Dew, being thus formed, is, of course, more abar dant before and after raiss when the atmospace is oistest. Calm and clear nights are essential, also. for the copious deposition of dew for then the grassy b'ades emit their heat freely, and it is dispersed through the atmosphere without any equivalent re-On the contary, however, if the night be ture. cloudy, then the clouds, by abstracting the heat from the atmosphere, contribute, in some degree, to keep its temperature on a level with that of the grassy blades, and thus so nearly equalize the two that but litthe dew is deposited. If, in addition to the clouds, a high wind is blowing, no dew will formed; for then the temperature of the grass is prevented from sinking by the agitation of the air continually bringing B warmer current to succeed the colder current, by which it is surrounded ; or it may be, that the night winds being generally cool, so rapidly reduce the earth's temperature as to bring it below that of the grass As substances differ in their power of losing their heat, so do they differ in their attraction for dew ()n grass, swan's down, and other filamentous sub stances, which readily part with their heat dew copi onsly condenses. The mechanical condition of objects likewise affects the formation of dew, as shavings attract it more than wood. Dew is more plentifully deposited on meadow grounds than on ploughed lands; and cultivated soils are refreshed with abundance of dew, while barren rocks and sandy deserts, not needing, do not receive this genial moisture. In deed, every plant possesses, according to its kind, the power of condensing as much dow as is necessary for its peculiar and individual exigencies. Thus, not even a dew-drop seems to have been formed by the blind action of chance, but is gathered together by the hand of Infinite Wisdom for a definite and benevolent end.

A 'OOUGH,' 'OOLD,' OR IRRITATED THROAT If allowed to progress, results in serious Pulmonary and Bronchial affections, oftentimes incurable.

#### BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROOMES

Reach directly the affected parts, and give almost instant relief. In BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA and CATAREN they are beneficial. Obtain only the genuine BROWN's BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Among testimonials attesting their efficacy are letters from-

E. H. Chapin, D.D., New York, Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, N.Y. N. P. Willie, New York. Hon. C. A. Phelps, Pres. Mass. Senate. Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston. Prof. Edward North, Olinton, N.Y.

Surgeons in the Army, and others of eminence. Sold everywhere at 25 cents per box. April, 1868. 2m

#### THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE OF THE NURSERY.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the Rev. C. Z. Weizer, to the German Reformed Messenger, at Chambersburg, Penn. :---

#### A BEREFACTRESS.

Just open the door for her, and Mrs. WINSLOW will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the Nursery. Of this we are so sure, that we will teach our ' Suey' to say, 'A BLESSING ON MRS WINSLOW, for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the PROSPECTUS. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it -nothing less. Away with your 'Cordial,' ' Pare. goric,' 'Drops,' 'Laudanum,' and every other ' Narcotic,' by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dull and idiotic for life.

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow-know her only through the preparation of her 'Soothing Syrup for Children Teething.' If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical saviour to the Infant Race. 25 cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. All others are base and dangerous imitations.

April, 1868. -2m

I ear Sir,-For the benefit of those who may be suffering from the same disease I wish to make known the great benefit I have received from the use of BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA. For a long time I had been troubled with a sort of breaking out on my legs and arms, which some called salt theum, and some a scrofulous humor. Whatever it was, the torture from it was so great that I could not remain quiet. I tried a great many medicines, but all without benefit, until I was induced to try BRIS. TOL'S SARSAPARILLA, from the use of which I found immediate relief; and now, after using only four bottles, I find myself to all appearance entirely cured.

### Yours very truly, HORACE BARBER.

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

SALT RHEUM CURED! Sherbrooke, C.E., June 20, 1864.

S. J. F. ss, Esq., Druggist :

great political party cou sily lost its prestige.

The Presse (Austro-Catholic) ventures no decided opinion on the merits of the question, but confines its remarks to the administration of the vitality of the Republican institutions, which permits the chief magistrate of forty millions of people to be brought to trial without bloodshed and national disquiet.

Some of the truest friends of the empire (the Paris correspondent of the Times remarks) look on the present state of affairs, internal and external, with feelings of great anxiety as to the future. It is to be hoped that their apprehensions are exaggerated, but it is undeniable that they exist, and that there is some foundation for them. At home they tell you that there is nothing but confusion; that the advisers of the crown are at open or at secret war with each other ; that the Minister of Finance, the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of War are banded together against the ever-increasing preponderance of the Minister of State, and that Minister of State, relying on the Ministers of Commerce and Justice, and upheld by the Empress, is doing his utmost to bring back M. de Lave-lette to the cabinet. Having failed in his repeated attempts to put him at the head of Foreign Affairs in the place of M. Moustier, their action is now directed towards M. Pinard, of the interior, with a view to the general elections. which, contrary to the wishes of the Emperor, M. Rouher wants to hold in October next, and to conduct in a reactionary sense; aware that, if he succeeded, he shall be absolute master of the situation. He will indeed send out pompous After surgical assistance had been rendered he was declarations of liberal principles, but at the same time will give the prefects confidential instructions to oppose vigorously all those Deputies who, in the Legislative body, have been guilty of manifesting liberal ideas or of showing independence. To make more sure of the triumph of this reaction, M. Rouher has left in the House Department M. de St. Paul, by whom M. Pinard is completely effaced, M. Pinard being. in point of fact, less influential as Minister than he was when a simple Councillor of State. The favor with which M. Emille Oliver was some time ago regarded at the Tuileries, where he used to have access, and where his views of reform were found acceptable, is now transferred to M. Garner de Carsagnac and those who you think,' and it employs active effects to bring into its ranks the-aias i-numerors portion of no think with him. Meanwhile the Emperor, in whose eyes no less than in those of M. Rouher, the Tiers parti are an object of aversion, since | ters should be believers, and who do not even refuse it were owing to the concessions of the letter of the offices of the church for themselves on cervain the 19th of January last, sanctions the articles influential Paris newspapers, and it loses no opporin the Epoque, written for the purpose of de. initiantial Paris newspapers, and it loses no opport of back, and back, and back, and egriculture be enjoined upon our col-tunity of making the nation as to the real tendencies of every burial of the sectaries that takes place with minister. Only (b-i c) five miles, answered the leges and schools. [Wrightaville, Pa, Star.

1900 to 2000 yards. A sad accident occurred two days back at Vinconnes during the traget exercise of the soldiers forming part of the camp of St. Maur. A spectator p'aced at the line of d stance fixed by the authorities as quite beyond the range of the fire was struck by a Chassepot builet, which passed through his hand and then entered his groin. The new firearms, it thus appears, have such a force of projection as to exceed the calculations of the military officers best acquainted with the subject. The wounded man was a resident of St. Maur, and had been recently married. removed to his home with every precastion.

A NEW SECT - A new sect has spring up in France. It is composed of people who altogether reject religion, and who take among themselves the eugagement, not only to abstain from going to church, and from permitting any religious observances in their housebolds, but not to let any priest officiate at their marriages, or at the naming, marrying, or burying of their children, or to enter houses or hald communication with the members of their families on sny pretext, and finally, they engage not to accept religious counsel in case of sickness, and by a written document to prohibit any priest officiating at their interment. The sect in Paris is already, on dit. not inconsiderable in number,' and is increasing every day. In the provinces, too, it has many ramifications, not, however, thus far, of any great impor-tance: At Paris it has taken for its motto, 'Act as religion, who treat faith with scorn, but who nevertheless are well content that their wives and daugh-

#### UNITED STATES.

FUN IN WISCONSIN. - A Fond du Lee, Wis., peper ives the following graphic but evidently one sided illustration of society in Oshkosh, in the same State : A minister from a neighbouring town started, one day last week, on a kind of missionary enterprise. He drove his own team; and when within a about six miles of the end of his journey, he met a man limp us slorg, with blood running down the side of his face. The minister asked him if that was the road to Oshkosh. 'Yes, you are on the right toad. I just come from there. I have been up there having a little fun with the boys.' About two miles further on he met another man, one arm in a sling, one virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical eye badly bunged, and his clothing in a dilapidated application of chemistry to medicine, the arts, mana-

## CIRCULAR.

#### MONTREAL, May, 1867.

THE Subscriber, in withdrawing from the late firm of Messrs. A. & D. Shannon, Grocers, of this city, for the purpose of commencing the Provision and Produce business would respectfully inform his late patrons and the public, that he has opened the Store, No. 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market, where he will keep on hand and for sale a general stock of provisions suitable to this market. Comprising in part of FLOUR, OATMEAL, CORNEAL, BUTTER, CHERSE, PORK, HAMS, LARD, HEBRINGS, DRIED FISH, DRIED 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.

Consignments respectfully solicited. Promps returns will be made. Oash advances made equa! to two-thirds of the market price. References kindly permitted to Messrs. Gillespie, Moffatt & Oo. and Messra. Tiffin Brothers.

D. SHANNON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Wholesale Dealer in Produce and Provisions, 443 Commissioners Street, opposite St. Ann's Market. June 14th, 1867. 12m

In one of Doctor Ayer's lectures he states that Ohemistry confers more practical benefits on man kind, than any other science, yet from no other source could more be so easily obtained. The arts and economies which chemistry would teach, if more thoroughly and generally studied, would speedily exercise a most beneficent influence. He freely con-fesses that he is indebted to this science for the virtues of his remedies, and advises that the practical taries inst takes piece with minister. Only (1-1 b) are minister ine reges and sometre in states in some and sometre in the states and sometre in the states and some a

### WHY BRISTOL'S PILLS ARE POPULAR.

Because they relieve the bowels, tone the stomach regulate the liver, and promote the general vigor of the system, without causing pain. Because their action is not followed by increased constipation, and the necessity for larger doses. Because they are a safe cathartic for the weakest, as well as active enough to relax the constipated passages in the strongest. Because they create an appetite and revive the mental energies. Because they never produce tenesmus, but act like a healing balm on the irritated membranes of the stomach and intestines. Because no mineral ingredient pollutes the pure vegetable, anti-bilious, and aperient substances of which they are composed. And because they act in harmony with nature, and without violence. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by impure blood or humors, Bristol's Sersaparilla should be used in connection with the Pills.

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

A PERPETUAL DELIGHT. - 'Flowers have their time to fade,' says a favorite poet; but in MURRAY & LANMANS FLORIDA WATER their sweetness is made perpetual The odor of other toilet-waters becomes faint and insipid after a brief exposure to the sir. It is not so with this exquisite foral preparation. Its perfome is fixed and permanent .--Hang a handkerchief that has been moistened with it in the breeze for days, and the aroms will be as delicate and refreshing at the end of the time as if the fluid had just fallen upon its threads. This is not the case with any foreign extract, nor with any other American perfame.

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

Agents for Montreal-Devins & Bolton, Lampough & Campbell, Davidson & Co K Campbell& Oo, J Gardner, J.A. Harte, Picault & Son, H.B. Grav, J Goulden, R S. Latham, and all Dealer in Medicine.

A PUBLIC BENEFIT. - Nothing can be of more importance to the welfare of our community, than the health of our children; on this depends the future of our national greatness and, in a large measure, the enjoyment of our own lives. We therefore claim, that in Devine' Vegetable Worm Pastilles, we have a great public benefit, a remedy so safe, so reliable, and so agreeable, which gives health and strength to the weak and sickly child, brightness to the eyo, bloom to the complexion, and plumpress to the form: But parents should be careful to procure the genuine Pastille on each one of which is stamped the word " Devins," all others are useless. Prepared only by Devins & Bolton, Chemists,

Montreal



BETWEEN MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. The steamer MONTREAL and QUEBEC, will leave Richelieu Pier (opposite Jacques Cartier

together, could divide. We warrant all the Tess we Place), as follows:-The Steamer QUEBEC. Captain J. B. Labelle, will leave every MONDAY. WEDNESDAY and Baving can be effected by purchasing the Tea in half-Place), as follows :--FRIDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

Yours truly,

A. HUNTING, M.D. · · · I regret to say to say that the Oholers has prevailed here of late to a fearful extent. For

man where there are express offices. In sending orders below the amount of \$10, to save expenses, it will be better to send money with the order. Where a 25 lb. box would be too much, two or three, clubbing

The Steamer MONTBEAL, Captain Robert Nelson, will leave every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SA-TURDAY, at SIX o'clock, P.M.

#### RATES OF FARES.

Passage Tickets will be sold at the Office on the Wharf. State-rooms can be secured by taking tickets at this Office only.

This Company will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless Bills of Lading having the value expressed are signed therefor. J. B. LAMBEN, General Manager.

OFFICE OF THE RICHELIEU Co , 203 Commissioner street. Moutreal, May 8th, 1867.

# CANADIAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL THROUGH LINE FOR BEAUHAR. NOIS, CORNWALL, PRESCOTT, BROOK-VILLE, GANANOQUE, KINGSTON, COBURG, PORT HOPE, DARLINGTON, TORONTO, and HAMILTON.

### DIRECT WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

This magnificent line, composed of the following First class Iron Steamers, leaves the Canal Basin, Montreal, every morning (Sundays excepted), at NINE o'clock, and Lachine on the arrival of the Train, leaving Bonaventure Station at Noon for the above Ports, as under, viz: -

| Spartan,   | Capt. | FAIRGRIEVE | Ôn | Mondays.   |
|------------|-------|------------|----|------------|
| Passport   | dò    | Sinclair   | ΟL | Tuesdays.  |
| Kingston,  | do    | Farrell    | on | Wednesdays |
| Grecian,   | do    | Kelly      | on | Thursdays. |
| Magnet,    | do    | Simpson    | on | Fridays.   |
| Corinthiau | do    | Dunlop     | on | Saturdays. |

Connecting at Prescott and Brockville with the Bailroads for Ottawa City, Kemptville, Perth, Arn-prior, &c., at Toronto and Hamilton, w th the Bail-ways for Collingwood, Stratford, London, Chatham Sernia, Detroit, Ohicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Green Bay, S Panls, &c.; and with the steamer ' City of Toronto' for Niagara, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Oleveland, Toledo, Oincinnati, &c. The Steamers of this Line are unequalled, and

from the completeness of their present arrangements, present advantages to travellers which none other can afford. They pass through all the Rapids of the St Lawrence, and the beautiful Scenery of the Lake of the Thousand Islands by daylight.

The greatest despatch given to Freight, while the rates are as low as by the ordinary boats. Through rates over the Great Wistern Railway

given. Through Tickets with any information may be ob-

tained from D. McLean, at the Hotels. Robert Mc-Ewen, at the Freight Office Canal Basin; and at the office, 73 Great St. James street ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

ROVAL MAIL THROUGH LINB CPFICE, } 73 Great St. James street,

chests, weighing about 40 or 50 lbs., as on an average there is one or two lbs. over weight. Post office orders and drafts made payable to the Montreal Tea Company, 6 Hospital Street, Montreal. IF We deliver Tea free of charge, but in addition to this expense the Express Company charge for collection 'Oabin (Supper and Etate-room Berth included) ... \$3 This item would be saved to us if purchasers would

> BLACK TEA-English Breakfast, Broken Leaf, Strong Tea, 45c.; Fine Fl voured New Season do., 55c, 60c, and 65c; Very Best Full Flavoured do., 75c; Sound Oolong, 45c; Rich Flavoured do., 60c; Very Fine do. do., 75c; Japan. good, 50c, 55c; Fine, 60c; Very Fine, 65c; Finest, 75c.

GREEN TEA .- Twankay, 50c, 55c. 65c; Young Hyson, 50c, 60c, 65c, 70c; Very Fine, 85c; Superfiae and very Ohoice, \$1.00; Fine Gunpowder, 85c; Extra Superfine do., \$1 00.

Teas not mentioned in this circular equally cheap. Tea only sold by this Company.

IT An excellent Mixed Tea could be sent for 60c and 70c; very good for common purposes, 50c.

37 We have sent over one hundred thousand pounds of Tes to different parts of the Dominion, and receive assurances every day of its having given entire satisfaction. Our Teas are not coloured with mineral dye to make them lock well. They should, therefore, only be judged by tasting. We have pleasure in subjoining a few of the numerous testimonials

with pleasure the large amount of Tea that we have forwarded for you to different parts of the Dominion, and we are glad to find your business so rapidly increasing. We presume your Teasare giving general satisfaction, as out of the large amount forwarded, we have only had occasion to return one box, which, we understand, was sent out through a mistake.

G. CHENEY. Manager Canadien Express Company.

RUBBELL HOTEL , Quebec, January 7, 1868. - Montreal Tea Company : - Gentlemen, - The six chests of Tes forwarded some time since arrived in good order. The quality is pure and excellant, and prices chesp. As I am particular in buying the best quality of Tea

to be had for our guests, I am pleased to acquaint

you that it gives general satisfaction. - Your obedient

servant.

WILLIS RUSSELL.

WIDDER, 1st April, 1868 .- To the Montreal Tea Company :- Gentlemen, - The three boxes of young Hyson Tea, at 60c per lb., that I and my friends purchased from you, is very good indeed. We could not get it here for less than S0c per ib ; and also the Tes that you sent the Rev. Peter Goodfellow is splendid. I shall soon send you some more orders. -Yours very respectfully,

ALEX ENGLISH.

HARCOOK, March 16, 1868 .- To the Monireal Tea Company :- The Teas filing my last order have reached me safely, and prove satisfactory ; and I would confidently recommend all consumers wno appreciate a really good article, as well as a saving of 15 to 20 per cent., to buy their Teas from the Montreal Tea Company .- I am, gentlemen, yours, åc.,

CHAS. HUDSON.

for Bysenerally required. For Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpi-tation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disanver.

disappear. For Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings they

For Bropsy and Dropsical Swellings they should be taken in large and frequent doses to pro-duce the effect of a drastic purge. For Suppression a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy. As a Dinner Pill, take one or two Pills to pro-mote digestion and relieve the stomach. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and howels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often ad-vantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the diges-tive apparatus. There are numerous cases where a purgative is required, which we cannot enumer-ate here, but they suggest themselves to everybody, and where the virtues of this Pill nre known, the public no longer doubt what to employ.

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

**Second Second Provided Action Second Production Second Provided With The Anticet Second Provided Second Provided Second Provided Provided** 

tection from it.

tection from it. Asthma is always relieved and often wholy cured by it. Brouchiels is generally cared by taking the Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent doses. So generally are its virtues known that it is un-necessary to publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained. are fully maintained.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYEE & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

#### HENRY SIMPSON & CO.,

Montreal, General Agents for Lower Oanada.

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# J. D. LAWLOR, SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURER.

I MANUFACTURE SEWING MACHINES

For all kinds of Work from the Finest to the Heaviest.

Persons about to Purchase will please observe that I build no

#### **CHAIN STITCH MACHINES**

The Machines I Manufacture make the Lock Stitch alike on both sides which will not Rip nor Ravel

PRICES-FROM \$25 AND UPWARDS.

I WARRANT all Machines made by me superior in every respect to those of any other maker in the Dominion, while my prices are less.

#### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

The undersigned is desirous of securing the services of active persons in all parts of the Dominion, to act a Local or Travelling Agents for the sale of his celebrated SEWING MAOHINES. A very liberal salary and expenses will be paid, or commission allowed. Country Merchants, Pustmasters, Clergy meu, Farmers, and the business public generally, are particularly invited to give this matter their attention, as I can offer unparalleled inducements, and at the same time the *cheapest* as well as the best SEWING MAOHINES now before the public.

I desire to place my Sewing-Machines not only in the mansions of the wealthy, but in the 'humble cottages ' of the poorer classes (who most need Machines,) and the prices are such as will come within the reach of all. Consequently I court the assistance of all parties who would lessen the labor of women, or Increase their own happiness, by introducing a really merito.ious "labor-saver." If costly Machines are wanted, I furnish them. A glance at the styles and prices cannot fail to suit the most fastidions. But good faith and the advancement of my patrons' interests require me to say, that so far as respects the practical uses of a Sewing Machine, it is only secessary that purchasers should exercise their prele ence as to the style they want or have the means to, wcbase,

SEN. FOR PRICE LISTS CIRCULARS AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF MACHINES.

PEGGING MACHINES and BOOT and SHOR MACHINERY REPAIRED at the FACTORY, 48 NAZARETH STREET.

All kicds of SEWING MACHINES REPAIRED and IMPROVED at 365 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, and 22 JOHN ST. QUEBEC.

AR MACHINES WARRANTED and kept in REPAIR ONE YEAR WITHOUT CHARGE

Orders will receive prompt attention immediately upon reception No charge made for packing or shipping Machines. Drafts made payable to J. D. Lawlor or order, can always be sent with safety, and without fear or loss. Address, in all cases. J. D. LAWLOR

MontreaL

12m.

April 24th, 1868.

the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or eixty fats cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effective in checking the disease. REV. CHARLES HARDING.

Sholapore, India.

This certifies that I have used Perry Davis' Vege table Pain Killer, with great success, in cases o cholers infantum common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and wc. ld cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAS. C. BOOMEE.

Messra. Perry Davis & Son :- Dear Sirs-Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killeria several cases of Dysentery and Chilers Morbus within a few weeks past, and deeming it 22 act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases, as a safe and effectual remedy. REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

Those using the Pain Killer should strictly observe the following directions : --

At the commencement of the disease take a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in sugar and water, and then bathe freely across the stomach and bowels, with the Pain Killer clear.

Should the diarrhea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge m y be checked, and the patient relieved in the course of a few hours.

N.B .- Be suro and get the genuine article ; and it is recommended by those who have used the Pain Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls, instead of one.

The Pain Killer is sold everywhere by all Druggists and Country Store-Keepers. M3 PRICE, 15 cts., 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle.

Orders should be addressed to

PERRY DAVIS & SON, M anufacturers and Proprietons MONTREAL O B.

HOUSEKEEPERS SAVE YOUR MONEY-MAKE YOUR OWN SUAP. By using Harte's celebrated CONCENTRATED LYE you can make capital Soft Soap for one cent per gallon, or a proportionate quality of hard Scap, of a much superior quantity to what is usually sold in the shops. For sale by respectable Druggiats and Grocers in town and country. Price 25c per tin. OAUTION. - Be sure to get the genuine, which has

the words "Glasgow Drug Hall stamped on the lid of each tin. All others are counterlerit. WINTER FLUID. - For chapped hands, lips, and

all roughness of the skin, this preparation stands unrivalled. Hundreds who have tried it say it is the best thing they ever used. Gentlemen will find it very soothing to the skin after shaving. Price 25c rer hottle.

HOMCEOFATHY - The Subscriber has always on hand a 'ull' assortment of Homesopathic medicines from England and the States; also, Humphrey's Specifics, all numbers. Country orders carefully attend to.

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J. A. HANTE, Licentiate Apothecary, Glasgow Drog Hall 36 Notre Dameg j Mot treal Feb. 4tb, 1868. 

| 8   | HEID DRUG WALLEN   | ESS AND CAPHOLIC CHRO  | NICLE MAY 29, 1868  |  |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| Twilliam H. HODSON,   | THE NEW MONTH of MARY, for Bellections for   | JITUMINR. ALKEEGANSS . U.A.A.  | SELECT DAY SCHOOL,  | P. ROONEY,   |
| ABCHITECT.<br>No. 59, St. Bonaventure Street.   | Each day of the month; By the Very Rev. P. R. Kenrick. 50 ctrees in a line of the second seco | ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL & MATHEMATICAL<br>DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,  | SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION DE NOTRE  | WHOLESALE  |
| ans of Buildings prepared and Superintendence at  |  | 54, St. Henry Street, opposite the American<br>House, Montreal.  | DAME,<br>111 st. Antoine street.  | AND  |
| The moderate charges.   |  | PARENTS that favor Mr. Keegan with the care of   | HOURS OF ATTENDANCE - From 9 to 11 A.M.; and<br>from 1 to 4 P.M.  | IMPORTER OF DRY GOODS,   |
| <b>BAST TOMENTS and Valuations promptly attended to.</b><br>Montreal, May 28, 1863. 12m.                      |  | their children may rest assared there will be no op<br>portunity omitted to promote both the literary and  | The system of Education includes the English and  | No. 457, St Paul Street,<br>MONTREAL.  |
|   | MERCY, \$1.13.   | moral education of his pupils. School hours from 9<br>till 12 a.m., and from 1 till 4 p.m. Private lessons at<br>hal:-past four each evening.            | French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, History,<br>Geography, Use of the Globes, Astronomy, Lectures  | Nov 8, 1866.   |
| THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE<br>COMPANY.   |  | TERMS MODERATE.  | on the Practical and Popular Sciences, with Plain<br>and Ornamental Needle Work, Drawing, Music,  | THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME !   |
| OF THE  |  | No. 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,   | Vocal and Instrumental; Italian and German extra<br>No deduction made for occasional absence.<br>If the Pupils take dinner in the Establishment |  |
| CITY OF MONTREAL.   |  | (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)  | \$6,00 extra per quarter.   |  |
| DIRECTORS :   | LIFE AND LETTERS of MADAME SWETCHINE.<br>\$1.50.   | MRS. & MISS MUIR, have removed into the above<br>Premises, and would invite their friends and public   | JAMES CONAUGHTON,   | FLORIDA WATER.   |
| BENJ. COMTE, Esq., President.<br>Hon. J L. Beaudry. R. A. R. Habert, Eeq.                                     |  | generally, to visit them, and inspect their Stock of<br>Millinery, which is fine-newest styles in all kinds of   | CONTRACTOR TOTAL DE CONTRACTOR  | WEERS MANAGER  |
| Hubert Pare, Esq. F.X St. Oharles, Esq.<br>Alexis Dudorā, Esq. Narcisso Valois, Esq.                          |  | Bonnets, Hats, &c., &c.<br>PRIOES MODERATE.  | All Orders left at his Shop, No. 10, ST. EDWARD<br>STREET, (off Bleary.) will be punctually attended to.  |  |
| Andre Lapierre, Erg, J. B. Homier, Erg.<br>The cheapest Insurance Company in this city is                     |  | Montreal, May 28, 1867. 6m.  | Montreal, Nov. 22, 1866.  |  |
|   | LIFE OF ST. COLOMBA, Apostle of Caledonia;<br>By the Count De Montalembert, \$1.00.  | MUIR'S   | LUMBER ! DEALS ! LUMBER !   |  |
| less than those of other Companies with all desirable<br>security to parties insured. The sole object of this |  | LADIES', CHILDREN, AND MISSES'<br>B90T AND SHOE STORE.   | 4,000,600 Fcet.   |  |
| Company is to bring down the cost of insurance on<br>properties to the lowest rate possible for the whole     |  | 399 NOTRE DAME STREET,   | The Subscribers offer for Sale the Largest, Cheap-<br>est, and Best assorted Stock of Lumber in this City.                                      |  |
| interest of the community. The citizens should<br>therefore encourage liberally this flourishing Com-         |  | (TIFFIN'S BLOCK.)<br>MONTREAL.   | We have recently added to our stock half million<br>feet 3-inch Pine Deals, all of which we wil sell at   | FOR INE  |
| pany.<br>Office - No. 2 St. Sacrament Street.   | THE IRISH IN AMERICA. By John Francis Ma-<br>guire, M. P. \$200.   | PRICES MODERATE.   | remarkably low prices. Dealers and persons requir-<br>ing lumber will be liberally treated with. We have  | BATE.  |
| A. DUMOUCHEL<br>Secretary<br>Montreal. May 21st 1868. 12m.  |  | THE "CAPITAL" BOOT AND SHOE STORE,   | the following stock :<br>200,000 feet 1st and 2nd quality of 2 inch Pine<br>Seasoned; 10,000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 inch do;                      |  |
| Montreal, May 21st 1868. 12m.   |  | York Street, Lower Town,   | 100 000 do 1st and 2nd do, 1 inch do; 200,000 2 in.<br>Flooring Dressed; 260,000 1 inch do; 14 inch do;   |  |
| OWEN M'GARVEY,  | THE BATTLE FIELDS OF IRELAND from 1688   | OTTAWA.<br>A Large Supply of Ladies'. Gent's, Boy's, Children's  | 111 inch Boofing: 2 inch Spruce: 1 inch do: 3 inch  | i iesuache,  |
| MANUFACTURER<br>OF EVERY STYLE OF   | to 1691, including Limerick and Athlone, Au-<br>ghrim and the Boyne. \$1.13.   | and Misses'<br>READY-MADE WORK   | Hardwood do of all descriptions; 30,000 feet Cedar;<br>1 500 000 Sawr, Laths: Lot of Sawn and Split Shin.                                       | Fainting Turns.  |
| PLAIN AND FANCY FURNITURE   |  | Kept constantly on hand at the Lowest Figure<br>Special attention given to the MANUPACVERING   | gles; 80 000 feet of Black Walnut Lumber, from 1 an<br>inch to 8 inches thick, all sizes and widths.  | and the ordinary forms of Hysteria,<br>it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with  |
| Nes. 7, 9, and 11, St. Joseph Street,   |  | DEPARTMENT.<br>GEORGE MURPHY.  | JORDAN & BENARD,<br>19 Notre Dame Street,   | water, the very best dentifrice imparting to the   |
| 2ND DOOR FROM M'GILL STREET,<br>MONTREAL-   | ROME AND THE POPHS. By Dr. Karl Brandes.   |  | And 362 Craig Street, Viger Square,<br>December 13, 1867. 12m   | les much admire As a remade for for los had  |
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| Medicines.<br>May, 1888.  | D. & J. SADLIER & CC.,<br>Montreal  | lar. Address<br>E. A. C. R. KENEELY, West Troy, N. Y.  | A. T. WILLIAMS,<br>Superintencent,  | Lymans, Olare & Co., Evans, Mercer & Co., Picauli<br>& Son, H. R. Gray, John Gardner, Druggists.<br>Also by all respectable Druggists.  |
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